



ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES

REVISED EDITION



COURTLANDT CANBY
& DAVID S. LEMBERG

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORIC PLACES

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by
Courtlandt Canby
David S. Lemberg, Reviser

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Encyclopedia of Historic Places, Revised Edition

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Ayodhya	Baja California (Mexico; state)	Barletta	Beaver Island
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Bahawalpur	Barbary States	Beaconsfield	Benin (country)
Bahía Blanca	Barca	Béarn	Benin (former empire)
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Bailén	Bari	Beaujolais	Benxi
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		Beaumont	Berbera
		Beaune	

Berchtesgaden	Biel	Black Forest	Bolu
Berdichev	Bielefeld	Black Hawk	Bolzano
Berestechko	Biella	Blackheath	Boma
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Berezina River	Big Bethel	Blackpool	Bon, Cape
Berg	Big Hole Battlefield	Black Sea	Bonampak
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Bern	Bilnorod Dnistrovski	Blennerhassett Island	Boonville (California)
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Bernicia	Biloxi	Blida	Boothia Peninsula
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Cancha Rayada	Carmel	Castle Pinckney National Monument	Cêsis
Candé	Carmel, Cape	Castletown	Český-Brod
Canea	Carmel, Mount		

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Cetinje	Charleroi	Cherokee Outlet	Cholet
Ceuta	Charleston (South Carolina)	Cherry Valley	Cholula
Cévennes	Charleston (West Virginia)	Chersonesus, Tauric	Chong-Jin
Chablais	Charlestown	Chesapeake Bay	Chongqing (China; city)
Chacabuco	Charles Town	Cheshire	Chongqing (China; municipal level city)
Chachapoyas	Charleville-Mézières	Chesmé	Chonju
Chaco Boreal	Charlotte	Cheste	Chorrillos
Chaco Canyon	Charlotte Amalie	Chester (England)	Chorzów
Chad	Charlottenburg	Chester (United States)	Chotusitz
Chaeronea	Charlottesville	Chetate	Christchurch (England)
Chalcedon	Charlottetown	Chevilly	Christchurch (New Zealand)
Chalchuapa	Charolais	Cheyenne	Christiansted
Chalcidice	Charsadda	Chhattisgarh	Christmas Island
Chaldea	Chartoriysk	Chiang Mai	Chrysler's Farm
Chalfont Saint Giles	Chartres	Chiapas	Chunar
Chalgrove	Chartreuse, La Grande	Chiari	Chur
Chalmette	Châteaudun	Chiba	Churchill
Châlons-sur-Marne	Chateaugay	Chicago	Churchill River
Chalon-sur-Saône	Châteauneuf-de-Randon	Chichén Itzá	Chuuk
Chalukya Empire	Château-Thierry	Chichester	Ciano d'Enza
Châlus	Chatham (Canada)	Chichicastenango	Cibola
Chambersburg	Chatham (England)	Chickahominy River	Cienfuegos
Chambéry	Châtillon	Chickamauga Creek	Cilicia
Chambly	Châtillon-sur-Seine	Chickasaw Bluffs	Cîmpulung
Chambord	Chattanooga	Chidambaram	Cincinnati
Chamonix	Chaumont	Chieti	Cinque Ports
Champa	Chauny	Chihuahua	Circassia
Champagne	Chautauqua	Chile	Cirencester
Champassak	Chaves	Chilianwala	Cisalpine Gaul
Champaubert	Chavín de Huantar	Chilkoot Pass	Cisalpine Republic
Champigny-sur-Marne	Cheat Mountain	Chillán	Cispadane Republic
Champion's Hill	Cheb	Chillicothe	Cis-Sutlej States
Champlain, Lake	Chechaouén	Chillon	Citium
Champoege	Chechnya	Chiloé	Ciudad Bolívar
Chancelade	Cheduba Island	Chilpancingo	Ciudad Guzmán
Chancellorsville	Cheju	Chilung	Ciudad Juárez
Chan Chan	Chelles	China	Ciudad Real
Chandannagar	Chelm	Chindwin	Ciudad Rodrigo
Chandigarh	Chelmsford	Chinhae	Civiale del Friuli
Chandragiri	Chemillé	Chin Hills Special Division	Civitavecchia
Chandrapur	Chemin des Dames	Chinhut	Clackmannan
Changchun	Chemnitz	Chinon	Clairvaux
Changde	Chengalputtu	Chioggia	Clamecy
Chang-Ku Feng	Chengde	Chios	Clare
Changsha	Chengdu	Chippawa	Clarendon Park
Changzhi	Chennai	Chippenham	Clarksburg
Channel Islands	Chenonceaux	Chisholm Trail	Clazomenae
Chantilly (France)	Chepstow	Chişinău	Clermont-Ferrand
Chantilly (United States)	Cherasco	Chita	Cleveland (England)
Chapel Hill	Cherbourg	Chitoor	Cleveland (United States)
Chapra	Cherchell	Chitral	Clinton
Chapultepec	Cherdyn	Chittagong	Clipperton
Charasia	Cherkasy	Chlumec	Clonmacnoise
Charenton-le-Pont	Chernaya	Choga-Zambil	Clontarf
Chârikâr	Chernihiv	Choisy-le-Roi	Cloyne
Charing Cross	Chernivtsy	Chojanice	Cluj
Charité, La	Chernyakhovsk	Chola	
Chärjew			

Cluny	Concepción del Uruguay	Corsica	Cuenca (Ecuador)
Clusium	Concón	Corte	Cuenca (Spain)
Clwyd	Concord (Massachusetts)	Cortenuova	Cuernavaca
Clyde River and Firth of Clyde	Concord (New Hampshire)	Cortona	Culiacán
Cnidus	Condeixa	Corunna	Culloden Moor
Coalbrookdale	Condé-sur-Noireau	Corupedion	Cumae
Coa River	Condom	Corydon	Cumaná
Cobleskill	Condore	Cosa	Cumberland (England)
Coburg	Confederate States of America	Cosenza	Cumberland (United States)
Cochin China	Confederation of the Rhine	Cosne-sur-Loire	Cumberland Gap
Cocos Islands	Congo	Cospicua	Cumberland Road
Cod, Cape	Congo, Republic of	Costa Rica	Cumbria
Codogno	Congo River	Côte d'Ivoire	Cumières
Cody	Connaught	Cotentin Peninsula	Cunaxa
Coeur D'Alene	Connecticut	Cotonou	Cuneo
Cognac	Constance	Cottbus	Curaçao
Cohoes	Constança	Cotyora	Cures
Coimbatore	Constantine	Coulmiers	Curragh, the
Coimbra	Constantinople	Council Bluffs	Curupáity
Colchester	Contalmaison	Courcellette	Curzon Line
Cold Harbor	Contreras	Coutances	Custoza
Coldstream	Conway	Coutras	Cuthah
Colenso	Cooch Behār	Covadonga	Cuttack
Coleroon River	Cooch's Bridge	Covelong	Cuxhaven
Colesberg	Cook Islands	Coventry	Cuzco
College Park	Cooktown	Covington	Cyclades
Colmar	Coolgardie	Cowpens	Cynoscephalae
Cologne	Cooperstown	Coyoacán	Cynossema
Colombey	Copán	Craigavad	Cyprus
Colombia	Copenhagen	Craiova	Cyrenaica
Colombo	Copiapó	Crannon	Cyrene
Colonia	Coptos	Cranston	Cythera
Colonus	Coral Sea	Craonne	Cyzicus
Colophon	Corato	Crécy	Czarnovo
Colorado	Corbeil-Essonnes	Crema	Czaslau
Colorado River	Corbridge	Cremona	Czechoslovakia
Colorado Springs	Córdoba (Argentina)	Crépy	Czech Republic
Colossae	Córdoba (Mexico)	Creswell Crag	Czestochowa
Columbia	Córdova	Crete	
Columbia River	Corfinium	Cricklade	D
Columbus (Georgia)	Corfu	Crimea, The	Dabie
Columbus (Mississippi)	Corinth (Greece)	Crimisus	Dabromierz
Columbus (New Mexico)	Corinth (United States)	Crimmitschau	Dabrowa Górnicza
Columbus (Ohio)	Corioli	Cripple Creek	Dabrownó
Comana	Cork	Crisa	Dachau
Comayagua	Corleone	Croatia	Dacia
Combe-Capelle	Corniche	Cropredy	Dacre
Combles	Corning	Cross Keys	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
Commagene	Cornwall	Crotone	Dagahpur
Commonwealth, The	Coro	Croton-on-Hudson	Dagestan
Como	Coromandel Coast	Crowland	Dagu
Comoros	Coronea	Crown Point	Dagupan
Compiègne	Coronel	Cruz Point	Dahlak Archipelago
Comstock Lode	Corpus Christi	Ctesiphon	Dahlonga
Comtat-Venaissin	Corral	Cuautla	Dahshūr
Conakry	Corregidor	Cuba	Daiquirí
Concepción	Corrientes	Cúcuta	Dairsie
		Cuddapah	Dajabón

Dakar	Darab	Deauville-les-Bains	Dendera
Daka River	Darby	Deba Habe	Dendermonde
Dakhineswar	Dardanelles	Debar	Den Helder
Dalarna	Dardistan	Deblin	Denia
Da Lat	Dar-es-Salaam	Deboyne Islands	Deniliquin
Dale	Darfur	Debra Tabor	Denison
Dalhart	Dargun	Debrecen	Denizli
Dalhousie	Darién	Decapolis	Denmark
Dalian	Darien (Connecticut)	Decatur (Alabama)	Denmark Strait
Dalkeith	Darien (Georgia)	Decatur (Georgia)	Dennewitz
Dalkey	Darjeeling	Decatur (Illinois)	Denton
Dal Lake	Darling River	Deccan	D'Entrecasteaux Islands
Dallas (Georgia)	Darlington	Děčín	Denver
Dallas (N Texas)	Darlowo	Decorah	Deoband
Dalles, The	Darmstadt	Dedham	Deogarh
Dalmatia	Daroca	Deeg	Déols
Daloa	Dartford	Deep River	Deorai
Dalriada (Northern Ireland)	Dartmoor	Deerfield	Deoria
Dalriada (Scotland)	Dartmoor Prison	Dee River	De Pere
Dalsland	Dartmouth (Canada)	Deer Park	Depew
Dalton (Georgia)	Dartmouth (England)	Defiance	Deptford
Dalton (Massachusetts)	Dartmouth (United States)	Deganiya "A"	Dera Ghazi Khan
Daltonganj	Dar-ul-Fanun	Degema	Dera Ismail Khan
Daly City	Darwin	Deggendorf	Deraiyeh
Daly River	Daryal Pass	Dego	Dera Nanak
Daman	Datia (India: town)	De Grey River	Derbent
Daman and Diu	Datia (India: former princely state)	Dehradun	Derby (Australia)
Damanhur	Datong	Deidesheim	Derby (England)
Damascus	Daugagriva	Deira	Derby (Connecticut)
Dambadeniya	Daugavpils	Deir al-Bahri	Derbyshire
Dambulla	Daulatabad	Deir el-Medina	Derdepoort
Damery	Dauphin	Deir ez Zor	Derg, Lough
Damghan	Dauphiné	Dej	Derna
Damietta	Dauphin Island	De Kalb	Derwent Water
Damloup	Daura (Nigeria; town)	Delagoa Bay	Deshima
Dammam	Daura (Nigeria; region)	De Land	Deshio
Damme	Davao (Philippines; city)	Delaware (Ohio)	Des Moines
Damoh	Davao (Philippines; province)	Delaware (State)	Des Moines River
Dampier Land	Davenport	Delaware Bay	Desmond
Dan	Daventry	Delaware River	Desna River
Da Nang	David	Delémont	De Soto
Danbury	Davis Strait	Delft	Despeñaperros
Dandi	Davos	Delhi	Des Plaines River
Danelaw	Dawlish	Delhi Sultanate	Dessau
Danevirke	Dawson	Delitzsch	Dessye
Danger Atoll	Dawson Creek	Delium	Detmold
Dannoura	Dax	Delmenhorst	Detroit
Danskoya	Dayton (Ohio)	Delos	Dettingen
Dansville	Dayton (Tennessee)	Delphi	Deurne
Danube River	Daytona Beach	Delray Beach	Deutz
Danubyu	Dead Sea	Del Rio	Deva
Danvers	Deadwood	Delyatin	Devenish
Danville (Kentucky)	Deal	Demak	Deventer
Danville (Virginia)	Dean, Forest of	Demetrias	Devil's Island
Danzhu	Dearborn	Demmin	Devil's Lake
Daphnae	Death Valley	Demopolis	Devin
Dapitan		Denain	Devizes
Dar'ā		Denbigh	Devon

Devonport (Australia)	Dodecanese	Dry Tortugas	Duque de Caxias
Devonport (New Zealand)	Dodge City	Dubienka	Duquesne
Dewangiri	Dodona	Dublin	Dura-Europos
Dewas	Dogger Bank	Dubno	Durand Line
Dew Line	Dogubayazit	DuBois	Durango (Mexico: city)
Dewsbury	Dol	Dubovka	Durango (Mexico: state)
Dhaka	Dôle	Dubréka	Durango (Colorado)
Dhamar	Dolores	Dubrovnik	Durant
Dhar	Dolores Hidalgo	Dubuque	Durazno
Dharmapuri	Dolwyddelan	Duck Lake	Durban
Dharmat	Domazlice	Due West	Durbuy
Dharwar (India; district)	Dombes	Duisburg	Düren
Dharwar (India; former city)	Domfront	Duke of York Islands	Durg
Dhiban	Dominica	Dukla Pass	Durham (England; city)
Dholpur (India; city)	Dominican Republic	Dulag	Durham (England; county)
Dholpur (India; former princely state)	Domodossola	Dülken	Durham (New Hampshire)
Dhrangadhra	Domokos	Dülmen	Durham (North Carolina)
Dhrol	Donaldsonville	Duluth	Durlach
Dhule	Donauwörth	Dulwich	Dürnstein
Diamantina	Donegal	Dumbarton	Duro River
Diamond Head	Donets Basin	Dumbarton Oaks	Durrës
Diamond Mountains	Donetsk	Dumdum	Durrington
Dibbah	Donner Pass	Dumfries and Galloway	Durrow
Dibrugarh	Don River	Dumont	Düsseldorf
Dickinson	Dor	Dunajec	Dust Bowl
Didyma	Dorchester (England; town)	Dunamase, Rock of	Dwarka
Didymoteikhon	Dorchester (England; village)	Dunaújváros	Dybbol
Diego Garcia	Dordogne	Dunbar	Dyfed
Diégo-Suarez	Dordrecht	Dunbarton	Dzhambul
Dien Bien Phu	Dorestad	Dunblane	Dzhida River
Dieppe	Doris	Duncan	Dzhizak
Dighton	Dorset	Dundalk	Dzierżoniów
Digne	Dortmund	Dundas	Dzungaria
Dijon	Dorylaeum	Dundee (Scotland)	E
Diksmuide	Dothaim	Dundee (South Africa)	Eagle Pass
Dinant	Douai	Dundonald (Scotland)	East Anglia
Disappointment, Cape	Douala	Dunedin	Eastbourne
Dismal Swamp	Douaumont	Dunfermline	East Cape Province
Dispur	Douglas (England)	Dungannon	East Dereham
District of Columbia	Douglas (Scotland)	Dungarpur	Easter Island
Dithmarschen	Dover (England)	Dungarvan	Eastern Rumelia
Diu	Dover (Delaware)	Dungeness	East Friesland
Diyarbakir	Dover (New Hampshire)	Dunhuang	East Granby
Dizful	Dover, Strait of	Dunkeld	East Grinstead
Djadjapura	Downpatrick	Dunkirk (France)	East Hampton
Djambi	Drachenfels	Dunkirk (United States)	East London
Djenné	Drangiana	Dunk Island	East Prussia
Djibouti	Drenthe	Dún Laoghaire	East Saint Louis
Dmitrov	Dresden	Dunmore	Ebbsfleet
Dneproges	Drewry's Bluff	Dunmow	Eberswalde
Dnieper River	Drocourt	Dunnottar	Ebla
Dniester River	Drogheda	Dunnville	Eboli
Dnipropetrovsk	Drogobych	Dunoon	Ebro River
Dobbs Ferry	Dromore	Dunqulah	Echmiadzin
Dobruja	Drummond Island	Dunsinane	Echternach
Dobsina	Drummondville	Dunster	Écija
	Dryanovo	Dunwich	Eckernförde
		Duplin Moor	

Ecuador	Elizabethtown	Ereğli (Turkey: port)	Eu
Edenton	Elk	Ereğli (Turkey: town)	Euboea
Edessa	Ellis Island	Eretria	Eupen
Edfu	Ellora	Erfurt	Euphrates River
Edgehill	Elmina	Eridu	Eutaw Springs
Edinburgh	Elmira	Erie	Eutin
Edirne	Elmshorn	Erie, Lake	Everest, Mount
Edmonton	Elne	Erie Canal	Everglades
Edom	El Paso	Eriskay	Evesham
Edwards	El Realejo	Erith	Évian-les-Bains
Egadi Islands	El Salvador	Eritrea	Évora
Eger	Eltekeh	Erlangen	Évreux
Eggmühl	Elton	Ermeland	Exeter (England)
Egnatian Way	Eltville	Ermine Street	Exeter (New Hampshire)
Egypt	Eluru	Erythrae	Exmoor
Ehrenbreitstein	Elvas	Eryx	Eynsham
Ehringsdorf	Elverum	Erzgebirge	Eziongeber
Eibar	Ely	Erzincan	Ezra Church
Eichstätt	Ely, Isle of	Erzurum	
Eidsvold	Embrun	Eschwege	F
Eilenburg	Emden	Eschweiler	Fabriano
Einbeck	Emilia-Romagna	Esdraelon, Plain of	Faenza
Eindhoven	Emirau Island	Esfahān	Faeroe Islands
Ein Gev	Emmaus (Israel)	Eshowe	Faial
Ein Harod	Emmaus (Palestine)	Eskisehir	Faid Pass
Einsiedeln	Emmerich	Esparta	Fairbanks
Eisenach	Empoli	Esperance, Cape	Fairfax
Eisenberg	Empress Augusta Bay	Espíritu Santo	Fairfield
Eisenstadt	Endor	Esquimalt	Fairhaven
Eisleben	Enfida	Esquipulas	Fairhope
Ekaterinburg	Engaño, Cape	Esquivias	Fair Lawn
Ekron	En-Gedi	Essaouira	Fairmont (Minnesota)
Elam	Engels	Essen	Fairmont (West Virginia)
Elandslaagte	Enghien	Essex (England; county)	Fair Oaks
Elat	England	Essex (England; early kingdom)	Faiyum
Elatea	English Channel	Essex (Connecticut)	Faizabad (Afghanistan)
Elba	English Turn	Essling	Faizabad (India)
Elbasan	Enguinegatte	Esslingen	Falaise
Elbe River	Eniwetak	Este	Falerii
Elbeuf	Enkhuizen	Estela	Falkirk
Elbląg	Enna	Estepa	Falkland
El Callao	Enniscorthy	Esterwegen	Falkland Islands
El Caney	Enniskillen	Estonia	Falköping
Elche	Enns	Estremadura	Fallen Timbers
Elda	Enos	Estremoz	Fall River
Eldena	Entebbe	Esztergom	Falls Church
El Dorado	Épernay	Etah	Falmouth (England)
Elea	Ephesus	Étampes	Falmouth (Massachusetts)
Elephanta Island	Ephraim	Étapes	Falun
Elephantine	Ephrata	Etaawah	Famagusta
El Escorial	Epidauros	Ethiopia	Fano
Eleusis	Épinal	Etla	Fanti Confederacy
Eleuthera	Epirus	Etna, Mount	Farah
Eleutheropolis	Episcopi	Eton	Fargo
Elgin	Epsom and Ewell	Etowah River	Farmington
Elis	Equatorial Guinea	Etruria	Farnborough
Elizabeth	Erbil	Ettlingen	Farne Islands
Elizabeth City	Erech		Farnham

Faro	Flodden	Fort Hall	Frascati
Farrukhabad	Florence (Italy)	Fort Henry	Fraser River
Fars	Florence (United States)	Fort Kearney	Frauenfeld
Fashoda	Flores (Guatemala)	Fort Knox	Frayser's Farm
Fatehpur Sikri	Flores (Indonesia)	Fort Laramie	Fredericia
Fátima	Flores (Portugal)	Fort Larned	Frederick
Faversham	Florianópolis	Fort Lauderdale	Fredericksburg
Fayetteville (Arkansas)	Florida	Fort Leavenworth	Fredericton
Fayetteville (North Carolina)	Florida Island	Fort Lee	Fredonia
Fazughli	Flórina	Fort Macleod	Freehold
Fécamp	Florissant	Fort McHenry	Freeman's Farm
Federal Republic of Germany	Flushing	Fort Madison	Freeport
Fehrbellin	Foçsani	Fort Meigs	Free State
Feldkirch	Foggia	Fort Mims	Freetown
Feltre	Foix	Fort Monroe	Freiberg
Fens, The	Foligno	Fort Moultrie	Freiburg im Breisgau
Feodosiya	Folkestone	Fort Myers	Freising
Ferentino	Folsom	Fort Necessity	Fréjus
Fergana Valley	Fond du Lac	Fort Niagara	Fremantle
Fermanagh	Fondi	Fort Pickens	Fremont (California)
Fermo	Fontainebleau	Fort Pierce	Fremont (Ohio)
Fernandina Beach	Font-de-Gaume	Fort Pillow	French Community
Fernando de Noronha	Fontenoy (Belgium)	Fort Pulaski	French Equatorial Africa
Fernando Po	Fontenoy (France)	Fort Riley	French Guiana
Ferney	Fontevrault-L'abbaye	Fort Saint David	French India
Ferrara	Forbach	Fort Saint John	French Polynesia
Ferrol	Forez	Fort Sam Houston	French Union
Ferryland	Forfar	Fort Scott	French West Africa
Fertile Crescent, The	Forlì	Fort Sill	Fresnillo
Fès	Formia	Fort Smith	Fresno
Fezzan	Formigny	Fort Stanwix	Fréteval
Field of Cloth of Gold	Forres	Fort Sumter	Fribourg
Fiesole	Fort Abercrombie	Fort Union (Montana)	Friedrichshafen
Fife	Fort Albany	Fort Union (New Mexico)	Friesland
Figueras	Fortaleza	Fort Washington	Frisian Islands
Fiji	Fort Beauséjour	Fort Wayne	Friuli
Findlay	Fort Benning	Fort William Henry	Front Royal
Finistère	Fort Benton	Fort Worth	Frosinone
Finisterre, Cape	Fort Bliss	Foshan	Fuente Obejuna
Finland, Republic of	Fort Bowie	Fosse Way	Fuenterrabía
Finnmark	Fort Bragg	Fotheringhay	Fuentes de Oñoro
Finschhafen	Fort Bridger	Fougères	Fuji, Mount
Fire Island	Fort Caroline	Foula	Fujian
Firozpur	Fort Charnisay	Four Forest Cantons, The	Fukuoka
Firuzabad	Fort Clatsop	Fowey	Fulani Empire
Fishbourne	Fort Collins	Fox River	Fulda
Fisher's Hill	Fort Davis	France	Fulton (Missouri)
Five Forks	Fort Dearborn	Franche-Comté	Fulton (New York)
Flaminian Way	Fort-de-France	Franconia	Funafuti
Flanders	Fort Dix	Frankenthal	Funchal
Fleet Street	Fort Dodge	Frankfort	Funj
Flensburg	Fort Donelson	Frankfurt	Furness
Fleurus	Fort Duquesne	Frankfurt an der Oder	Fürstenberg, Duchy of
Fleury	Fort Edward	Frankish Empire	Fürstenwalde
Flint (United States)	Fort Erie	Franklin (Pennsylvania)	Fürth
Flint (Wales)	Fort Fisher	Franklin (Tennessee)	Fushun
	Fort Frederica	Franklin, State of	Füssen
	Forth	Franz Josef Land	Fuzhou

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Fyn	Gaur	Gilgit	Gorizia
Fyrkat	Gauteng	Gillingham	Gorlice
G	Gaya	Gingi	Görlitz
Gabès	Gaza	Giornico	Gorno-Altai Autonomous Oblast
Gabii	Al-Gazala	Giresun	Gorno-Badakhshan
Gabon	Gaza Strip	Girga	Gorodok
Gaborone	Gdańsk	Girnar	Gortyna
Gadara	Gedrosia	Gisors	Görz-Gradisca
Gadsden Purchase	Gela	Gitschin	Gorzów Wielkopolski
Gaetulia	Gelderland	Giurgiu	Goshen (Egypt)
Gaillac	Genadendal	Givet	Goshen (South Africa)
Gainesville	Geneva	Giza	Goslar
Galápagos Islands	Geneva, Lake	Gjinokastër	Gosport
Galatia	Genoa	Glamis	Göteborg
Galatina	George, Lake	Glarus	Gotha
Galatz	Georgetown (Guyana)	Glasgow	Gotham
Galena	Georgetown (United States)	Glastonbury	Gotland
Galesburg	Georgia	Glencoe	Göttingen
Galicja (Poland, Ukraine)	Georgia, Republic of	Glendale	Gottorp
Galicja (Spain)	Gera	Glendalough, Vale of	Gouda
Galilee	Geraardsbergen	Glenlyon	Gournia
Galilee, Sea of	Gerasa	Glens Falls	Gourock
Galle	Gergovie	Gliwice	Governors Island
Gallipoli (Italy)	Gerizim	Glogów	(Massachusetts)
Gallipoli (Turkey)	German Confederation	Gloucester (England)	Governors Island (New York)
Gallipoli Peninsula	German Democratic Republic	Gloucester (United States)	Gower
Galloway	German Empire	Gloucester City	Gozan
Gallup	Germania	Gloucestershire	Graaff Reinet
Galveston	Germantown	Gmünd	Gradisca d'Isonzo
Galway (Ireland; port, town)	Germantown	Gnadenhutten	Grado
Galway (Ireland; county)	Germany	Gniezno	Grafenwöhr
Gambia	Gerona	Goa	Grafton
Gambier Islands	Geshur	Gobabis	Graham Land
Gander	Gethsemane	Goch	Grahamstown
Gandersheim	Gettysburg	Godthåb	Grain Coast
Gandhara	Gezer	Golan Heights	Grampian
Gandía	Ghana	Golasecca	Granada (Nicaragua)
Ganges River	Ghana Empire	Golconda	Granada (Spain)
Ganja	Ghardaïa	Gold Coast	Gran Chaco
Gansu	Ghazipur	Golden	Gran Colombia
Ganzhou	Ghazni	Golden Gate	Grand Banks
Gaochang	Gheluvelt	Golden Horde, Khanate of	Grand Canal
Gap	Ghent	Goldfield	Grand Canyon
Garda, Lake	Ghor	Goliad	Grand Couronné
Gardiners Island	Ghudamis	Gomorra	Grandcourt
Garhwal	Gibeah	Gonaïves	Grand Forks
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	Gibeon	Gonder	Grand Pré (Canada)
Garonne River	Gibraltar	Gondokoro	Grand Pré (France)
Gary	Giessen	Gondwana	Grand Rapids
Gascony	Gifu	Gonzales	Grandson
Gaspé Peninsula	Giglio	Good Hope, Cape of	Grangemouth
Gatchina	Gijón	Goose Bay	Granicus
Gath	Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument	Göppingen	Gran Quivira National Monument
Gaugamela	Gilan	Gordium	Grantham
Gauhati	Gilboa, Mount	Gorée	Granville
Gaul	Gilead	Gorgan	
	Gilgal	Gori	
		Gorinchem	

Grappa, Mount	Grosseto	Guisse	Haikou
Grasmere	Grossgörschen	Guiuan	Hail
Grasse	Groton	Gujarat	Hailar
Graubünden	Grottaferrata	Gujranwalla	Hainan
Graupius, Mount	Groznyy	Gujrat	Hainaut
Gravelotte	Grudziadz	Gulbarga	Hainburg
Gravesend	Grumentum	Gulistan	Haiphong
Gravina in Puglia	Gruyères	Gunib	Haiti
Gray	Gryneion	Guntur	Haiyang
Graz	Guadalajara (Mexico)	Gupta Empire	Hajdúböszörmény
Great Barrington	Guadalajara (Spain)	Gurkha	Hakapehi
Great Bear Lake	Guadalcana	Gusev	Hakodate
Great Britain	Guadalete, Battle of	Gustav Line	Hakone
Great Falls	Guadeloupe	Güstrow	Halberstadt
Great Plains	Guadalupe	Gütersloh	Halden
Great Salt Lake	Guadalupe Hidalgo	Guthrie	Halen
Great Serpent Mound	Guadix	Guwahati	Halepa
Great Slave Lake	Guam	Guyana	Halesowen
Great Smoky Mountains	Guanajuato	Gwadar	Halfaya Pass
Great Trail	Guangdong	Gwalior	Haliartus
Great Wall	Guanghua	Gwangju	Halicarnassus
Great Zimbabwe	Guangzhou	Gwelo	Halicz
Greece	Guanxi Zhuangzu	Gwent	Halidon Hill
Greeley	Guantánamo	Gwynedd	Halifax (Canada)
Green Bay	Guastalla	Gyöngyös	Halifax (England)
Greeneville	Guatemala	Györ	Halifax (United States)
Greenfield	Guatemala City	Gythium	Halle (Belgium)
Greenfield Village	Guayaquil	Gyula	Halle (Germany)
Greenland	Guaymas	Gyumri	Hallein
Greenock	Gubbio	H	Hallstatt
Greensboro	Gubin	Haarlem	Halmahera
Greensburg	Gudbrandsdal	Habbania, Lake	Halmstad
Greenville	Guelph	Hachinöhe	Hälsingborg
Greenwich (England)	Guémappe	Hachioji	Haltemprice
Greenwich (United States)	Guérande	Hacilar	Ham
Greenwich Village	Guéret	Hackensack	Hama
Greenwood	Guernica	Hackney	Hamadan
Greifswald	Guerrero	Hadamar	Hamamatsu
Greiz	Al-Guettar	Haddington	Hamar
Grenada	Gueudecourt	Haddonfield	Hambach
Grenoble	Guiana	Hadejia	Hamburg (Germany)
Gretna Green	Guienne	Hadera	Hamburg (United States)
Grijalva	Guildford	Haderslev	Hamden
Grimaldi	Guildford Courthouse	Hadhramaut	Hämeenlinna
Grimma	Guilford	Hadley	Hameln
Grimsby	Guilin	Hadrian's Wall	Hamhüng
Grindelwald	Guillemont	Hafnarfjörður	Hami
Griqualand East	Guimarões	Hafnsfjord	Hamilton (Bermuda)
Griqualand West	Guinea (Africa; historic region)	Hagåtña	Hamilton (Canada)
Griquatown	Guinea (Africa; country)	Hagen	Hamilton (New Zealand)
Grochów	Guinea-Bissau	Hagerstown	Hamilton (Scotland)
Groningen (Netherlands; city)	Güines	Hagi	Hamilton (New York)
Groningen (Netherlands; province)	Guines	Hagia Triada	Hamilton (Ohio)
Groote Schuur	Guingamp	Hague, The	Hamina
Grossbeeren	Guisborough	Haguenau	Hamm (Luxembourg)
Grossenhain	Guiscard	Haïdra	Hamm (Germany)
		Haifa	Hammamet
			Hammerfest

Hammersmith	Harrodsburg	Hebei	Hermonthis
Hammond	Harrow	Hebrides, The	Hermopolis Magna
Hammondsport	Harstad	Hebron	Hermosa
Hampden-Sydney	Hartford	Hecatompylos	Hermosillo
Hampole	Hartlepool	Hechi	Hermoupolis
Hampshire	Hartmannsweilerkopf	Hechingen	Herrin
Hampstead	Harvard	Hedeby	Herrnhut
Hampton (England)	Harwell	Hedon	Herstal
Hampton (New Hampshire)	Harwich	Heerlen	Hertford
Hampton (Virginia)	Haryana	Heide	Hertfordshire
Hampton Roads	Harz Mountains	Heidelberg (Germany)	Herzliyya
Hamtramck	Al-Hasa	Heidelberg (South Africa)	Hesdin
Hanau	Hasbeyā	Heidenheim	Heshbon
Hancock	Hasbrouck Heights	Heihe	Hesse
Hanford (California)	Haslemere	Heilbronn	Hesse-Kassel
Hanford (Washington)	Hasselt	Heilongjiang	Hettstedt
Hangö	Hassuna	Hejaz	Hickory
Hangzhou	Hastenbeck	Hejiang	Hidalgo
Hankou	Hastings (England)	Hekla	Hidalgo del Parral
Hannibal	Hastings (Minnesota)	Helena (Arkansas)	Hiei-Zan Mountain
Hanoi	Hastings (Nebraska)	Helena (Montana)	Hierakonpolis
Hanover (Canada)	Hastings-on-Hudson	Helgoland	Hierapolis
Hanover (Germany)	Hatay	Helice	Hierro
Hanover (Massachusetts)	Hatfield (England)	Helicon	Highgate
Hanover (New Hampshire)	Hatfield (United States)	Heligoland Bight	Highland
Hanover (Pennsylvania; city)	Hatra	Heliopolis	Highland Park (Illinois)
Hanover (Pennsylvania; township)	Hatteras, Cape	Hell Gate	Highland Park (Detroit)
Hanover (Virginia)	Hattin	Hellín	Highland Park (New Jersey)
Hanseatic League	Hattingen	Helmand River	Highlands
Hanyang	Haugesund	Helmstedt	Highlands, The
Haora	Haulbowline	Helsingør	High Point
Hapsburg	Hausaland	Helsinki	High Wycombe
Haran	Havana	Helvellyn	Hiiumaa
Harappa	Havel River	Helvetia	Hikone
Harar	Haverford	Hemet	Hildesheim
Harare	Haverfordwest	Hempstead	Hill 60
Harbin	Haverhill	Henan	Hill 70
Harbour Grace	Havering	Henderson (Kentucky)	Hill 102
Harburg	Haverstraw	Henderson (Texas)	Hill 192
Harderwijk	Havre de Grace	Hengyang	Hill 304
Hardwar	Havrincourt	Hénin-Liétard	Hill 609
Harfleur	Hawaii	Hennebont	Hillerød
Harghessa	Hawara	Henry, Cape	Hillsboro (North Carolina)
Haringey	Hawarden	Heppenheim	Hillsboro (Oregon)
Harkány	Hawick	Heraclea	Hillsborough
Harlech	Haworth	Heracleopolis	Hill X
Harlem	Hawran	Heraklion	Hilo
Harlingen	Hayange	Herāt	Hilversum
Härnösand	Hayes River	Herculaneum	Hilwān
Harpers Ferry	Haymarket Square	Heredia	Himachal Pradesh
Harput	Hay-on-Wye	Hereford	Himalayas, The
Harrisburg	Hay River	Hereford and Worcester	Himeji
Harrismith	Hays	Herford	Himera
Harrison	Hayward	Héricourt	Hindenburg Line
Harrisonburg	Hazard	Herjedalen	Hindu Kush
	Hazel Park	Herkimer	Hindustan
	Hazleton	Hermann	Hingham
	Hazor	Hermon, Mount	Hinnom

Hinsdale	Honey Island	Hudson River	Idstedt
Hipswell	Honfleur	Hue	Iesi
Hira (ancient kingdom)	Hong Kong	Huejutla de Crespo	If
Hira (Iraq)	Honiton	Huelva	Ife
Hirado	Honolulu	Huesca	Ifni
Hirosaki	Honshū	Hugli-Chinsura	Igaliko
Hiroshima	Hook of Holland	Hukawng	Iglesias
Hisar	Hoorn	Hull (Canada)	Iguala
Hispania	Hoosac Range	Hull (England)	Iishima
Hispaniola	Hoover Dam	Humboldt River	Ijebu-Ode
Hissarlik	Hope, Point	Hunan	Ikaria
Hit	Hopedale	Hunedoara	Iki
Hitachi	Hopetown	Hungary	Ilchester
Hitchin	Hopewell (New Jersey)	Huntingdon	Île-aux-Noix
Hitoyoshi	Hopewell (Virginia)	Huntingdon and	Île-de-France
Hittite Empire	Hopkinsville	Godmanchester	Île de la Cité
Hjørring	Hoquiam	Huntington (Indiana)	Île d'Ouessant
Hlučín	Hor, Mount	Huntington (New York)	Ilesha
Hobart	Horgen	Huntington (West Virginia)	Ilfracombe
Hobbs	Hormuz	Huntsville (Alabama)	Ili River
Hobkirk's Hill	Horn, Cape	Huntsville (Texas)	Ilkley
Hoboken	Horsens	Hunza	Illinois
Al-Hoceima	Horseshoe Bend	Hurley	Illkirch-Graffenstaden
Hochelaga	Horsham	Huron, Lake	Illyria
Ho Chi Minh City	Horten	Hurstmonceaux	Illyrian Provinces
Hochkirch	Horton	Huși	Illyricum
Höchst	Horyuji	Husinec	Ilmenau
Höchstädt	Hoshangabad	Huy	Ilocos Norte
Hoddesdon	Hoshiarpur	Hüyük	Iloilo
Hodeida	Hotan	Hvar	Ilorin
Hof	Hot Springs	Hyannis	Imerina (Madagascar)
Hofuf	Houdain	Hyde Park	Imeritia (Georgia)
Hohenlinden	Houffalize	Hyderabad (India; city)	Immingham
Hohenzollern	Houplines	Hyderabad (India; former	Imola
Hohhot	Housatonic River	state)	Imperia
Hokkaidō	Houston	Hyderabad (Pakistan)	Imperial Valley
Holguín	Howland Island	Hydra	Imphal
Hollabrunn	Hoxne	Hyères	Imroz
Holland (Netherlands)	Hoy	Hymettus	Inari
Holland (United States)	Hradec Kralové	Hythe	Inca Empire
Hollebeke	Hrodna		Inchkeith
Hollidaysburg	Hrubieszów	I	Inchon
Hollywood	Hsin-Chu	Ialysus	Inchtuthil
Holstein	Huancayo	Iași	Independence (Kansas)
Holtz Bay	Huang He	Ibadan	Independence (Missouri)
Holyhead	Huangpu	Ibagué	India
Holy Island	Huánuco	Ibarra	Indiana
Holyoke	Huánuco Viejo	Iberia	Indianapolis
Holy Roman Empire	Huarás	Iberian Peninsula	Indian Territory
Holywell	Huari	Ibiza	Indochina
Homestead	Huascarán	Ica	Indonesia, Republic of
Homildon Hill	Hubbardton	Iceland	Indore
Homonhon	Hubei	Icknield Way	Indrapura
Homs (Libya)	Hubli-Dharwar	Ida, Mount (Greece)	Indre River
Homs (Syria)	Huddersfield	Ida, Mount (Turkey)	Indus River
Homyel	Hudson	Idaho	Inebolu
Honduras	Hudson Bay	Idaho Falls	Ingaví
Honesdale	Hudson Falls	Idalium	Ingelheim

Ingolstadt	Isandhlwana	J	Jefferson, Territory of
Ingombe Ilede	Isauria	Jabalpur	Jefferson City
Ingria	Ischia	Jabal Shammar	Jeffersonville
Ingushetia	Ise	Jablonec nad Nisou	Jehol
Inhambane	Iserlohn	Jaboatão	Jelenia Góra
Inisheer	Isérnia	Jaca	Jelgava
Inishmore	Isigny-sur-Mer	Jáchymov	Jemappes
Inkerman	Isin	Jackson (Michigan)	Jena
Inner Farne	İskenderun	Jackson (Mississippi)	Jenin
Innermessan Moat	Isker	Jackson (Tennessee)	Jerash
Inner Mongolia	Islamabad	Jacksonville	Jerba
Innerpeffray	Island No.10	Al-Jadida	Jerez de la Frontera
Innsbruck	Islay	Jaén	Jericho
İnönü	Îsle-aux-Coudres	Jaffa	Jersey
Inowrocław	Isle la Motte	Jaffna	Jersey City
Interlaken	Isle Royale	Jagersfontein	Jerusalem
Intotto	Isleta	Jaghub	Jerusalem, Latin Kingdom of
Inveraray	Islington	Jaintia	Jezreel
Inveresk	Islip	Jaipur	Jhabua
Invergarry	Isly	Jaisalmer	Jhalawar
Invergordon	Ismailia	Jājau	Jhang-Maghiana
Inverkeithing	Isna	Jajce	Jhansi
Inverness	Isokyrö	Jakarta	Jharkhand
Inverness-shire	Isola Bella	Jalalabad	Jhelum
Ioánnina	Isonzo River	Jalandhar	Jhelum River
Iolcus	Israel	Jalapa	Jiangling
Iona	Issoire	Jalisco	Jiangsu
Ionia	Issoudun	Jalor	Jiangxi
Ionian Islands	Issus	Jaluit	Jiaxing
Iowa	Issyk-Kul	Jamaica	Jidda
Iowa City	Istakhr	James Bay	Jihlava
Ipiranga	Istanbul	James River (Dakota)	Jijelli
Ipoh	Istria	James River (Virginia)	Jilin
Ipsus	Iswariapur	Jamestown (England)	Jinan
Ipswich (England)	Itá	Jamestown (United States)	Jind
Ipswich (United States)	Italian Somaliland	Jammu	Jingtezhén
Iquique	Italica	Jāmnagar	Jinhua
Iquitos	Italy	Jamnia	Jinji
Iran	Ithaca (Greece)	Jamrud	Jinzhou
Iranshahr	Ithaca (New York)	Jämtland	Jiujiang
Irapuato	Itsuku-shima	Jan Mayen	João Pessoa
Iraq	Ituraea	Japan	Jodhpur
Ireland	Ituzaingó	Jargeau	Jogjakarta
Ireland, Northern	Itzehoe	Jarlshof	Johannesburg
Irian Jaya	Ivano-Frankivsk	Jarmo	Johnson City (Tennessee)
Irkutsk	Ivanovo	Jarnac	Johnson City (Texas)
Ironbridge	Ivrea	Jaroslāv	Johnston Atoll
Ironton	Ivry-la-Bataille	Jarrow	Johnston (New York)
Ironwood	Ivry-sur-Seine	Játiva	Johnstown (Pennsylvania)
Irrawaddy River	Iwo	Jaunpur	Johor Baharu
Irtys River	Iwo Jima	Java	Johore
Irún	Izabal, Lake	Java Sea	Johore Strait
Irvine	Izamal	Al-Jawf (Saudi Arabia)	Joliet
Irvington (New Jersey)	Izhevsk	Al-Jawf (Yemen)	Jolo
Irvington (New York)	Izmayil	Al-Jazirah	Jonesboro (Georgia)
Isabela (Dominican Republic)	İzmir	Jebba	Jonesboro (Tennessee)
Isabela (Philippines)	İzmit	Jebel ed Druz	Jönköping (Sweden)
	Izu-Shichito	Jefferson, State of	

Jordan	Kaithal	Kano	Kasongo
Jordan River	Kajaani	Kanpur	Kassala
Jorhat	Kakambona	Kansas	Kassel
Jos	Kakhetia	Kansas City (Missouri)	Kasserine
Josselin	Kakinada	Kansas City (Kansas)	Kastamonu
Jotunheimen	Kalabsha	Kaohsiung	Kastav
Juan de Fuca Strait	Kalach-na-Donu	Kapaa	Kastoria
Juan Fernandez	Kalahari Desert	Kapilavastu	Kasvin
Juba	Kalamata	Kapingamarangi	Kathiawar
Jubaland	Kalat	Kápolna	Katmandu
Juchitán	Kalaunur	Kappel	Katowice
Judaea	Kalavryta	Karachayevo-Cherkess Republic	Katsina
Judah	Kalemi	Karachi	Katwijk
Judenburg	Kalgoorlie	Karaganda	Katyn
Jujuy	Kalinga	Al-Karak	Katzbach
Julianehåb	Kaliningrad	Karakorum (Mongolia; ancient site in Arhangay Province)	Kauai
Jülich (North Rhine– Westphalia)	Kalinjar	Karakorum (Mongolia; Ulan Bator)	Kaufbeuren
Jülich (former duchy)	Kalisz	Karaman	Kaunas
Jumièges	Kalka River	Karanovo	Kaupang
Jumilla	Kallo	Karatepe	Kavalla
Junagadh (India; former state)	Kalmar	Karatsu	Kavieng
Junagadh (India; city)	Kalmykia	Karauli	Kawa (Sudan; ancient colony)
Junction City	Kalocsa	Karbala	Kawa (Sudan; town)
Juneau	Kalpi	Karelia	Kawasaki
Jungfrau	Kaluga	Karikal	Kaynardzha
Junín (Argentina)	Kalundborg	Karim Shahīr	Kayseri
Junín (Peru)	Kalyani	Karkar	Kazakhstan
Jura Mountains	Kamakura	Karli	Kazan
Jutland	Kamatapur	Karlovac	Kazanlūk
K	Kambodja	Karlovy Vary	Kazembe
Kabacan	Kamboja	Karlskrona	Kealakekua
Kabardino-Balkar Autonomous Republic	Kamchatka Peninsula	Karlsruhe	KecsKemét
Kabba	Kamenets-Podolski	Karlstad	Kedah
Kabul	Kamenka	Karlstadt	Kedesh
Kabylia	Kamenz	Karmøy	Kediri
Kachchh	Kamiena Góra	Karnak	Kefau
Kachemak Bay	Kamina	Karnal	Keighley
Kachin State	Kaminaljuyu	Karnataka	Kelantan
Kadesh	Kampala	Karanga	Kelham (England)
Kadesh-Barnea	Kampen	Karpathos	Kelheim (Germany)
Kadisiya	Kampil	Karpenísion	Kells
Kadmonites, Land of the	Kanagawa	Kars	Kelso
Kaduna	Kananga	Karshi	Kempen
Kaesöng	Kanara	Karur	Kempton
Kaffraria	Kanatha	Karviná	Kendal
Kagoshima	Kanazawa	Kasatka	Kenilworth
Kahlenberg	Kanchipuram	Kasba Tadia	Kenitra
Kahun	Kandahar	Kashgar	Kennebec River
Kaifeng	Kandy	Kashihara	Kennebunk
Kailas	Kanem	Kashira	Kennebunkport
Kailua (Hawaii Island)	Kaneohe Bay	Kashmir	Kennesaw Mountain
Kailua (Oahu)	Kanesh	Kasia	Kenora
Kairouan	Kanghwa	Kasimov	Kenosha
Kaiserslautern	Kangnūng	Kaskaskia	Kensington
	Kangra		Kensington and Chelsea
	Kankan		Kent
	Kannauj		Kent Island
	Kannur		

Kent's Cavern	Kilkis	Klis	Kostrzyn
Kentucky	Killaloe	Kłodzko	Koszalin
Kenya	Killarney, Lakes of	Klondike	Kota
Keokuk	Killiecrankie	Klosterneuburg	Kota Bahru
Keos	Kilmainham	Klungkung	Kota Kinabalu
Kerala	Kilmallock	Knaresborough	Köthen
Kerch	Kilmarnock	Knin	Kotor
Kerguelen Islands	Kilronan	Knossos	Kottayam
Kerkenna Islands	Kilsyth	Knoxville	Kötte
Kerkrade	Kilwa	Knutsford	Kovel
Kermān	Kilwinning	Kobarid	Kozáne
Kermānshāh	Kimberley	Köbe	Kragujevac
Kernstown	Kincardine	Koblenz	Krakatau
Kerry	Kinderhook	Kochi	Kraków
Kesselsdorf	Kingisepp	Kodagu	Kraljevo
Keswick	King's Lynn	Kodiak	Kras
Ketama	Kings Mountain	Kōfu	Krasnodar
Kew	Kingsport	Køge	Krasnoye Selo
Key Marco	Kingston (Canada)	Koguryu	Krefeld
Keyser	Kingston (Jamaica)	Kohala	Kremenchug
Key West	Kingston (New York)	Kohima	Kremenets
Kezmarok	Kingston (Rhode Island)	Kokand	Krems
Kfar Sava	Kingston upon Thames	Kokkola	Krishnagar
Khabarovsk	Kingstown	Kokomo	Krishna River
Khafaje	Kingswood	Kokopo	Kristiansand
Khairpur	Kingussie	Kokubunji	Kristianstad
Khalkis	King William Island	Kola	Krk
Khambāt	Kingwilliamstown	Kolding	Kroměříž
Khan Baghdadi	Kinsale	Kolhapur	Kronshlot
Khandwa	Kinshasa	Kolín	Krugersdorp
Khara Khoto	Kinston	Kolkata	Kruševac
Khargon	Kipparisia	Kollam	Kryvyi Rih
Khārk	Kiribati	Kołobrzeg	Kuala Lumpur
Kharkiv	Kirjath-Sepher	Kolomna	Kuch Bihār
Khartoum	Kirkcaldy	Komárno	Kuche
Khazar Empire	Kirkcudbright	Komotini	Kudalur
Kherson	Kirkholm	Konarak	Al Kufah
Khirbat Qumran	Kirkintilloch	Kong	Kukawa
Khiva	Kirkklareli	Kongju	Kulikovo
Khmelnitski	Kirkuk	Kongo, Kingdom of the	Kulmbach
Kholmogory	Kirkwall	Königswinter	Kulu
Khorāsān	Kirov	Köniz	Kumamoto
Khorezm	Kirovohrad	Konya	Kumanovo
Khorramshahr	Kirşehir	Koper	Kumasi
Khorsabad	Kirtland Hills	Korçë	Kumbakonam
Khotin	Kisangani	Korčula	Al-Kuneitra
Khozhikode	Kish	Korea	Kungälv
Khudjand	Kishangarh	Kormantine	Kunming
Khuzestan	Kismayu	Korone	Kunowice
Khvoy	Kittery	Korosten	Kurdistan
Khyber Pass	Kitty Hawk	Korsun-Shevchenkovski	Kuril Islands
Kidwelly	Kitzbühel	Kortrijk	Kurland
Kiel	Kizil Islands	Kos	Kurnool
Kielce	Klagenfurt	Kosala	Kursk
Kiev	Klaipeda	Kosam	Kurukshetra
Kilcoman	Klerksdorp	Kosice	Kurunegala
Kildare	Kleve	Kosovo	Kush
Kilkenny	Klin	Kostroma	Kushan Empire

Al-Kut	Lahaina	La Paz (Bolivia)	Leavenworth
Kutaisi	Lahn	La Paz (Mexico)	Lebadea
Kutná Hora	La Hogue	Lapland	Lebanon
Kuwait	Laholm	Lappeenranta	Lebanon (Connecticut)
Kwajalein	Lahore	Laprairie	Lebanon (Missouri)
KwaZulu-Natal	Lake District	Lapua	Lebanon (Pennsylvania)
Kwidzyń	Lake George	La Puerta	Lebanon Mountains
Kyongju	Lakehurst	Lapwai	Le Bardo
Kyōto	Lakemba	L'Aquila	Le Bec-Hellouin
Kyrenia	Lake Placid	Larache	Lebork
Kyrgyzstan	Lake Providence	Laramie	Le Bourget
Kyūshū	Lake Success	Laredo	Lebrija
Kyustendil	Lakeville	Largs	Le Cateau
	Lakhnau	Larissa	Lecce
L	Lakshadweep	Laristan	Lecco
La Albuera	Lalibala	Larnaca	Lech
La Asunción	Lalitpur	Larne	Lechfeld
La Bassée	Lalsot	La Rochelle	Lecompton
Labé	La Madeleine	La Roche-sur-Yon	Le Creusot
Labrador	La Malbaie	Larsa	Lectoure
Labuan	La Mancha	Las Bela	Ledo
Labuha	Lambaréné	Lascaux	Leech Lake
Labyrinth, The	Lambessa	Las Cruces	Leeds (England; village, Kent)
La Carolina	Lamego	La Serena	Leeds (England; city, Yorkshire)
Laccadive, Minicoy, and Amindivi Islands	Lamia	Las Guásimas	Leedstown
La Chaux-de-Fonds	Lampedusa	Lashkar	Leeuwarden
Lachine	Lampsacus	Las Palmas	Legaspi
Lachish	Lamu	La Spezia	Legnano
Lacolle	Lanark	Las Piedras	Legnica
Laconia (Greece)	Lancashire	Lassigny	Legnickie Pole
Laconia (United States)	Lancaster (England)	Las Vegas	Leh
La Crosse	Lancaster (United States)	Laswari	Le Havre
Lacui Peninsula	Lanciano	Latacunga	Lehighton
Ladakh	Landau	Latakia	Lehman Caves National Monument
Ladd Field	Landes de Lanvaux	La Tène	Leicester
Lade	Landrecies	Lathom and Burscough	Leicestershire
Lado Enclave	Landsberg	Latin Way	Leiden
Ladoga, Lake	Landshut	Latium	Leinster
Ladysmith	Landskrona	Latrun	Leipzig
Lae	Landstuhl	Latvia	Leiria
La Fayette (Georgia)	Langeais	Lauenburg	Leith
Lafayette (Indiana)	Langemarck	Lauffeld	Le Kef
Lafayette (Louisiana)	Langensalza	Laupen	Lek River
La Fère	Langley Air Force Base	Laurium	Le Mans
La Ferté-Bernard	Langport	Lausanne	Le Mas D'Azil
La Ferté-Milon	Langres	Lava Beds National Monument	Lemnos
Lafia	Langside	Laval	Le Mort Homme
Lafiagi	Lang's Nek	Lavaur	Le Moustier
Lafitte	Lang Son	La Vega	Lenkoran
La Fleche	Languedoc	La Venta	Lens
Lagash	Lansdowne	La Victoria	Leoben
Laggan	L'Anse au Meadows	Lavinium	León (Nicaragua)
Laghout	Lansing	Lawrence (Kansas)	León (Spain, city, province)
Lagos (Nigeria)	Lanxi	Lawrence (Massachusetts)	León (Spain; former kingdom)
Lagos (Portugal)	Lanzhou	Lead	
La Guaira	Lao Cai	Leadville	
Laguna	Laon	Lea River	
	Laos		

Leonforte	Libya (Africa)	Little Rock	Loudoun Hill
Leontini	Libya (Socialist	Little Saint Bernard Pass	Loughborough
Leontopolis	Peoples' Libyan Arab	Liverpool (Canada)	Loughrea
Lepanto	Jamahhiriya)	Liverpool (England)	Louisburg
Lepreum	Libyssa	Livingstone	Louisiade Archipelago
Leptis Magna	Licata	Livonia	Louisiana
Leptis Minor	Lichfield	Livorno	Louisiana Purchase
Le Puy	Lidice	Ljubljana	Louisville
Lérída	Lidzbark Warmiński	Llantwit-Major	Lourdes
Lerma	Liechtenstein	Llivia	Louth
Lerna	Liège	Loano	Louvain
Leros	Liepaja	Locarno	Louviers
Lerwick	Lier	Loches	Lovech
Les Andelys	Liévin	Lockerbie	Lovek
Les Baux-en-Provence	Ligny	Locmariaquer	Lovosice
Lesbos	Liguria	Locri	Lowell
Les Combarelles	Ligurian Republic	Lod	Lower Austria
Les Éparges	Lille	Lodi	Lower Saxony
Les Eyzies	Lillebonne	Lodomeria	Lowestoft
Lesh	Lima	Łódź	Loyalty Islands
Lesotho	Limburg	Logroño	Lozi Kingdom
Les Trois-Évêchés	Limerick	Loire River	Lu
Leszno	Limoges	Loja	Luanda
Letchworth	Limon (Costa Rica)	Lokeren	Luang Prabang (Laos; city)
Leticia	Limon (Philippines)	Lokoja	Luang Prabang (Laos; former Lao Kingdom)
Leubus	Limousin	Lombardy	Luan He
Leuctra	Limpopo	Lombok	Luba Empire
Leukas	Limpopo River	Lomé	Lubbock
Leuna	Linares	Lomonosov	Lübeck
Leuthen	Lincoln (England)	Łomża	Lublin
Leuze	Lincoln (United States)	Lonato	Lubumbashi
Levant	Lincolnshire	London	Lucania
Leven, Loch	Lindau	Londonderry	Lucca
Levidi	Lindos	Long Branch	Lucena
Lévis	Lindsey	Long Island	Lucera
Levoca	Line Islands	Long Island Sound	Lucerne
Lewes (England)	Lingayen Gulf	Longjumeau	Lucerne, Lake
Lewes (United States)	Lingen	Longling	Luckau
Lewiston (Idaho)	Lingling	Longwy	Luckenwalde
Lewiston (Maine)	Linhai	Longzhou	Lüdenschaid
Lewistown	Linköping	Lons-le-Saunier	Lüderitz
Lexington (Kentucky)	Linlithgow	Lookout Mountain	Ludhiana
Lexington (Massachusetts)	Linz	Loos	Ludlow
Lexington (Missouri)	Lipari Islands	Lop Buri	Ludwigsburg
Lexington (Virginia)	Lipova	Lora Del Río	Ludwigshafen am Rhein
Leyte	Lippe	Lorca	Lugano
Leyte Gulf	Lippstadt	Lorelei	Lugdunensis
Lgov	Liri River	Loreto	Lugo
Lhasa	Lisbon	Lorient	Lugoj
Liaoning	Lisburn	Lorraine	Luino
Liaoyang	Lisieux	Lorsch	Lugouqiao
Libén	Liskeard	Los Alamos	Lüleburgaz
Liberec	Lismore	Los Angeles	Lu Mountain
Liberia	Litchfield	Los Baños	Luna
Liberty Island	Lithuania	Lostwithiel	Lund
Libourne	Little America	Lotharingia	Lundaland
Libreville	Little Armenia	Lothian	Lundy's Lane
Liburnia	Little Bighorn River	Lötschen Pass	

Lüneburg	Mâcon	Maine (France)	Mammoth Cave
Lunenburg	Macon	Maine (United States)	Man, Isle of
Lunéville	Macquarie Island	Mainland (Shetland Islands)	Manado
Lunga	Macroon	Mainland (Orkney Islands)	Managua
Luoyang	Mactan	Mainz	Manassas
Luque	Madagascar	Maipo	Manaus
Luristân	Madang	Majâz-al-Bâb	Manchester (England)
Lusaka	Madauros	Majdanek	Manchester (United States)
Lusatia	Madeba	Majorca	Manchuria
Lusignan	Madeira Islands	Majuba Hill	Mandalay
Lusitania	Madhya Bharat	Majunga	Mandali
Lutsk	Madhya Pradesh	Majuro	Mandan
Lutter am Barenberge	Madinat Ash Shab	Makarska	Mandasor
Lützen	Madison (New Jersey)	Makasar	Mandhata
Luxembourg (grand duchy)	Madison (Wisconsin)	Makhachkala	Mandi
Luxembourg (city and capital of the grand duchy)	Madiun	Makin	Mandu
Luxeuil	Madjapahit Empire	Makkedah	Manduria
Luxor	Madrid	Maknassy	Manfredonia
Luzon	Madura	Maktar	Mangalia
Luzzara	Madurai	Makuria	Mangalore
Lviv	Maebashi	Malabar Coast	Manhattan Island
Lyakhovichi	Maes Howe	Malabo	Manikiala
Lycaonia	Mafikeng	Malacca	Manila
Lycia	Magadha	Málaga	Manila Bay
Lycosura	Magdala (Ethiopia)	Malakand Pass	Manipur
Lycus	Magdala (Israel)	Malakhov	Manisa
Lydia	Magdalena River	Malang	Manitoba
Lyme Regis	Magdeburg	Mälaren	Mankato
Lymington	Magellan, Strait of	Malatya	Mannerheim Line
Lynchburg	Magenta	Malawi	Mannheim
Lynn	Magersfontein	Malay Peninsula	Manresa
Lyonnais	Maggiore, Lago	Malborghetto	Mansfield (England)
Lyons	Maghreb	Malbork	Mansfield (United States)
Lystra	Maginot Line	Malden	Al-Mansûra
	Maglemose	Maldives	Mantes-la-Jolie
	Magna Graecia	Maldon	Mantineia
	Magnesia (Turkey; ancient city of Lydia)	Malegaon	Mantua
M	Magnesia (Turkey; ancient city on the Hermes River)	Mälame	Manus
Maaleh-Acrabbim	Magnitogorsk	Mali	Manzanares
Ma'an	Magog	Mali Empire	Manzanillo
Maarianhamina	Mahabalipuram	Mali Federation	Manzhouli
Maassluis	Maharajpur	Malindi	Manzikert
Maastricht	Maharashtra	Malmédy	Manzini
Macao	Mahdia	Malmesbury	Maon
Macapá	Al-Mahdiyah	Malmö	Maputo
Macclesfield	Mahé	Malmstrom Air Force Base	Maracaibo
Macedon, Empire of	Maheshwar	Malolos	Maracay
Macedonia (region)	Mahoba	Malone	Maragheh
Macedonia (Yugoslav republic)	Mahón	Maloyaroslavets	Marah
Maceió	Maida	Malplaquet	Marais
Macerata	Maiden Castle	Malta	Marajó
Machilipatnam	Maidenhead	Małujowice	Maranhão
Machpelah, Cave of	Maidstone	Malvern	Maraş
Machu Picchu	Maihar	Malvern Hill	Maratha Confederacy
Maciejowice	Maikop	Malwa	Marathon
Mackinac	Maimana	Mamaroneck	Marazion
Macomer		Mamluk Empire	Marblehead
			Marburg

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Marche (Belgium)	Martinique	Mauritania	Mehun-sur-Yèvre
Marche (France)	Martinpuich	Mauritius	Meiktila
Marchena	Martinsburg	Maurya Empire	Meiningen
Marches, The	Martins Ferry	Mauthausen	Meiringen
Marchfeld	Maryland	Maxen	Meissen
Marcoing	Maryport	May, Isle of	Meknes
Marco Polo Bridge	Maryville	Maya Empire	Mekong River
Marcus Island	Marzabotto	Mayapán	Melanesia
Maree, Loch	Masada	Maybole	Melbourne
Maremma	Mascara	Mayen	Meleda
Marengo	Mascarene Islands	Mayenne	Melfi
Mareth Line	Maserfield	Mayerling	Melilla
Margarita	Maseru	Maynooth	Melitopol
Margate	Mashhad	Mayo, County	Melk
Margilan	Mashonaland	Mayu Point	Melle
Margum	Mason and Dixon's Line	Mazanderan	Meloria
Mari	Masovia	Mazara del Vallo	Melos
Mariana Islands	Masqat	Mazār-i-Sharīf	Melrose
Marianao	Massa	Mazovia	Melton Mowbray
Mariánské Lázně	Massachusetts	Mbala	Melun
Mari Autonomous Republic	Massacre Bay	Mbandaka	Memmingen
Maria Wörth	Massacre Hill	Mbuji-Mayi	Memphis (Egypt)
Mariazell	Massah	McDowell	Memphis (United States)
Marib	Massawa	McKeesport	Menai Strait
Maribor	Massicault	Mdina	Menasha
Marietta (Georgia)	Massillon	Meath	Mende
Marietta (Ohio)	Masuria	Meaux	Menderes
Marignano	Masyāf	Mecca	Mendes
Marinette	Matabeleland	Mechanicsville	Mendip Hills
Marino	Matagorda Bay	Mechelen	Mendoza
Marion	Matamoros	Al Mechili	Menen
Maritsa River	Matanzas	Mecklenburg	Mêng Chiang
Mariupol	Matapan, Cape	Mecklenburg County	Mengzi
Mariveles	Matara	Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	Menlo Park
Market Bosworth	Mataram	Medellín	Menominee
Market Drayton	Mataró	Medemblick	Mentana
Market Harborough	Matera	Médenine	Menteith
Markham	Mateur	Medfield	Menton
Marks	Matewan	Medford (Massachusetts)	Mentor
Marlboro	Mathura	Medford (Oregon)	Menzel-Bourguiba
Marlborough	Matlock	Media	Merano
Marlow	Matmata	Medina	Mercer
Marly-le-Roi	Mato Grosso	Medina-Sidonia	Mercia
Marmande	Matopo Hills	Medinipur	Mergentheim
Marmara, Sea of	Matruh	Mediterranean Sea	Mérida (Mexico)
Marmarica	Ma-Tsu	Medūm	Mérida (Spain)
Marne River	Matsue	Medway River	Mérida (Venezuela)
Marquesas Islands	Matsumae	Meerssen	Meridian
Marrakech	Matsuyama	Meerut	Merioneth
Marsala	Mattancheri	Megalopolis	Merkus, Cape
Marseilles	Mattoon	Mégara	Meroë
Marshall	Mauban	Megara Hyblaea	Merrimack River
Marshall Islands	Maubeuge	Meghalaya	Merseburg
Marshfield	Mauchline	Megiddo	Mers-el-Kebir
Mars-la-Tour	Mauer	Mehádia	Mersin
Marston Moor	Maule	Mehidpur	Merthyr Tydfil
Martaban	Maumee	Mehsana	Merton
Martha's Vineyard	Mauretania		Merv

Mesa Verde National Park	Milvian Bridge	Mohenjo-Daro	Montélimar
Mesilla	Milwaukee	Möhne	Montello
Mesolóngion	Minchinhampton	Moissac	Montenegro
Mesopotamia	Mindanao	Mold	Montepulciano
Messapia	Minden	Moldavia	Montereau
Messenia	Mindoro	Moldova	Monterey
Messina	Minehead	Môle Saint-Nicholas	Monterrey
Messines	Mineo	Molino del Rey	Monte Sant'angelo
Metapona	Mingrelia	Molise	Montevideo
Metapontum	Minneapolis	Molokai	Montezuma Castle
Metauro	Minnehaha	Molossis	National Monument
Meteora	Minnesota	Moluccas	Montfaucon
Methone	Minorca	Mombasa	Montferrat
Methven	Minsk (Belarus; city)	Monaco	Montgomery (United States)
Metuchen	Minsk (Belarus; region)	Mona Island	Montgomery (Wales)
Metz	Minster-in-Sheppey	Monasterboice	Montiel
Meudon	Minturnae	Mönchengladbach	Montijo
Meuse River	Minturno	Monchy-le-Preux	Montilla
Mexico	Mirandola	Moncontour	Montluçon
Mexico City	Mirzapur	Mondoñedo	Montmartre
Miami	Misantla	Mondovi	Montmédy
Miani	Misenum	Monemvasia	Montmorency
Michigan	Miskolc	Monfalcone	Montoro
Michigan, Lake	Misratah	Mongol Empires	Montpelier
Michmash	Missionary Ridge	Mongolia (region)	Montpellier
Michoacán	Mississippi	Mongolia (state)	Montreal
Michurinsk	Mississippi River	Monhegan	Montreuil
Micronesia (island group)	Missoula	Monkwearmouth	Montreux
Micronesia (independent nation)	Missouri	Monmouth	Montrose
Middelburg (Netherlands)	Missouri River	Monmouthshire	Mont-Saint-Jean
Middelburg (South Africa)	Mistra	Monocacy	Mont-Saint-Michel
Middleboro	Mitanni Empire	Monongahela	Montserrat (Great Britain)
Middlebury	Mitchelstown	Monongahela River	Montserrat (Spain)
Middle Kingdom	Mithila	Monreale	Monywa
Middlesex	Mitla	Monroe (Louisiana)	Monza
Middletown (Connecticut)	Mito	Monroe (Michigan)	Moores Creek Bridge
Middletown (Rhode Island)	Miyazaki	Monrovia	Moorestown
Mid-Glamorgan	Miyazu	Mons	Moosburg
Midian	Mizoram	Mons Badonicus	Moose Factory
Midland	Moab	Monschau	Moradabad
Midlothian	Mobile	Montalto Uffugo	Morar
Midway	Mocha	Montana	Morat
Migdal-El	Mochica	Montargis	Moravia
Migdol	Mochlos	Montauban (France; city)	Moravian Gap
Mikulov	Modder	Montauban (France; village)	Moray
Milan	Modena	Montauk	Mordovian Autonomous Republic
Milazzo	Modica	Montbéliard	Morelia
Mildenhall	Modjokerto	Montbrison	Morelos
Miletus	Modlin	Montclair	Moreno
Milford	Moeris, Lake	Mont-de-Marsan	Moresnet
Milford Haven	Moesia	Montdidier	Morgantown
Millau	Mogadishu	Monte Albán	Morgarten
Milledgeville	Mogilev	Monte Carlo	Moriah
Mille Lacs Lake	Mogilev-Podolski	Montecatini	Morlaix
Millom	Mogul Empire	Monte Cristo	Morley
Mill Springs	Mohács	Montefiascone	Morocco
Milne Bay	Mohawk	Montefrio	Morotai
	Mohawk Trail	Montego Bay	

Morristown	Munger	Nagoya	Nassau (Bahamas)
Morrisville	Munich	Nagpur	Nassau (Germany)
Morro Castle	Munster	Nagykanizsa	Nasser, Lake
Mortagne	Münster	Nagykörös	Nasugbu
Mortain	Münster am Stein	Naha	Natal (Brazil)
Mortara	Münsterburg	Nahāvand	Natal (South Africa)
Mortimer's Cross	Muntenia	Nain	Natchez
Moscow	Murano	Nairnshire	Natchez Trace
Moscow, Grand Duchy of	Murcia	Nairobi	Natchitoches
Moselle	Muret	An Najaf	Natick
Moselle River	Murfreesboro	Nájera	National Road
Moshi	Muri	Najibabad	Natural Bridge
Mosquito Coast	Murmansk	Nakagusuku Bay	Naucratis
Moss	Murom	Nakatsu	Naugatuck
Mossel Bay	Murshidabad	Nakhichevan	Naugatuck River
Mossley	Muş	Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic	Naulochus
Mostaganem	Musa, Gebel	Nakhon Pathom	Naumburg
Mostar	Musa Daği	Nakhon Ratchasima	Nauplia
Mosul	Music Pass	Nalchik	Nauru
Motyá	Muskegon	Namangan	Nauvoo
Moulins	Muskogee	Namibia	Navan
Moulmein	Musselburgh	Namsos	Navarre
Moundsville	Muzaffarabad	Namur	Navas de Tolosa, Las
Mountain Meadows	Muzaffarnagar	Nanaimo	Navasota
Mountain Province	Mwanamutapa	Nanchang	Navy Island
Mount Desert Island	Myanmar	Nancy	Nawabganj
Mount Holly	Mycalé	Nanded	Naxos (Greece)
Mount Vernon, New York	Mycenae	Nandi Drug	Naxos (Italy)
Mount Vernon, Virginia	Myitkyina	Nanjing	Nayarit
Moyale	Mykonos	Nankou	Nazareth
Mozambique (city)	Mylai	Nanning	Nazca
Mozambique (nation)	Myra	Nanticoke	N'Djamena
Mozdok	Mysia	Nantucket	Neagh, Lough
Mozhaisk	Mysore (India; city)	Nanumea	Neah Bay
Mozyr	Mysore (India; former state)	Nanxiong	Neanderthal
Mpumalanga	My Tho	Napata	Nebo, Mount
Msus	Mzab	Naples	Nebraska
Mtsensk	N	Naqada	Nebraska City
Mtskheta	Naas	Narayanganj	Neenah
Muckross	Nabadwip	Narbonne	Neerwinden
Mudhol	Nabataea	Narew	Negaunee
Mudki	Nabeul	Narmada	Negeri
Muhammad, Ra's	Nablus	Narni	Negev
Mühlberg	Náchod	Naroch	Negombo
Mühldorf	Nacogdoches	Narragansett	Neisse River
Mühlhausen in Thüringen	Nadvornaya	Narragansett Bay	Nejd
Mukachevo	Nadzab	Narva	Nellore
Mukāwir	Näfels	Narvik	Nelson River
Mülheim an der Ruhr	Naga	Naseby	Nemacolin's Path
Mulhouse	Naga Hills	Nashik	Neman River
Mull	Nagaland	Nashoba	Nemea
Mullan Trail	Nagano	Nashua	Nemi, Lake
Mullingar	Nagaoka	Nashville	Nemours
Multan	Nagapattinam		Nenagh
Mumbai	Nagasaki		Nepal
Muncie	Nagercoil		Nephi
Munda (Solomon Islands)	Nagod		Nérac
Munda (Spain)	Nagorno-Karabakh Republic		Nerchinsk
Münden			

Nesvizh	New England	Nicosia	Norrköping
Netanya	New Forest	Nicoya	North Adams
Netherlands, The	Newfoundland	Nieuwpoort	Northallerton
Netherlands Antilles	New France	Niğde	Northampton (England)
Nether Stowey	New Georgia	Nigel	Northampton (United States)
Nettuno	New Granada	Niger	Northamptonshire
Neubrandenburg	New Grange	Nigeria	North Andover
Neuburg	New Guinea	Niger River	North Anna
Neuchâtel (Switzerland; town)	New Hampshire	Nijmegen	North Attleboro
Neuchâtel (Switzerland; canton)	New Harmony	Nikkō	North Brabant
Neuchâtel, Lake of	New Haven	Nikolayev	North Braddock
Neuf-Brisach	New Iberia	Nikopol (Bulgaria)	North Carolina
Neuf-Château	New Ireland	Nikopol (Ukraine)	North Chicago
Neuilly-Plaisance	New Jersey	Nikšić	North Dakota
Neuilly-sur-Seine	New Lanark	Nile River	Northern Cape
Neunkirchen	New London	Niles (Michigan)	Northern Neck
Neuruppin	New Madrid	Niles (Ohio)	Northern Rhodesia
Neusiedler, Lake	Newmarket	Nîmes	Northern Territory
Neuss	New Market	Nineveh	Northfield
Neustadt an der Weinstrasse	New Mexico	Ningbo	North German Confederation
Neustrelitz	New Milford	Ningsia	North Holland
Neustria	New Netherland	Nioro	North Ingermanland
Neuve-Chapelle	New Orleans	Niort	North Kingstown
Neuve-Église	Newport (England)	Nippur	North Korea
Neuville-Saint-Vaast	Newport (Ohio)	Niš	North Little Rock
Neuwied	Newport (Rhode Island)	Nishapur	North Olmstead
Nevada	Newport (Wales)	Niterói	North Ossetia-Alania
Nevers	Newport News	Nitra	North Platte
Neville's Cross	New Providence	Nive	North Pole
New Albany	New Rochelle	Nivernais	North Rhine–Westphalia
Newark (England)	New Romney	Nizhnevartovsk	North Sea
Newark (New Jersey)	Newry	Nizhni Novgorod	North Tarrytown
Newark (Ohio)	New Salem	Nizip	Northumberland (England)
New Bedford	New Siberian Islands	Noailles	Northumberland (United States)
New Bern	New Smyrna Beach	Nogales (Mexico)	Northumbria
New Braunfels	New South Wales	Nogales (United States)	North West
New Britain (Papua New Guinea)	New Spain	Nogent-le-Rotrou	North-West Frontier Province
New Britain (United States)	New Sweden	Nogent-sur-Seine	Northwest Passage
New Brunswick (Canada)	Newton (Kansas)	Noginsk	Northwest Territories
New Brunswick (United States)	Newton (Massachusetts)	Nok	Northwest Territory
Newburgh	Newtownards	Nola	Northwich
Newbury (England)	Newtown Butler	Nolichuckey River	Norwalk (Connecticut)
Newbury (United States)	New Ulm	Nombre de Dios	Norwalk (Ohio)
Newburyport	New Westminster	Nome	Norway
New Caledonia	New York	Nomenkan	Norwich (England)
Newcastle (Australia)	New York City	Nootka Sound	Norwich (United States)
Newcastle (South Africa)	New Zealand	Norcia	Notium
New Castle (Delaware)	Nezhin	Norden	Nottingham
New Castle (Indiana)	Ngesebus	Nördlingen	Nottinghamshire
New Castle (Pennsylvania)	Nha Trang	Nord-Ostsee Kanal	Nouakchott
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Niagara Falls (cities)	Nore, The	Nouméa
Newcastle upon Tyne	Niagara Falls (falls)	Norfolk (England)	Novara
New Delhi	Niagara-on-the-Lake	Norfolk (United States)	Nova Scotia
New Echota	Niamey	Norfolk Island	Nova Sofala
	Nias	Noricum	Novaya Zemlya
	Nicaea	Norman	
	Nicaragua	Norridgewock	
	Nice	Norristown	
	Nicopolis		

Nové Zámky	Oder River	Omuta	Oruro
Novgorod	Odessa	Onega	Orvieto
Novi Ligure	Odon	Oneida	Ôsaka
Novi Pazar	Offaly	Onitsha	Osawatomie
Novi Sad	Offa's Dyke	Onondaga, Lake	Osh
Novi Slankamen	Offenbach	Ontario	Oshawa
Novocherkassk	Ogaden	Ontario, Lake	Oshkosh
Novogradok	Ogaki	Opava	Oshogbo
Novokuznetsk	Ogbomoshu	Opelousas	Osijek
Novorossiysk	Ogden	Opequon	Oskaloosa
Novosibirsk	Ogdensburg	Ophir	Oslo
Nowa Sól	Ohio	Opis	Osnabrück
Nowy Sącz	Ohio and Erie Canal	Opobo	Osorno
Noyon	Ohio River	Opole	Osroene
Nubia	Ohrid	Oporto	Ossetia
Nueva Galicia	Oil City	Oradea	Ossetian Military Road
Nueva San Salvador	Oil Rivers	Oraibi	Ossining
Nuevo Laredo	Oise River	Oran	Ossory
Nuevo León	Oita	Orange (France)	Ostend
Nuku Hiva	Okayama	Orange (United States)	Ostia
Numantia	Okazaki	Orangeburg	Ostian Way
Numfoor	Okeechobee, Lake	Orange Free State	Ostrava
Numidia	Okinawa	Oranienburg	Ostrog
Nunavut	Oklahoma	Orbetello	Ostrogothic Kingdom
Nupe	Oklahoma City	Orchomenus	Ostrołęka
Nuremberg	Okmulgee	Örebro	Osuna
Nusaybin	Öland	Oregon	Oswego
Nuuanu Pali	Olawa	Oregon City	Oswestry
Nuwara Eliya	Olbia	Oregon Country	Otavallo
Nuzi	Old Deer	Oregon Trail	Otranto
Nyborg	Oldenburg	Orekhovo-Zuyevo	Otsego, Lake
Nyíregyháza	Old Lyme	Orel	Ôtsu
Nyköping	Old Panama	Orenburg	Ottawa (Canada)
Nymphaion, Cape	Old Sarum	Orense	Ottawa (Illinois)
Nymphenburg	Old Sturbridge Village	Øresund	Ottawa (Kansas)
Nyon	Olduvai Gorge	Orientale	Ottawa River
Nysa	Oléron	Oriente	Otterburn
Nyssa	Oleśnica	Orihuela	Ottoman Empire
O	Olinda	Orillia	Ottumwa
Oahu	Olives, Mount of	Orinoco River	Otumba
Oakland	Oliwa	Oriskany	Ouagadougou
Oak Park	Olomouc	Orissa	Quargla
Oak Ridge	Olonets	Orizaba	Ouchy
Oaxaca	Olongapo	Orkney Islands	Oudenaarde
Oban	Oloron-Sainte-Marie	Orlando	Oudh
Oberammergau	Olshdyn	Orlando, Cape	Ouidah
Oberhausen	Oltenița	Orléanais	Oujda
Oberlin	Olustee	Orléans	Oulu
Obock	Olympia (Greece)	Orleans, Island of	Ourique
Ob' River	Olympia (United States)	Orleans, Isle of	Ouro Prêto
Ocean Grove	Olympus	Ormoc	Ovalau
Ocean Island	Olynthus	Ormskirk	Overijssel
Ochakov	Omaha	Oro Bay	Overland Trail
Ocmulgee River	Omaha Beach	Orontes River	Oviedo
Odendaalsrus	Oman	Orsha	Oviedo Province
Odense	Ombos	Orsk	Owatonna
Oder-Neisse Line	Omdurman	Orthez	Owensboro
	Omsk	Ortona	Owyhee River

Oxford (England)	Palwal	Pasadena	Pekan
Oxford (Massachusetts)	Pamir	Pasargadae	Pekin
Oxford (Mississippi)	Pampanga	Pasay	Pelagian Islands
Oxfordshire	Pamphylia	Pascagoula	Pelée, Mount
Oxyrhynchus	Pamplona	Pasco	Peleliu
Oyo	Panaji	Pas-de-Calais	Pelham Manor
Oyster Bay	Panama	Passaic	Pella
P	Panama Canal	Passaic River	Peloponnesus
Paardeberg	Panama City	Passau	Pelotas
Paarl	Panay	Passchendaale	Pelusium
Pabianice	Pančevo	Passero, Cape	Pemba
Pachácamac	Pandharpur	Pasto	Pembina
Pachuca	Pandosia	Patagonia	Pembroke (Canada)
Pacific Islands, Trust	Panevėžys	Patan (India)	Pembroke (Wales)
Territory of the	Pangasinan	Patan (Nepal)	Pembrokeshire
Pactolus	Pangkor	Patara	Penang
Padang	Panipat	Patay	Penang Island
Paderborn	Panjdeh	Paternò	Pendelikon
Padre Island	Pankow	Paterson	Pendleton
Padua	Panmunjom	Patiala	Penetanguishene
Paducah	Pannonia	Pátmos	Penghu
Paekche	Pantelleria	Patna	Peninsula, The
Paeonia	Pápa	Patos	Penmarch
Paestum	Papal States	Pátraí	Pennsylvania
Pag	Papantla	Pattani	Penn Yan
Pagan	Papeete	Pátzcuaro	Penobscot Bay
Pago Pago	Paphlagonia	Pau	Penobscot River
Pahang	Paphos	Paulsboro	Pensacola
Paimpol	Papua New Guinea	Pavia	Penshurst
Paisley	Pará	Pavlodar	Penthièvre
Pakistan	Paracale	Pavlovsk	Penza
Pakokku	Paracel Islands	Pawhuska	Penzance
Palaikastro	Paradise	Pawnee	Peoria
Palanan	Paraguairí	Pawtucket	Peraea
Palatinate	Paraguay	Payerne	Perak
Palatine Hill	Paraíba	Paysandú	Percé
Palau Islands	Paramaribo	Pazardzhik	Perche
Palawan	Paramus	Pazin	Perekop, Isthmus of
Palazzolo Acreide	Paramushir	Pazyryk	Pereslavl-Zalesski
Palembang	Paran, Wilderness of	Peabody	Pereyaslav-Khmelnitski
Palencia	Paraná	Peace River	Perga
Palenque	Paranaguá	Peach Tree Creek	Pergamum
Palermo	Paray-le-Monial	Pea Ridge	Périers
Palestine	Parchim	Pearl Coast	Périgord
Palestrina	Pardubice	Pearl Harbor	Périgieux
Palghat	Paris	Peary Land	Perim
Palikou	Parkersburg	Peć	Perlis
Pallava Empire	Parma	Pechenga	Perm
Palma	Parnassus	Pecos	Péronne
Palma Soriano	Parnu	Pecos River	Perpignan (France)
Palm Springs	Páros	Pécs	Perryville
Palmyra (Syria)	Parramatta	Peekskill	Persepolis
Palmyra (United States)	Parras de la Fuente	Peel	Persia
Palmyra Island	Parris Island	Peenemünde	Persian Gulf
Palo Alto (California)	Parrot's Beak	Pegu	Perth (Australia)
Palo Alto (Texas)	Parrsboro	Peipus, Lake	Perth (Scotland)
Palos de la Frontera	Parsnip River	Peiwar Pass	Perth Amboy
	Parthia	Pekalongan	Perthshire

A



AABENRAA See ÅBENRÅ

AACHEN [Bad Aachen] [*French: Aix-la-Chapelle; Latin: Aquis Granum*] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 40 mi WSW of COLOGNE, near the Belgian and Dutch borders. An ancient Roman thermal station, it was founded by Granus in 124 B.C. and was later the favorite residence of Charlemagne, who is buried here. From 813 to 1531 it was the coronation city of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and in 1166 it was the seat of the schismatic council that canonized Charlemagne. Two treaties were signed here in 1668 and 1748 ending, respectively, the War of Devolution and the War of the Austrian Succession. In 1794 it was captured by the French and was annexed to FRANCE in 1801. Part of PRUSSIA after the Congress of VIENNA of 1815, it was occupied by the Allies after World War I until 1930. During World War II it was badly damaged by bombing and was the first important German city to fall to the Allies, on October 21, 1944. It has since been rebuilt. The first cross-frontier industrial park in Europe, Avantis, is situated N of Aachen on the Dutch border.

AALBORG See ÅLBORG

AALEN (*Germany*)

Town in BADEN–WÜRTTEMBERG, 44 mi E of STUTTGART. It grew up around a large Roman fort and was a free imperial city from 1360 to 1803, when it passed to WÜRTTEMBERG. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1634. Remains of the Roman fort still stand.

AALST [*French: Alost*] (*Belgium*)

City in East FLANDERS province, on the Dendre River, 16 mi NW of BRUSSELS. An ancient capital of the counts of Flanders, it was the birthplace of Maartens, who established one of the first printing presses in Europe here in 1473. Part of FRANCE from 1667 to 1706, it was occupied by GERMANY during both world wars.

AARAU (*Switzerland*)

City and capital of AARGAU canton, on the Aare River, 25 mi W of ZÜRICH. Founded in the 13th century, it was under Hapsburg rule until conquered by BERN in 1415. From 1798 to 1803 it was the capital of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC before joining the Swiss Confederation as the capital of the revived Aargau canton.

AARGAU [*French: Argovie*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton of N Switzerland, N of Luzern canton. In the 11th century it was the homeland of the Hapsburg dynasty, but following its capture by the Swiss Confederation in 1415, was divided between BERN and LUCERNE. In 1803 it was reunited as a canton, with its capital at AARAU.

AARHUS See ÅRHUS

AARLEN See ARLON

ABA (*Nigeria*)

City 40 mi NE of PORT HARCOURT, on the Aba River. Starting as a small settlement of the Ibo tribe, in the

2 Ābādān

20th century it became a British administrative center. In 1929 the women of Aba revolted against direct taxation and Britain's arbitrary choice of local rulers.

ĀBĀDĀN [Abadan] (*Iran*)

City in Khuzestan province, on Abadan Island in the Shatt al-Arab, near the head of the PERSIAN GULF, 70 mi S of AHWAZ. Strategically located in the oil-rich region of KHUZESTAN, it is a pipeline terminus and a huge oil refining center. During the 1980 Iran-Iraq War it was therefore a prime target of the Iraqis. See also IRAQ.

ABAE (*Greece*)

Archaeological site in Phocis department, N of Lake Copais, approximately 8 mi SE of ELATEIA. The site was famous for its oracle of Apollo, which was sacked by PERSIA in 480 B.C. during its second invasion of Greece, and again during the Sacred War of 356 to 347 B.C. The ruins of the temple and part of the town walls are still visible today.

ABAIANG ATOLL [Apaiang, Apia] [*former: Charlotte Island*] (*Kiribati*)

Coral atoll in the former Gilbert Islands, W central Pacific Ocean. Discovered by John Marshall in 1788, it was occupied by the Japanese during World War II from 1941 to 1943. Captured by U.S. forces, it was used as a base for the offensive against the MARSHALL ISLANDS.

ABALLO See AVALLON

ABBASID CALIPHATE

The ruling dynasty of Islam from 749 to A.D. 1258. At its height, the Islamic Empire of the Abbasids comprised southwestern Asia, extending into AFGHANISTAN, UZBEKISTAN, and North Africa. The Abbasids were not recognized by the Muslims in SPAIN, nor west of EGYPT after 787. In theory, the caliph was both temporal and spiritual ruler of all Muslims and governor of other lands under Muslim control. In practice, some regions refused to admit his authority, and in others his rule was at times nominal.

The Abbasids were an Arabic family, descended from Abbas, an uncle both of Muhammad the Prophet, founder of Islam, and of Ali the fourth caliph. In the early eighth century, disputes within Islam over the succession to the caliphate and other spiritual matters

resulted in a split into Shiite and Sunni factions. The Sunnis supported the Umayyads, who had held the caliphate at DAMASCUS since 661. In 749 a revolt under the leadership of Abu Muslim made Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah the first Abbasid caliph.

Under the second Abbasid caliph, al-Mansur (754–75), the capital was moved from Damascus to BAGHDAD, which the caliph founded in 762. Here Persian influence became strong, and a brilliant court civilization developed. Culture and science flourished, especially under Harun al-Rashid, caliph from 786 to 809, and his son, al-Mamun, caliph during the period 813–33. In 836 the Abbasids founded SAMARRA, now in north-central IRAQ, on the site of a Prehistoric settlement and briefly made it their residence.

The glory of the Abbasids did not last. By the mid-ninth century, decline had set in. There were periods of disorder, assassinations, and intrigues. Turkish troops, introduced to support the caliphate, came to hold the real power, and in 1055 the Seljuk Turks captured Baghdad and ended the temporal power of the caliphs. The empire then split into kingdoms and other power centers, leaving the caliphs as spiritual leaders only. During the period 1218–24 the Mongol conqueror Genghiz Khan overran TURKISTAN, TRANSOXIANA, and Afghanistan and raided PERSIA. This further reduced the power and reputation of the Abbasids. In 1258 Hulagu Khan, Genghiz Khan's grandson, assailed Baghdad, sacked and burned it, massacring the inhabitants. The 37th and last Abbasid caliph died in the catastrophe. A member of the family escaped to Egypt where he was recognized as the Islamic caliph, but he and his successors were dominated by the Mamluks, non-Arabic warriors who had gained power in Egypt. This surviving Abbasid line continued in this situation until the OTTOMAN EMPIRE conquered Egypt in 1517.

ABBATIS VILLA See ABBEVILLE (*France*)

ABBENDUN See ABINGDON

ABBEVILLE [*Latin: Abbatis Villa*] (*France*)

Town in PICARDY, on the SOMME RIVER, 28 mi NW of AMIENS. It was founded as a dependency of the abbey of St. Riquier in the ninth century and became part of English territory as the capital of PONTTHIEU in 1272. In 1514 it was the site of the marriage of Louis XII and Mary, sister of Henry VIII of ENGLAND. In 1844 remains of an early Paleolithic

stone industry were discovered here, making it the type site for the Abbevillian culture. An Allied base during World War I, it was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

ABBEVILLE (*United States*)

City in NW SOUTH CAROLINA, 65 mi NW of AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. Important in the history of the Confederacy, it was here that the first organized secessionist meeting was held on November 22, 1860. The last Confederate cabinet meeting took place here under Jefferson Davis on May 2, 1865.

ABDALI (*Yemen*)

Former sultanate of S ARABIAN PENINSULA, now in the Second Governorate, N of ADEN. Its capital was LAHIJ. An independent Sultanate from 1728, it occupied Aden and became one of the most powerful sultanates of the southern Arabian Peninsula. Following the British occupation of Aden in 1839, it signed the first of a series of treaties that led to the establishment of Aden as a British colony in 1937. In 1967, it became part of South Yemen, now part of the Republic of Yemen.

ABDERA [*Avdira*] (*Greece*)

Town 12 mi SE of XÁNTHI, on Cape Bulustra, in THRACE. Founded c. 655 B.C. by colonists from CLAZOMENAE, it was destroyed by Thracians c. 550 B.C. but was rebuilt by Ionian refugees from TEOS c. 545 B.C. Captured by Philip II of MACEDON in 352 B.C., it was sacked by the Romans c. 170 B.C. and it declined thereafter. It was the birthplace of the Greek philosophers Protagoras (c. 490 B.C.) and Democritus (c. 460 B.C.). It is still inhabited today and contains many archaeological remains.

ABDERA (*Spain*) See ADRA

ABDOU See ABYDOS

ABELLINUM See AVELLINO

ABEMAMA ATOLL [*Apamama*] [*former: Roger Simpson Island*] (*Kiribati*)

Coral atoll in the former Gilbert Islands in the W central Pacific Ocean. In the 19th century it was the seat of the region's ruling family. The British formally

annexed the Gilbert Islands here in 1892. During World War II it was held by the Japanese during the period 1942–43, when it fell to U.S. forces.

ÅBENRÅ [*Aabenraa*] [*German: Apenrade*] (*Denmark*)

City, port, and capital of Sønderjyllands county, at the head of Åbenrå Fjord, 15 mi S of HADERSLEY, SE JUTLAND. Attacked by Wends in the 12th century, it became a flourishing port in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was part of GERMANY from 1864 to 1920, after which it joined Denmark by plebiscite.

ABENSBERG (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 18 mi SW of REGENSBURG. During the Napoleonic Wars it was the scene of a series of engagements that composed the battles of Abensberg-Eckmühl (or Eggmühl) during the period April 19–23, 1809. During the fighting, the French under Napoleon forced the Austrians under Archduke Charles to retreat. This defeat cost AUSTRIA the support of the German states who either remained neutral or stayed allied to FRANCE.

ABEOKUTA (*Nigeria*)

Town and capital of Ogun State, 60 mi N of LAGOS, on the Ogun River. Founded c. 1830 by Egba refugees from civil wars and slavers, it was also settled by Yoruba refugees and Anglican and Baptist missionaries. It became important as a trading center and the capital of the Egbas. Consequently it clashed with BENIN (then Dahomey) but twice defeated Dahomey raiders, once in 1851 and again in 1864. After the Yoruba civil wars in 1893, the independence of the Egba United Government was recognized by the British, who incorporated Abeokuta into the colony of Nigeria in 1914.

ABERBROTHOCK See ARBROATH

ABERBROTHWICK See ARBROATH

ABERCONWY See CONWAY

ABERCROMBIE, FORT See FORT ABERCROMBIE

ABERDEEN [*ancient: Devana*] (*Scotland*)

City and port on the NORTH SEA, 95 mi NNE of EDINBURGH, the administrative headquarters of GRAMPIAN

4 Abergavenny

region. Created a royal burgh in 1176, it had become a major port by the 14th century, but was burned by the English under Edward III in 1336. As a Royalist and Episcopal stronghold it suffered severely during the Civil War in the 1650s. An important industrial center today, it has expanded since the North Sea oil boom of the 1970s.

ABERGAVERNYY [*earlier: Gobannium*] (*Wales*)

Town in GWENT, at the confluence of the Gavenny and Usk Rivers, 16 mi N of NEWPORT. Strategically positioned on the route between the Black Mountains and the Brecon Beacons, it was fortified by Romans and Normans and was attacked several times between the 11th and 17th centuries.

ABERHOND See BRECON

ABERTEIFI See CARDIGAN

ABERYSTWYTH (*Wales*)

Town on Cardigan Bay, 54 mi N of SWANSEA, Ceredigion. A fortress-castle was built here in the 13th century by Edward I, and the town was chartered in 1277. It became a center of Welsh culture and in 1872 saw the opening of the first college of the University of Wales. In the suburb of Llanbadarnfawr is a church that was a center of learning and of Celtic Christianity in the Dark Ages.

ABIDJAN (*Ivory Coast*)

City and port on the Ébrié Lagoon of the Gulf of GUINEA, West Africa. It is the capital and largest city of the Republic of the Ivory Coast. Abidjan was a small village until it became a railway terminus in 1904, and it grew still more after the French enlarged its facilities in the 1920s. Abidjan became the capital of France's Ivory Coast colony in 1934 and of the independent nation when it became free in 1960. The Museum of the Ivory Coast is here.

ABILENE (*United States*)

City in central KANSAS, on the Smoky Hill River, 132 mi W of KANSAS CITY. Settled in 1859, it was an important "cow town," a cattle transit point, from 1867 to 1871, after Joseph McCoy made it the terminus of the CHISHOLM TRAIL from TEXAS. President Eisenhower, who spent his youth here, is also buried here.

ABILENE (*United States*)

City in NW central TEXAS, 150 mi SW of FORT WORTH. Founded as a terminus of the Texas and Pacific Railroad in 1881, it was named after ABILENE, Kansas. Today it is an educational center.

ABINDONIA See ABINGDON

ABINGDON [*Latin: Abbendun, Abindonia*] (*England*)

Town in OXFORDSHIRE, at the confluence of the THAMES RIVER and the Ock River, 6 mi S of OXFORD. It was the site of a wealthy Benedictine abbey, which was founded c. 675 and was an important seat of learning in medieval times. The abbey was dissolved on February 9, 1538. Today only parts of the abbey and its churches remain. The town was chartered in 1556.

ABKHAZIA [*Apsny, Abkhasia, Abkhaz Autonomous Republic*] (*Georgia*)

Autonomous republic in NW Georgia, between the CAUCASUS Mountains and the BLACK SEA. Its capital is SUKHUMI. Colonized by Greeks in the sixth century B.C., it later came under the control of the ROMAN EMPIRE and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In the eighth century it became an independent kingdom under the leader of the Abkhaz tribe and was incorporated into Georgia in the 10th century. Conquered by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1578, it became a Russian protectorate in 1810 and was fully annexed in 1864. It was made an autonomous republic of the Soviet Union in 1921. After Georgian independence in 1991, Abkhazia has become an autonomous republic with little Georgian control after Georgian forces were ejected in armed conflict during the period 1992–93. Thousands of ethnic Georgians also left during and after the conflict, while Russian peacekeeping forces maintained the cease-fire. The acting authorities have declared independence for the republic as the Republic of Apsny. The majority of the voters approved a constitution in 1999. While the country has been self-ruling since 1993, there has been little international recognition of Abkhazia's independence, and there have been some international pressures to come to an agreement since Georgia's "Rose Revolution" in 2003.

ÅBO See TURKU

ABO CHUKU See UMUAHIA

ABOMEY (*Benin*)

Town in Zou department, 65 mi NW of PORTO NOVO. It was founded c. 1625 by King Aklin as the capital of the kingdom of Abomey, which later became Dahomey, then BENIN. It was captured and burned in 1892 by the French under General Alfred Dodds. The royal palace and tombs can still be seen today.

ABONOUTEICHOS See INEBOLU

ABOUKIR See ABUKIR

ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF (*Canada*)

Plateau bordering the upper W part of the city of QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, in Quebec province. The final and decisive battle of the French and Indian Wars was fought here on September 13, 1759, when the French under the marquis de Montcalm were defeated by the British under James Wolfe. Both generals died in the battle, which established British supremacy in Canada.

ABRANTES [*Latin: Aurantes*] (*Portugal*)

Town in Santarém province, on the TAGUS RIVER, 32 mi ENE of SANTARÉM. Strategically placed on the route to LISBON, it marked the Portuguese border after being captured from the Moors in 1148 by Alfonso I of Portugal. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, the French under Jean-Andoche Junot won a battle here, on November 24, 1807, after which Junot assumed the title of duke of Abrantes.

ABRUZZI [*Italian: Abruzzo*] (*Italy*)

Region in the central Apennines, between LATIUM and the ADRIATIC SEA. L'AQUILA is its capital. It came under Roman rule in the fourth century B.C. and became part of the Lombard duchy of SPOLETO from the sixth to the 11th centuries. It was part of the Kingdom of NAPLES from 1266 to 1860, when it joined the Kingdom of Italy. Until 1965 it formed part of the region known as Abruzzi e Molise.

ABRUZZO See ABRUZZI

ABUCAY (*Philippines*)

Municipality in Bataan province, LUZON, 3 mi N of BALANGA. It was an important U.S. defensive position

following the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in 1941, during World War II. In January 1942 it was the site of especially heavy fighting.

ABU DHABI [*Arabic: Abū Zabi, Abū Zaby*] (*United Arab Emirates*)

Emirate of the E ARABIAN PENINSULA, on the Persian Gulf, W of OMAN and DUBAI. Its capital is the city of Abu Dhabi. It became a British protectorate in 1892, and following independence on December 2, 1971, became part of a federation of six other emirates to form the United Arab Emirates. It is the largest and wealthiest of the emirates and the site of the federation's capital.

ABUJA (*Nigeria*)

City and capital territory in central Nigeria, and capital of the country since 1991. Abuja was picked to be the capital of Nigeria in 1976, but construction was slow and expensive. Abuja is a planned city, but is still under development, and some of the government ministries are still in LAGOS, which is still the major city and center of business in the country.

ABUKIR [*Aboukir*] [*Egyptian: Abu Qir*] (*Egypt*)

Battlefield in Behara province, 14 mi NE of ALEXANDRIA on Abukir Bay. During the Napoleonic Wars, it was the site of battles that restored English power in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA and put an end to French ambitions in Egypt. At the Battle of the Nile, fought in Abukir Bay on August 1, 1798, the French fleet was defeated by the British under Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson. On July 25, 1799, the Turkish army was defeated here by Napoleon. The French were again defeated by the British under General Ralph Abercromby on March 21, 1801.

ABULA See ÁVILA

ABU QIR See ABUKIR

ABURY See AVEBURY

ABU SHAHRIN See ERIDU

ABU-SIMBEL [*Abu-Sunbul, Ipsambul*] (*Egypt*)

Archaeological site in Aswān province, 145 mi SW of ASWĀN, on the NILE RIVER. Situated in ancient

6 Abu-Sunbul

NUBIA, it was the site of two temples built in the sandstone cliffs along the Nile c. 1250 B.C. during the reign of Ramses II. The temples were discovered in 1812 but were later menaced by the rising waters of the Aswān High Dam. This resulted in a salvage operation in the 1960s, coordinated by UNESCO, in which the temples were cut apart and reassembled 200 ft higher up. The larger of the temples has on its facade four colossal statues that are 60 ft high.

ABU-SUNBUL See ABU-SIMBEL

ABU ZABI See ABU DHABI

ABU ZABY See ABU DHABI

ABYDOS [*Arabic*: Araba al-Madfuna; *Egyptian*: Abdou, Ebot] (*Egypt*)

Archaeological site on the NILE RIVER, 50 mi NW of THEBES, in Girga province. Founded c. 3100 B.C., it was the seat of the first two Egyptian dynasties. Under the Fourth Dynasty it became a religious center associated with the worship of the god Osiris. Many remarkable temples can be seen at Abydos today, including some dating from the time of Ramses II (1292–1225 B.C.) and Seti I (1313–1292 B.C.).

ABYDOS (*Turkey*)

Town of ancient PHRYGIA, 4 mi NE of modern ÇANAKKALE, on the Hellespont (DARDANELLES) now in Çanakkale province. Founded c. 670 B.C. by colonists from MILETUS, it figures in the legend of Hero and Leander. On his way to invade GREECE c. 480 B.C., Xerxes I, king of PERSIA, built a bridge of boats across the Hellespont here for his army. A free city, it was captured by Philip V of MACEDON after a heroic resistance c. A.D. 200.

ABYSSINIA See ETHIOPIA

ACADIA [*French*: Acadie] (*Canada*)

Region of E Canada, the location of which has constantly shifted. The name was first given to NOVA SCOTIA, and included New Brunswick. The region was first settled at Passamaquoddy Bay in 1604 by Pierre de Monts. Port Royal, which was settled in 1605, was burned by the British in 1613. Nova Scotia was ceded

to FRANCE in 1632 by the treaty of SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE but was overrun by the British in 1654. Although returned to France in 1670, the French were gradually dislodged from Acadia in the first half of the 18th century. In 1755 and 1758 thousands of Acadians were deported by the British, many to LOUISIANA.

ACADIE See ACADIA

ACAPULCO [*Acapulco de Juárez*] (*Mexico*)

City, port, and famous resort in GUERRERO state, on the Pacific Ocean, 190 mi SSW of MEXICO CITY. The site of one of the finest natural anchorages in the world, it was discovered by Hernando Cortes in 1531 and settled in 1550. During the period 1565–1815 it was the chief Spanish port for trade with the PHILIPPINES and for the exploration of the Pacific Ocean. Nearby is the ruined city of Ciudad Perdida, believed to be 2,000 years old.

ACAPULCO DE JUÁREZ See ACAPULCO

ACARNANIA [*Greek*: Akarnan] (*Greece*)

Ancient region between the Ionian Sea and the Acheulous River. Colonized in the seventh century B.C. by Corinthians, it remained isolated from the main currents of ancient Greek history. With the help of ATHENS in the fifth century B.C. it maintained its independence against CORINTH and SPARTA but fell under Spartan domination during the period 390–375 B.C. In 314 B.C. the Acarnanian League was formed and engaged in a struggle with AETOLIA. The region enjoyed autonomy during Roman times until the Christian era. With the fall of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1204, it passed to EPIRUS. It became part of Greece in 1832.

ACCAD See AKKAD

ACCHO See ACRE

ACCI See GUADIX

ACCRA [*Akkra*] (*Ghana*)

City and capital of Ghana, on the Gulf of Guinea, 100 mi SSE of KUMASI. In the 17th century it was the site of three European trading fortresses, which were all in British hands by 1871. It became the capital of

the British colony of the GOLD COAST in 1876 and was made capital of independent Ghana in 1957.

ACEH [Atjeh, Acheh, Achin] (*Indonesia*)

Province in northernmost SUMATRA. A Muslim sultanate from the 13th century, it became powerful in the 17th century following the decline of the kingdom of MADJAPAHIT. Dutch occupation began in 1873, but it took 30 years before they controlled the whole region. It became part of Indonesia in 1949 and was the scene of a rebellion in 1953. Its creation as a separate province in 1956 failed to stem aspirations toward independence. Aceh was the closest point to the earthquake and tsunami off its Indian Ocean coast in 2004. Approximately 200,000 died and another 500,000 were made homeless. The Indonesian government and the Free Aceh movement signed a peace agreement on August 15, 2005.

ACELDAMA [*Aramaic*: Hāgēl Dēmā; *Greek*: Akeldama; *Syriac*: Okel Dama] (*Israel*)

Potter's field S of JERUSALEM, in Jerusalem district. According to the New Testament it was the site of Judas Iscariot's suicide following his betrayal of Jesus. The bribe of 30 pieces of silver offered by the priests for the betrayal of Jesus, which was returned by Judas before his suicide, was used by the priests to purchase the field as a burial ground for strangers.

ACELUM See ASOLO

ACERRA [*Latin*: Acerrae] (*Italy*)

Town in Napoli province, in CAMPANIA, 9 mi NE of NAPLES. An ancient town, it was destroyed by Hannibal in 216 B.C. during the Second Punic War but was rebuilt in 210 B.C. It was the Roman headquarters in 90 B.C. during the Social War.

ACERRAE See ACERRA

ACHAEA [Achaia] [*Greek*: Akhaïa] (*Greece*)

Region in the N PELOPONNESUS, between the Gulf of Corinth and the Erimanthos Mountains. It was settled c. 1200 B.C. by the Indo-European Achaeans. In the fifth century B.C. its 12 main cities formed a defensive confederation, and c. 280 B.C. the Achaean League was renewed against MACEDON. The League, supported by ROME, subdued the whole Peloponnese c. 190 B.C. It attacked SPARTA in 146 B.C. but was

defeated by the Romans at Leucopetra. Achaea thereafter became a Roman province. In A.D. 1205 Achaea fell to the troops of Geoffrey de Villehardouin, a French nobleman, in the Fourth Crusade. It remained a Latin principality until 1278. In 1460 it was taken over by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. It went back to Greece in 1828.

ACHAEAN LEAGUE See ACHAEA

ACHAEMENID EMPIRE See PERSIA

ACHAÏA See ACHAEA

ACHALPUR [*former*: Elichpur, Ellichpur] (*India*)

Town in MAHARASHTRA state, 110 mi W of NAGPUR. Believed to have been founded in the 11th century, it became the seat of the Imad Shah dynasty of BERAR in 1484. The dynasty lasted until the 19th century.

ACHARNAE [*Greek*: Akharnai] (*Greece*)

Village 6 mi N of ATHENS, in Attica department. In ancient times it was inhabited by charcoal burners whose name Aristophanes took for his play *The Acharnians*.

ACHEH See ACEH

ACHI BABA [*Turkish*: Alçi Tepe] (*Turkey*)

High ground at the tip of the GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, Canakkale province. In 1915 this high ground was the chief defensive position of the Turks during the Gallipoli campaign of World War I.

ACHIN See ACEH

ACKIA (*United States*)

Battleground in NE MISSISSIPPI, 4 mi N of TUPELO. In 1736 British troops and Chickasaw Indians defeated French troops and Choctaw Indians here. This victory opened the region to British colonization. The battleground was incorporated into the NATCHEZ TRACE National Parkway in 1961.

ACOMA (*United States*)

Pueblo in NEW MEXICO, 55 mi W of ALBUQUERQUE, on the Acoma Rock, a 400 feet sandstone mesa. The

8 Aconcagua

oldest continuously inhabited village in the United States, it was founded by Acoma Indians c. A.D. 1100 and was discovered by the Spanish in 1540. It was conquered by Juan de Onate in 1599 and took part in the Pueblo Indian revolts of 1680 and 1696. The mission church of San Estaban Rey was built by the Spanish in 1641. Both the pueblo and the mission are registered National Historic Landmarks.

ACONCAGUA See SAN FELIPE

ACONCAGUA, MT. See ANDES

AÇORES See AZORES

ACQUACKANONK See PASSAIC

ACRAE See PALAZZOLO ACREIDE

ACRA-LEUCA See ALICANTE

ACRE (*Brazil*)

State bordering PERU and BOLIVIA in N Brazil. A heavily forested region, it was only penetrated extensively in the 1850s and 1860s and was ceded to Bolivia by Brazil in 1867. Following a local revolution, a short-lived independent Republic of Acre was proclaimed on July 4, 1899, by Luís Gálvez Rodríguez. In 1903 the region was reincorporated into Brazil and became a state of that country in 1962.

ACRE [**Akko**] [*Arabic*: Akka; *earlier*: Accho, Ptolemaïs, St-Jean-d'Acre] (*Israel*)

City and port in GALILEE, 9 mi NNE of HAIFA, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Strategically positioned, it was a Muslim city from A.D. 638 and was captured in 1104 by Baudouin I during the First Crusade, after which it was renamed St-Jean-d'Acre. Thereafter it changed hands several times until being taken by the Turks in 1517. The city was vainly besieged by Napoleon from March 19 to May 20, 1799. It was occupied by the British during World War I and became part of Israel after the War of 1948.

ACROCORINTHUS (*Greece*)

Rock in CORINTH. At a height of 1,887 ft, it was in ancient times the acropolis of Corinth, with a citadel

and temple of Aphrodite. During the Middle Ages a Byzantine fortress occupied the rock.

ACRUVIUM See KOTOR

ACTIUM [**Aktion**] [*Greek*: Akra Nikolaos] (*Greece*)

Promontory and town in Acarnania department, 20 mi SW of ÁRTA, at the mouth of the Ambracian Gulf. The naval battle that ended the Roman civil war between Octavian and Mark Antony was fought here on September 2, 31 B.C. Octavian's forces under Agrippa defeated the fleet of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. The victory prepared the way for Augustus's control over the ROMAN EMPIRE.

ACUNUM ACUSIO See MONT IMAR

ACUSHNET (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, 3 mi N of NEW BEDFORD, on an inlet of Buzzards Bay. Settled c. 1660, it was severely damaged during King Philip's War. In September 1776, during the American Revolution, it was the scene of a battle between British troops and American minutemen.

ADAK See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ADALIA See ANTALYA

ADAMAKHA See MARIUPOL

ADAMAOUA See ADAMAWA

ADAMAUA See ADAMAWA

ADAMAWA [*French*: Adamaoua; *German*: Adamaua] (*Nigeria, Cameroon*)

Former kingdom of W central Africa, around the Benue River basin. Its capital was YOLA. Settled by Fulah tribes in the 14th century, it was united under Modibba Adama c.1805. Following the fall of Yola to the British in 1901, the kingdom was partitioned between British Nigeria and the German Cameroons. During World War I the Germans lost their share to the Allies who placed it under British and French mandates in 1922.

ADAMS (*United States*)

Town in NW MASSACHUSETTS, 14 mi NNE of PITTSFIELD, on the Hoosic River. Settled by Quakers in 1766, it was known as East Hoosuck until 1778, when it was renamed for Samuel Adams, patriot of the Revolutionary period. There is a Society of Friends meetinghouse, built in 1782. Susan B. Anthony, daughter of a Quaker abolitionist and an early leader of the women's movement, was born here in 1821. Decorative textiles have been produced here since 1862, and the town is a popular resort.

ADANA [*former: Ataniya*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Adana province, on the Seyhan River, 20 mi E of TARSUS. Strategically located near a pass through the Taurus Mountains, it was an ancient Hittite town and was settled as a military station by the Romans in 66 B.C. It flourished under the Abbasid Caliph Harun-al-Rashid, who fortified the city after decisively defeating the Byzantines in A.D. 782. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1608. Massacres of Armenians took place here in 1909. Winston Churchill held a conference here with Turkish officials on behalf of the Allies in 1943.

AD DIR'YAH See DERAIEYEH**ADDIS ABABA** [*Italian: Addis Abeba*] (*Ethiopia*)

City and capital of Ethiopia, in Shewa province, 50 mi NW of Hadama. Founded by Menelik II in 1887, it became the capital of independent Ethiopia on October 26, 1896. Captured by the Italians in 1936, it was the capital of Italian East Africa but was captured during World War II by the British under Sir Alan Cunningham in 1941. Since May 1963 it has been the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (the African Union since 2002). See also ITALY.

ADDIS ABABA See ADDIS ABABA**ADELAIDE** (*Australia*)

Capital city of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 400 mi NW of Melbourne, on the Torrens River. Founded in 1836 by Colonel William Light as the center of an immigrant colony, it is the oldest city in South Australia. In 1840 it became the first Australian city to be incorporated.

ADEN [*Arabic: Al'Aden*] (*Yemen*)

City and former capital of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (South Yemen), on the Gulf of Aden, 150 mi NE of DJIBOUTI, on the SW coast of the ARABIAN PENINSULA. A strategic port linking the MEDITERRANEAN SEA and the Indian Ocean, it has been a trading center since the first millennium B.C. Captured by the British on January 19, 1839, it was made a Crown colony in 1935. Following the establishment of independent South Yemen on November 30, 1967, the British shut down their naval base here. It was the capital of South Yemen from 1968 until the country's unification with the Yemen Arab Republic in 1990. It gives its name to the Gulf of Aden.

ADEN PROTECTORATE See YEMEN**ADERNÓ** See ADRANO**ADIGE RIVER** [*German: Etsch; Latin: Athesis*] (*Italy*)

River that rises in the Tyrolean Alps and flows S and then E to the ADRIATIC SEA. The second largest river in Italy, it has been the scene of many battles, the most famous of which occurred in 1799 when the French, under their minister of war Barthélemy-Louis-Joseph Schérer, defeated the Austrians. During World War I it was a battlefield in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1916. See also AUSTRIA.

ADIGEY See ADYGEI**ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS** [*Adirondak Mountains*] (*United States*)

Mountain range in NE NEW YORK State, S of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, at the northernmost end of the APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. They are bordered on the E by LAKE CHAMPLAIN and LAKE GEORGE, on the S by the MOHAWK VALLEY, and on the W by the Tug Hill plateau. Much of the Adirondacks are contained in the six-million acre Adirondack State Park, the largest state park in the United States. The region has a long history as a recreation area. During the late 19th century through the early 20th century, it was the site of the *great camps*, the summer retreats of wealthy New York families and origin of the Adirondack style of rustic design. In the early 1900s the mountains hosted a number of sanitariums for victims of tuberculosis who were drawn to the mountain

10 Adjar

air. LAKE PLACID, well known as a winter resort, was site of the Winter Olympics in 1932 and 1980, and also continues to be a training site. The abolitionist John Brown had a farm near Lake Placid and is buried there.

ADJAR See AJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

AD MEDIAM See MEHÁDIA

ADMIRALTIES See ADMIRALTY ISLANDS

ADMIRALTY ISLANDS [Admiralties] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island group in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, in the SW Pacific Ocean, N of NEW GUINEA. Discovered in 1616 by the Dutchman Willem Schouten, they became part of German New Guinea in 1884. Captured by AUSTRALIA at the start of World War I, they became an Australian mandate in 1921. During World War II they were occupied by JAPAN during the period 1942–44. They are now part of the Manus province of Papua New Guinea.

ADO [Ado-Ekiti] (*Nigeria*)

Town in Ondo state, in the former Western State. Founded in the 15th century as the capital of the Yoruba state of Eketi, it was continually engaged in a struggle for independence against the neighboring states of BENIN and IBADAN. It was conquered by the British in 1893.

ADO-EKITI See ADO

ADOWA See ADWA

ADRA [*ancient: Abdera*] (*Spain*)

Town in S Spain, in the historic ANDALUSIA region, approximately 30 mi WSW of ALMERIA. It is a port on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The ancient town of Abdera was founded by Phoenician traders at the foot of the hill on which the modern town stands. ROME later conquered the area. Adra was the final stronghold of the Moors who, under Boabdil, were defeated here in January 1492, ending the Moorish rule of Spain. See also PHOENICIA.

ADRANO [*former: Adernó, Latin: Adranum, Hadranum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Catania province, in E SICILY, on the W slope of MOUNT ETNA, 21 mi NW of CATANIA. Founded c. 400 B.C. by Dionysius I, tyrant of SYRACUSE, it came under ROME in 263 B.C. During World War II it was captured by the Allies in August 1943. It is the site of extensive Greek and Roman remains and of a 12th-century Norman castle built by Roger I of Sicily.

ADRANUM See ADRANO

ADRIA [*Etruscan: Atria, Hatria*] (*Italy*)

Town in Rovigo province, originally on the ADRIATIC SEA but now 14 mi inland, on the Tartaro River, 30 mi NE of FERRARA. Founded by the Etruscans in the sixth century B.C., it was their main seaport on the Adriatic. It flourished as a naval base and commercial center after its conquest by the Romans in 132 B.C. It gives its name to the Adriatic Sea. See also ETRURIA.

ADRIANOPOLE See EDIRNE

ADRIANOPOLIS See EDIRNE

ADRIATIC SEA

An arm of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA between ITALY and DALMATIA separated from the main sea by the Strait of OTRANTO between the *heel* of Italy and ALBANIA. Named for the Etruscan port of ADRIA, the Adriatic has been a route of trade, colonization, and conquest for Etruscan, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and Venetian empires.

ADUA See ADWA

ADUATICA TUNGRORUM See TONGEREN

ADULIS (*Eritrea*)

Ancient town on the Gulf of Zula, 50 mi E of ASMARA, in Eritrea. Founded by Ptolemy III Euergetes in the third century B.C., it was a world trade center until sacked by the Arabs c. A.D. 700, a devastation that completed the isolation of the neighboring AXUM Kingdom. The modern town of Zula is nearby.

ADUWA See ADWA

ADWA [Adowa, Aduwa] [*Italian: Adua*] (*Ethiopia*)

Town in Tigre province, 75 mi S of ASMARA, on a 6,000 feet plateau. On March 1, 1896, King Menelik II defeated the Italians under General Oreste Baratieri here, winning Ethiopia's independence. This victory and the subsequent expulsion of the Italians from Abyssinia established the country as a symbol of resistance for colonized Africans. Adwa was bombed and captured by the Italians on October 6, 1935, an event that accelerated the rise of nationalism throughout Africa. It was captured by the British in 1941 during World War II.

ADYGE See ADYGEI, REPUBLIC OF**ADYGEI, REPUBLIC OF** [Adyge, Adigey, Adyghe, Adygei Autonomous Oblast] [*Russian: Adygheiskāia*] (*Russia*)

Administrative division of Russia, bounded to the N and E by the Kuban River and to the W by the BLACK SEA. Strategically located between Europe and Asia, the region is the home of the Circassian people, the Adyghes. It was incorporated into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 17th century and passed to RUSSIA in 1864. Owing to this, many Islamic Adyghes consequently migrated south to Turkey and the Middle East. The autonomous oblast was established in 1922 in the USSR. During World War II the USSR recaptured it from GERMANY on January 31, 1943. In 1991, it declared itself a republic within Russia and became a member of the Russian Federation.

ADYGHE See ADYGEI, REPUBLIC OF**ADZHAR** See AJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**ADZHARIA** See AJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**ADZHARISTAN** See AJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**AEGABRO** See CABRA**AEGADIAN ISLES** See EGADI ISLANDS**AEGAE** See EDESSA**AEGATES INSULAE** See EGADI ISLANDS**AEGEAN SEA** [*ancient: Archipelago; Greek: Aigaion Pélagos; Turkish: Ege Deniz*] (*Greece, Turkey*)

Arm of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA between mainland Greece on the W, ASIA MINOR and Turkey on the E, and CRETE on the S. On the NE the strait of DARDANELLES connects it with the SEA OF MARMARA and thence with the BLACK SEA. The Aegean has many islands, some of volcanic origin and some a continuation of promontories off mainland Greece. The Aegean was the site of two major early Bronze Age civilizations, those of Crete and of Greece, called as a whole the Aegean civilization. After 1400 B.C. the civilization of the mainland, though heavily influenced by Crete, is referred to as the Mycenaean, after MYCENAE, the most important early center in Greece. The earlier civilization on Crete is called the Minoan, after the legendary King Minos. In the CYCLADES islands the Bronze Age culture is called Cycladic, and on the mainland of Greece the early civilization is referred to as Helladic.

After the disruption of the Aegean civilization c. 1200 B.C. and the subsequent Dark Ages, the civilization of classical Greece gradually emerged during the Archaic Period of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., culminating in the Classical Period in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. This had a profound impact on all later civilizations of the West. Centering on the cultural and, at times, political hegemony of ATHENS, classical Greece was tested during the Persian Wars of the fifth century B.C., and its decline was hastened by the Peloponnesian Wars of 431 to 404 B.C. The Aegean islands played a central part in all of this. The northern islands sided with PERSIA during the Persian Wars of 490 to 479 B.C., but the eastern islands, under the influence of the Greek cities of IONIA, allied themselves with Athens. From 478 to 404 B.C., after the Persian Wars, many of the islands became allied under Athenian leadership, then mastery, in the Delian League, which evolved into the Athenian Empire. Subsequently most of the islands, except the Cyclades, were controlled by the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE until taken over by ROME in the second century B.C.

From the fifth through the 13th centuries A.D. they were ruled by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Several were overrun by Roger II of SICILY during the Second Crusade of 1147. VENICE established NAXOS as the center of the duchy of Naxos in 1207, and during the 13th century Venetian families and traders were

12 Aegialeia

dominant in the area. In 1261 the Byzantines took IMBROS, SAMOTHRACE, and LESBOS, but the western islands remained under the Venetian duchy of the archipelago. The Genoese held CHIOS from 1261 to 1329, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem held RHODES from 1310 to 1522. During the 15th and 16th centuries there were a series of Venetian wars with the OTTOMAN EMPIRE during which the Turks gradually prevailed, so that from the death of Suleiman I in 1566 until the Greek revolt of 1821 the Aegean islands were part of the Ottoman Empire.

Most of them came under independent Greece by the Treaty of ADRIANOPLE in 1829. During World War I the Allies attempted to reach ISTANBUL through the Dardanelles during the GALLIPOLI campaign in April 1915 but were forced to withdraw in 1916. See also AEGINA, DELOS, DODECANESE, EUBOEA, LEMNOS, SPORADES, THASOS, THERA.

AEGIALEIA See SICYON

AEGEDIA See KOPER

AEGINA [Aigina] [*Greek: Aíyina*] (*Greece*)

Island in the Saronic Gulf, 20 mi SW of ATHENS, in ATTICA. A leading commercial city-state of ancient Greece, it was allied with SPARTA in 457 B.C. when it was defeated in battle by Athens in the First Peloponnesian War. In 431 B.C. its inhabitants were expelled by Athens, and the island lost its commercial importance. In 210 B.C. it was sacked by the Romans. In 1537, as a colony of VENICE, it was overrun by the pirate Barbarossa. During the period 1826–28 it became the first capital of modern Greece.

AEGOSPOTAMI See AEGOSPOTAMOS

AEGOSPOTAMOS [Aegospotami] [*Turkish: Indjelimen*] (*Turkey*)

River in NW Turkey, it flows through the GALLIPOLI PENINSULA to the DARDANELLES then the HELLESPONT. In August 405 B.C., at the mouth of the river, the Athenian fleet under Conon was annihilated by the Spartans under Lysander. This decisive victory ended the Peloponnesian Wars.

AEGYPTUS See EGYPT

AELANA See 'AQABA

AELIA CAPITOLINA See JERUSALEM

AELIUM CETIUM See SANKT PÖLTEN

AEMILIA See EMILIA-ROMAGNA

AEMILIANUM See MILLAU

AEMILIAN WAY [*Latin: Via Aemilia*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman road, approximately 175 mi long, constructed in 187 B.C. between Ariminum, now RIMINI and Placentia, now PIACENZA, in the present EMILIA-ROMAGNA region of northern Italy. This extension of the FLAMINIAN WAY, later continued to Mediolanum, now MILAN, was built by the consul Marcus Aemilius Lepidus as an elevated causeway because of frequent flooding in the area.

AEMINIUM See COIMBRA

AENARIA See ISCHIA

AENOS See ENOS

AENUS See ENOS

AEOLIA See AEOLIS

AEOLIAE INSULAE See LIPARI ISLANDS

AEOLIAN ISLANDS See LIPARI ISLANDS

AEOLIS [Aeolia] (*Turkey*)

Ancient region of W Turkey, on the AEGEAN SEA, N of IONIA. It was settled in the 11th century B.C. by the first important wave of Greek colonization. The cities of Aeolis, of which CYME was the most important, became tributaries of the kingdom of LYDIA and were finally annexed by PERSIA in the sixth century B.C.

AESERNIA See ISÉRNIA

AESIS See IESI

AETHALIA See ELBA

AETNA See ETNA, MOUNT

AETOLIA [Aitolia] (Greece)

Ancient district on the Gulf of Corinth, in Aetolia-Acarnania department. It became politically important in the fourth century B.C. when its cities united to form the Aetolian League with its capital at THERMON. The League reached its peak in the third century B.C. when it was the leading power in Greece, but was defeated by Philip V of Macedon in 217 B.C. Allied with ROME it defeated Philip V at CYNOSCEPHALAE in 197 B.C., but was in turn defeated by the Romans at THERMOPYLAE in 191 B.C. It became a tributary state of Rome and was incorporated with ACHAEA into the Roman province of Macedonia in 146 B.C. See also MACEDONIA EMPIRE.

AETOLIAN LEAGUE See AETOLIA

AETSTRETFORDAE See STRATFORD-UPON-AVON

AFARS AND ISSAS See DJIBOUTI

AFGHANISTAN [Greek: Bactria] (Afghanistan)

This country in S Central Asia is bounded on the N by TURKMENISTAN, UZBEKISTAN, and TAJIKISTAN, on the E by CHINA, on the S by PAKISTAN, and on the W by IRAN. It is central to passage to and from the above countries and its very centrality explains its turbulent political history, with countless changes of government, boundaries, and allegiances. Afghanistan had a civilization long before Darius I annexed it to PERSIA. It subsequently became part of Alexander's empire. The Seleucid dynasty finally gained effective control and founded many Greek towns in eastern Iran after c. 310 B.C. In 255 B.C. the satrap of Bactria took the opportunity to found the independent Greek kingdom of BACTRIA. Many examples of Greek architecture may be found in Kashmir and the Peshawar valley, but otherwise Greek influence waned fairly rapidly.

Western Afghanistan was conquered by Muslims in the seventh century A.D. In spite of all the later political reorganizations, Islam became the stable religion of the region. This has been the one solid unifying factor at the core of later Afghan history and has

much to do with the cohesion and fierce sense of independence of its people.

In 1747 Afghanistan was established as a kingdom. At the death of the Persian Ahmad Shah Durani in 1773, the Afghan kingdom consisted of Eastern Persia, Afghanistan, BALUCHISTAN, KASHMIR, and the PUNJAB. Under a succession of rulers, various territories were lost. In 1809 Afghanistan joined the British against the Russians and the Persians. However, they were attacked by the British in the First Afghan War of 1838–42. Throughout the 19th century Afghanistan had a troubled history and was caught between rival British and Russians in the Second Afghan War of 1878–80. A degree of independence was gained under Abd-er-Rahman Khan between 1880 and 1901, when he ceded the KHYBER PASS, long the gateway for invasions of INDIA, to the British. He also settled the boundaries with India in 1893 and with RUSSIA in 1895.

Afghanistan stayed neutral during World War I and by various treaties was recognized as independent by Britain, Russia, TURKEY, and Persia. The progressive Amanullah Khan assumed rule in 1919 and adopted a constitution in 1923. However, his Westernization provoked opposition, and he was overthrown in 1929. His successor, Nadir Shah, was assassinated in 1933. Nadir Shah's son, Mohammed Zahir Shah, formed the Oriental Entente in 1937 with Turkey, IRAQ, and Iran and continued to modernize the country.

Afghanistan again remained neutral in World War II. In 1940 it signed a trade pact with the USSR, and in subsequent years became a member of the United Nations. In the 1950s and 1960s the government took broad measures to modernize and improve the economy. In 1973 the monarchy was abolished and a republic established. After a coup, in December 1979 the country was occupied by the USSR in order to bolster its pro-Russian government, which had nearly collapsed. The occupation was a stormy one, and the Russians faced much organized resistance. The Afghan resistance and internal problems in the USSR pushed the Soviet occupation out by 1989. In 1992 an Islamic State was declared, but fighting continued among factions and warlords. In 1996, the government was taken over by the Taliban, an Islamic extremist group that became world renowned for its militancy, suppression of women, and xenophobia.

In 2001 the 9-11 attacks on NEW YORK CITY and WASHINGTON, D.C., focused attention on Afghanistan as the home base for Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda

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terrorist organization. In October of 2001 the United States and Britain, supporting an offensive by the Northern Alliance coalition of Uzbek, Tajik, and Hazara tribespeople, bombed Taliban and al-Qaeda positions. The Taliban were forced from the capital of KABUL, and their home bases in KANDAHAR. Many fled to the Pakistan border area or took refuge in Pakistan. The leaders of the Taliban and al-Qaeda are still at large as of 2006. In 2002 a *loya jirga* (tribal council) chose Hamid Karzai, a Pushtun, as interim leader. Karzai was subsequently elected president. Much of the country outside of the cities is still in conflict as Afghan, U.S., and other forces continue the fighting.

AFIUNKARAHISSAR See AFYONKARAHISAR

AFON DYFRDWY See DEE RIVER

AFRICA, ROMAN [*Latin: Africa Proconsularis*] (*Tunisia*) Ancient Roman province, now in Tunisia. The first African territory of the ROMAN EMPIRE, it was created in 146 B.C. following the Roman conquest of CARTHAGE in the Third Punic War. It flourished under Caesar and Augustus but later was conquered by Vandals under Gaiseric who seized Carthage in A.D. 439. The Byzantines under Belisarius reconquered it in 534. It fell to the Arabs in the 7th century. See also LEPTIS MAGNA.

AFRICA PROCONSULARIS See AFRICA, ROMAN

AFYON See AFYONKARAHISAR

AFYONKARAHISAR [*Afyon*] [*earlier: Afiunkarahissar, Kara Hisar; Greek: Nicopolis*] (*Turkey*) City and capital of Afyonkarahisar province, 140 mi SW of ANKARA. Strategically located on a crossroads of trade routes through the plateau of ASIA MINOR, it was originally part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century and became part of the SULTANATE OF RUM. During the Greco-Turkish War of 1919–22, it was a major battlefield, changing hands several times until falling finally to the Turks in August 1922.

AĞAÇLI See ANAZARBE

AGADE See AKKAD

AGADÉS See AGADEZ

AGADEZ [*Agadès, Agades*] (*Niger*)

Town and capital of Agadez department, in the Air Mountains, 450 mi NE of NIAMEY. Located on a crossroads of caravan routes between North Africa and the SUDAN, it was originally a Tuareg center until falling to the SONGHAI Empire in 1515. After the fall of the Songhai Empire in 1590 it became an important Islamic center of learning. It was under French control during the period 1900–60.

AGADIR (*Algeria*) See TLEMSEN

AGADIR [*Portuguese: Santa Cruz*] (*Morocco*)

City and port on the Atlantic Ocean, 130 mi SW of MARRAKECH, in Agadir province. Agadir was the center of a crisis that nearly precipitated war when, on July 1, 1911, the Germans sent a warship, the *Panther*, to the port to check French influence in Morocco. The crisis was defused by an agreement on November 4 by which Germany obtained a share of the CONGO in return for recognizing a French protectorate over Morocco. In World War II the Allies made a landing here in November 1942. Almost totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1960, today it is largely rebuilt.

AGANA See HAGÂTÑA

AGARTALA (*India*)

City in the western part of TRIPURA, on the Haroa River, 100 km west of DHAKA. Agartala was part of a Hindu kingdom that was taken over by the Moguls in 1733. The British took control in 1808, and Tripura was a princely state until 1956 when it became a Union Territory. When Tripura gained statehood in 1972, Agartala became the state capital.

AGATHA See AGDE

AGAUNUM See SAINT-MAURICE

AGDE [*Greek: Agatha*] (*France*)

Town in the Hérault department, 30 mi SW of MONTPELLIER. Settled by Greeks from PHOCAEA in the sixth century B.C., it was later taken by the Visigoths. It was an episcopal see from 400 to 1790, when it was secularized during the French Revolution.

AGEDINCUM See SENS

AGEN [*Latin: Aginnum*] (*France*)

City and capital of Lot-et-Garonne department, on the GARONNE RIVER, 75 mi SE of BORDEAUX. The site of a Roman station, it became the seat of a bishopric in the fourth century A.D. Captured by the Franks under Clovis in 509, it became the capital of the countship of AGENAIS. Historic remains include a Roman bridge and aqueduct.

AGENAIS [*Agenois*] (*France*)

Former countship of SW France, roughly coextensive with the modern department of Lot-et-Garonne. Its capital was AGEN. The area was made a hereditary countship in 1038, and as part of the duchy of AQUITAINNE it passed to the English in 1154. Possession of the countship seesawed between ENGLAND and France until it passed to the French duchy of GUIENNE. It was united to the French Crown in 1472.

AGENDICUM See SENS

AGENOIS See AGENAIS

AGGERSBORG See SLAGELSE

AL-AGHEILA [*Al-'Uqaylah, El-Agheila*] (*Libya*)

Town in Benghazi province, near the Gulf of Sidra, 140 mi SW of BENGHAZI. During World War II it was the scene of many battles between Axis and Allied forces and changed hands several times. German field marshal Erwin Rommel's campaign against the British opened in Al-Agheila in January 1942. It was finally captured by the British on December 17, 1942.

AGHRIM See AUGHRIM

AGINCOURT [*French: Azincourt*] (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department, at the foot of the Artois Hills, 44 mi N of AMIENS. On October 25, 1415, during the Hundred Years' War, the English under Henry V defeated a numerically superior French feudal army here. The battle, in which much of France's knighthood died, led to the conquest by ENGLAND of a large part of France.

AGINNUM See AGEN

AGIRA [*Latin: Agyrium*] (*Italy*)

Town in Enna province, central SICILY, 15 mi ENE of ENNA. Originally a town of the Siculi, it was colonized by Greeks under Timoleon of Corinth in 339 B.C. During World War II, it fell to Allied forces on July 29, 1943.

AGMAHAL See RAJMAHAL

AGNADEL See AGNADELLO

AGNADELLO [*French: Agnadel*] (*Italy*)

Town in Cremona province, 12 mi E of MILAN, in LOMBARDY. On May 14, 1509, during the Italian Wars, the French under Louis XII defeated the Venetians here. This victory secured France's possessions in Italy and forced VENICE to make concessions to Pope Julius II. See also FRANCE.

AGOO (*Philippines*)

Municipality in La Union province, on LUZON, 21 mi S of SAN FERNANDO. Among the oldest towns of the Malay Archipelago, it was twice the site of fighting during World War II: in December 1941, when it fell to Japan, and January 1945, when it was recaptured by the United States.

AGOSTA See AUGUSTA

AGRA [*former: Akbarabad*] (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH, on the JUMNA RIVER, 120 mi SSE of NEW DELHI. Conquered by the founder of the MOGUL EMPIRE, Babur, in 1526, it was established as the Mogul capital by Akbar in 1564. The city is famous for its Indo-Islamic mausoleums and mosques. These include the Taj Mahal, built by Shah Jehan, under whom the city reached its peak during the period 1628–58. It was besieged in the Sepoy rebellion in 1857. The Taj Mahal was named a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983.

AGRAM See ZAGREB

AGRI DECUMATES (*Germany*)

Region of the ROMAN EMPIRE, between the MAIN RIVER, the RHINE RIVER, and the DANUBE RIVER, now within BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. Roman annexation of

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the region began in A.D. 74 in order to improve communications between the armies on the Rhine and the Danube rivers. Later the region was given to Roman veterans as free lands. The area was conquered by the Alemanni c. A.D. 260.

AGRIGENTO [*Greek: Akragas, former: Girgenti, Latin: Agrigentum*] (*Italy*)

City in S SICILY, overlooking the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 57 mi SSE of PALERMO. Founded c. 580 B.C. by Greek colonists from GELA, it reached its peak under Theron in the fifth century B.C. but was sacked by CARTHAGE in 406 B.C. Today it is famous for its remains of several Greek temples, including the Doric temples of Zeus and Hercules.

AGRIGENTUM See AGRIGENTO

AGROPOLIS See TÎRGU-MUREȘ

AGRO PONTINO See PONTINE MARSHES

AGUA See GUATEMALA

AGUA CALIENTE See PALM SPRINGS

AGUASCALIENTES (*Mexico*)

City and capital of Aguascalientes state, 270 mi NW of MEXICO CITY. Founded as a military outpost by the Spanish in 1575, it was built above the so-called *perforated city* consisting of a labyrinth of tunnels built by an unknown pre-Columbian people. The city was the scene of a meeting in October 1914, during the Mexican civil war, including the revolutionary factions of Carranza, Villa, and Zapata, which attempted to organize a government and end hostilities. Many of the city's old colonial buildings are still standing.

AGYLLA See CERVETERI

AGYRIUM See AGIRA

AHMADABAD See AHMEDABAD

AHMADNAGAR [*Ahmednagar*] (*India*)

City in MAHARASHTRA state, on the Sina River, 125 mi E of MUMBAI. Founded in 1494 by Ahmad Nizam

Shah, it became the capital of one of the five Muslim kingdoms of the DECCAN. It was conquered by the MOGUL EMPIRE under Akbar in 1599. Captured by the Marathas in 1760, it fell to the British in 1803.

AHMEDABAD [*Ahmadabad*] (*India*)

City in GUJARAT state, on the Sabarmati River, 280 mi N of MUMBAI. Founded by Ahmad Shah in 1412, it was conquered by the Moguls under Akbar in 1573 and became a prosperous trade center. In 1619 a trading post was opened by the English, who controlled the city within 200 years. In modern times it was a center of the nationalist activities of Mahatma Gandhi, who was arrested here in 1933. It is the site of many remarkable mosques and temples.

AHMEDNAGAR See AHMADNAGAR

AL-AHSA See AL-HASA

AHVAZ [*Ahwaz*] (*Iran*)

City and capital of KHUZESTAN province, on the Karun River, 70 mi N of KHORRAMSHAHR. An important Arab trading center in medieval times, it expanded rapidly in the 20th century, becoming a transportation and industrial center of the oil-rich Khuzestan province. As such it was a prime target for the Iraqis in the 1980 Iran-Iraq War, during which it was badly damaged.

AHVENANMAA See ÅLAND ISLANDS

AHWAZ See AHVAV

AI (*Palestine*)

A city in ancient CANAAN, W of JERICHO where, according to the Bible, Joshua defeated the Canaanites c. 1200 B.C. during the Exodus.

AIDIN See AYDIN

AIGAÍON PÉLAGOS See AEGEAN SEA

AIGINA See AEGINA

THE AIGUES-MORTES (*France*)

Walled medieval town in the Gard department, PROVENCE, 22 mi SSW of Nîmes, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Built by Louis IX in 1241, it was connected to the sea by a canal and thus gave the French Crown an outlet to the Mediterranean. The Seventh (1248) and Eighth (1270) Crusades were launched from here in the 13th century by Louis IX, who died during the latter. The town's old ramparts are still well preserved.

AIGUN See HEIHE

AIHUN See HEIHE

AIJALON [Ajalon] [*Israeli: Yalo*] (*Israel*)

Ancient town of CANAAN, on the border of the kingdoms of JUDAH and EPHRAIM, 13 mi NW of JERUSALEM. It was the scene of the episode mentioned in the Bible in which Joshua commanded the sun and the moon to stand still.

AIJAL See AIZAWL

AIN JALUT ['Ayn Jālāt] (*Israel*)

Battlefield near NAZARETH. On September 3, 1260, the Mongols under Hulagu were severely defeated here by the Mamluks of EGYPT under Baybars I. As a result SYRIA was liberated and the Mongol expansion westward stemmed.

AINOS See ENOS

AINTREE (*England*)

Village 5 mi N of LIVERPOOL, in MERSEYSIDE. The Grand National steeplechase has been run here in March annually since 1839.

AIRE [Aire-sur-l'Adour] [*Former: Atura; Latin: Vicus Julii*] (*France*)

Town in the Landes department, 20 mi SE of MONT-DE-MARSAN. In the Dark Ages it was the residence of the Visigothic kings and became a bishopric in the fifth century.

AIRE-SUR-L'ADOUR See AIRE

AIROLO (*Switzerland*)

Village in TICINO, canton at the southern end of the St. Gotthard Pass, on the Ticino River, 25 mi NW of LOCARNO. During the French Revolutionary Wars, the Russians under Field Marshal Alexander Suworov, after driving the French out of northern ITALY, defeated them here again on September 23, 1799, in an attempt to force them out of Switzerland and secure the passes of the Alps. Suworov was later defeated, and he returned to RUSSIA.

AISNE RIVER [*Latin: Axona*] (*France*)

River that flows from the ARGONNE Forest in the department of Meuse, NW and W for 175 mi to the OISE RIVER, above COMPIÈGNE. During World War I the river was an important battle line. It was the scene of fighting on September 13, 1914, when Anglo-French forces recaptured SOISSONS, in 1917 when the Allies launched several costly but ineffective offensives, and on May 27, 1918, when the Germans launched an offensive that was only halted at the MARNE RIVER.

AITAPE [Eitape] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Town and port in N NEW GUINEA, 540 mi NW of PORT MORESBY. During World War II, in the Allied invasion of New Guinea, U.S. forces landed here and at HOLLANDIA, INDONESIA, on April 22, 1944, thus cutting off a large Japanese force. On July 17, 1998, the town was struck by a tsunami from a 7.0 under-sea earthquake that killed more than 2,000 people. See also DJAJAPURA.

AITOLIA See AETOLIA

AIX-EN-PROVENCE [*Latin: Aquae Sextiae*] (*France*)

Town in the Bouches-du-Rhône department, 18 mi N of MARSEILLES. It is located near thermal springs. It was founded in 123 B.C. by Sextius Calvinus. In 102 B.C. the Romans under Marius defeated an invasion by the Teutones nearby. It became the capital of PROVENCE in 1189 and grew into an important cultural center. It was here that the Estates General of Provence met in 1486 to decide upon Provence's union with the French Crown.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE See AACHEN

AIX-LES-BAINS [*Latin: Aquae Gratianae*] (*France*)

Town in the Savoie department, on the Lake of Bourget, 10 mi N of CHAMBÉRY. Founded by the Romans in 125 B.C., it has been a popular resort and spa ever since. On August 22, 1955, a conference took place here between the French and the Moroccan nationalist leaders that led to the independence of MOROCCO from France.

AÍYINA See AEGINA

AIZAWL [*Aijar*] (*India*)

Capital city of northeastern Indian state of MIZORAM, 150 miles E of DHAKA. Aizawl was a part of ASSAM until 1972 when it was made a Union Territory. There were insurgency problems in the region until 1987, when it was declared a state. Since the region became its own state, the area has been peaceful.

AIZU-WAKAMATSU (*Japan*)

City in Fukushima prefecture, N HONSHŪ, 115 mi N of TOKYO. An important commercial and manufacturing center during the Tokugawa period, from 1603 to 1867, its surrender to imperial forces in 1868 brought an end to the civil war in Honshū. The city was razed in the fighting.

AJACCIO (*France*)

Town and port on the SW coast of CORSICA, 95 mi SW of BASTIA. A Genoese colony since 1492, it became part of France on May 15, 1768, by the Treaty of Versailles. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here on August 15, 1769. Occupied by the Italians during World War II, it was liberated on September 13, 1943, by Free French forces. Ajaccio is the regional capital of Corsica. See also GENOA.

AJALON See AIJALON

AJANTĀ (*India*)

Archaeological site in MAHARASHTRA state, in the Ajanta Hills, 65 mi NNE of AURANGABAD. It is famous for its cave sanctuaries and temples, whose frescoes and sculptures are remarkable examples of Buddhist art. Dating from c. 200 B.C. to c. A.D. 650, the temples and sanctuaries are cut into rocky cliffs. They were discovered in 1819. The monuments are early examples of the art of GANDHARA in India.

AJARIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC [*Adjar, Adzhar, Adzharia, Adzharistan*] (*Georgia*)

Autonomous republic of SW GEORGIA, on the BLACK SEA, N of Turkey. The region was much disputed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and RUSSIA until the latter's control was confirmed by the treaties of ADRIANOPLE in 1829 and SAN STEFANO in 1878. The region's capital, BATUMI, was occupied by the Turks following the Russian Revolution of 1917. The Russians regained control in 1921, and the region became an autonomous republic. After Georgian independence, Adzharia maintained its autonomy, and in 2004 the local strongman Aslan Abashidze attempted to break control of the central government by breaking transportation links to the rest of Georgia. A popular revolt within Adzharia restored Georgian control as Abashidze fled the republic.

AJDĀ BIYAH [*Agedabia*] (*Libya*)

Town in Benghazi province, near the Gulf of Sidra, 95 mi S of BENGHAZI. Colonized by Romans and Byzantines, it became a caravan junction during the early Middle Ages. From 1919 until its occupation by Italy in 1923 it was the administrative center of the emir of CYRENAICA. During World War II it was an Italian military base, and in January 1942 was the site of a battle between the Germans and the British, which resulted in the first retreat of Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps.

AJMAN [*'Ajman*] (*United Arab Emirates*)

A sheikdom and city, smallest member of the United Arab Emirates on the PERSIAN GULF NE of DUBAI. A British protectorate as one of the Trucial States from 1892, Ajman joined with the other sheikdoms to form the United Arab Emirates in 1971.

AJMER (*India*)

City in RAJASTHAN, 225 mi SW of DELHI. A stronghold of the Chauhan dynasty, it became capital of the state of Ajmer after the battle of Tararori in 1192. After falling to Akbar in 1556, it became a military base and a residence of the Mogul emperors. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

AJNADAIN [*Jannabatain*] (*Israel*)

Village SW of JERUSALEM. In A.D. 634 Theodoras, brother of the Byzantine emperor Heraclius, was

defeated here by the Arabs, who subsequently conquered all of SYRIA.

AJODHYA See AYODHYA

AKABA See 'AQABA

AKAMAGASEKI See SHIMONOSEKI

AL-AKANT See ALICANTE

AKARNANIA See ACARNANIA

AKBARABAD See AGRA

AKELDAMA See ACELDAMA

AKHAÍÁ See ACHAEA

AKHALTSIKHE (*Georgia*)

Town in S Georgia, 65 mi E of BATUMI. As part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, it was the capital of Turkish ARMENIA from 1579 to 1828 and was a center of the slave trade. It was ceded to RUSSIA in 1829 by the Treaty of ADRIANOPLE.

AKHARNAÍ See ACHARNAE

AKHETATON See TELL AL-AMARNA

AKHISAR [*Greek: Thyatira; later: Pelópia*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Manisa province, on the Great Zab River, 52 mi NE of IZMIR. Originally a town of LYDIA, it was colonized in 280 B.C. by Seleucus Nicator and was incorporated into the kingdom of PERGAMUM in 190 B.C. In the Book of Revelation in the Bible it is mentioned as one of the Seven Churches of ASIA MINOR. It later came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

AKHMIM [*Ekhmim*] [*Ancient: Chemmis; Greek: Panopolis*] (*Egypt*)

City in Sawhaj governorate, on the NILE RIVER, 66 mi S of ASYUT. An ancient linen weaving center, it was the capital of a department of Ptolemaic Upper Egypt. In Hellenistic times it was a center of worship

of the god Pan. In the 18th century it was sacked during the Mamluk civil wars. It has necropolises dating from the Sixth Dynasty of c. 2345 B.C. to c. 2181 B.C.

AKHTIAR See SEVASTOPOL

AKITA (*Japan*)

City, port, and capital of Akita prefecture, N HONSHŪ, on the Sea of Japan, 115 mi NW of SENDAI. It was founded in 733 A.D. as a military outpost against the aboriginal Ainu people and was important throughout the feudal period. The original fortress still stands.

AKKAD [*Accad, Agade*] (*Iraq*)

City and region of MESOPOTAMIA, NW of SUMER and Babylonia, now in modern Iraq. Colonized in the fourth millennium B.C. by Semitic peoples, Akkad flourished under Sargon, who founded the dynasty of Akkad c. 2350 B.C. and conquered Sumer. Within 50 years he had established the first world empire, which extended from the PERSIAN GULF to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The brilliant civilization of Akkad declined following its invasion by Gutu tribes c. 2160 B.C.

AKKERMAN See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKY

AKKO See ACRE

AKKRA See ACCRA

AK MECHET See SIMFEROPOL

AKMOLINSK See TSELINOGRAD

AKOLA (*India*)

City in Central North MAHARASHTRA state, 25 miles SW of AMARAVATI. The city developed as a cotton trading center in the early 20th century.

AKRAGAS See AGRIGENTO

AKRA NIKOLAOS See ACTIUM

AKRA NIMFAION See NYMPHAION, CAPE

20 Akron

AKRON (*United States*)

City on the Little Cuyahoga River, 30 mi SSE of CLEVELAND, OHIO. Founded by Simon Perkins in 1825, it became the site of a rubber factory in 1869 belonging to B.F. Goodrich. Following rapid expansion in the early 20th century, Akron was the largest rubber-manufacturing center in the world. The last half of the 20th century saw a major decline in the rubber industry in Akron as employment was halved from its heyday.

AKROTIRI See THERA

AKŞEHİR [*former: Akshehr; Greek: Philomelion*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Konya province, 70 mi NW of KONYA. Probably a part of the ancient Greek kingdom of PERGAMUM, it was known to the Romans and became an important point on the frontier of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It was taken by the Seljuk Turks c. 1400.

AKSHAK (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of MESOPOTAMIA. Its location is not known but is believed to be near TELL ASMAR in the Diyala River valley. Situated on the northern frontier of AKKAD, it was conquered in 2500 B.C. by Eannatum, king of LAGASH. A century later it grew to dominate both SUMER and Akkad.

AKSHEHR See AKŞEHİR

AKSUM [Axum] (*Ethiopia*)

A city and an ancient empire of northern Ethiopia. The kingdom of Axum developed by the first century A.D., deriving strength from its agricultural wealth and its favorable position for trade with MEROË (KUSH) to the N and YEMEN across the Red Sea to the east. By the fourth century Aksum had grown greatly in strength and had destroyed the fading empire of Merëo in NUBIA. Coptic Christianity was introduced into Axum at this time and quickly became a dominant force in the kingdom. The fifth and sixth centuries saw Axum's commerce with PERSIA and the MEDITERRANEAN prosper.

This flourishing contact was broken in the seventh century when the great surge of Islamic conquest swept over North Africa and the eastern Mediterranean. Christian Askumite rulers retreated behind the

formidable natural barriers surrounding their highland empire and thereafter lost almost all contact with the rest of the world. Aksum appears to have concentrated its energies on the conquest and conversion to Christianity of southern Ethiopia. In the 12th century, Aksum's long rule was ended when a southern Ethiopian dynasty gained ascendancy. The empire of Aksum quickly fell into decline.

AKSUM [Axum] (*Ethiopia*)

City in TIGRAY province in N Ethiopia. It was the center and capital of the empire of Aksum from the first century A.D. to the 12th century. The city is still a center of Ethiopian Orthodox Christianity and is a major pilgrimage center. The church of Our Lady Mary of Zion is claimed to be the resting place of the biblical Ark of the Covenant. Aksum was made a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980.

EL-AKSUR See LUXOR

AKTION See ACTIUM

ALABAMA (*United States*)

State in the SE part of the country, with the GULF OF MEXICO forming part of its southern boundary. Alabama takes its name from an Indian tribe that was a division of the Creek Indians. It was admitted to the United States as the 22nd state in 1819. Before Europeans came the area was inhabited by four large Indian groups, the Creek and Cherokee in the east and the Choctaw and Chickasaw in the west. The first Europeans to arrive were explorers from SPAIN, Cabeza de Vaca in 1528 and Hernando de Soto in 1540. The first settlers here came from FRANCE with Jean Baptiste de Bienville to the MOBILE area in 1702. The British and French contended for the fur trade until the region was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN at the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. Twenty years later the land became part of the new United States. Mississippi Territory, which included part of present Alabama, was established in 1798.

There were few settlers until after the War of 1812. After General Andrew Jackson crushed the Creek Indians at the Battle of HORSESHOE BEND on March 27, 1814, settlers in large numbers rushed in to raise cotton in the fertile, untouched bottomlands. In 1817 Alabama Territory was organized. The economy of the state depended on slavery, and on January

11, 1861, the state voted to secede from the Union. The government of the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA was formed at MONTGOMERY, Alabama, on February 4, 1861. One of the largest naval engagements of the Civil War was fought in MOBILE BAY on August 5, 1864, when a Union flotilla under Admiral David G. Farragut forced its way into the bay and overcame the defending ships and fortifications.

Soon after the Confederacy was defeated, a new Alabama government rescinded the secession ordinance and in 1865 ratified the Thirteenth Amendment, which ended slavery. However, in 1867 the legislature refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. As a result, the state was placed under Federal military rule. A new government ratified the amendment the next year, but troops remained in the state until 1876.

In the latter part of the 19th century, the agriculture and economy of Alabama revived, while the iron and steel industry and cotton textile manufacturing began to grow. Both World Wars stimulated industry and farming alike, but the Great Depression of the 1930s brought hard times, especially for small farmers and sharecroppers. Cotton production became less important, while industry and commerce continued to grow.

Beginning in the mid-1950s, Alabama was the scene of bitter struggles over civil rights. The movement started with a year-long boycott of buses by blacks in Montgomery in 1955 and 1956 and included a Freedom March from Montgomery to SELMA in 1965 that attracted supporters from all over the nation. There was also a riot in February 1956, when an attempt to register the first black student at the University of Alabama was resisted by whites.

The southern end of the Appalachian Mountains reaches down into the northeastern part of the state, while the rest of the state is a rolling plain of low elevation. Montgomery is the capital; BIRMINGHAM is the largest city; HUNTSVILLE is a center for rocket research; Mobile is a major port and industrial city; and TUSCALOOSA is the site of the University of Alabama. At Russell Cave National Monument are caves that were inhabited as far back as 6000 B.C. The Tuskegee Institute at TUSKEGEE, founded in 1881, was one of the first schools to provide higher education for African Americans.

ALACA HÜYÜK See HÜYÜK

ALAGOAS (*Brazil*)

State in the NE, on the Atlantic Ocean, N of the SÃO FRANCISCO RIVER. Its capital is MACEIÓ. Under Dutch occupation during the period 1632–54, it was the site of the republic of Palmares, which was founded by fugitive black slaves and which lasted until 1697. In 1823 it became a province of the Brazilian Empire and a state of the federal republic in 1889.

ALAIS See ALÉS

ALALAKH [*modern: Tell Atchana*] (*Turkey*)

An ancient city, capital of a minor city-state that existed from c. 2600 to c. 1190 B.C. It was located on the lower Orontes River in southwestern Turkey, approximately 10 miles E of ANTAKYA, ancient Antioch. It was an outpost of Sumerian civilization, passing on that culture, including cuneiform writing, to the Hittites and others. For quite a long time it controlled trade in ivory and cedar wood from LEBANON between MESOPOTAMIA and the eastern Mediterranean region. It was rediscovered by archaeologists digging in a hill locally called Tell Atchana. The remains included those of a large palace. See also HITTITE EMPIRE.

ALALIA See ALÉRIA

ALAMANCE CREEK (*United States*)

Small stream in N central NORTH CAROLINA. Before the American Revolution a battle was fought on its banks, 20 mi W of HILLSBORO, in which a rebellion by the North Carolina Regulators was put down by the British governor, William Tryon, on May 16, 1771.

ALAMANNIA (*France, Germany*)

Ancient region on either side of the Upper RHINE RIVER. Originally inhabited by the Alamanni, it became a Frankish province when Clovis I defeated them in 496 and subdued the region in the early sixth century. It became a duchy c. 1000. See FRANKISH EMPIRE and SWABIA.

ALAMEDA (*United States*)

City and port on an island in SAN FRANCISCO BAY, W CALIFORNIA. Settled in the 1850s, it was the starting

point for the first China Clipper flight on November 22, 1935. It was the site of the Alameda Naval Air Station, a large U.S. Navy air base built during the period 1938–40, and shut down in 1997.

EL ALAMEIN [Al-Alamein] [*Arabic*: Al-'Alamayn] (*Egypt*)
Town on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 62 mi WSW of ALEXANDRIA. During World War II it was the farthest point reached in the offensive against Egypt launched by the Axis forces under General Erwin Rommel. The Axis advance was halted on June 30, 1942, by the Allies under Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery whose Eighth Army counterattacked on October 23. In the ensuing battle, which lasted until November 3, the Allies won one of their most decisive victories of the war, preventing German occupation of Egypt.

ALAMO, THE (*United States*)

Fort in SAN ANTONIO, 75 mi SW of AUSTIN, TEXAS. Originally a Franciscan mission founded in 1718, it was converted to a fort in 1793. During the Texas Revolution it was besieged by Mexicans under Santa Anna. The siege, which lasted from February 23 to March 6, 1836, ended in the fall of the fort and the massacre of its defendants, whose heroic resistance became a symbol of the Texan struggle for liberty.

ALAMOGORDO (*United States*)

City in NEW MEXICO, 80 mi NE of EL PASO, W of the Sacramento Mountains. Nearby is the White Sands Missile Range, where the first atomic bomb explosion took place on June 16, 1945.

ALAMUT (*Iran*)

Fortress in the Elburz Mountains, 40 mi N of KASVIN, in Kasvin province. Built as a stronghold c. A.D. 870 under Hasan ibn al-Sabbah, c. 1090 it became the headquarters of the Ismaili sect of Islam, a kind of underground terrorist group known as the Assassins. The fortress was captured in 1256 by the Mongol Hulagu Khan, who destroyed most of the sect during his campaign in PERSIA.

ÅLAND ISLANDS [Ahvenanmaa] [*Swedish*: Åland-söerna] (*Finland*)

Archipelago in the BALTIC SEA of approximately 300 islands, 80 inhabited, at the entrance of the GULF OF BOTHNIA, between SWEDEN and Finland. Of great strategic importance, they were taken from Sweden by Peter the Great's fleet in 1714, but were returned

in 1721. The islands were ceded, with Finland, to RUSSIA in 1809. In spite of a plebiscite in favor of reattachment to Sweden after World War I, they were assigned to Finland by the League of Nations on June 29, 1921, and were then demilitarized.

ÅLAND-SÖERNA See ALAND ISLANDS

ALAPPUZHA [Allepey] (*India*)

City in KERALA state, 20 miles SSE of KOCHI. Known as the VENICE of the East, Alappuzha has been the focus of trade and commerce since antiquity. An early center of Christianity, Saint Thomas, one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus, landed nearby in the first century A.D. The district flourished under the second Chera empire (9th–12th century). The city was under the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English from the 16th through 19th centuries. Alappuzha is home to the famous serpent boat races including the Nehru Trophy Boat Race.

ALARCOS (*Spain*)

Town in Ciudad Real province, New Castile, 8 mi W of CIUDAD REAL. On July 19, 1195, during the Christian reconquest of Spain, Alfonso VIII of CASTILE suffered a severe defeat here at the hands of Yakub al-Mansur, the leader of the Moorish sect of the ALMOHADES, then at the height of their power.

ALASEHIR [Alashehr] [*Greek*: Philadelphia; *Turkish*: Alaşehir] (*Turkey*)

Town in Manisa province, 80 mi E of Izmir, at the foot of the Tmolus Mountains. An ancient Greek city, it was founded in 150 B.C. by King Attalus II of PERGAMUM and became an important cultural and religious center. In 1391 it was the last independent Greek city of ASIA MINOR to fall to the Turks.

ALASHEHR See ALASEHIR

ALASKA (*United States*)

Admitted to the Union as the 49th state in 1959, Alaska occupies the far NW peninsula of the North American continent and is bounded on the E by the YUKON of CANADA, on the S by the Pacific Ocean, on the W by the BERING SEA, and on the N by the Arctic Ocean. It includes many islands, particularly the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS. *Alaska* is a native Aleutian word meaning "mainland."

The first Europeans reached Alaska from Russian SIBERIA in 1741 under the leadership of Vitus Bering, a Dane in Russian employ. The Russians established the first settlement in Alaska in 1784 on KODIAK, an island SE of the peninsula. British explorers, including James Cook and George Vancouver, visited the area, but RUSSIA made good their claim to Alaska with the establishment of the Russian-American Company in 1799. SITKA was founded that year as the company's headquarters, and the organization held a trade monopoly until 1861. Russia claimed ownership of an area far down the Pacific coast, but in 1824 agreed to the present southern boundary.

In 1867 the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$7 million. The purchase was arranged by Secretary of State William H. Seward, who was derided in many quarters for buying "Seward's Ice-box." For some years Alaska was governed, in order, by the army, the navy, and a federal civilian regime. It was not given territorial status until 1912. After the discovery of gold in the KLONDKIKE region of the Canadian Yukon in 1896, thousands of prospectors, mainly Americans, traveled through Alaska to the goldfields. During the period 1898–99 and again in 1902 gold finds in Alaska itself brought more thousands, and for a few years Alaska became the land of the sourdoughs. In 1903 a boundary dispute concerning the Alaskan panhandle was arbitrated with GREAT BRITAIN and Canada in favor of the United States, while in 1911 a treaty between Russia, Great Britain, and JAPAN restricted seal hunting here.

During World War II, in June 1942, Japan seized ATTU and KISKA Islands in the Aleutians. They were driven out of Attu in May 1943 and abandoned Kiska in August of the same year. As a result of the war, Alaska became the site of strategic defense installations. The tip of the Seward Peninsula is only a few miles from Russia.

Alaska's economic situation began to change dramatically in 1968 with the discovery of large oil reserves on the North Slope on the Arctic coast. Large-scale drilling has produced great wealth, in which the state has shared. Beginning in 1975 an oil pipeline was built across Alaska from the North Slope to VALDEZ on the south coast. The prospect of oil elsewhere, and of other valuable natural resources in the vast, wild, and unexplored areas of the state, has aroused controversy. Those who would open wild areas to exploitation, including many Alaskans as well as commercial and industrial interests, are pitted against environmentalists who want to control development while keeping much of the state in its

natural condition. Oil drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge became a political issue in the George W. Bush administration after his election in 2000.

Alaska is mountainous, with a number of ranges. Mt McKinley, 20,320 ft in elevation, is the highest peak in North America. The Yukon is the largest river. Oil production and mining are the best-known elements of the Alaskan economy, but fishing is also important. The federal government is the largest employer. In March 1964 the strongest earthquake ever recorded in North America struck Alaska, killing 114 people and doing great damage. Alaska's cities, none of which is very large, include the capital, JUNEAU; NOME, the gold rush center; ANCHORAGE; FAIRBANKS; and Kodiak.

ALASKA HIGHWAY [*former: Alcan Highway*] (*Canada, United States*)

Road, extending from DAWSON CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1,523 mi NW to FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. It was built by the United States during World War II between March and November 1942 as a strategic military road to supply their forces in Alaska against Japanese invasion. Shortly after the war, the highway was sold by the United States to the Canadian government.

ALAVOINEN See OLONETS

ALAWITES, TERRITORY OF See LATAKIA

ALBACETE (*Spain*)

City in SE Spain, approximately 140 mi SE of MADRID. Of Moorish origin and known as al-Basit, it was the scene of two fierce battles between Christians and Moors in 1145 and 1146. Under the Moors it was part of the kingdom of MURCIA, but in 1269 it was annexed by CASTILE. The city was refounded as Albacete in 1365. During the War of the Spanish Succession, Philip V of Spain won a victory at the Battle of ALMANZA near here. Albacete has long been noted for its manufacture of knives and daggers and for its 16th-century cathedral of San Juan Bautista, which was restored after a fire in 1936. Albacete is in the La Mancha region where Don Quixote had his fictional adventures.

ALBA DE TORMES (*Spain*)

Town in Salamanca province, on the Tormes River, 13 mi SE of SALAMANCA. A Carmelite convent was founded here in 1570 by St. Teresa, the founder of the discalced or barefoot order of the Carmelites. She died here in 1582. The convent contains her relics.

ALBA IULIA [*Alba Julia*] [*Latin: Apulum; Hungarian: Gyulafehérvár; German: Karlsburg*] (*Romania*)

Town in TRANSYLVANIA, on the Mureșul River, 45 mi N of HUNEDOARA. A center of Romanian nationalism in Hungarian Transylvania, it was the site of the proclamation of the union of Transylvania and Romania on December 1, 1918. In 1922 King Ferdinand I and Queen Marie were crowned here. Once the Roman colony of Apulum, the town has the tomb of the Hungarian national hero, János Hunyadi, in the cathedral and an upper fortress built by Emperor Charles VI.

ALBA JULIA See ALBA IULIA

ALBA LONGA (*Italy*)

Ancient city of LATIUM, on Lake Albano, 12 mi SE of ROME, in modern Roma province. By legend founded by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, it is thought to be the oldest city of Latium. The legendary birthplace of Romulus and Remus, it was the mother city of Rome, but was destroyed by the Romans under Tullus Hostilius in 665 B.C.

ALBANIA [*Albanian: Shqiperi, Shqipni, Shqipri*]

A Balkan nation on the ADRIATIC SEA, bordered by SERBIA and MONTENEGRO and MACEDONIA to the N and E, and GREECE to the S. The Albanians, a people whose ethnic roots may have been in the Illyrian and Thracian tribes who lived nearby in ancient times, have traditionally been isolated from outside influence by their mountains, forests, and swamps. The Greeks and Romans barely left their mark on this land. Albania was under the sway of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from 395 to 1347; the Serbs made inroads in the seventh century; and 200 years later the Bulgarians controlled parts of the area. VENICE colonized it in the 11th century, and NAPLES soon became politically dominant, remaining so until the 14th century, when it was replaced first by the Serbs and then the Turks, who introduced Islam.

Albania was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE when Balkan nationalism swept southeastern Europe in the 19th century. In 1912 the Albanians took advantage of the first Balkan War to declare their independence. This was upset by Serbian invasion the following year. World War I brought virtual dissolution of the state as various nations and ethnic groups fought to control the territory. Independence and territorial integrity were achieved once again following the war. Liberals

and conservatives vied for power in the newly independent nation, with the latter winning out in 1925. The conservative leader, Ahmed Zogu, became King Zog in 1928. In 1939 Mussolini seized Albania for ITALY.

During World War II Albanian partisans, led by Enver Hoxha, although clearly communists, received aid exclusively from GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE. Thus the communist government set up in 1946 came to power without Soviet assistance—the only communist government in Europe to do this. More Stalinist than the nation that spawned Stalin, Albania broke with the USSR in 1961 and allied itself with the then more ideologically pure Chinese. Albania was the most independent communist state of Eastern Europe, one of the most isolated, and also one of the most rigidly governed and controlled. By 1990, economic conditions were so bad that antigovernment demonstrators challenged the regime. In 1992 a noncommunist government replaced the communist regime and Albania opened itself to the world. In 1997 the country fell into economic collapse as a large percentage of the population participated in a pyramid investment scheme. The economic conditions became worse after 1999 as ethnic Albanian refugees fled to Albania from ethnic strife in neighboring Kosovo, but have improved after 2000 with growth rates of 9% per year slowing somewhat after the global economic slowdown in 2002.

ALBANY [*former: Beverwyck, Fort Orange*] (*United States*)

City in NEW YORK State, on the W bank of the HUDSON RIVER, approximately 145 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. In the colonial era it was a fur-trading center and the site of meetings between Indians and Europeans. Henry Hudson, sailing up the Hudson River in 1609, reached a point near modern Albany. In 1614 the Dutch explorer Hendrick Christiaensen built Fort Nassau on Castle Island in the Hudson, a little south of Albany's site. When this was destroyed by a flood in 1617 it was replaced by building Fort Orange on the present location. Seven years later a group of civilian settlers arrived.

When the English took control of the colony of NEW NETHERLAND in 1664, they renamed the settlement Albany. The Albany Congress of 1754, which met here, was the first attempt of the American colonists to organize a union of the colonies. Representatives from seven colonies negotiated with the Iroquois Indians and voted favorably on Benjamin Franklin's Plan of Union, which was later rejected by colonial leg-

islatures. The New York state capital was moved to Albany in 1797. With the building of the ERIE CANAL, completed in 1825, the city grew economically. It is today a deepwater port and a busy commercial center.

ALBANY, FORT See FORT ALBANY

ALBA REGIA See SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR

ALBAY See LEGASPI

ALBEMARLE SOUND (*United States*)

Inland body of water in NE NORTH CAROLINA, approximately 55 mi long and three to 14 mi wide. It is separated from the Atlantic Ocean by a narrow barrier island. The sound was explored in 1585 by Ralph Lane, one of the settlers of the ill-fated ROANOKE ISLAND colony. On the barrier island is KITTY HAWK, near which the Wright Brothers, Orville and Wilbur, made the first successful airplane flight on December 17, 1903. An important link in the Intra-coastal Waterway, the sound is connected to CHESAPEAKE BAY to the north by a canal.

ALBENGA [*Latin*: Albingaunum, Album Ingaunum] (*Italy*)

Town and port in Savona province, on the LIGURIAN SEA, 22 mi SW of SAVONA. A port in Roman times, it has a well-preserved Roman bridge and a 14th-century Gothic cathedral.

ALBERT [*former*: Ancre] (*France*)

Town in the Somme department, 17 mi NE of AMIENS. During World War I it changed hands four times and was completely destroyed in the fighting. Rebuilt, it was damaged again during World War II.

ALBERT, LAKE [*Albert Nyanza*] (*Uganda, Congo*)

Lake on the border of Uganda and the Congo, NW of LAKE VICTORIA, in the Rift Valley system. It was the last source of the NILE RIVER to be discovered when it was reached by the Englishman Sir Samuel Baker in 1864.

ALBERTA (*Canada*)

One of the Prairie provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in the west. The first Europeans in the area were fur traders and trappers. In 1670, as a result of an

enormous land grant made by Charles II of England, this region became part of the Hudson's Bay Company territory. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, a Scottish explorer and trader, crossed it in 1793, and in 1794 a fort was built on the present site of EDMONTON. The fort was destroyed by Indians and rebuilt in 1806. In 1870 the Dominion bought the company's territory, and Alberta became part of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. It was made a separate administrative district in 1882. The first railroad was built across Alberta in the 1880s, and until the early 1900s the region was known for its ranching. Immigration then brought in many farmers, and Alberta became an important wheat-growing region. It was admitted as a province in 1905.

In 1935, during the Great Depression, the Social Credit Party won control of the government, but its attempts to change the banking and currency systems were declared unconstitutional. As producer of 85 percent of Canada's gas and oil, Alberta engaged in a long, bitter controversy over the sharing of revenues from these resources with the Dominion government until the dispute was settled in September 1981. Alberta's largest city is CALGARY and its capital is Edmonton. Alberta has the world's largest deposit of oil sands in the northern part of the province.

ALBERT NYANZA See ALBERT, LAKE

ALBERTVILLE See KALEMI

ALBI [*Latin*: Albiga] (*France*)

Town in the Tarn department, on the Tarn River, in LANGUEDOC, 40 mi NE of TOULOUSE. In the 12th and 13th centuries it was a center of the Catharist religious sect, which at this time flourished in southern France. The town gave its name to the Albigensian heresy, which was stamped out by the Albigensian Crusade (1208–13) under Simon de Montfort and by the Inquisition, set up in 1233 by Pope Gregory IX. Albi was annexed to the French Crown in 1229. Its huge red-brick Gothic cathedral resembles a fortress. The painter Toulouse-Lautrec was born here.

ALBIGA See ALBI

ALBINGAUNUM See ALBENGA

ALBIS See ELBE RIVER

ALBIUM INTEMELIUM See VENTIMIGLIA**ÅLBORG** [Aalborg] [*Latin*: Alburgum] (*Denmark*)

City and port on the Limtjorden, in Nordjylland county, 60 mi NNW of ÅRHUS. Chartered in 1342, it was the scene of the surrender of the forces of Christian IV of Denmark to the Catholic imperial forces of Albrecht von Wallenstein in 1629 during the Thirty Years' War. During World War II it was occupied by the Germans and was used as an air base for their attack on NORWAY.

ALBUM INGUANUM See ALBENGA**ALBUQUERQUE** (*United States*)

City in NEW MEXICO, on the RIO GRANDE, 60 mi SW of SANTE FE. Founded by Spanish settlers in 1706, it became an important trading center due to its position on the Santa Fe and Chihuahua trails. After the Mexican War it was a U.S. military outpost during the period 1846–70. It has been the seat of the University of New Mexico since 1892, two years after the town was incorporated. It is now the state's largest city.

ALBURGUM See ÅLBORG**ALCÁCER DO SAL** [*Latin*: Salacia Imperatoria](*Portugal*)

Village in Setúbal district, 25 mi SE of SETÚBAL. An important city of the ROMAN EMPIRE, it was later a Moorish stronghold until captured in 1217 by Alfonso II of Portugal.

ALCACOVAS (*Portugal*)

Town in Évora district, 19 mi SW of ÉVORA. On March 6, 1480, a treaty was signed here between SPAIN and Portugal that settled the ownership of regions in GUINEA, West Africa, and of the Atlantic islands.

ALCALÁ DE HENARES [*Latin*: Complutum] (*Spain*)

Town in Madrid province, on the Henares River, 21 mi NE of MADRID. It is the site of a famous university, founded in 1498 by the archbishop of TOLEDO, Francisco J. de Cisneros. During the period 1514–17 there was published here the *Biblia Complutensis*, the

first polyglot Bible. The university moved to Madrid in 1836. The writer Miguel de Cervantes was born here in 1547.

ALCALÁ LA REAL (*Spain*)

Town in Jaén province, ANDALUSIA, 34 mi NW of GRANADA, in the Sierra de Lucena. Of strategic importance, it was named "La Real" to commemorate its reconquest from the Moors by Alfonso XI of CASTILE in 1340. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, the Spanish were defeated here by the French under General Sebastiani on January 27, 1810.

ALCAN HIGHWAY See ALASKA HIGHWAY**ALCÁNTARA** (*Spain*)

Town in Cáceres province, above the TAGUS RIVER, 50 mi NW of CÁCERES. Reconquered from the Moors in 1214 by Alfonso IX, it was entrusted to the military religious order of the Knights of Alcántara in 1217.

ALCÂNTARA (*Brazil*)

A city across the bay from SÃO LUIS. It was founded in the early 1600s as a sugar and cotton center. The city is known for its plantation-era architecture. Alcântara is also home to Brazil's space launch facility, which has so far not developed to its potential as one of the best locations on earth for launching both equatorial and polar orbital trajectories.

ALCATRAZ (*United States*)

Island in San Francisco Bay, 1 mi NW of SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. The site of a U.S. military prison from 1859 to 1934, it then became a federal prison until it was closed in 1963. It was known as a place for unreformable prisoners from which escape was impossible. Today the island is a tourist attraction as part of the Golden Gate National Recreation Area.

ALCÁZAR DE SAN JUAN [*Latin*: Alces] (*Spain*)

Town in Ciudad Real province, 90 mi SE of MADRID. It was taken by the Romans in the second century B.C. Reconquered from the Moors by the Spanish Knights of St. John in 1186, in 1292 it was captured by Sancho IV of CASTILE. From the 14th to the 16th centuries it was a center of the Order of San Juan (St. John).

ALCAZARQUIVIR [Al-Ksar al-Kabir, Kasr el Kebir, Al-Qsar al-Kbir] (*Morocco*)

Town on the Lucus River, 60 mi S of TANGIERS. On August 4, 1578, it was the site of the Battle of the Three Kings, in which the sultan of Fès defeated King Sebastian of Portugal, who had come to aid the deposed Mohammed XI. All three kings died in the battle, which opened the way to the great reign of Sultan Ahmad al-Mansur of the Saadian dynasty. PORTUGAL came under the rule of Philip II of SPAIN, as a result of the battle.

ALÇI TEPE See ACHI BABA**ALCOBACA** (*Portugal*)

Town in Estremadura, in the LEIRIA district. It is the site of a Cistercian abbey that was founded in 1153 by King Alfonso I. The abbey became one of the greatest and wealthiest in Europe, playing a major role in the cultural and economic history of Portugal. Within are the tombs of Peter I and Inés de Castro. Both monuments are remarkable examples of Gothic sculpture.

ALCOLEA (*Spain*)

Village in Córdoba province, on the Guadalquivir River, 6 mi NE of CÓRDOVA. During the Spanish revolution of 1868, on September 29, revolutionary forces under Marshal Francisco Serrano defeated the last Spanish royal troops here. This led to the abdication and flight to France of Queen Isabella II.

ALDEBURGH (*England*)

Town in SUFFOLK, on the Alde estuary, 20 mi ENE of IPSWICH. An important commercial center since the 16th century, it was the first town in England to elect a woman mayor when Dr. Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was elected in 1908. Today it is the site of an annual music festival initiated by the late composer Benjamin Britten. The poet George Crabbe was born here in 1754.

ALDERMASTON (*England*)

Village in BERKSHIRE, 10 mi WSW of READING. The site of the British Atomic Weapons Research Institute, from 1956 to 1963 it was the scene of marches organized by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

ALDERNEY [*French: Aurigny*] (*United Kingdom*)

Island in the ENGLISH CHANNEL, it is the northernmost of the CHANNEL ISLANDS OF ENGLAND, 9 mi off the COTENTIN PENINSULA. During the 19th century it was fortified as a British military outpost and held a large garrison until 1930. During World War II, its inhabitants were evacuated before the German occupation and were repatriated in 1946.

ALEKSANDROV (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 65 mi NW of VLADIMIR. It was the residence of Ivan IV, known as the Terrible, during the period 1564–81, and the site of the first printing press in Russia, set up during his reign.

ALEKSANDROVSK See ZAPOROZHYE**ALEKSANDROVSK-GRUSHEVSKI** See SHAKHTY**ALEKSINAC** See ALEXINATZ**ALEKSINATZ** See ALEXINATZ**ALEKTOR** See OCHAKOV**ALENÇON** (*France*)

Town in the Orne department, NORMANDY, on the Sarthe River, 30 mi N of LE MANS. The capital of a countship since 1082 and of a duchy since 1285, it passed to the French Crown in 1549. Margaret of Navarre, sister of Francis I, held her court here after 1525. It is famous for the manufacture of point d'Alençon lace, introduced by Colbert in 1665. St. Teresa (Thérèse) of Lisieux was born here in 1873.

ALEP See ALEPPO**ALEPPO** [Alep; *Arabic*: Haleb, Halep; *Assyrian*: Halman; *Greek*: Berea, Beroea] (*Syria*)

City and capital of Aleppo province, NW Syria. Situated at the crossroads of caravan routes between Europe and Asia, it was for centuries one of the world's main trade centers. Originally a Hittite town, it was contested by EGYPT in the second millennium B.C. and was under the kingdom of URARTU in the ninth and eighth centuries B.C. Thereafter it came under many rulers, including the Assyrians, Persians,

Romans, Byzantines, and Arabs. It was vainly besieged by the crusaders in 1118 and 1124 and fell to Saladin in 1183. Sacked by the Mongols in 1260 and 1401, it only recovered when incorporated into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1517. During World War I, it was captured by the British in 1918, and was made a state under the French mandate of Syria in 1920. In 1925 it was united with DAMASCUS to form the state of Syria.

ALÉRIA [Alalia] [*ancient: Aleria*] (*France*)

Modern village, on the east coast of the island of CORSICA, 23 mi SE of CORTE. One of the chief cities of Corsica in antiquity, it was the site of ancient Ionian and Roman colonies. Interesting Greek ceramics have been discovered here.

ALÈS [*former: Alais*] (*France*)

Town in the Gard department, 28 mi NW of NÎMES, in LANGUEDOC. A stronghold of the Huguenots, its capture by Louis XIII and the ensuing Peace of Alais, signed on June 27, 1629, ended the French Wars of Religion. The Huguenots were allowed to worship freely but lost their political and military privileges.

ALÉSIA [*French: Alise-Sainte-Reine*] (*France*)

Ancient town and mountaintop fortress of GAUL, 43 mi NW of DIJON, now in Côte-d'Or department, BURGUNDY. It was the site of the last stand of the Gauls under Vercingetorix following Caesar's invasion. Its fall to the Romans in 52 B.C. completed Caesar's conquest. The Roman siege works are still visible.

ALESSANDRIA (*Italy*)

City and capital of Alessandria province, in PIEMONTE, 45 mi SE of TURIN, on the Tanaro River. It was founded in 1168 as a stronghold by the Lombard League during its struggle for independence against the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. It was occupied by FRANCE for nearly 14 years following the Battle of MARENGO in 1800, during the Napoleonic Wars. It was also the center of the pro-Mazzini conspiracy of 1833.

ALESSIO See LESH

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS [Aleutians] (*United States*)

Archipelago that separates the BERING SEA from the Pacific Ocean and extends from the ALASKA penin-

sula to the Kamchatka peninsula. Discovered by a Russian expedition under Vitus Bering and Alexei Chirikov in 1741, the islands were purchased from RUSSIA by the United States in 1867, along with Alaska. Of great strategic importance, they were partly occupied by the Japanese during World War II. Among those occupied during the period 1942–43 were Attu, Dutch Harbor, Agattu, and Kiska. Today the islands are an important part of the U.S. defense network as the site of military bases and radar stations.

ALEUTIANS See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ALEXANDRETTA [*French: Alexandrette; Turkish: Iskenderun*] (*Turkey*)

Province and city along the MEDITERRANEAN SEA on the Gulf of Iskenderun. Today the province is coextensive with HATAY province in Turkey. The city, founded by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. and of great strategic importance, was the object, with its province, of an international dispute between World Wars I and II. Transferred to SYRIA under a French mandate by the Treaty of SÈVRES on August 10, 1920, it prompted an international crisis that was temporarily resolved when the whole province became autonomous as the Republic of Hatay on September 2, 1938. The matter was finally settled by treaty on June 23, 1939, when the area was reincorporated into Turkey.

ALEXANDRETTA See ISKENDERUN

ALEXANDRETTE See ALEXANDRETTA

ALEXANDRIA [Al-Iskandariya, Iskindireyya] (*Egypt*)

Egypt's chief seaport and former capital, situated on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA 129 mi NW of CAIRO. The city was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., and within a century his successors built it into a center of trade between Europe and the East, surpassing CARTHAGE in size and importance. Alexandria grew into a city with major European (Greek) and Jewish populations in addition to its Egyptian one. It was the capital of the Ptolemies, Macedonian rulers of Egypt, and gained world renown because of their Hellenic passion for knowledge. The library at Alexandria held the greatest collection of books in the world. As ROME rose in power, the city came under its influence

and in 80 B.C. was officially incorporated into the ROMAN EMPIRE by Augustus.

Alexandria generally prospered under Roman rule in spite of periodic calamities visited upon it. The great library suffered destruction through a series of fires and attacks, and in A.D. 215 a general massacre of the city's population was ordered by the Roman emperor Caracalla to revenge a perceived insult. Alexandria became a major Christian theological center but found itself increasingly isolated from the rest of Egypt. When the Roman Empire began to disintegrate in the third century, the city began a speedy decline.

The Persians took Alexandria in A.D. 616 and the Arabs in 640, after a 14-month siege. The BYZANTINE EMPIRE struggled with the Arabs for control and in the process destroyed the city's fortifications and importance. Its decline accelerated, and Alexandria became totally eclipsed when Cairo rose to prominence in the 10th century. Its main canal to the Nile became clogged with silt causing trade to bypass the city.

Reduced in stature to a small town, it was notable only as the scene of a battle between Napoleon and ENGLAND in the late 18th century. Mehmet (Muhammad) Ali resurrected Alexandria in the first half of the 19th century when he decided to develop it as a deep-water port of strategic importance. Energetic construction and renewed commerce made Alexandria a major city again. In 1882 it was the scene of a major riot in which 400 European residents were killed. England used this as a reason to occupy all of Egypt and administer it as a colony. Alexandria in the 20th century has been prosperous.

ALEXANDRIA [*former: Belhaven*] (*United States*)

City in VIRGINIA, on the POTOMAC RIVER, 5 mi S of WASHINGTON, D.C. Settled by Scots in 1731 and called Belhaven, it was renamed in 1749. During the Civil War it was occupied by Federal troops beginning in May 1861, and it became an important base for the conquest of Virginia. It was George Washington's home at one time and the boyhood home of Robert E. Lee.

ALEXANDRIA See JACKSON, TENNESSEE

ALEXANDRIA ARACHOSIORUM See KANDAHAR

ALEXANDRIA ESCHATE See KHUDJAN

ALEXANDROPOL See KUMAYRI

ALEXANDROÚPOLIS [*Turkish: Dedeagach*] (*Greece*)

City, port, and capital of Evros department, on the Gulf of Ainos, in THRACE, 70 mi SSW of EDIRNE. Of great strategic importance, it was strongly contested by the Balkan states. Captured from the Turks by BULGARIA during the Balkan Wars of 1912–13, it was ceded to Greece by the Treaty of NEUILLY on November 27, 1919. It was reoccupied by Bulgaria during World War II.

ALEXINATZ [*Aleksinat*] [*Serbian: Aleksinac*] (*Serbia*)

Town in the Republic of Serbia, about 100 mi S of BELGRADE. On September 1, 1876, during the Serbo-Turkish War, the Serbs were decisively defeated here by Turkey. The harsh conditions imposed on the defeated Serbs by the Turks led to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

ALFORD (*Scotland*)

Town in GRAMPIAN region, 21 mi WNW of ABERDEEN. On July 2, 1645, during the English Civil War, the Scottish Covenanters under General William Baillie were defeated here by the Marquis of Montrose James Graham, who thus gained control of most of Scotland. See also ASSYNT, AULDEARN, NASEBY, TIPPERMUIR.

ALGARVE [*Arabic: Al-Gharb*] (*Portugal*)

Former kingdom coextensive with modern Faro district, in the most southerly part of Portugal. A Moorish kingdom since the eighth century, it was the last stronghold of the Moors to be conquered by Alfonso III in 1249. Thereafter it was incorporated into the kingdom of Portugal.

ALGECIRAS (*Spain*)

City and port on a bay of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in Cádiz province, ANDALUSIA, 55 mi SE of Cádiz. The southernmost seaport of Spain, opposite GIBRALTAR, it was the first town to be captured by the Moors following their invasion of the Iberian Peninsula in 711. It was reconquered by Alfonso XI of CASTILE in 1344. In 1704 the Spaniards destroyed the Moorish town. On January 16, 1906, it was the scene of a European conference that settled the first Moroccan crisis and established the privileged position of FRANCE and Spain in MOROCCO.

ALGERIA [Peoples Democratic Republic of Algeria]
[French: Algérie]

Country in North Africa bounded by TUNISIA and LIBYA to the E; NIGER and MALI to the S; MAURITANIA and MOROCCO to the W; and on the N by the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, which has been the key to its history.

CARTHAGE established trading posts at ANNABA, SKIKDA, and ALGIERS (then Icosium) on the route to SPAIN shortly after 1200 B.C. Algeria passed into Roman possession in 104 B.C., becoming part of AFRICA PROCONSULARIS. At the time its eastern part was called NUMIDIA. ROME initiated tremendous building projects across Algeria and Tunisia, erecting cities, roads, aqueducts, and bridges.

In the fifth century A.D. the Vandals briefly controlled the country as they moved from Spain to TUNISIA, and Algeria collapsed into anarchy. By 700 the emerging Arab rule of North Africa, centered in MOROCCO and Tunisia, swept over Algeria. The people adopted Islam and were divided into small Arab principalities until the end of the 15th century, when resurgent Christians from Spain captured several Algerian ports in their offensive against Islam. Turkish forces were appealed to for aid, displaced the Spanish, and took control of Algeria.

The OTTOMAN EMPIRE ruled it directly until 1671, when Algeria was granted largely autonomous status as a Turkish vassal state under a ruler called the *dey*. The country's international position rested on the large fleet of privateers that it maintained. During the 16th and 17th centuries Algeria levied tribute from Christian European states and preyed on the ships of nations not protected by treaty. The growth of European naval strength, however, lessened Algeria's influence during the 18th and early 19th centuries to that of nuisance piracy.

In 1830 FRANCE ended the Turkish regency in Algeria with the capture of Algiers. France slowly gained control of the coastline and determined to rule central and eastern Algeria. In 1840 this aim resulted in warfare with the Berber nationalist Emir Abd el Kader. He was defeated by 1847, but sporadic rebellions erupted until 1880.

Under French control a ruling minority of approximately one million European settlers built extensively and prospered, but the aftermath of World War II saw an intense growth of anticolonial Arab nationalism in Algeria. Terrorism and reprisals began to be commonplace, leading to a state of full-

scale civil war. By 1960 at least 100,000 nationalist soldiers had been killed and 10,000 French, and civilian casualties were high. In 1962 French president Charles de Gaulle signed the EVIAN Accords, which halted the fighting and set up an independent Algeria closely allied with France. During the next year most of the European populace fled to France. The nation's economy was greatly disrupted, and the only steady source of income came from its productive oil fields in the Sahara region. These were nationalized in 1971, and the rising price of oil catapulted Algeria into a position of enormous power. Its economy made enormous strides throughout the 1970s. Algeria supported the Polisario rebels in Western SAHARA against Morocco after Morocco annexed the region after the Spanish left the former colony. The rebels, based in W Algeria, preside over large refugee camps, but have not been actively fighting since a cease-fire in 1991.

Algerian Berbers rioted in 1980 over legislation making Arabic the only official language. In the same year a massive earthquake struck NW Algeria, killing an estimated 4,500 people. Algeria has been ruled by the military, which has overseen an Arab socialist model of development. In the 1990s, an Islamic group opposing the military government brought the nation close to all-out civil war. Elections in 1999 were won by Abdelaziz Bouteflika, the candidate of the military, while opposition candidates boycotted the elections. In 2003, a large earthquake east of Algiers killed more than 1,200. In the 2004 elections, Bouteflika was reelected with more than 80% of the vote. See also BARBARY STATES.

ALGÉRIE See ALGERIA

ALGHERO (*Italy*)

Town and port in Sassari province, NW SARDINIA. Founded by the Genoese in 1102, it became a Catalan colony under Peter IV of ARAGON in 1354. It was the residence of the Emperor Charles V after 1541 and passed to SAVOY in 1720.

ALGIERS [*Arabic*: Al-Djaza'ir; *French*: Alger; *Latin*: Icosium] (*Algeria*)

City and capital of Algeria, on the Bay of Algiers, SW MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Founded by the Phoenicians, and later a Roman town, it disappeared after the fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE. It was revived under the Zirid

dynasty c. A.D. 980 and became the main stronghold of the BARBARY STATES following its capture by the pirate Barbarossa in 1516. On June 30, 1815, a treaty was signed here between Algeria and the UNITED STATES that ended the Algerian War. It was conquered by the French in 1830 at the start of their conquest of Algeria. The city fell to the Allies on November 8, 1942, during World War II, and was thereafter an Allied headquarters. From June 23, 1943 to August 31, 1944 it was the provisional capital of FRANCE under President Charles de Gaulle. It was a major center of activity during the Algerian struggle for independence and was the site of General Salan's putsch of May 13, 1958, which toppled the French Fourth Republic and restored de Gaulle to power.

ALHAMBRA See GRANADA (Spain)

ALHUCEMAS See AL-HOCEIMA

ALICANTE [*Arabic*: al-Akant; *Greek*: Acra-Leuca; *Latin*: Lucentum] (*Spain*)

City, port, and capital of Alicante province, on a bay of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 77 mi S of VALENCIA. Founded by Phocaeans from Greece in 325 B.C., it was captured in 201 B.C. by ROME, which established a naval base here. It was occupied by the Moors from A.D. 718 to 1249, and was besieged by FRANCE in 1709 and by the Federalists of CARTAGENA in 1873. During the Spanish civil war it was under Republican control from 1936 to 1939.

ALICAR HÜYÜK See ALISAR HÜYÜK

ALICE SPRINGS [*former*: Stuart] (*Australia*)

Town in S central NORTHERN TERRITORY, 954 mi S of DARWIN, lying almost at the center of the continent. It was founded in 1871 and was the capital of the short-lived Territory of Central Australia during the period 1926–31. It is the northern terminus of the Central Australia Railway.

ALIGARH [*Koili-Aligarh*] (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, 43 mi N of AGRA. In 1759 it became an important MARATHA fort under Sindhia and was stormed by the British on August 28, 1803, during the Second Maratha War. It is the site of the leading university for Indian Muslims, which was founded in 1875 as the Anglo-Oriental College.

ALIRIA See ALÉRIA

ALISAR HÜYÜK [*Alishar Hüyük*] [*Turkish*: Alicar Hüyük] (*Turkey*)

Archaeological site of an ancient Hittite town in Yozgat province, on the Kanak River, 32 mi SE of YOZGAT. Excavations here have revealed layers of habitation from the Chalcolithic period to Phrygian times. Fine examples of Cappadocian ware as well as some of the famous Hittite Cappadocian tablets have been discovered here. See also CAPPADOCIA.

ALISE-SAINTE-REINE See ALESIA

ALISHAR HÜYÜK See ALISAR HÜYÜK

ALJUBARROTA (*Portugal*)

Village in Leiria district, 18 mi SSW of LEIRIA. On August 14, 1385, John I of Portugal defeated John I of CASTILE here, thus assuring Portuguese independence and initiating the greatest period of Portugal's history, under the Aviz dynasty. See also BATALHA.

ALKAZARES See CÁCERES

ALKMAAR (*Netherlands*)

Town in North HOLLAND province, on the North Holland canal, 22 mi NW of AMSTERDAM. An important commercial center since the 13th century, it was the first Dutch city to successfully resist SPAIN during the Netherlands war of independence in 1573. Following their defeat by FRANCE in the War of the Second Coalition, Anglo-Russian forces signed a convention here on October 18, 1799, by which they evacuated the Netherlands.

ALLADA (*Benin*)

Town in Atlantique department, 35 mi NW of PORTO-NOVO. In the 17th and early 18th centuries it was the capital of the kingdom of Allada, the leader of the Aja states. It was captured by the kingdom of ABOMEY, later Dahomey, in 1724 during the wars to control the SLAVE COAST and the slave trade.

ALLAHABAD [*ancient*: Prayag] (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, at the junction of the GANGES RIVER and the Jumna River, 75 mi W of

32 Alleghany

VARANASI. On the site of an old Indo-Aryan holy city, it was rebuilt under Muslim rule from 1194. Akbar, the Mogul emperor, lived here in the 16th century. During the colonial period it was captured and fortified by the British. It was a center of the Indian Mutiny of 1857. It is an important Hindu pilgrimage center. Mahatma Gandhi's ashes were dispersed on February 12, 1948, within the waters of its two holy rivers.

ALLEGHANY See ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS [Alleghany] (*United States*)

Western section of the APPALACHIAN Mts, extending approximately 500 mi SW from SW NEW YORK through MARYLAND and WEST VIRGINIA to SW VIRGINIA. The highest point is approximately 4,860 feet. While the eastern Alleghenies are rugged, the western section is a plateau that extends into KENTUCKY and OHIO. The rocky, forested mountains were a formidable barrier to early American colonists who wished to push west into the OHIO RIVER valley and the GREAT LAKES region. The Cumberland Gap, near where KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and Virginia meet, was discovered by Thomas Walker in 1750, and it became the main route through the mountains for many years. In 1755, during the French and Indian War, British general Edward Braddock built a road across the Alleghenies on his disastrous march to attempt to capture FORT DUQUESNE, now PITTSBURGH, from the French. American colonists thought that the victory won by themselves and the British in this war would allow them to cross the Alleghenies to settle the western regions. They were angered when on October 7, 1763, the British established a line on the crest of the Appalachians, beyond which the colonists were not to settle until the Indians had been pacified and a land policy established. By winning the American Revolution, however, the colonists acquired the land in dispute, and pioneers could now move across the mountains.

Meanwhile, in 1755 the famous woodsman Daniel Boone blazed the WILDERNESS ROAD from the SHENANDOAH VALLEY SW and W through the Cumberland Gap, and for approximately 50 years from 1790 this was the principal route followed by settlers westward. Construction of the NATIONAL ROAD began in 1815, and three years later it ran through the Alleghenies from Cumberland, Mary-

land, to WHEELING, West Virginia. The Pennsylvania Canal, completed in 1854, included the Allegheny Portage Railroad on which canal boats were put in cars and hauled on tracks over the crest of the mountains to help link PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH. The Alleghenies are now noted for their scenic vistas.

ALLEGHENY RIVER (*United States*)

Rising in NW PENNSYLVANIA, the river flows NW into SW NEW YORK State, then SW and S to join the MONONGAHELA RIVER at PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, to form the OHIO RIVER. It is 325 mi long. Before the coming of the railroads the river was important for transportation. During the American Revolution it was used in 1779 by colonial troops going north from Fort Pitt, now PITTSBURGH. Following an encounter with Seneca Indians, they burned an Indian village near Warren, Pennsylvania. The expedition reached the present site of SALAMANCA, New York. The Seneca were forced to relocate again after the construction of a dam on the upper Allegheny below Salamanca. The Allegheny valley was home to America's earliest oil wells in TITUSVILLE and OIL CITY.

ALLENSTEIN See OLSZTYN

ALLENTOWN [*former: Northampton*] (*United States*)

City in PENNSYLVANIA, on the Lehigh River, 50 mi nnw of PHILADELPHIA. Founded by William Allen, it was incorporated as a city in 1867. During the American Revolution it sheltered the Liberty Bell, which was brought there in 1777 and housed in the Zion Reformed Church.

ALLEPEY See ALAPPUZHA

ALLIA RIVER (*Italy*)

Ancient small river, a tributary of the TIBER RIVER. Although its exact location is not known, it ran approximately 12 mi N of ROME. Livy writes that the Romans were defeated here during the attack on Rome by the Gallic Senones tribe under Brennus, on July 18, 390 B.C. The victory enabled Brennus to sack Rome.

ALMA-ATA See ALMATY

ALMADÉN [*earlier: Sisapon; Spanish: Almadén del Azogue*] (*Spain*)

Town in Ciudad Real province, in the Sierra Morena, 50 mi WSW of CIUDAD REAL. Situated in one of the richest mercury-producing areas of the world, its mines were worked in Roman times. It was occupied by the Moors until 1151, when it was captured by Alfonso VII and given to the Knights of CALATRAVA. The mines were leased to the Fuggers, the German merchant bankers, in 1525. The Rothschilds of London ran them in the 19th century. Today the mines are still in operation, the largest of which is directly under the town.

ALMADÉN DEL AZOQUE See ALMADÉN

ALMANSA See ALMANZA

ALMANZA [*Spanish: Almansa*] (*Spain*)

Village in Albacete province, 46 mi E of ALBACETE, in MURCIA. During the War of the Spanish Succession, on April 25, 1707, Anglo-Portuguese forces under the Earl of Galway were decisively defeated here by Franco-Spanish forces under the duke of Berwick. This secured the Spanish throne for the Bourbon king Philip V at the expense of the Hapsburg archduke Charles.

ALMA RIVER (*Ukraine*)

River of the CRIMEA, it flows for approximately 80 mi from the Yaila Mountains W to the BLACK SEA, N of SEVASTOPOL. The first battle of the Crimean War was fought here on September 20, 1854, when the Russians under Prince Menshikov were defeated by the Anglo-French army under Lord Raglan and Armand de Saint-Arnaud. This victory cleared the path for the Allied advance on Sevastopol.

ALMATY [*Alma Ata*] [*former: Vernyi, Vyernyi*] (*Kazakhstan*)

City and former capital of Kazakhstan, in the foothills of the Trans-Ili Ala-Tau Mts, 430 mi ENE of TASHKENT. Founded in 1854 as a Russian military post, it was built on the site of a settlement destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century. It became the capital of the Kazakh SSR in 1929 and capital of the independent state of Kazakhstan in 1991. In 1997,

the capital was moved from Almaty to the more centrally located ASTANA.

ALMEIDA (*Portugal*)

Town in Guarda district, 25 mi NE of Guarda. One of Portugal's most important strongholds against SPAIN, it fell to Spain in 1762 but was returned soon after. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was captured by FRANCE in 1810. In 1811 the British and Portuguese recaptured it.

ALMENARA (*Spain*)

Town in Castellón de la Plana province, 20 mi NNE of VALENCIA. An old Roman town, it was occupied by the Moors until captured by James I of ARAGON in 1238. Emperor Charles V defeated the comuneros of Valencia here in 1521.

ALMERIA [*ancient: Unci; Latin: Portus Magnus*] (*Spain*)

City in Almeria province, on a gulf of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in ANDALUSIA, 68 mi ESE of GRANADA. An important seaport since Roman times, it flourished from the eighth to the 15th centuries as a small independent Moorish kingdom. Later it served as an outlet for the Moorish kingdom of Granada. In 1489 it was captured by Ferdinand the Catholic, in his war to rid Spain of the Moors.

ALMOHAD EMPIRE

A short-lived Islamic empire originating with the Zenata Berbers of MOROCCO. It seized control of the ALMORAVID EMPIRE in the 12th century and ruled much of North Africa and SPAIN. Within a century its rule had disintegrated, and the empire had splintered into many small states.

ALMORAVID EMPIRE

An ancient Islamic empire extending from northern SPAIN to modern SENEGAL and encompassing much of Africa's Mediterranean coastline. A charismatic Berber holy man named Ibn Yasin launched a crusade to restore Islamic purity in 1042. His followers carried out a remarkable campaign of conquest. By the end of the century they had defeated the great empire of GHANA to the south and swept north from MOROCCO into Spain. The empire was maintained by Almoravid emirs until the 12th century when they were succeeded by the ALMOHAD EMPIRE, which derived from Morocco's Zenata Berbers.

ALN Wick (*England*)

Town in NORTHUMBERLAND, on the Aln River, 32 mi N of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. The site of a strategic feudal castle, it was the scene of many Anglo-Scottish battles. In November 1093 William II of England defeated Malcolm III of SCOTLAND here. William II of Scotland was defeated here in July 1174. It was besieged by the Scots on and off until the mid-16th century. The Percy family purchased the castle in 1309, and it became the seat of the dukes of Northumberland.

ALOST See AALST

ALPES See ALPS

ALPESA See ELVAS

ALPIS GRAIA See LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS

ALPS [*Latin: Alpes*] (*Europe*)

Mountain range of S central Europe, extending approximately 660 mi from the MEDITERRANEAN SEA along the Franco-Italian border, through SWITZERLAND and AUSTRIA into SLOVENIA, and reaching N into S GERMANY. The passes of the Alps have been important routes for invaders, as well as for trade throughout the centuries. In 218 B.C., during the Second Punic War, Hannibal led his Carthaginian army over the Alps in order to invade ROME. The mountains were brought under Roman control by Caesar but were crossed during the first centuries of our era by Germanic tribes invading ITALY. Charlemagne's armies crossed the Alps in 773, as did those of Napoleon in 1800. The ascent of the highest peak, Mont Blanc (15,771 ft), in 1786 by M. G. Paccard and J. Balmat marked the beginning of mountaineering as a sport. The Alps are noted for their impressive scenery. They are also the source of the DANUBE, RHINE, RHÔNE, and Po rivers.

ALPUJARRAS, LAS (*Spain*)

Mountain region S of the Sierra Nevada, in GRANADA and Almería provinces. Following the fall of Granada in 1492, many Moors took refuge in this region and continued to fight the Spanish until 1571 when the area was finally subdued.

ALRE See AURAY

ALSACE [*German: Elsass; Latin: Alsatia*] (*France*)

Region and former province between the RHINE RIVER and the Vosges Mts, now within the modern departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and the Territory of BELFORT. Included in what was to become the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 870, it was united with France in 1697 following the Treaty of RYSWICK, with STRASBOURG as its capital. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 all of Alsace except Belfort was annexed by the GERMAN EMPIRE as part of the territory of ALSACE-LORRAINE. See also LORRAINE.

ALSACE-LORRAINE [*German: Elsass-Lothringen*] (*France*)

Region on the borders of SWITZERLAND, LUXEMBOURG, and GERMANY, within the modern departments of Bas-Rhin, Haut-Rhin, and Moselle. The territory was created by the Treaty of FRANKFURT in 1871 from lands captured by GERMANY from the French in the Franco-Prussian War. France recovered the region after World War I, but it was once again under German control during World War II, from 1940 to 1945, when it was retaken by the Allies. See also ALSACE, LORRAINE.

ALSATIA See ALSACE

ALTA CALIFORNIA See CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

ALTAMIRA (*Spain*)

Prehistoric caves in Santander province, 16 mi SW of SANTANDER. Among the finest examples of Paleolithic caves, they are famous for their polychrome frescoes of animals dating from the Upper Magdalenian Age. They were among the first prehistoric painted caves to be discovered when they were found by Marcelino de Sautuola in 1879. A painted sculpture of the same period was found in a cave nearby in 1981. See also LASCAUX.

ALTAMURA [*Latin: Lupatia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Bari province, APULIA, 28 mi SW of BARI. Rebuilt c. 1200 A.D. by Emperor Frederick II, it was settled by Saracens and Jews. It has a 13th-century cathedral begun by Frederick II.

ALTBREISACH See BREISACH

ALTDAMM See DABIE

ALTDORF [Altorf] (*Switzerland*)

Town and capital of URI canton, 22 mi SE of LUCERNE, on the Lake of Lucerne. It figures prominently in the story of William Tell, who according to legend shot an apple that had been placed upon his son's head. This story is linked to the emergence of the Swiss nation and the formation of the Everlasting League against the Hapsburgs in 1291.

ALTENBURG (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, on the Pleisse River, 26 mi S of LEIPZIG. An old German city and an important trading center, it became an imperial free city in 1134. The Hussites burned it in 1430, and it played a prominent role in the Reformation. It was the capital of the duchy of SAXE-ALTENBURG during the period 1603–72 and 1826–1918.

ALTHIBUROS [*Arabic: Al-Mada 'Inah*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient city of NUMIDIA, between CARTHAGE and Tabassah, North Africa. During Roman times it received municipal rights from Hadrian and became prosperous in the second and third centuries A.D. It was the seat of a Christian bishopric from 400 to 700. It has Roman remains.

ALTIMARLACH See CAITHNESS

ALTINIACUM See ATTIGNY

ALTON (*United States*)

City in SW ILLINOIS, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 18 mi N of ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. On November 7, 1837, Elijah P. Lovejoy, the Abolitionist newspaper editor, was killed here by a proslavery mob, and his printing plant was wrecked. His death is commemorated by the Lovejoy monument. The last Lincoln-Douglas debate was held here in 1858.

ALTONA [*former: Altwasser*] (*Germany*)

Former city, now a district of HAMBURG, in Hamburg state, on the ELBE RIVER. Originally a fishing village, it fell to the Danes in 1640 and was granted special privileges making it a rival of Hamburg. It became the first free port of Northern Europe and was made a district of Hamburg in 1937.

ALTOONA (*United States*)

City in S central PENNSYLVANIA, 87 mi E of PITTSBURGH. An important railroad center, it was founded in 1849 by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a base for crossing the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS. In 1862, during the Civil War, it was the scene of a conference of governors that pledged support to President Lincoln. In the early 20th century, it boasted a railroad industry, but by the beginning of the 21st century it was mostly gone.

ALTORF See ALTDORF

ALTÖTTING (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, 50 mi E of MUNICH. A famous pilgrimage center, it is the site of a Benedictine abbey and a ninth-century chapel. Its 13th-century Romanesque church contains the grave of Count Johannes Tilly, general of the Thirty Years' War.

ALTRAGUSA See CAVTAT

ALTRANSTÄDT (*Germany*)

Village in HALLE district, 15 mi W of LEIPZIG. Two treaties were signed here during the Great Northern War of 1700–21. In the first, of September 24, 1706, Charles XII of SWEDEN forced Augustus the Strong of POLAND to renounce his claim to the Polish crown. By the second treaty, of September 1, 1707, the Holy Roman Emperor Joseph I guaranteed to Charles religious tolerance for the Protestants of SILESIA.

ALTUN HA (*Belize*)

Archaeological site in Central America, 20 mi NNW of BELIZE CITY. The site of an ancient Maya center, it has rich tombs dating from the classical Maya period, from A.D. 300 to 600, containing hieroglyphic texts and jade sculptures. See also CHICHEN ITZA, TIKAL, UXMAL.

ALTWASSER See ALTONA

ALWA (*Sudan*)

Former kingdom of NUBIA, in NE Africa, with its capital at SOBA. The southernmost of Nubian kingdoms, Alwa was in the region formed by the junction of the Blue and White NILE RIVERS, which is near present KHARTOUM, in the Sudan. Converted to Christianity as early as the sixth century, Alwa was at the height of its power in the ninth and 10th centuries.

Alwa and other parts of Nubia long resisted the spread of Islam, but by the end of the 15th century the kingdom was invaded and occupied by Sudanese Muslims. In 1504, along with other regions, it came under the rule of the FUNJ dynasty. The king of Alwa retired S along the Blue Nile to FAZUGHLI, near the Ethiopian border. From here Alwa threatened the Funj militarily until c. 1685, when the latter took Fazughli. In 1821 Mehmet (Muhammad) Ali, khedive of EGYPT, conquered the Sudan. See KUSH, MEROË.

ALWAR (Mewar) (*India*)

City in RAJASTHAN, 100 miles SW of NEW DELHI. Alwar came under Muslim rule in the 13th century after fierce resistance and was reconquered in 1771 by Maharaja Pratap Singh, a Rajput prince. The city is dominated by the Bala Quila fort overlooking the city.

AMAKUSA See SHIMABARA

AMALFI (*Italy*)

Town in Salerno province, CAMPANIA, on the Gulf of Salerno, 23 mi SE of NAPLES. It was settled by the Byzantines and was one of the first Italian cities to become an independent republic, in 839. It was a great maritime power from the ninth to the 11th centuries and was a center for trade with the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Conquered by the Normans, it was later sacked by PISA in 1135 and 1137. Its maritime code, the *Tavole Amalfitane*, was used throughout the MEDITERRANEAN world until the mid-18th century.

AMALIENBORG See CHARLOTTE AMALIE

AMANA (*United States*)

Village in E central IOWA, 17 mi SW of CEDAR RAPIDS. It was founded in 1855 by a German Protestant Pietist sect originally located near BUFFALO, NEW YORK. Under Christian Metz it expanded into a settlement of seven villages known as the Amana Church Society. It became a cooperative corporation in 1932, with religious and economic activities separated. It has been one of the most successful communal societies in America.

'AMARA [Kut-el-Amara] (*Iraq*)

Town in 'Amara governorate, on the TIGRIS RIVER, 100 mi NW of BASRA. It was captured in June 1915

by General Charles Townshend in the Mesopotamian campaign of World War I, during the British advance on BAGHDAD.

AMARAPURA (*Myanmar*)

Town in Mandalay district, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 4 mi S of MANDALAY. It was founded as the capital of Burma in 1783 by King Bodawpaya and, except for the period 1823–37, it remained the capital until 1860, when it was replaced by Mandalay.

AMARAVATI (*India*)

Archaeological site in ANDHRA PRADESH, on the Krishna River, 22 mi NW of GUNTUR. It was the ancient capital of the Buddhist ANDHRA kingdom from the first century B.C. to the third century A.D. It is famous as the site of an elaborately carved Buddhist shrine of the first century A.D.

AMARNA See TELL AL-AMARNA

AMASIA See AMASYA

AMASYA [*Ancient: Amasia*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Amasya province, on the Yesil Irmak River, 48 mi SW of SAMSUN. It was the ancient capital of the Greek kingdom of PONTUS from the fourth century B.C. until the first century A.D. The Romans under Pompey conquered Amasia in 65 B.C. and made it a free city. Later it was an early residence of the Ottoman sultans. Remains in the city include rock-cut tombs of the kings of Pontus and part of the walls of the ancient capital. The geographer Strabo was born here c. 60 B.C.

AMAZON RIVER [*Portuguese: Rio Amazonas; Spanish: Rio de las Amazonas, Orellana*] (*Peru, Brazil*)

River of South America. The largest river in the world in terms of volume, it flows from the Ucayali River in the ANDES MOUNTAINS of Peru, E through N Brazil, approximately 4,000 mi to the Atlantic Ocean. Discovered by the Spanish explorer Vicente Yañez Pinzón in 1500, it was further explored by Francisco de Orellana during the period 1540–41. Steam navigation began in 1853. In 1867, Brazil decreed the Amazon open to ships of all flags. It was the site of a crude rubber boom from 1880 to 1910.

AMBALA (*India*)

City in HARYANA state, 150 m N of NEW DELHI. The city was founded in the 14th century and became a cantonment under the British in 1843. The city developed as a railway center and has become a center of manufacturing.

AMBARAWA (*Indonesia*)

Town in Central Java province, 20 mi S of SEMARANG, JAVA. It was the site of fighting between British troops and Indonesian nationalists from August to December 1945, just before the declaration of Indonesia's independence.

AMBER (*India*)

Town in E RAJASTHAN, 5 mi N of JAIPUR. Seized by the Rajputs in 1037, it became the capital of the Kachwaha Rajputs in the 12th century and remained a political center for 700 years. The ruins contain many impressive Rajput buildings.

AMBERG (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 35 mi E of NUREMBERG, on the Vils River. A trading center and important fortress town from the 14th to the 16th century, it was the capital of the Upper PALATINATE until 1810. On August 24, 1796, during the War of the First Coalition, the French under Marshal Jourdan were defeated here by Archduke Charles of AUSTRIA.

AMBOINA [*Amboyna*] [*native: Ambon*] (*Indonesia*)

Island in the MOLUCCA Islands, in the Banda Sea, 8 mi off the SW coast of CERAM Island. One of the Spice Islands, it was discovered by the Portuguese. It was settled by them in 1521 and became important in the spice trade. The island was the cause of much colonial rivalry, which resulted in the Ambon Massacre of 1623, when a British settlement was sacked by the Dutch. Following Indonesian independence, the islanders revolted in April 1950 and formed the short-lived South Moluccan Republic.

AMBOISE (*France*)

Town in Indre et Loire department, TOURAINE, on the LOIRE RIVER, 16 mi E of TOURS. It is famous for its Gothic castle, built between 1492 and 1498 by Charles VIII, which became a royal residence. During the Wars of Religion it was the scene of a Huguenot conspiracy that ended in a massacre on March 17, 1560. By the

edict of Amboise of March 19, 1563, Catherine de Médicis granted the Protestant nobility freedom of worship in designated places. See also NANTES.

AMBON See AMBOINA

AMBOYNA See AMBOINA

AMBRACIA See ARTA

AMBRIDGE (*United States*)

Borough in W PENNSYLVANIA, on the OHIO RIVER, 18 mi NW of PITTSBURGH. A communal settlement called Economy was established here from 1825 to 1906 by members of the German Harmony Society led by George Rapp. See also NEW HARMONY.

AMCHITKA (*United States*)

Island in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, 60 mi ESE of KISKA, off the coast of ALASKA. A U.S. air base was set up here in 1942 during World War II for operations against the Japanese. In 1967 the island was chosen as a site for underground testing of nuclear weapons. The first test took place on November 6, 1971.

AMECAMECA [*Amecameca de Juárez*] (*Mexico*)

City in Mexico state, at the foot of the volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Ixtacihuatl, 32 mi SE of MEXICO CITY. The site of the famed Christian sanctuary of Sacro Monte, it is one of the most venerated places in Mexico. See also GUADALUPE.

AMECAMECA DE JUÁREZ See AMECAMECA

AMEIXIAL (*Portugal*)

Village in Évora district, 25 mi NNE of ÉVORA. Here, on June 8, 1663, during the Portuguese war of liberation against SPAIN, the Portuguese under the duke of Schomberg defeated the Spanish under John of AUSTRIA. This was the first of a series of victories that led to Spain's recognition of Portuguese independence in 1668.

AMELIA [*Latin: Ameria*] (*Italy*)

Town in Terni province, 12 mi W of TERNI, in UMBRIA. According to Pliny, it was founded three

centuries before ROME. It became an episcopal see in A.D. 340. It has Roman ruins, a medieval cathedral, and the remains of splendid polygonal city walls.

AMERIA See AMELIA

AMERICANA [*former: Villa Americana*] (*Brazil*)

City in São Paulo state, 70 mi N of SÃO PAULO. In 1868, following the American Civil War, it was settled by immigrants from the Confederacy. It became a municipality in 1924.

AMERICAN RIVER (*United States*)

River in CALIFORNIA. It rises in the SIERRA NEVADA and flows 30 mi SW to the Sacramento River at SACRAMENTO. The discovery of gold on the river's bank at SUTTER'S MILL on January 24, 1848, started the famous California gold rush.

AMERICAN SAMOA [*Eastern Samoa*] (*United States*)

Group of islands comprising the E half of the island chain of SAMOA, in the SW central Pacific Ocean. Now an unincorporated territory under the Department of the Interior, it passed to the United States in 1899 after a treaty with GREAT BRITAIN and GERMANY. The islands were administered by the U.S. Navy until 1951, when the naval base at PAGO PAGO, the capital, was closed. The de facto seat of government is in the village of Fagatogo.

AMERSFOORT (*Netherlands*)

Town in Utrecht province, on the Eem River, 13 mi ENE of Utrecht. Important commercially since the Middle Ages, the town has many well-preserved medieval monuments, including the old city walls. In 1547 it was the birthplace of the Dutch statesman Jan van Oldenbarnevelt.

AMESBURY (*England*)

Town in WILTSHIRE, on the AVON RIVER, 7 mi N of SALISBURY. It is in the center of an area rich in prehistoric sites of which the most famous is nearby STONEHENGE. In A.D. 932 it was the scene of a witenagemot, or gathering of the king's counselors. It is the site of a 10th-century nunnery built by King Edgar's widow Aelfthryth. According to Arthurian legend, it was here that Queen Guinevere died.

AMESBURY (*United States*)

Town in MASSACHUSETTS, on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 16 mi NE of LAWRENCE. The history of Amesbury draws on the supernatural, for Susanna Martin of this town was hanged here as a witch on July 19, 1693. Josiah Bartlett, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born here in 1729. It was the home of the poet J.G. Whittier from 1836 to 1876. See also SALEM.

AMFÍ POLIS See AMPHIPOLIS

AMHARA (*Ethiopia*)

Former kingdom of NE Africa, now in N Ethiopia. Its capital was GONDER. It dominated Ethiopia from 1270 until 1855, when Ethiopia was unified under Theodore II. Modern Ethiopia has inherited its official language and much of its culture from the kingdom of Amhara.

AMHERST [*French: Les Planches*] (*Canada*)

Town in W NOVA SCOTIA, 30 mi ESE of MONCTON. A village of ACADIA, it was captured by the English from the French in 1759 and renamed. The remains of two 18th-century forts can be seen here today.

AMHERSTBURG (*Canada*)

Town in S ONTARIO, on the Detroit River, 20 mi SE of DETROIT, MICHIGAN. Following the evacuation of Detroit in 1797, Fort Maiden was built here by the British. During the War of 1812 it served as a frontier post, but it was captured by the Americans in 1813. Today it is the site of Fort Maiden National Historic Park.

AMIDA See DIYARBAKIR

AMIÉNOIS See AMIENS

AMIENS [*Latin: Ambianum, Samarobriva*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Somme department, in PICARDY, on the SOMME RIVER, 80 mi N of PARIS. Originally the capital of the Gallic Ambiani tribe, it was incorporated into the Roman province of Belgica Secunda and later became an episcopal see. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of the countship of Amiénois. It was captured by Louis XI from Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY in 1471. Thereafter until 1790 it was the capital of Picardy. On March 27, 1802, it was the scene

of the signing of an Anglo-French treaty that ended the Napoleonic War of the Second Coalition. During World War I, in November 1916, tanks were used for the first time, nearby on the riverbank of the ANCRE in a successful Allied advance on the Germans. In 1918 it was again the site of an Allied offensive against the Germans. Occupied by Germany in World War II, it suffered severe damage.

AMISUS See SAMSUN

AMITERNE See AMITERNUM

AMITERNUM [Amiterne] [*Italian: San Vittorino*] (*Italy*)
Ancient town in L'Aquila province, in LATIUM, 60 mi NE of ROME. Originally a Sabine town, it was conquered by the Romans in 293 B.C. It was the birthplace of the historian Sallust in 86 B.C. There are extensive Roman remains.

AMMAEDARA See HAÏDRA

AMMAN [*Greek: Philadelphia; Hebrew: Rabbath, Rabbath Ammon*] (*Jordan*)
City and capital of Jordan, on the Jabbok River, 48 mi ENE of JERUSALEM. Occupied since prehistoric times, it was the capital of the Ammonites from the 13th to the sixth centuries B.C. During this time it was engaged in a struggle with the Israelites that ended when King David captured the city c. 1010 B.C. It was later captured by Ptolemy Philadelphus of EGYPT who rebuilt the city between 285 and 246 B.C. In 63 B.C. it became a city of the DECAPOLIS. Under Abdullah ibn Hussein it became the capital of TRANSJORDAN, now Jordan, in 1921.

AMMOCHOSTOS See FAMAGUSTA

AMMOEDARA See HAÏDRA

AMMON (*Jordan*)
Ancient biblical kingdom of the Ammonites in CANAAN, E of the JORDAN RIVER and N of MOAB. The kingdom flourished from the 13th century B.C. to the eighth century A.D. The Semitic Ammonites took their name from their presumed ancestor, Ben-Ammi, son of Lot, citizen of the biblical city of SODOM. They

warred frequently with the Hebrews. Nahash, an Ammonite king with a reputation for cruelty, was defeated by Saul, the first king of the Hebrews. Saul's successor, David, who reigned from 1010 to 972 B.C., defeated them and captured their capital, Rabbath-Ammon (present AMMAN), after King Hanun insulted David's messengers by cutting off parts of their beards and clothes. The war was also over control of north-south trade routes east of the Jordan River. The Ammonites regained independence after Solomon succeeded David as king of the Hebrews in 972 B.C. Ammon was absorbed by the Arabs in the eighth century A.D. Excavations in Jordan have revealed a highly developed civilization. One of their chief gods was Milcom.

AMMONIUM See SIWAH

AMOL [Amul] (*Iran*)
Town in Māzanderān province, on the Harhāz River, 78 mi NE of TEHERAN. In the ninth century it was a provincial capital of the Abbasids. Many important old buildings still stand, including the mosque of Bozorgmehr. See also ABBASID CALIPHATE.

AMORGÓS (*Greece*)
Island of the CYCLADES, in the AEGEAN SEA, 20 mi SE of Naxos. The Athenian fleet was destroyed off Amorgós in 322 B.C. during the revolt against MACEDON following the death of Alexander the Great. This led to the complete domination of ATHENS by Macedon and to the suicide of Demosthenes, who had called for the Athenian uprising.

AMOY See XIAMEN

AMPFING (*Germany*)
Village in BAVARIA, on the Isen River, 40 mi NE of MUNICH. During the struggle for the crown of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE the battle of MÜHLDOF was fought here on September 28, 1322. In the battle, Louis the Bavarian, the champion of the House of LUXEMBOURG, defeated his rival, Frederick of Hapsburg.

AMPHIPOLIS [Amfiolis] (*Greece*)
Ancient city of MACEDON, overlooking the mouth of the Struma River, on the AEGEAN SEA, 68 mi ENE of THESSALONIKI. It was founded in 437 B.C. by ATHENS

40 Amphissa

as a military garrison to control the mines and timber of Mt Pangaeus. Captured by SPARTA during the Peloponnesian Wars, it was the scene of a battle in 422 B.C. in which the leaders of both armies, Cleon of Athens and Brasidas of Sparta, were killed. Its capture by Philip II of Macedon in 357 B.C. caused a war with Athens. A modern town is on the site.

AMPHISSA [Sálona] [*Greek: Ámfissa*] (*Greece*)

Town in PHOCIS, at the W foot of Mt PARNASSUS, 96 mi NW of ATHENS. In ancient times it was an important city of central Greece. Its attempt to resettle CRISA on a plain sacred to Apollo in 340 B.C. caused the Fourth Sacred War. The town was destroyed in 339 B.C. by Philip II of MACEDON following his defeat of the Athenian coalition.

AMPURIAS [*Greek: Emporion; Latin: Emporium*] (*Spain*)

Village and archaeological site in Gerona province, in CATALONIA, on a gulf of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 35 mi NE of GERONA. There are extensive remains here of an ancient Greek town founded by settlers from MARSEILLES in the sixth century B.C., as well as of the Roman city founded by Julius Caesar in the first century B.C.

AMRIT [Warathus] (*Syria*)

Town in Latakia province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 30 mi N of TRIPOLI. Founded by colonists from PHOENICIA in the second millennium B.C., it is today the site of the only well-preserved Phoenician temple in the world.

AMRITSAR (*India*)

City in PUNJAB state, 32 mi E of LAHORE. The religious center of the Sikhs, it was founded by the fourth Guru, Ram Das, in 1574. It is famous as the site of the Golden Temple built by Arjun, the fifth Guru. Here, on April 13, 1919, occurred the Amritsar Massacre in which several hundred followers of Gandhi, demonstrating against the antiseditious laws, were killed by troops under British control. In 1984, the Indian Army removed militants from the Golden Temple, causing heavy damage and civilian casualties.

AMROHA (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH, on the Sot River, 20 mi NW of MORADABAD. An important pilgrimage cen-

ter, it has many mosques and is the site of the shrine of the Muslim saint Sheikh Saddu. A Mogul invading army was destroyed nearby in 1304 by King Alaudin of the Khilji dynasty.

AMSTERDAM (*Netherlands*)

City and capital of the Netherlands in North HOLLAND province, near the NORTH SEA, at the confluence of the IJ and Amstel Rivers, 30 mi NE of the HAGUE. Chartered in 1300, it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1369. In 1578 it took part in the rebellion against rule by SPAIN. In the 17th century it was a flourishing commercial center and expanded rapidly by welcoming refugees from all over Europe. Occupied by the Prussians in 1787, it was taken by FRANCE in 1795 during the French Revolutionary Wars and was made capital of the BATAVIAN REPUBLIC. In 1806 it became capital of the kingdom of Holland and in 1810 was included in the French Empire. Following the fall of Napoleon in 1814, it became the capital of the kingdom of the Netherlands. During World War II it was occupied by GERMANY from May 1940 to May 1945 and lost most of its Jewish population of 75,000. Today it is the largest city in the Netherlands.

AMSTERDAM [*former: Veedersburg*] (*United States*)

City in E central NEW YORK State, on the MOHAWK RIVER, 30 mi NW of ALBANY. Settled in 1783, it was a colonial outpost on the MOHAWK TRAIL and later evolved into an important industrial center. It is the site of Guy Park Manor and Fort Johnson, built by Sir William Johnson, the British superintendent of Indian affairs from 1755–74. See also LAKE GEORGE.

AMU DARYA [Amudarya] [*ancient: Oxus; Arabic: Jayhun*] (*Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan*)

River of Central Asia, it flows from the PAMIR MOUNTAINS for approximately 1,580 mi W and NW to the ARAL SEA. In ancient times it was an important route for migrations, invasions, and trade. It formed the border between SOGDIANA and BACTRIA and was strategically important during the conquests of Cyrus of PERSIA from 550 to 530 B.C., and later of Alexander of MACEDON. During the Middle Ages it formed the border between various Muslim and Mongol states. Anglo-Russian agreements in 1885 and 1895 set the disputed RUSSIA-AFGHANISTAN border along 200 mi of the river. It is now the border between

Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan for some of its course and the border between Afganistan and Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Water withdrawals from the Amu Darya and its tributaries have caused a shortage to the Aral Sea which has manifested in retreating shorelines, increasing salinity, and regional health problems from saline dust from the emerging lakebed.

AMUL See AMOL

AMUR RIVER [*Chinese: Heilong Jiang*] (*China, Russia*)
River of E Asia, it flows SE along the Sino-Russian border for 1,100 mi before turning NE through Russia to the Tatar Strait opposite SAKHALIN Island. Explored by Khabarov during the period 1649–51, it has been the scene of frequent territorial disputes between China and Russia. Chinese sovereignty over the two banks was recognized by Russia in 1689 at the treaty of NERCHINSK, but Russia regained control of the left bank and the right bank below the Ussuri confluence at the treaty of AIGUN in 1858. The Chinese still contest this treaty.

AMYCLAE [*Amyklai*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town of the SE PELOPONNESUS, 4 mi S of SPARTA, in Laconia department. In ancient times it was the leading Achaean city of the plain of LACONIA. After a long struggle it came under the rule of SPARTA in the eighth century B.C. According to Greek legend it was the home of Castor and Pollux. See also ACHAEA.

'ANA [*'Anah*] (*Iraq*)

Town in Dulaim governorate, on the EUPHRATES RIVER, 100 mi NW of RAMADI. In existence before 1000 B.C., it controlled transport on the Euphrates River. In medieval times it was the point of origin for camel caravans bound W across the desert to SYRIA.

ANACONDA [*former: Copperopolis*] (*United States*)

City in MONTANA, 25 mi WNW of BUTTE. Settled in 1833 by Marcus Daly, it developed with the Anaconda Copper Mining Company whose copper smelting plant, built in 1894, became one of the largest in the world.

ANACTORION [*Anaktorion*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town in Árta department, on the Ambracian Gulf, 48 mi S of IOANNINA. It was founded by

CORINTH in 630 B.C. After the Battle of ACTIUM, in 31 B.C., its inhabitants were forced by the future Roman emperor Augustus to settle the city of NICOPOLIS, which had been founded in his honor.

ANAFARTA BAY See GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

ANAGNI [*Latin: Anagnia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Frosinone province, LATIUM, 14 mi NW of FROSINONE. A bishopric since the fifth century, it was a papal residence in medieval times. During the papacy's struggle against the secular heads of state, Boniface VIII was taken hostage here on September 7, 1303, by Philip IV of FRANCE, who attempted to force his resignation. The pope died shortly after this humiliation.

ANAGNIA See ANAGNI

ANAHEIM (*United States*)

City in CALIFORNIA, 26 mi SE of LOS ANGELES. Founded as an experimental community in 1857 by 50 German families, it was the first cooperative settlement in Southern California. It was incorporated in 1870. It is now well known for its manufacture of aircraft and electronic parts. It is also the site of the Disneyland complex.

ANAHUAC (*United States*)

Town in TEXAS, on GALVESTON Bay, 42 mi E of HOUSTON. Originally a Mexican military post, it was attacked in 1832 and 1835 by American Texans who were trying to release their leaders held prisoner there. Among these were William B. Travis, later in command of the ALAMO, where he died. The clashes were a factor leading to the Texan War of Independence in 1836.

ANAKTORION See ANACTORION

ANALAMANGA See TANANARIVE

ANAPA (*Russia*)

Town and port on the BLACK SEA, in W KRANSNODAR Krai, 20 mi NW of NOVOROSSISYK. Founded by the Turks in 1781 as a fortress to guard links with the CAUCASUS, it was taken twice by the Russians. It

42 Anarajapura

passed to Russia finally in 1829 under the Treaty of ADRIANOPLE.

ANARAJAPURA See ANURADHAPURA

AÑASCO (*Puerto Rico*)

Town on the Añasco River, 8 mi NNW of MAYAGÜEZ. In 1511, the last rebellion of the Arawak Indians against the islands' Spanish conquerors under Juan Ponce de Leon took place here.

ANATOLIA See ASIA MINOR

ANÁUAC (*Mexico*)

Central plateau comprising the Federal district and the state of Mexico. It was the region occupied by the AZTEC EMPIRE, which, with its capital at TENOCHTITLÁN, began to flourish after A.D. 1325. See also MEXICO CITY.

ANAZARBE [*Anazarbus*] [*Greek: Justinopolis, Latin: Caesarea ad Anazarbum*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of CILICIA, now in İçel province, 28 mi E of ADANA. Founded by Augustus in 19 B.C., it became capital of the Roman province of Cilicia Secunda and later flourished under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Conquered by the Muslims in the seventh century A.D., it was recaptured by the Byzantines in 964. Following its capture by the crusaders it became the capital of the Christian principality of Cilicia, or LITTLE ARMENIA. In 1375 it was destroyed by the Mamluks of EGYPT. The modern village of Ağuçlı is the site of extensive ancient ruins.

ANAZARBUS See ANAZARBE

AN BÓINN See BOYNE RIVER

ANCENIS (*France*)

City in the Loire-Atlantique department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 24 mi NE of NANTES. In 1468, following Francis II of Brittany's abortive rebellion against the French Crown, it was the scene of a treaty by which BRITTANY was united with France. Its 15th-century castle was at that time a stronghold of the duchy of Brittany.

AN-CHING See ANQING

AN CHLÁIR See CLARE

ANCHORAGE (*United States*)

City in ALASKA, at the head of Cook Inlet, 275 mi SSW of FAIRBANKS. Founded in 1915 as the headquarters of the Alaskan Railroad, it expanded rapidly during World War II when it became the headquarters for the entire Alaska command following the construction of Elmendorf Air Force Base and Port Richardson. It suffered a severe earthquake on March 27, 1964. Oil and natural gas industries, including pipelines, are a major driver of economic growth.

ANCIENT MICHILIMACKINAC See MACKINAC

ANCÓN (*Peru*)

Town and port on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, in Lima department, 24 mi N of LIMA. A treaty was signed here on October 20, 1883, between CHILE and Peru that ended the War of the Pacific. Peru ceded the mineral-rich province of Tarapacá as well as TACNA and ARICA for 10 years, with final disposition to be determined by plebiscite. This was never held and the provinces were disputed until 1929. The UNITED STATES became the arbitrator for the final, complex agreement.

ANCONA (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Ancona province, in the MARCHES, on the ADRIATIC SEA, 105 mi ESE of FLORENCE. Founded by Greeks from SYRACUSE in 390 B.C., it became a prosperous Roman naval base after the Illyrian War in 178 B.C. Charlemagne gave the city to the papacy in A.D. 774 and it became a semiautonomous maritime republic. It fell under direct papal rule in 1532. After many shifts in rulers, during the struggle for the unification of Italy it was the scene of the capitulation of the papal forces on September 29, 1860, after the Battle of CASTELFIDARDO. In World War I it was bombarded by the Austrian navy. In World War II Polish forces took it on July 19, 1944. See PAPAL STATES.

ANCRE See ALBERT

ANCRE RIVER (*France*)

River of N France, in Somme department, flowing into the SOMME RIVER 9 mi E of AMIENS. During World War I it was the scene of several battles between 1916 and 1918. In November 1916, during a successful Allied advance against the Germans, tanks were used here by the Allies for the first time in history.

ANCRUM MOOR (*Scotland*)

Scene of battle in BORDERS region, on the Teviot River, 38 mi SE of EDINBURGH. On February 25, 1545, an English invading force under Lord Evers was stopped here by a Scottish army under Archibald Douglas.

ANCUD [**San Carlos de Ancud**] (*Chile*)

Town in Chiloé province, on the N coast of Chiloé Island, 50 mi SW of PUERTO MONTT. It was settled by SPAIN in 1769. The town was the last Spanish naval base to surrender to Chile, in 1826, eight years after Chilean independence had been secured at the Battle of MAIPO.

ANCYRA See ANKARA**ANDALSNES** (*Norway*)

Town in Møre og Romsdal county, at the head of Romsdalsfjord, 45 mi SW of KRISTIANSUND. Following the invasion of Norway by GERMANY in World War II, Anglo-French forces landed here on April 16, 1940, and held off German forces for two weeks before being obliged to withdraw.

ANDALUCÍA See ANDALUSIA**ANDALUSIA** [*Arabic: al-Andalus; Latin: Baetica; Spanish: Andalucía*] (*Spain*)

The southern part of Spain, bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, the Strait of GIBRALTAR, and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, now consisting of the provinces of Almería, Córdoba, Huelva, Málaga, Jaén, Granada and Seville, and Cádiz. From the 11th century B.C. Andalusia was successively colonized by Phoenicians, Greeks, and Carthaginians. The Romans, who appeared in Spain as early as the third century B.C., set up Andalusia as the province of BAETICA. After the end of brief Visigothic rule in A.D. 711 until the

fall of GRANADA to the Christians in 1492, Andalusia was the center of Moorish power and culture on the European continent, excelling in both architecture and learning. Following the Christian conquest Andalusia went into economic decline, though the ports of CÁDIZ and SEVILLE were active in the maritime seafaring to the New World. In 1833 Andalusia was divided into the present eight provinces. During the 1930s, before falling to General Francisco Franco's nationalists in the Spanish civil war, Andalusia was, with CATALONIA, a hotbed of anarchism. See also TARTESSUS.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (*India*)

Union territory of India in the Bay of Bengal, 400 mi W of the coast of S MYANMAR. Early references were made to these islands by Ptolemy, Chinese, and Arabian travelers. The British used them as a penal colony and the islands were occupied by the Japanese in World War II. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were constituted into a Union Territory of the Indian Union in 1956. The islands were hit by a large tsunami generated by an earthquake off SUMATRA in 2004. See also ANDAMAN ISLANDS, NICOBAR ISLANDS.

ANDAMAN ISLANDS [**Andamans**] (*India*)

Archipelago in the ANDAMAN and NICOBAR ISLANDS group, in the Bay of Bengal, 400 mi W of the coast of S MYANMAR. The islands were settled in 1789 when Great Britain established the penal colony of Port Cornwallis here. The colony was reestablished as PORT BLAIR in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny. The British viceroy of India, the earl of Mayo, was murdered here by a convict on February 8, 1872.

ANDAMANS See ANDAMAN ISLANDS**ANDECHS** (*Germany*)

Abbey on Ammer Lake, 25 mi SW of MUNICH, in BAVARIA. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in 1456 by Albert III of Bavaria on the site of a stronghold of the counts of Andechs destroyed in 1248. The abbey became part of the abbey of St. Boniface in Munich in 1846. Its 15th-century church attracts many pilgrims because of its famous relics.

ANDEMATUNNUM See LANGRES

ANDERLECHT (*Belgium*)

Town in BRABANT, 4 mi SW of BRUSSELS. On November 13, 1792, during the War of the First Coalition, the French under Dumouriez defeated the Austrians here and were thus able to enter Brussels. The town has many medieval buildings, including the home of Erasmus from 1517 to 1521.

ANDERNACH [*Latin: Antunnacum*] (*Germany*)

Town in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, on the RHINE RIVER, 12 mi NW of KOBLENZ. Charles the Bald, king of the West Frankish kingdom, was defeated here in 876 by Louis the Younger, who was thus able to annex eastern Lotharingia (LORRAINE) to his kingdom. In 939 the founder of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, Otto I, ended a rebellion led by his younger brother Henry here. The Holy Roman Emperor Henry V was defeated here in 1114 by Lothair III while trying to assert control over the duchy of SAXONY. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

ANDERSON (*United States*)

City in E central INDIANA, on the White River, 35 mi NE of INDIANAPOLIS. Founded in 1823, it grew as an industrial center after 1887 when natural gas was discovered. It is the site of Mounds State Park, which contains prehistoric Indian mounds.

ANDERSONVILLE (*United States*)

Confederate prison in GEORGIA during the Civil War, 60 mi SW of MACON. The prison was established here in November 1863 by the Confederacy. Conditions were so bad that more than 13,000 Union soldiers died here in one year. There is now a large national cemetery here.

ANDES [*Spanish: Cordillera de los Andes, Los Andes*] (*South America*)

Mountain system of W South America, extending for 4,500 mi parallel to the Pacific coast, from the CARIBBEAN coast of COLOMBIA and VENEZUELA, S through ECUADOR, PERU, BOLIVIA, CHILE, and ARGENTINA to TIERRA DEL FUEGO. The Andes were explored and studied between 1799 and 1804 by Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland. In 1897 Matthias Zurbriggen and Stuart Vines first climbed the Aconcagua, at 22,835 ft the highest peak in the Western Hemisphere.

ANDES (*Italy*) See VIRGILIO**ANDHRA** See ANDRA PRADESH**ANDHRA PRADESH** (*India*)

Current state in India and former kingdom, in the DECCAN, between the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Founded by the Telugu people, the kingdom ruled most of the Deccan from the first century B.C. until the third century A.D. It is famous for its Buddhist art, remains of which can still be seen at sites, such as AMARAVATI. Its capital is HYDERABAD.

ANDORRA [*French: Andorre*]

Small independent state on the Franco-Spanish border, in the PYRENEES Mountains, between the French departments of Ariège and Pyrénées-Orientales and the Spanish province of Lérida. It has long been a center for smugglers. It was freed from Muslim rule by Charlemagne in A.D. 801. Andorra, then part of the country of URGEL, was placed by treaty in 1278 under the joint suzerainty of the bishops of Urgel and the counts of FOIX. It still pays homage to both FRANCE and SPAIN each year by a gift of a small sum of money to each. The nation prospers with tourism, duty free shopping, and banking as a tax haven. In 1999, Andorra switched currency to the Euro. Though not in the European Union, Andorra enjoys a special status, treated as a member for trade in manufactured goods, but not for agricultural goods.

ANDORRE See ANDORRA**ANDOVER** (*England*)

Market town in HAMPSHIRE, 22 mi N of SOUTHAMPTON. The Viking and future king of NORWAY, Olaf I Tryggvason, was baptized here in 994 during one of his raids on England. He later spread Christianity throughout Norway.

ANDOVER (*United States*)

Town in NE MASSACHUSETTS, on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 25 mi N of BOSTON. Settled in 1643, it is the site of the Phillips Academy for boys, founded in 1778, and of the Abbot Academy for girls, founded in 1829. In 1886 it was the scene of the Andover Controversy, when five professors were charged with theological liberalism. The words of the song "My Country, 'tis of Thee" were written here in 1832 by Samuel Francis Smith. Harriet Beecher Stowe lived and was buried here.

ANDRAPA See KIRSEHIR

ANDREANOF ISLANDS (*United States*)

Group in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, between the BERING SEA and the Pacific Ocean, off the SW coast of ALASKA. Discovered in 1760 by the Russian Andreyan Tolstikh, they passed to the United States in 1867 as part of the Alaska purchase. Because of their strategic location they became the site of several military bases during World War II.

ANDRIA (*Italy*)

City in Bari province, 32 mi WNW of BAN, in APULIA. Founded in 1046 by Pietro I, the first Norman count of TRANI, it was the favorite residence of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in the 13th century. Frederick was responsible for building the nearby Castel del Monte in 1240. The cathedral has an eighth-century crypt.

ANDROS (*Greece*)

Island in the AEGEAN SEA, 2 mi N of TENOS. It is the most northerly of the CYCLADES ISLANDS and was much fought over in ancient times. Conquered in 490 B.C. by the Persians under Xerxes during the Persian Wars, it rebelled against ATHENS during the Peloponnesian Wars but was recovered by the Athenians in 394 B.C. It was the scene of a naval battle in 245 B.C. when the Egyptian Ptolemy lost the Cyclades to the victorious Macedonians under Antigonus. The island was conquered by ROME in 133 B.C. It was later a small principality under the suzerainty of VENICE until falling to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1566.

ANDROSOVO [*former: Andrusov, Andrussovo*] (*Russia*)

Village in Russia, 30 mi SW of SMOLENSK. A treaty was signed here on January 20, 1667, which ended a long territorial conflict between POLAND and Russia. Russia gained KIEV and Smolensk by the treaty.

ANDRUSOV See ANDROSOVO

ANDRUSSOVO See ANDROSOVO

ANDUJAR [*former: Isturgi; Latin: Illiturgis*] (*Spain*)

City in Jaén province, on the GUADALQUIVIR RIVER, 25 mi NW of JAÉN, in ANDALUSIA. Serious antigov-

ernment riots here in 1766 led to the expulsion of the Jesuits from Spain in 1767.

ANFA See CASABLANCA

ANGEL ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in San Francisco Bay, 2 mi N of SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. A U.S. military base from 1863 to 1946, it was also the site of an immigration station, particularly for people from Asia. During World War II it was used as a camp for prisoners of war.

ANGERMÜNDE See POMERANIA

ANGERS [*Latin: Juliomagus*] (*France*)

City in the Maine-et-Loire department, on the Maine River, in ANJOU, 54 mi W of TOURS. From 866 until 1203 it was the seat of the powerful counts of Anjou, among whom was Geoffrey Plantagenet, father of Henry II of ENGLAND. In 1203 it fell to the French king Philip Augustus. It was the capital of the duchy of Anjou from 1360 to 1481. During the Wars of the VENDEE it was captured by the Royalists on June 18, 1793, but was the scene of a Republican victory on December 4 that led to the decisive battle of SAVENAY.

ANGKOR [*native: Yasodharapura*] (*Cambodia*)

Ruined site of one of the largest city complexes ever created, ceremonial center, and capital of the KHMER EMPIRE, 4 mi N of Siem Reap, near the NW shore of Lake Tonle Sap. The magnificent buildings, covered with reliefs and statues glorifying the Hindu gods, include the famous shrine of Angkor Wat, largest religious building in the world, and many other temples.

Angkor Wat was built in the early 12th century A.D. Angkor Thom, the capital city to the north, was built in the early 13th century by the last great Khmer king, Jayavarman VII. The capital city, after being captured by the Thais, was finally abandoned in favor of PHNOM PENH in 1434. It was rediscovered, buried in jungle growth, in 1861 by the French naturalist Henri Mouhot. Its restoration was begun in 1907. The Angkor UNESCO World Heritage Site was established in 1992.

ANGLESEA See ANGLESEY

ANGLESEY [Anglesea] [*Latin: Mona*] (*Wales*)

Island and County in the IRISH SEA, off the NW coast of Wales, separated from Bangor by the MENAI STRAIT. Of religious importance from early times, the island is the site of many megalithic monuments from the Late Neolithic Age and later. In A.D. 61 it was the last Druidic stronghold to be conquered by the Roman general Suetonius Paulinus. Edward I of ENGLAND conquered the island in 1282.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN (*Sudan*)

Former colony, comprising what is now the republic of Sudan in NE Africa. In the 1890s the British became determined to control this region and achieved their goal in a series of military campaigns between 1896–98 in which, with the aid of EGYPT, they defeated the Mahdists, followers of a Muslim religious leader. In 1899 GREAT BRITAIN and Egypt formed a condominium government to rule the Sudan, but real control was exercised by the British. Sudanese opposition to this rule was constant, even though in 1924 Britain separated North and South Sudan in an attempt to isolate dissident elements. In 1952 Great Britain and Egypt agreed to grant Sudan independence in 1956, and this was done.

ANGMAGSSALIK (*Denmark*)

Town on the S coast of Angmagssalik Island, GREENLAND, 400 mi NE of NUUK. Used as a landing site by Danish explorers in 1472, it became the site of a trading post in 1895 and held the island's first radio-meteorological station. During World War II Denmark gave the UNITED STATES permission to establish an air base there.

ANGOLA [*former: Portuguese West Africa*]

Country located in SW Africa on the Atlantic Ocean. NAMIBIA lies to the S, the CONGO to the N, and ZAMBIA to the SE. The CONGO RIVER flows for 100 mi along the N border.

Angola existed as a prosperous component of the African kingdom of KONGO when Portuguese explorers and emissaries first began to establish themselves in the region at the end of the 15th century. PORTUGAL swiftly subdued the country and through the 19th century exploited the African population as a major source for the highly profitable slave trade with BRAZIL. During 1884–85 Portugal's claims to Angola were ratified at the Berlin Conference at which Africa was parcelled out to European colonial powers.

During the 20th century Portugal turned to intensive colonization and exploitation of the agricultural and mineral resources of the colony. Armed rebellion against Portuguese rule erupted in 1961 and raged unabated until 1975, when Angola was granted independence. Most of the Portuguese population of bureaucrats, businessmen, and farmers then fled to Europe and left Angola's internal economy in shambles.

A struggle between competing factions immediately ensued, and Angola became a stage for a major power confrontation. By 1976, the Marxist Popular Movement for Angolan Freedom, or MPLA, had gained control over most of the nation. Guerrilla activity by the ousted factions continued, and in April 1978, 5,000 Cuban troops were brought in to help defeat them. Forces from SOUTH AFRICA invaded the country repeatedly in 1978, 1980, 1981, and 1982, ostensibly hunting insurgents from Namibia, or South-west Africa. The war between the MPLA government of President Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA rebels led by Jonas Savimbi devastated the country. The LUSAKA accords in 1994 created a peace, but further fighting broke out in 1998 that spread Angola's conflict into the Congo. The fighting mostly ended in 2002 with Savimbi's death. LUANDA is Angola's capital and the country benefits from oil resources in the enclave of CABINDA N of the Congo River.

ANGORA See ANKARA

ANGOSTURA See CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

ANGOULÊME [*Latin: Iculisma*] (*France*)

City in Charente department, on the Charente River, 70 mi NNE of BORDEAUX. Originally part of the Carolingian kingdom of AQUITAINE, it became the seat of the counts of ANGOUMOIS in the ninth century. Later ruled by the counts of Angoulême, it was ceded to ENGLAND by the Treaty of BRÉTIGNY on May 8, 1360, but was retaken by Charles V of FRANCE in 1373. Angoulême was finally joined to the French Crown when Francis I, the last count of Angoulême, became king of France in 1515.

ANGOUMOIS (*France*)

Former province, roughly equivalent to present-day Charente department. Its capital was ANGOULÊME.

Originally occupied by the Gallic Santones and Pictones tribes, it became a part of AQUITAINE under the Carolingian Empire, and a county in the ninth century. In 1360, by the treaty of BRÉTIGNY, it became English territory. Reconquered in 1371, it passed to the dukes of BERRY and was finally joined to the French Crown in 1515 under Francis I.

ANGRA See ANGRA DO HEROÍSMO

ANGRA DO HEROÍSMO [Angra] (Portugal)

City, port, and capital of Angra do Heroísmo district, in the AZORES, on Terceira Island, approximately 1,200 mi W of LISBON. Founded by the Portuguese in 1534, it was the capital of the Azores until 1832 and was an important port for ships going to South America and the WEST INDIES. It is still important to transatlantic travel by sea and air.

ANGRA PEQUENA See LÜDERITZ

ANGRI (Italy)

Town in Salerno province, CAMPANIA, 11 mi WNW of SALERNO. The battle of Mons Lactarius, in which the Byzantine general Narses defeated the Ostrogoths in A.D. 553, regaining dominion over Italy for the Eastern Roman Empire was fought just S of Angri. See BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

ANGUILLA (Great Britain)

Island and colony of Great Britain, in the Leeward Islands of the Lesser Antilles, in the WEST INDIES, 58 mi NNW of SAINT KITTS. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, it was settled by English colonists in 1650. In 1967, as a member of the Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla federation, it rebelled against rule from St. Kitts. In 1969, British marines "invaded," but were welcomed by the Anguillans, and in 1971 the island returned to direct British rule as a colony with a high degree of home rule.

ANHALT (Germany)

Former duchy and state of central GERMANY, in SAXONY-ANHALT. In 1212 Anhalt separated itself from the duchy of SAXONY and after 1218 was ruled by Henry, grandson of Albert the Bear. The duchy was frequently divided thereafter by inheritance. It was reunited as the duchy of Anhalt-DESSAU in 1863

under Leopold IV. From 1919–33 it was a free state of the Federal Republic of Germany and became part of East Germany in 1949. The area became part of the new state of Saxony-Anhalt in 1990.

ANHILWARA See PATAN, INDIA

ANHUI [Anhwei] (China)

Inland province spanning the YANGZI and Huai Rivers, E central China. Anhui's monsoonal climate causes frequent droughts and flooding, which limits agricultural and industrial productivity. Anhui was the first southern province to be settled by the Han Chinese (300 B.C.). The identity of Anhui as a province first emerged in 1667 when ANQING and HUIZHOU were combined. When the People's Republic of China was founded in 1949, Anhui was briefly split into two separate administrative regions: Wanbei (North Anhui) and Wannan (South Anhui). They were merged into a province in 1952. HEFEI is the capital.

ANI (Turkey)

Ancient town of ARMENIA, in Kars province, 20 mi E of KARS. In the 10th century Ani was chosen by Ashot III the Merciful to be capital of Armenia, and it flourished under the Bagratid dynasty. During the 11th century it was occupied by the Byzantines and sacked by the Seljuk Turks. The town was finally destroyed by an earthquake in 1319, though extensive remains of the old town can still be seen today.

ANIANE (France)

Town in the Hérault department, 18 mi E of LODÈRE. In 782 St. Benoit d'Aniane founded a Benedictine abbey here whose customs became the rule for the monasteries of the Carolingian Empire in 817. The abbey was suppressed during the French Revolution. See FRANKISH EMPIRE.

ANICIUM See LE PUY

ANJENGO See ANJUTHENGO

ANJOU (France)

Former countship of W central France, now comprising the modern department of Maine-et-Loire and

parts of Mayenne, Sarthe, and Indre-et-Loire departments. Given by Charles the Bald in 866 to Robert the Strong to defend against the Normans, it officially became a countship under Fulk I in 929. It expanded throughout the 11th century. In 1144 the duchy of NORMANDY was conquered by Fulk's descendant Geoffrey Plantagenet, whose son later became Henry II of ENGLAND. His marriage to Eleanor of AQUITAINE in 1152 led to a prolonged and famous dynastic power struggle between France and England that contributed to the Hundred Years' War of 1337–1453. Between 1196 and 1214 Philip Augustus of France captured Anjou and most of its possessions from King John of England. Anjou was finally joined to the French Crown in 1481 on its inheritance by Louis XI, after the death of the last of the Angevins.

ANJUTHENGO [Anjengo] (*India*)

Village in SW India, on the KERALA coast, approximately 20 mi NW of THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. Established by the English in 1684 in what was then TRAVANCORE, it was one of their earliest trading posts in India.

ANKARA [*ancient: Ancyra; former: Angora*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Turkey and Ankara province, at the confluence of the Ankara and Cubuk rivers. Probably founded by Hittites in the second millennium B.C., it was an important commercial center during the Phrygian period. It became the capital of the Roman province of GALATIA in 25 B.C. Thereafter the city was occupied by many invading armies. On July 28, 1402, it was the scene of the defeat and capture of Bayazid I of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE by the Mongol conqueror Tamerlane. In 1920 Kemal Atatürk established his nationalist government in Ankara, which became the capital of the Republic of Turkey on October 14, 1923. See PHRYGIA.

ANKING See ANQING

ANKLAM (*Germany*)

City in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, on the Peene River, 45 mi NW of STETTIN. Chartered in the 11th century, it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the late 13th century. In 1720 it became part of PRUSSIA. An important industrial center, it was heavily bombed by the Allies toward the end of

World War II. The aeronautical pioneer, Otto Lilienthal, was born here in 1848.

ANKOLE, KINGDOM OF See UGANDA

AN LOC See BINH LONG

ANNABA [*former: Bona, Bône; Latin: Hippo, Hippo Regius*] (*Algeria*)

City, port, and capital of Annaba department, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 75 mi NE of CONSTANTINE. Founded by CARTHAGE in the sixth century B.C., it flourished from the third century B.C. as a favorite residence of the kings of NUMIDIA. An early center of Christianity, it was the episcopal see of Saint Augustine from A.D. 396 to 430, but declined after being sacked by Vandals in 431. During medieval times many European and Arab powers held it. It revived after 1832 following its capture by the French who developed its harbor installations.

ANNAM (*Vietnam*)

Region and former kingdom in SE Asia, on the E coast of INDOCHINA, comprising the central portion of present Vietnam. Until this century, Chinese influence was great in the region for approximately 2,000 years. The northern part of Annam was conquered by the Han dynasty of CHINA in 111 B.C., while the southern section was conquered by the kingdom of the Chams, or CHAMPA, in the late second century A.D. The Annamese became independent in 939, driving out the Chinese, and maintained their self-rule except for the period 1407–28, when the Chinese again held power. Le Loi, who defeated the Chinese in 1428, set up the Le dynasty. After a long period of warfare with the Chams, they were driven out in 1471, and Annam expanded southward. The Le dynasty, however, declined in the next century, and in 1558 the kingdom was divided among two powerful families, the Trinh, who ruled in the north, and the Nguyens, who held sway in the south. Meanwhile, the first Europeans to see the area landed in 1538. The Trinh ruled from TONKIN, now HANOI, while the Nguyens ruled from HUE. The latter drove south in the 17th century into CAMBODIA and in the 18th century controlled parts of LAOS. The Trinh, however, were overthrown in 1786 and the Nguyens in 1778.

In 1802 the two domains were united under Nguyen Anh as the empire of Vietnam. The French began to occupy Vietnam in 1858 and in 1884 proclaimed a protectorate over the Annam region, which in 1887 became part of the Union of Indochina. The region was occupied by the Japanese in World War II. Bao Dai, who was emperor of Annam 1932–45 and chief of state of Vietnam 1949–55, cooperated with the Vichy French and the Japanese invaders. After the war the Annamese and the Tonkinese demanded independence, and the area became involved in a conflict that lasted until 1975 when Annam, Tonkin, and COCHIN CHINA were united as Vietnam.

ANNAPOLIS [*former: Anne Arundel Town, Providence*] (*United States*)

City, port, and capital of MARYLAND, on CHESAPEAKE BAY, 30 mi E of WASHINGTON, D.C. Founded by Puritan refugees from VIRGINIA in 1649, it was the scene of a session of the U.S. Congress from November 26, 1783 to June 3, 1784. It was here that George Washington resigned as commander-in-chief of the Continental Army on December 23, 1783. The Treaty of PARIS, ending the American War of Independence, was ratified here on January 14, 1784. The Annapolis Convention, which opened the way to the 1787 Federal Constitutional Convention in PHILADELPHIA, was held here in September 1786. The United States Naval Academy was founded here in 1845.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL [*former: Port Royal*] (*Canada*)

Town in W NOVA SCOTIA, at the mouth of the Annapolis River, 95 mi W of Halifax. The oldest European settlement in Canada, it was founded in 1605 by Samuel de Champlain and the Sieur de Monts and became the capital of the French province of ACADIA. Captured in 1613 by English colonists, it later changed hands many times until finally passing to the English in 1710. It was the capital of Nova Scotia until 1749, when it was superseded by HALIFAX.

ANN ARBOR (*United States*)

City in SE MICHIGAN, on the Huron River, 35 mi W of DETROIT. Settled in 1824 by John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey, it became the seat of the University of Michigan in 1841 and has grown since as a major research and educational center.

ANNE ARUNDEL TOWN See ANNAPOLIS

ANNECIACUM See ANNECY

ANNECY [*Latin: Anneciacum*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Haute-Savoie department, on Lake Annecy, 22 mi S of GENEVA. Originally the capital of the counts of Genevois, it was ceded to the duchy of SAVOY in 1401. Much of the medieval town remains intact.

ANNISTON [*former: Woodstock*] (*United States*)

City in NE ALABAMA, 58 mi ENE of BIRMINGHAM. Founded by Samuel Noble and Daniel Tyler in 1872 as a private, iron-manufacturing, company town, it was opened to the public in 1883. Fort McClellan, the headquarters of the Women's Army Corps, is nearby.

ANNOUAL See ANUAL

ANOUAL See ANUAL

AN-P'ING [Anping] (*Taiwan*)

Port on the South China Sea, 3 mi NW of T'AINAN, in Painan county. Settled in the 16th century, it is the oldest Chinese settlement of southern Taiwan. Under the Ming dynasty in the 17th century, the Dutch were allowed to establish a trading settlement and fort here, but they were expelled in 1662 by the Manchus and not allowed into Taiwan again until the Treaties of TIENTSIN in 1858.

ANQING [Anking, Nganking] [*former: Huaining, Hwaining*] (*China*)

City and port on the YANGZI RIVER, 150 mi SW of NANJING, in SW ANHUI province. The city was captured by rebel forces in 1852 during the anti-Manchu Taiping rebellion and remained one of their principal bases until 1861, when it was retaken with British help. It was opened to foreign trade by an Anglo-Chinese commercial treaty of September 5, 1902.

ANSBACH [*former: Anspach*] (*Germany*)

City in W BAVARIA, 25 mi SW of NUREMBERG. It grew up around an eighth-century Benedictine abbey and became a principality. It was the residence of the Franconian Hohenzollerns from 1131 until 1791 when it passed to PRUSSIA. Napoleon gave it to Bavaria in 1806. The Congress of Vienna gave its confirmation to the transfer in 1815.

ANSEDONIA See COSA**ANSHAN [Anzan] (Iran)**

Ancient city state of ELAM, now in Khuzestan province. Known since the second millennium B.C., it was under the rulers of Elam, who bore the title kings of Anshan and SUSA. It was the birthplace of Cyrus the Great, king of Anshan, who founded the Persian Empire in the sixth century B.C. See also PERSIA.

ANSHAN [An-Shan] [former: Shaho] (China)

City in LIAONING province, 55 mi SW of SHENYANG. A Ming stronghold against the Manchus from the 15th to the 17th centuries, it declined until 1918 when steelworks were built here. It expanded greatly during the occupation by JAPAN from 1931 to 1944 and is now one of the largest metallurgical centers in the world.

ANSPACH See ANSBACH**ANTAKIRA** See ANTEQUERA**ANTAKYA** See ANTIOCH**ANTALYA [ancient: Adalia, Attaleia, Attalia, Satalia] (Turkey)**

City, port, and capital of Antalya province, on the Gulf of Antalya, 85 mi WNW of ALANYA. The city was founded in the second century B.C. by Attalus II Philadelphus of PERGAMUM. It became an important port and was later part of the ROMAN EMPIRE. St. Paul and his disciple Barnabas sailed from here in A.D. 43 on their way to ANTIOCH during a missionary journey. It was later a stronghold of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and the Seljuk Turks, and became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 15th century. There are extensive remains from all periods of the city's history.

ANTANANARIVO [Tananarive, Antannarivo former: Analamanga] (Madagascar)

City and capital of Madagascar and of Tananarive province, 135 mi WSW of Tamatave. Established in the 17th century, it was for a long time the capital of the Hova rulers. Captured by the Imerina kings in 1794, it was controlled by them until 1895, when it fell to FRANCE.

ANTANNARIVO See ANTANANARIVO**ANTARADUS** See TARTUS**ANTARCTICA**

Continent roughly centered on the SOUTH POLE and lying almost entirely within the Antarctic Circle. It has the coldest climate on earth and an enormous ice cap. The ancient Greeks believed a continental expanse of land lay at the southern end of the world, and medieval and Renaissance geographers presumed a huge landmass must lie there to counterbalance the known world. In 1772 James Cook of England became the first known human to cross the Antarctic Circle, which is at latitude 66.5°S. In January 1820, two British navigators, William Smith and James Bransfield, sighted the Antarctic Peninsula, and in November of that year an American, Nathaniel Palmer, also saw the continent. John Davis, another American, was the first to land there, on February 7, 1821. This early exploration was the result of ships hunting for seals. During the period 1830–32 a British navigator, John Biscoe, circumnavigated the continent. In the 1830s and 1840s knowledge of Antarctica was increased by a Russian expedition led by T. T. Bellingshausen; a six-ship American expedition of 1840 under the command of Charles Wilkes; a French expedition of 1840 commanded by Jules S. C. Dumont D'Urville; and a British expedition led by Sir James Ross during 1841–43.

Antarctica was then neglected for about half a century until whalers took an interest in the region. A British group led by the Norwegian naturalist Carsten E. Borchgrevink established the first base for wintering on the continent in 1899. Between 1907 and 1909 Sir Ernest Shackleton of Great Britain commanded an expedition that found the South Magnetic Pole, climbed Mt Erebus, one of the highest volcanoes in the world, and came within 100 miles of the South Pole. The pole was first reached on December 14, 1911, by Roald Amundsen of Norway, while Robert F. Scott of Great Britain arrived a month later on January 18, 1912. In this period expeditions from nine countries visited Antarctica. In the 1920s airplanes began to be used for exploration. Sir Hubert Wilkins of Great Britain was the first to fly over the continent, in 1928, and on November 29, 1929, the Americans Richard E. Byrd and Bernt Balchen flew over the pole. Lincoln Ellsworth, another American, made the first flight across the continent in 1936,

while Sir Vivian Fuchs of GREAT BRITAIN was the first to make a complete overland crossing in 1957–58.

Discovery and scientific investigations in the 1930s led to international rivalry, with a number of nations claiming portions of the continent. Some of the claims overlapped. The UNITED STATES made no claims and does not recognize those of other nations. Large permanent scientific stations have been established, and valuable scientific data has been gathered. The South Orkney Islands have or have had stations of Great Britain and ARGENTINA; the Weddell Sea has stations of Great Britain, the United States, and Argentina; the Palmer or Antarctic Peninsula, due S of South America, has stations of Argentina, CHILE, and Great Britain; Marie Byrd Land has stations of the United States; the Ross Ice Shelf and Ross Sea, on the Pacific Ocean, have stations of the United States and NEW ZEALAND; Wilkes Land, S of AUSTRALIA, has stations of FRANCE, Australia, and the United States; the American Highland, S of the Indian Ocean, has stations of Australia, CHINA, and RUSSIA; Queen Maud Land, S of the Atlantic, has stations of SOUTH AFRICA, GERMANY, JAPAN, INDIA, and Russia. At the South Pole is the Amundsen-Scott station of the United States. In 1959, 12 nations that participated in the International Geophysical Year of July 1957 to December 1958 signed the Antarctic Treaty. It provides for freedom of movement and scientific cooperation and prohibits military operations and nuclear explosions in the area.

ANTEBARIUM See BAR, MONTENEGRO

ANTEQUERA [*ancient*: Antakira, Anticaria, Antiquaria] (*Spain*)

City in Málaga province, ANDALUSIA, 20 mi NW of MÁLAGA. An ancient pre-Roman town, it was occupied by the Moors from the eighth century until captured by CASTILE in 1410. The city became famous in 1842 when the first of three huge Copper Age megalithic burial chambers was discovered. The tomb contained human figures carved on its walls.

ANTIBES [*Greek*: Antipolis] (*France*)

Town and port on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 7 mi ENE of CANNES, in the Alpes-Maritimes department. Founded as a Greek Phocaeen colony in the fourth century B.C., it was the first city of GAUL to become a municipium under Roman Law. A Christian episco-

pal see from 400 until A.D. 1244, it was ravaged by the Saracens in the ninth century. It was the residence of the Grimaldi family from the 14th to the 17th centuries. It has Roman remains.

ANTICARIA See ANTEQUERA

ANTICOSTI ISLAND [*former*: Assomption] (*Canada*)

Island in QUEBEC province, at the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 50 mi NE of GASPÉ. Discovered by the Frenchman Jacques Cartier in 1534, it passed to the British colony of NEWFOUNDLAND in 1763 and became part of Quebec in 1774. In 1895 it was sold to a French chocolate manufacturer, and later to a paper company, and has been privately owned since then.

ANTIETAM (*United States*)

Battlefield in NW MARYLAND, 50 mi NW of WASHINGTON, D.C., along Antietam Creek at Sharpsburg. On September 17, 1862, during the Civil War, Union forces under George B. McClellan defeated Confederate forces under Robert E. Lee. Although the battle was indecisive, it halted Lee's first attempt to invade the Union. It was the bloodiest day of the war with about 23,000 casualties evenly divided.

ANTIGONEA See TEPELENË

ANTIGONIA (*Greece*) See MANTINEA

ANTIGONIA (*Turkey*) See NICAEA

ANTIGUA [*Antigua Guatemala*] (*Guatemala*)

City and capital of Sacatepéquez department, 18 mi SW of GUATEMALA CITY. Founded in 1542 to replace CIUDAD VIEJA, destroyed by a volcano, it flourished as the capital of Spanish Guatemala, but it was plagued by natural disasters. Following its almost complete destruction by earthquakes in 1773, the capital was moved to Guatemala City. Many colonial buildings still stand.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA (*Antigua*)

Island and nation in the LEEWARD ISLANDS of the Lesser Antilles, 60 mi ESE of SAINT KITTS, in the WEST INDIES. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, it was settled by English colonists in 1632. A

52 Antigua Guatemala

member of the West Indies Federation 1958–62, they were granted internal self-government as an associated state of GREAT BRITAIN in 1967 and independence within the Commonwealth in 1981 with Vere Bird of the Labor Party as the nation's first prime minister. In 1994, Bird was succeeded by his son, Lester Bird, as prime minister. In 1995, the islands suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Luis. In 2004, Balwin Spenser of the United Progressive Party became prime minister, ending Labor's continuous rule in the islands.

ANTIGUA GUATEMALA See ANTIGUA

ANTIOCH [*Greek*: Antiochea; *Latin*: Antiochia; *Turkish*: Antakya] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city about 50 mi N of LATAKIA on the Asi (Orontes) River, just before it enters the MEDITERRANEAN. It was founded as a Greek city by Seleucus I c. 300 B.C. and named for his father. Lying at the crossroads of two great trade routes, it became so large and wealthy that it rivaled ALEXANDRIA in EGYPT for power. It was the capital of SYRIA until conquered by Pompey in 64 B.C. Thereafter it became an early center for Christianity. It was here that the followers of Jesus first called themselves Christians, and it was the site of many Christian assemblies. It was also subject to the Roman passion for grandiose architecture.

It was conquered, first by the Persians in A.D. 540, and then by the Arabs in 638. The crusaders took it in 1097–98 and it became the most powerful of Crusader states. Sultan Baybars of Egypt conquered it in 1268, after which it declined. After many shifts in ownership, it was returned to Turkey in 1939. Unfortunately, throughout its history it was subject to major and minor earthquakes, but its ruins have yielded many valuable archaeological finds. There are many who believe that the Great Chalice of Antioch, found here, is the Holy Grail.

ANTIOCH [*Greek*: Antioch in Pisidia; *Latin*: Caesarea Antiochia] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of PHRYGIA, 25 mi SW of AKŞEHİR, in Isparta province. Founded in the second century B.C. by Seleucus I Nicator, the founder of the SELEUCID EMPIRE, it became a military garrison of the Roman province of GALATIA under Augustus in 25 B.C. St. Paul visited Antioch several times between 41 and A.D. 54.

ANTIOCHEA See ANTIOCH

ANTIOCHIA See ANTIOCH

ANTIOCHIA MARGIANA See MERV

ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA See ANTIOCH

ANTIPOLIS See ANTIBES

ANTIPOLO (*Philippines*)

Municipality in S Rizal province, LUZON, 12 mi E of MANILA. It is a pilgrimage center for the miracle-working image of Our Lady of Peace, brought to the church here from MEXICO in 1626. Antipolo was the scene of fighting toward the end of World War II and fell to the United States on March 10, 1945.

ANTIPYRGOS See TOBRUK

ANTIQUARIA See ANTEQUERA

ANTIUM See ANZIO

ANTIVARI See BAR, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

ANTOFAGASTA (*Chile*)

City, port, and capital of Antofagasta province, on the Pacific Ocean, 700 mi N of SANTIAGO. A Bolivian port, it was developed from the 1860s by Chileans in order to exploit the rich mining region of ATACAMA. Its occupation by Chilean troops in 1879 led to the War of the Pacific. Control of Antofagasta and its coastal strip was granted to Chile by the Treaty of VALPARAÍSO in 1884.

ANTRIM (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in Antrim district, on the NE shore of Lough Neagh, 15 mi NW of BELFAST. The United Irishmen were defeated here during the anti-English rebellion of 1798. The town's 10th-century round watch tower is considered to be one of the finest in Ireland.

ANTSIRANA See DIÉGO-SUAREZ

ANTSIRANE See DIÉGO-SUAREZ

ANTUNNACUM See ANDERNACH

ANTWERP [*Flemish*: Antwerpen; *French*: Anvers] (Belgium)

City, port, and capital of Antwerp province, on the SCHELDE RIVER, 28 mi N of BRUSSELS. Important since the 12th century, it flourished during the 15th century under Philip the Good of BURGUNDY at the expense of BRUGES and GHENT. It was at this time that its famous academy of painting was founded. During the 16th century, while under the rule of SPAIN, it was sacked twice, in 1576 during the “Spanish Fury,” and in 1585. These sackings produced a decline that was accelerated by the forced closing of the Schelde River. The city’s importance returned when the river was reopened and the harbor improved during the Napoleonic period, enabling Antwerp to challenge LONDON as a trade center. Included in the Kingdom of the NETHERLANDS after the Congress of VIENNA, it was bombarded during the Belgian struggle for independence on October 27, 1830. It suffered severe damage during both world wars when it was under German occupation. Despite this, many famous buildings still stand.

ANTWERPEN See ANTWERP

ANUAL [Annoual, Anoual] (Morocco)

Village in Al-Hoceima province, 15 mi SW of MELILLA. On July 21, 1921, a large Spanish force under Fernandez Silvestre was severely defeated here by the Nationalist leader Abd-el-Krim. This defeat started a political crisis in SPAIN. Abd-el-Krim was finally defeated in 1926.

ANURADHAPURA [*earlier*: Anarajapura; *native*: Anuradhapura] (Sri Lanka)

Archaeological site in North Central province, 105 mi NNE of COLOMBO, on the Aruvi River. It was the site of the ancient Sinhalese capital, founded in 437 B.C. In the third century B.C. Buddhism reached the city, brought by Mahinda, son of Asoka, the MAURYAN emperor of INDIA. As a result, the Bo Tree, grown from a slip of the tree under which Buddha attained enlightenment, was planted. This is now the oldest living historical tree. In the eighth century A.D. Tamil

invasions from India caused the capital to be moved south to POLLONNARRUA. The old site, discovered by the British in 1833, is now a pilgrimage center and the most important archaeological site of Sri Lanka.

ANVERS See ANTWERP

ANXA See GALLIPOLI (Italy)

ANXANUM See LANCIANO

ANXUR See TERRACINA

ANYANG [An-Yang] [*ancient*: Chang-te] (China)

Archaeological site in N HENAN province, 120 mi NNE of ZHENGZHOU. It was the last capital of the Shang dynasty from c. 1300 to c. 1025 B.C. Excavations of the site, begun in 1928, have revealed extensive ruins that have helped shed light on the early history and culture of China. Among the discoveries were oracle bones, the first extant Chinese inscriptions.

ANZAC COVE (Turkey)

Bay on the GALLIPOLI PENINSULA, S of Anafarta Bay. During World War I it was the scene of the landing of the Anzacs on April 25, 1915, at the start of the Gallipoli campaign. Fighting around the bay continued until June 30, and all troops were withdrawn in January 1916.

ANZAN See ANSHAN

ANZIO [*former*: Porto d’Anzio; *Latin*: Antium] (Italy)

Town in Roma province, on a promontory above the TYRRHENIAN SEA, 32 mi S of ROME. The ancient capital of the Volsci, it was conquered by Rome in 341 B.C. and then became much favored by Romans as a resort. Caligula and Nero were born here. In the 18th century it became important as a papal residence. During World War II, on January 22, 1944, Allied troops landed here before capturing important German positions at CASSINO on May 25, 1944. The Allied drive on ROME started here. The town has many Roman remains, among which is Nero’s villa.

AORNOS See TASHKURGHUN

AOSTA [*Latin: Augusta Praetoria*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of VALLE D'AOSTA region and Aosta province, on the Dora Baltea River, 48 mi NNW of TURIN. Strategically situated at the junction of the Great and Little St. Bernard passes, it was originally a Salassi town. It was conquered and garrisoned by the Romans in 25 B.C. The city became a bishopric in the fifth century. It was occupied many times by the French during the 18th and 19th centuries. It has extensive Roman remains, including the town walls. St. Anselm was born here in 1033.

APAIANG See ABAIANG ATOLL**APAMAMA** See ABEMAMA ATOLL**APAMEA AD ORONTEM** [*Arabic: Famieh; Greek: Pharnake; later: Pella*] (*Syria*)

Town in Hamah governorate, 60 mi SSE of ANTIOCH. Rebuilt c. 300 B.C. by Seleucus I Nicator, it was raided twice by the PERSIA of the Sassanid dynasty, in A.D. 540 and 611, during its wars against the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It became famous during the Crusades and was conquered by Tancred in 1111. An earthquake destroyed it in 1152.

APAMEA CIBOTUS [*Apamea ad Maeandrum*] [*Greek: Apamea Kibôtos*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient town in Afyonkarahisar province, on the MAEANDER RIVER, 58 mi SW of AFYONKARAHISAR. Founded in the third century B.C. by Antiochus I Soter, it was the scene of the treaty following the battle of MAGNESIA that finally acknowledged the Roman victory over the SELEUCID empire in 188 B.C. After the treaty, the town was incorporated into the kingdom of PERGAMUM, an ally of ROME.

APARRI (*Philippines*)

Town in Cagayan province, on NE LUZON, at the mouth of the Luzon River, 60 mi N of TUGUEGARAO. The Spanish first came into its fine harbor in 1572. During World War II, on December 9, 1941, it was the site of the first Japanese landing during their invasion of the Philippines. It was recaptured by U.S. forces in June 1945.

APENNINE MOUNTAINS [*Italian: Appennini*] (*Italy*)

A mountain range bisecting the Italian Peninsula from NE to SW. The Apennines fall off steeply to the E to the

ADRIATIC SEA, but more gradually to the W to a broad plain where many of the major Etruscan, Roman, and Italian cities are located. In the Italian Campaign of World War II, the Germans used the Apennines as a defensive barrier, the "Gothic Line" that delayed the capture of German forces from 1943 to 1945.

APENRADE See ABENRA**APHRODISIAS** (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in CARIA, 50 mi ESE of AYDIN. Center of a cult of Venus/Aphrodite, it gained the favor of the Romans Sulla, Caesar, and Augustus and became immensely wealthy. Owning good marble quarries, it soon became a city of marble and developed a flourishing school of sculpture. It was an important city into the early Byzantine period. Now deserted, it has been excavated by Kenan T. Erim of Turkey, revealing many fine pieces of sculpture now in a museum on the site. A temple, theater, stadium, and an odeum survive in a remarkable state of preservation.

APIA See ABAIANG ATOLL**APOLLINOPOLIS MAGNA** See EDFU**APOLLONIA** [*modern: Sozopol*] (*Bulgaria*)

Greek colony on the BLACK SEA, SSE of BURGAS, one of the more important of the many ancient towns called Apollonia. It was founded c. 620 B.C. by Ionian Greeks, probably from MILETUS, and it became a fairly important trading center for salt, amber, and iron from northern Europe. The village of Sozopol is now on the site.

APOLLONIA (*Israel*) See ARSUF**APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS** (*United States and Canada*)

Mountain range in E North America, extending 1,600 mi SW from the GASPÉ PENINSULA in QUEBEC to N ALABAMA. Mount Mitchell in W NORTH CAROLINA is the highest peak in the range at 6,684 ft. The range is split by the Great Appalachian Valley, a series of lowlands that include the HUDSON VALLEY, the Lehigh Valley, the Cumberland Valley, and the SHENANDOAH VALLEY. The Appalachians are the dividing range between the Atlantic coastal plain and the continental

interior. The range was a barrier to westward expansion by the American colonists. Developing roads and canals over the Appalachians was an early objective of the United States. The early routes included the WILDERNESS ROAD through CUMBERLAND GAP between VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY, the NATIONAL ROAD from BALTIMORE to WHEELING, the Forbes Road between PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH, and the MOHAWK TRAIL between ALBANY and BUFFALO. The Mohawk Trail route proved to be the most feasible for a canal through the Appalachian barrier. The ERIE CANAL, completed in 1825, allowed cheap and easy passage of goods and material from the GREAT LAKES to the Atlantic Coast and helped to make NEW YORK CITY the preeminent port in the United States. The Appalachians are rich in wood, coal, iron, oil, and natural gas, and the local economy in the valleys has been concentrated on resource extraction and industry. The Appalachian region has been noted for its poverty, and federal programs in the 1930s and 1960s have attempted to improve the regional infrastructure and diversify the economy. The Appalachian Trail runs along the ridges of the Appalachians from Springer Mt GEORGIA to Mt Katahdin MAINE.

APPENZEL *(Switzerland)*

Canton surrounded by ST. GALL canton. Originally a possession of the Benedictine abbey of St. Gall, it revolted against the abbot in 1403, allying itself with the Swiss Confederation in 1411 and joining it as a canton in 1513. For religious reasons it was divided into two half cantons in 1597. The town of Appenzell, on the Sitter River, was traditionally the capital of the region. An old home of the abbots, it became capital of the Catholic half canton of Appenzell Inner Rhodes in 1597.

APPIAN WAY *[Latin: Via Appia] (Italy)*

Ancient Roman road, extending for 360 mi between ROME and BRINDISI. The first paved Roman road, it was begun in 312 B.C. by Appius Claudius Caecus in order to connect Rome and Brundisium, now Brindisi. It is famous for the monuments and tombs that border it just south of Rome. Part of the road is still used today.

APPLETON *[French: Grand Chute] (United States)*

City in E WISCONSIN, on the Fox River, 20 mi NNE of OSHKOSH. Incorporated in 1857, in 1882 it

became the site of the first hydroelectric plant in the country.

APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE *(United States)*

Village in central VIRGINIA, 20 mi E of LYNCHBURG. The Civil War ended here on April 9, 1865, when the Confederate troops under Robert E. Lee surrendered to Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant. The site became a national historic monument in 1940.

APRA HARBOR [Port Apra] *[Spanish: San Luis d'Apra] (United States)*

Port on the W coast of GUAM, in the MARIANA ISLANDS of the W Pacific Ocean, 5 mi SW of AGANA. On July 21, 1944, during World War II, the Allies landed here prior to their reconquest of Guam from JAPAN, which had held the island since December 1941. The Orote Peninsula, on the south side of the harbor, was the site of Japan's last battle for the island.

APT *[Latin: Apta Julia] (France)*

Town in Vaucluse department, 29 mi E of AVIGNON. The capital of the Vulgientes tribe, it was occupied by the Romans during the conquest of GAUL. The town was favored by Julius Caesar, who gave it his name, Julia, and embellished it. Beginning in the third century A.D., it was an episcopal see. Today it has many Roman remains and a Romanesque church.

APTA JULIA See APT

APUANIA See CARRARA

APULIA *[Italian: Puglia] (Italy)*

Region between the ADRIATIC SEA and the Gulf of TARANTO. Its capital is BARI. Originally the home of Apulians and Greek colonists, it came under Roman rule in the third century B.C. and later fell successively to Goths, Lombards, and Byzantines. In 1059 it became a duchy under the Norman, Robert Guiscard. In 1130 it became part of the successor kingdom of the Two SICILIES. As part of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, it was later the favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II. It became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860.

APULUM See ALBA IULIA

'AQABA [Akaba] [*Arabic:* Al-'Aqabah; *Latin:* Aelana] (*Jordan*)

Town and port at the head of the GULF OF AQABA, 60 mi SW of MA'AN. Probably built on the site of ancient ELAT, it was a Roman military outpost on the road built by Trajan between CAIRO and DAMASCUS. Conquered by the crusaders in 1115, it was a fortress of the kingdom of JERUSALEM until 1187 when it fell to Saladin. During World War I it was captured from the Turks by Lawrence of Arabia. It passed to Jordan in 1924, becoming the country's only seaport. During the Suez crisis it was occupied by ISRAEL from November 1956 to March 1957.

'AQABA, GULF OF [Gulf of Elat] [*Arabic:* Khalij Al-'Aqabah; *Latin:* Sinus Aelaniticus]

NE arm of the RED SEA, between SAUDI ARABIA and the SINAI PENINSULA. It is entered through the Strait of Tiran. Of strategic importance, it has often been an object of dispute since it provides both ISRAEL and JORDAN with an outlet to the Indian Ocean. During the Suez crisis, it was occupied by Israel from November 1956 to March 1957, but in 1958 was declared an international waterway by the United Nations. The Strait of Tiran was demilitarized. EGYPT's closure of the strait to Israel on May 22, 1967, was a major cause of the Six Day War that followed.

AL-'AQABAH See AQABA

AQUAE AUGUSTAE See DAX

AQUAE FLAVIUS See CHAVES

AQUAE GRATIANAE See AIX-LES-BAINS

AQUAE HELVETICAE See BADEN

AQUAE MATTIACORUM See WIESBADEN

AQUAE PANONIAE See BADEN

AQUAE SEXTIAE See AIX-EN-PROVENCE

AQUAE SOLIS See BATH

AQUAE TARBELLICAE See DAX

AQUIDABÁN See AQUIDABAN RIVER

AQUIDABAN RIVER [*Spanish:* Aquidabán] (*Paraguay*)
River approximately 150 mi long, in Concepción department, flowing into the Paraguay River N of CONCEPCIÓN. The final battle of the war of 1865–70 between Paraguay and the allied forces of BRAZIL, URUGUAY, and ARGENTINA took place on its banks. The Paraguayans were severely defeated and their leader, Marshal López, killed.

AQUILA See L'AQUILA

AQUILEIA [Aquileja] (*Italy*)

Town in Udine province, on the Natisso River, 22 mi WNW of TRIESTE. A Roman military outpost in 181 B.C., it became an important center for trade between Italy and ILLYRIA and was the administrative capital of ISTRIA and VENETIA. Sacked by the Huns in 452, it was later the see of a patriarch and was the site of a schism between patriarchs in the seventh century. It declined after passing to VENICE in 1420. The patriarchate was abolished in 1751. From 1509 to 1918 it was ruled by AUSTRIA, then passed to Italy.

AQUILEJA See AQUILEIA

AQUINCUM See BUDAPEST

AQUINO [*Latin:* Aquinum] (*Italy*)

Town in Frosinone province, 30 mi SE of Frosinone. Situated on the Via Latina, it flourished in Roman times, but was sacked by the Goths in the sixth century A.D. The poet Juvenal was born here c. A.D. 60. St. Thomas Aquinas was born nearby at Roccasecca Castle c. 1225. The town has extensive Roman remains. See LATIN WAY.

AQUINUM See AQUINO

AQUIS GRANUM See AACHEN

AQUITAINE [*Latin:* Aquitania Prima] (*France*)

Region of SW GAUL extending from the PYRENEES MTS to the GARONNE RIVER. Conquered by ROME in

56 B.C., the region was made a province by Augustus in 27 B.C. It soon stretched NE to the LOIRE RIVER and E to the MASSIF CENTRAL. It was invaded by the Visigoths in the fifth century A.D. After the Battle of VOUILLE in 507, Aquitaine fell to the Frankish king Clovis. It was made a subordinate kingdom by Charlemagne in 778, but royal control by his descendants loosened. By the 11th century the dukes of Aquitaine had established their power. In 1154, after the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II of ENGLAND, Aquitaine passed to the English Crown. Although it returned to France in 1243, part of the province was again passed to England in 1259 by the Treaty of Paris. By the end of the Hundred Years' War France had recovered all of the province, which in 1453, as the province of GUIENNE, became part of France under Charles VII. See also ANJOU, FRANKISH EMPIRE.

AQUITANIA PRIMA See AQUITAINE

AQUITANIA SECUNDA See GUIENNE

AQUITANICUS SINUS See BISCAY, BAY OF

ARA [Arrah] (India)

City in BIHAR state 36 mi W of PATNA. Ara was the scene of fighting during the Indian Mutiny of 1857 when the British were attacked by Kunwar Singh.

ARABA AL-MADFUNA See ABYDOS

'ARABESTĀN See KHUZESTAN

ARABIA, ROMAN PROVINCE OF

Middle Eastern province of the ROMAN EMPIRE in the NW part of the ARABIAN PENINSULA. It extended from the W coast of the SINAI PENINSULA, then NE to a line below DAMASCUS, and turned down the SE coast of the RED SEA to EGRA in the HEJAZ. The NW part, including the Sinai, was known as Arabia Petraea because it is so rocky. From the fourth century B.C. until A.D. 106 the kingdom of NABATAEA, centered in present JORDAN, controlled the region. Although Rome invaded northern Arabia briefly in 24 B.C., it was not until A.D. 106 that the empire conquered the area. In that year the Emperor Hadrian formally annexed it with BUSRA, now a

ruined town in southwestern Syria and known to the Romans as Bostra, as the capital. The Emperor Diocletian (284–305) divided the province in two, adding two parts of PALESTINE to the northern section. Constantine the Great (306–337), reunited the sections, but in 357 under Constantius II the southern part was detached once more and called Palaestina Salutaris. Arabia then became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. The Arabs conquered the region between 632 and 636.

ARABIAN GULF See PERSIAN GULF

ARABIAN PENINSULA

The peninsula of SW Asia between the RED SEA and the GULF OF AQABA on the W, the PERSIAN GULF and Gulf of OMAN on the E, the Gulf of ADEN and the Arabian Sea on the S, and IRAN and IRAQ on the N. It is the heart of Arabic culture, the cradle of Islam and of its Arabic language. Although the Hyksos, of probable Arabian origin, conquered neighboring regions, such as EGYPT, as early as 1800 B.C., and the Semitic Hebrews moved into CANAAN even earlier, little is known with certainty about Arabia except for evidence from inscriptions dating to c. 1000 B.C. At that time Arabia was the seat of the Minaean and Sabaean kingdoms. Political stability in SHEBA apparently came about when Darius of PERSIA conquered northern Arabia and established a satrapy there. Romans invaded northern Arabia in 24 B.C. but withdrew after a few years, although they remained in HEJAZ much longer. Semitic tribes from Ethiopia held YEMEN and HADRAMAUT twice, from 300 to 378 and from A.D. 525 to 570, but were driven out in 570 by the Sassanians of Persia, who held power here briefly. No major power ever attempted a total conquest because of the size of the Arabian Desert.

Consolidation of Arabia started with Muhammad, the founder of Islam, who was born in MECCA c. A.D. 530. When enemies arose around him in 622 he fled to MEDINA, approximately 210 mi N of Mecca. This flight, marking the start of the Islamic era, is known as the *Hegira*. Although Muhammad died in 632, the religion of Islam flourished and was spread rapidly by Arabs who conquered Egypt, SYRIA, Persia, North Africa, and SPAIN, even extending briefly into FRANCE. This geographical diffusion diluted the original Arabic character of the religion. The seat of the caliph, or Islamic head, was transferred from Medina to DAMASCUS, and eventually to BAGHDAD under the ABBASID

CALIPHATE. After this, Muslim political cohesion disintegrated, under pressure from invading Turkish and Mongol tribes.

In 1517 the Turkish Ottoman sultan Selim I conquered Egypt and also added Hejaz to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. His successor, Suleiman I, added new buildings in the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina on a lavish scale. The Ottoman influence waned by the middle of the 18th century and was undermined in Arabia by the Wahabi, a reform movement within Islam. The Wahabi converted the Saud tribe c. 1785, and the latter waged war on the orthodox Muslims, capturing Medina in 1804 and Mecca in 1806. By 1811, the Wahabi capital was at RIYADH, and it ruled all Arabia except Yemen. The Ottoman sultan had become only nominal ruler of Arabia. He appealed to Egypt for help, and the Wahabi were driven into the desert by 1818.

The movement waned until Ibn Saud recaptured Riyadh in 1902 and proceeded to reconstitute nearly all of the Wahabi's old domains. During World War I he supported the British against the Germans, but played a relatively inactive part in the war in spite of intense British attempts to align Arabs against Turks in southern Iraq. During this time British intelligence officer, T. E. Lawrence, Lawrence of Arabia, joined the Arab forces of Faisal I and helped win a number of battles against Turkish armies, but failed to win Arab independence. Saud, however, conquered Hejaz after a bitter war in 1925 and united it with NEDJ as SAUDI ARABIA in 1932. This is still the largest political unit on the peninsula, although a number of smaller kingdoms, emirates, and protectorates exist.

ARABIA PETRAEA See ARABIA, NABATAEA, PETRA

ARABISTAN See KHUZESTAN

AL-'ARABĪ YAH AL-MUTTAHAHIDAH See UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

ARABONA See GYOR

ARACHOSIA [*Persian*: Harahuvatish, Harauvatish] (*Afghanistan*)

An ancient province in the S part of Afghanistan, bounded on its S by BALUCHISTAN. It was a province of the Achaemenid, Seleucid, and Parthian Empires. Its capital city was founded by Alexander the Great

and was known as Alexander-of-the-Arachosians, more usually identified as KANDAHAR. See PERSIA.

ARAD (*Romania*)

City and capital of Arad district, on the Moreșul River, 30 mi N of TIMISOARA. A fortress of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1551, it passed to AUSTRIA by the Treaty of KARLOWITZ in 1699. It was captured by the Hungarians who made it their headquarters during their revolt against Austria from 1848–49. After the failure of the revolt the rebel leaders were executed here. The city passed to Romania in 1919.

ARADUS See ARWAD

ARAGON [*Spanish*: Aragón] (*Spain*)

Old region in the NE, bordering on the PYRENEES. In A.D. 850 the Carolingians succeeded the Carthaginians, Romans, Visigoths, and Moors as masters of the area. Aragon became an independent kingdom in 1035 under Ramiro I when it was detached from NAVARRE. It then expanded to the S, annexing Navarre in 1076 and uniting with CATALONIA in 1140 through a dynastic marriage. Beginning in 1282, it controlled SICILY, SARDINIA, and NAPLES. The marriage in 1469 of Ferdinand of Aragon to Isabella of CASTILE united their kingdoms 10 years later. During the War of the Spanish Succession, from 1701 to 1714, rebellion cost the Aragonese their political privileges. In 1833 the region was divided into the modern provinces of Huesca, Teruel, and Saragossa.

AL-ARAISH See LARACHE

ARA JOVIS See ARANJUEZ

ARAKAN (*Myanmar*)

Region and administrative division between the Bay of Bengal and the Arakan Yoma Mountains. Conquered and incorporated into Burma in 1057 by Anawratha, king of PAGAN, it became an independent kingdom in 1287 after the Mongol invasion. In 1784 it was again conquered by Burma but revolted in 1824. The repression of this revolt provoked the First Anglo-Burmese War. On February 24, 1826, by the treaty of Yandabu, the region was annexed by the British East India Company and incorporated into Lower Burma.

ARAM (*Syria*)

Ancient country, roughly equivalent to modern Syria, that stretched from the LEBANON Mts to beyond the EUPHRATES RIVER. It was named after the Aramaeans who occupied the region between the 14th and 12th centuries B.C., establishing many illustrious city kingdoms in the 10th century B.C. Of these the most famous was DAMASCUS. Aram is frequently mentioned in the Bible. The Aramaic language used by Jesus carries its name.

ARANA NAOMH See ARAN ISLANDS**ARAN ISLANDS** [*Irish: Arana Naomh*] (*Ireland*)

Three islands—Inishmore, Inisheer, and Inishmaan—at the entrance of GALWAY Bay, off the W coast of Ireland. Inishmore is the largest, and KILRONAN on it is the main town of the islands. There are remains of both prehistoric and early Christian structures, including hill forts and circular stone huts dug partly into the ground.

ARANJUEZ [*ancient: Ara Jovis*] (*Spain*)

Town in Madrid province, on the TAGUS RIVER, 30 mi S of MADRID. It was made a royal residence in the 16th century under the Hapsburg Charles V of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. On March 18, 1808, it was the scene of an insurrection against the pro-French government of the Bourbon Charles IV that forced his abdication and led to Napoleon's intervention in Spain. It is noted for its splendid palace, built under Philip II. The palace burned several times but was rebuilt in 1727.

ARANMORE See INISHMORE**ARAN-NA-NAOMH** See INISHMORE**ARAPILES** (*Spain*)

Village in Salamanca province, 4 mi SE of SALAMANCA. It was the site of the battle of Salamanca fought during the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars. Here, on July 22, 1812, the British under Wellington defeated the French under Marmont. This victory marked the start of the French retreat from Spain.

ARAR See SAÔNE RIVER**ARARA** [*Arare*] (*Indonesia*)

Village on the N coast of NEW GUINEA, 130 mi W of DJAJAPURA, in IRIAN BARAT province. During World War II, on May 17, 1944, the U.S. Sixth Army under General Walter Krueger landed here at the outset of the Allied reconquest of northern New Guinea from the Japanese.

ARARAT See URARTU**ARARAT, MOUNT** [*Armenian: Masis; Persian: Koh-i-Nuh; Turkish: Ağrı Dağı*] (*Turkey*)

Peak in E Turkey, near the Iranian and Armenian borders. At 16,947 ft Great Ararat is the highest peak in Turkey and is considered holy by the Armenians, as the traditional landing place of Noah's Ark after the Flood. It was first climbed on September 27, 1829. See also ARMENIA.

ARARE See ARARA**ARAUCANIA** (*Chile*)

Region S of the Bio-Bio River. For more than three centuries the region was the scene of the struggle of the Araucanian Indians to maintain their land and independence. The Araucanian Wars began in 1541, when the Spaniards entered central Chile. They ended only after the subjugation of the Indians by the Treaty of TEMUCO in 1881.

ARAUSIO See ORANGE**ARAWÉ** (*Papua New Guinea*)

Peninsula on W NEW BRITAIN ISLAND. On December 20, 1943, during World War II, the Allies landed here at the start of their invasion of Japanese-held New Britain.

ARBE See RAB**ARBELA** See ERBIL**ARBIL** See ERBIL**ARBOGA** (*Sweden*)

City in Vätmanland county, on the Arboga River, 30 mi SW of VÄSTERAS. An important commercial center

during the Middle Ages, it was chartered in 1330. In 1435 the first diet of Sweden was held here.

ARBROATH [Aberbrothock, Aberbrothwick] (*Scotland*)

Town and port on the NORTH SEA, in TAYSIDE region, 18 mi ENE of DUNDEE. It is the site of a famous Benedictine abbey founded on August 9, 1178, by King William the Lion. In April 1320 the Scottish Estates met here to issue the Declaration of Arbroath to Pope John XXII and to European countries in order to assert Scotland's independence from ENGLAND.

ARBŪNAH See NARBONNE

ARCADIA [*Greek: Arkadhia*] (*Greece*)

Historic region in the central PELOPONNESUS, roughly coextensive with the modern department of Arcadia. Subjected to the influence of SPARTA in the seventh century B.C., it asserted its independence after Sparta's defeat at LEUCTRA in 371 B.C. and joined a league whose capital was at MEGALOPOLIS. The league broke up in 365 B.C. Arcadia then became part of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. In 1204 the Fourth Crusade captured the region from the Byzantines and included it in the Latin principality of ACHAEA. The BYZANTINE EMPIRE gradually reconquered the region, including it in the Despotate of Morea in 1340. It passed to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1460. The region played a major part in the Greek war of independence 1821–29. The pastoral character of the region has been the inspiration for an abundance of bucolic literature from ancient times on.

ARCADIA See KIPPARISIA

ARCAE REMORUM See CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

ARCETRI (*Italy*)

Village in Firenze province, S of FLORENCE. It is famous as the residence of Galileo, who was sentenced to seclusion here on July 21, 1633, by the Inquisition. He produced some of his most important works here before his death in 1642.

ARCHANGEL See ARKHANGELSK

ARCHIPELAGO DE COLÓN See GÁLAPAGOS ISLANDS

ARCHIPELAGO, DUCHY OF See AEGEAN SEA, NAXOS

ARCIS-SUR-AUBE (*France*)

Town in Aube department, 17 mi N of TROYES. Between March 20 and 26, 1814, during the Napoleonic Wars, the French under Napoleon were defeated here by the Allies under Field Marshal von Schwarzenberg. Georges Danton, a revolutionary, was born here in 1759.

ARCOBRIGA See ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA

ARCOLA See ARCOLE

ARCOLE [*Italian: Arcola*] (*Italy*)

Village in Verona province, on the Alpone River, 16 mi ESE of VERONA. Between November 15 and 17, 1796, during Napoleon's first Italian campaign, the French won an important victory here over the Austrians under Field Marshal Jozsef Alvinczy.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA [*Arabic: Medina Arkosh; Latin: Arcobriga*] (*Spain*)

Town in Cadiz province, above the Guadalete River, 30 mi NE of CADIZ. A Moorish stronghold from the eighth century, it was taken by Alfonso X of CASTILE in the 13th century. The town has many fine old buildings.

ARCOS DE VALDEVEZ (*Portugal*)

Town in Viana do Castelo district, on the Lima River, 25 mi N of BRAGA. During Portugal's struggle for independence in the 12th century, Afonso I Henriques, Portugal's first king (1139–85), repulsed Alfonso VII of LEON and CASTILE here.

ARCOT (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU, on the Palar River, 68 mi WSW of CHENNAI. After 1712 it was the capital of the Muslim nawabs of the CARNATIC. An ally of FRANCE, it was captured on August 31, 1751, by Robert Clive for the British East India Company and

thereafter changed hands several times before finally passing to the British in 1801.

ARCTIC, THE

Northernmost region of the Earth, with the NORTH POLE at its center. It includes some areas S of the Arctic Circle, marked roughly by the northern limit of tree growth. The Arctic includes the Arctic Ocean, the BERING SEA, the SVALBARD Archipelago, GREENLAND, and the northern sections of ALASKA, CANADA, NORWAY, RUSSIA, and ICELAND. The indigenous population is sparsely distributed, the Inuit, Siberian peoples, and the Sammi of northern SCANDINAVIA. The first European to write of the Arctic was Pytheas of MASSILIA who sailed into the Arctic around 300 B.C. and whose chronicle describes sea ice and the shorted summer days. Pytheas may have visited Norway, the FAEROES, or Iceland. Irish monks are documented as visiting Iceland in the eighth century, but were soon supplanted by the Vikings, who between the ninth and 11th centuries, visited Iceland, Greenland, and probably SPITSBERGEN. In the 16th century European navigators sought the NORTHWEST PASSAGE through the Arctic from E to W. First to explore this route was Sir Martin Frobisher of England who made voyages in 1576, 1577, and 1578. Henry Hudson in 1610 and William Baffin in 1615 and 1616 attempted to find the passage for England but failed. Many others tried in the early 19th century, and by 1854 the existence of a Northwest Passage had been proven, but no one was able to negotiate it until Roald Amundsen of Norway accomplished it between 1903 and 1906.

Explorers also sought the Northeast Passage, a water route along the northern coast of Europe and Asia, to reach the Pacific from the Atlantic. William Barents of Holland attempted the feat in the late 16th century and Henry Hudson in the early 17th century, but the voyage was not accomplished until Nils A. E. Nordenskjöld, a Swede, started out in 1878 and reached CHINA. Meanwhile, Sir James Ross had located the North Magnetic Pole in 1831. By the late 19th century a race was on to be the first to reach the North Pole, and Robert E. Peary of the UNITED STATES won the race on April 6, 1909. Richard E. Byrd and Bernt Balchen of the United States were the first to fly over the pole in a plane, in 1926.

Since the 1930s exploration has been carried on by a number of nations for scientific purposes, and much valuable data has been accumulated. The U.S.

nuclear powered submarine *Nautilus* reached the pole in August 1958, pioneering an undersea route; while the U.S. nuclear submarine *Skate* surfaced at the pole in March 1959. Efforts to make use of the Arctic's natural resources have also been undertaken. These efforts have been aimed especially at developing energy resources and were highlighted by the discovery of valuable oil reserves on the Alaska North Slope in 1968. At the end of the 20th century, global warming was evident in the Arctic regions as mean temperatures rose, summer sea ice packs receded from the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and permafrost thawed. Longer term impacts of glacial melt-off, coastal erosion, and impacts on wildlife and indigenous lifestyles are global concerns. The Arctic is viewed as an "early warning" for more widespread climatic change.

ARCUEIL [*Latin: Arculi*] (*France*)

Town in the Val-de-Marne department, just S of PARIS. It is famous for its aqueducts, built in the fourth century A.D. by Julian and in the 17th century by Marie de Médicis. The Roman aqueduct survives only as a ruin. A third was built onto the second one in the 19th century.

ARCULI See ARCUEIL

ARDABIL [*Ardebil*] (*Iran*)

Town in AZERBAIJAN province, 120 mi E of TABRIZ. It was the place of origin of the Safavid dynasty, whose foundation in 1501 by Shah Ismail is considered to mark the beginning of modern PERSIA. It remained the capital of the Safavids until this was moved to Tabriz.

ARDAHAN (*Turkey*)

Town in Kars province, on the Kora River, 48 mi NW of KARS. Following the Russo-Turkish War, it was ceded to RUSSIA on March 23, 1878, by the treaty of SAN STEFANO. In 1920 it was recaptured along with Kars by the Turkish nationalist Mustapha Kemal. Turkish control was finally recognized by Russia on March 16, 1921.

ARDEA (*Italy*)

Village in Roma province, LATIUM, near the TYRRHENIAN SEA, 25 mi S of Rome. The ancient capital of the

Italic Rutuli people, it allied with ROME in the fifth century B.C. and became a military outpost against the Volsci. During World War II, on March 24, 1944, the Germans massacred more than 300 members of the Italian Resistance in the nearby Ardeatine Caves. Ardea has extensive remains of Roman fortifications.

ARDEAL See TRANSYLVANIA

ARDEANTINE CAVES See ARDEA

ARDEBIL See ARDABIL

ARDEE [*Gaelic*: Baile Atha Fhirdiath] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Louth, on the Dee River, 40 mi NNW of DUBLIN. It was sacked by the Scot Edward Bruce in 1315. The town changed hands several times during the Irish rebellion of 1641 and during the struggle between James II and William III in Ireland from 1688 to 1691.

ARDENNES (*Belgium, Luxembourg, France*)

Plateau covering the Ardennes department of N France, SE Belgium, and N Luxembourg. In modern times it has frequently been a battlefield. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 Napoleon III was defeated at SEDAN. During World War I the plateau was the site of the battles of the Ardennes and of the ARGONNE. During World War II, the Battle of Sedan, in 1940, and the Battle of the Bulge of 1944–45 were fought here.

ARDRES (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department, 10 mi SE of CALAIS. It was the headquarters of the French king, Francis I, during his famous meeting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold with Henry VIII of ENGLAND, from June 4 to 24, 1520. The Peace of Ardres, signed on June 7, 1546, ended the war between England and France and her ally, SCOTLAND. The treaty restored BOULOGNE to France. See also GUÎNES.

ARECIBO [*Spanish*: San Felipe Apóstol del Arecivo] (*Puerto Rico*)

City on the Atlantic Ocean, 45 mi W of SAN JUAN. Settled in 1556, it was the scene of an Anglo-Spanish battle in 1702 during the War of the Spanish Succession. Nearby is the Arecibo Ionospheric Observatory,

one of the largest radio telescopes in the world, completed in 1963.

ARELAS See ARLES

ARELATE See ARLES

AREMORICA See ARMORICA

ARENACUM See ARNHEM

AREQUIPA [*former*: Villa Hermosa de la Asunción] (*Peru*)

City and capital of Arequipa province and department, on the Chili River, 200 mi S of CUZCO. On the site of an ancient Inca city at the foot of a dormant volcano, it was built in 1540 by Francisco Pizarro, Spanish explorer and soldier. It became a bishopric in 1577. Despite several earthquakes, it remains an outstanding example of Spanish colonial architecture with buildings of white sillar lava stone.

AREZZO [*Latin*: Arretium] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Arezzo province, in TUSCANY, 40 mi SE of FLORENCE. One of the 12 ancient cities of ETRURIA, it became an ally of ROME in the third century B.C. In A.D. 1289 it was defeated by Florence at CAMPALDINO and was subsequently annexed in 1384. It was damaged during World War II and taken by the British on July 16, 1944. The city, which retains much of its medieval character, has extensive archaeological remains and was a noted artistic center, the birthplace of Maecenas, Petrarch, Giorgio Vasari, Guido d'Arezzo, and Pietro Aretino.

ARGAON [*Argaum*] (*India*)

Village in N MAHARASHTRA state, 137 mi W of NAGPUR. On November 29, 1803, the British under General Arthur Wellesley severely defeated the Marathas here in the final struggles of the MARATHA CONFEDERACY. See also ASSAYE.

EL ARGAR See IBERIAN PENINSULA

ARGAUM See ARGAON

ARGENTA See NORTH LITTLE ROCK

ARGENTAN (*France*)

Town in the Orne department, 23 mi NNW of ALENÇON. Between August 18 and 23, 1944, in the NORMANDY campaign of World War II, the Germans suffered a severe defeat near here when six divisions were trapped in the FALAISE pocket. This defeat started the German withdrawal to the SEINE RIVER.

ARGENTEUIL (*France*)

City in the Val d'Oise department, on the SEINE RIVER, 10 mi NNW of PARIS. It is famous for its Benedictine abbey, which was built in the seventh century as a convent. It was later destroyed by the Normans and rebuilt in the 11th century by Robert II the Pious. In the 12th century it was connected with Héloïse, who became its prioress after her separation from Abélard. It housed the Seamless Tunic, a garment said to have been worn by Christ, which was given to the abbey by Charlemagne.

ARGENTIA (*Canada*)

Village in SE NEWFOUNDLAND, on Placentia Bay, 68 mi WSW of ST. JOHN'S. In 1940 it became the site of the first U.S. military base on lease from GREAT BRITAIN. In August 1941, during World War II, the Atlantic Charter was signed offshore by U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt and British prime minister Winston Churchill.

ARGENTINA [*Argentine Republic*]

Nation occupying much of southern South America, with its capital at BUENOS AIRES. It is bounded by BOLIVIA and PARAGUAY on the N; on the E by BRAZIL, URUGUAY, and the Atlantic Ocean; and by CHILE on the W and S. The first Europeans in the area were led by Amerigo Vespucci, an Italian in Portuguese service, who in 1502 discovered the LA PLATA RIVER, the estuary formed by the PARANÁ and Uruguay Rivers. He was followed in 1516 by Juan Díaz de Solís, a Spanish navigator; by Ferdinand Magellan, in Spanish service, in 1520; and by Sebastian Cabot, also in Spanish service, in 1526. It may have been Cabot who gave Argentina its name, meaning *silvery*.

The first settlement for SPAIN was made at Buenos Aires in 1536 by a conquistador, Pedro de Mendoza, but Indian attacks and food shortages forced its abandonment. It was reestablished in 1580 by Juan de Garay, who had founded SANTA FE in 1573. In 1617, under Hernando Arias de Saavedra as gover-

nor, Buenos Aires became semi-independent within the Spanish viceroyalty of PERU.

Cattle were introduced to the pampas, the extensive grassy plains of Argentina, in the 1550s, and by the early 18th century wild herds roamed the plains. They were hunted by the gauchos, the equivalent of the cowboys of the UNITED STATES. The gauchos also fought the Indians. The separate viceroyalty of La Plata, including most of present Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Paraguay, was established by Spain in 1776, with Buenos Aires as the capital. In 1806, during the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, when GREAT BRITAIN was fighting the French and the Spanish, a British force captured Buenos Aires, but the next year the Spanish retook the city.

A revolt against Spanish rule began on May 25, 1810, when the viceroy was deposed. The revolutionists, under Manuel Belgrano, won an important victory in 1812 at SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN. Other leaders were José de San Martín and Juan Facundo Quiroga. The latter was a gaucho chief, an example of the *caudillos*, or charismatic military leaders, who became common in Latin America. The independence of the United Provinces of La Plata was proclaimed on July 9, 1816, also at Tucumán. Two factions contended for power; the Unitarians wanted a strong central government, but a Federalist group feared Buenos Aires would dominate such a system. The country was not stabilized until the regime of Julio Argentino, a Federalist, president from 1880 to 1886 and 1898 to 1904. He conquered the remaining Indians, opening large areas to settlement. Many immigrants came from Europe, and Argentina became a grain and meat exporter.

In a war in 1827, Argentina was allied with Uruguay against Brazil and won the Battle of ITUZAINGÓ, leading to the independence of its ally. During the period 1865–70, with Brazil as an ally, it fought an aggressive Paraguay. The settlement of boundary disputes with Chile through papal arbitration in 1902 was symbolized by the erection of a commemorative statue, the Christ of the ANDES, atop the mountain border in 1904. In 1914, acting with Brazil and Chile as the ABC Powers, Argentina helped mediate a dispute between the United States and MEXICO. The country remained neutral in World War I, but during Ramon S. Castillo's dictatorial rule (1940–43), it showed partiality for GERMANY during World War II. Castillo was ousted in 1943, and Argentina entered the war on the side of the Allies in 1945.

The postwar years were marked by the rise to power of Juan Domingo Perón, an army officer with fascist tendencies, who was president from 1946 to 1955. He was aided in his dictatorial rule by his wife, Eva Duarte Perón, whose social welfare measures were popular. The armed forces deposed and exiled Perón in 1955, but his successors failed to solve the nation's serious economic and social problems. Perón returned in triumph in 1973 and resumed the presidency. When he died in July 1974, he was succeeded by his third wife, Isabel Martínez Perón. Her failure to improve conditions caused her overthrow by the military in 1976. Under two succeeding generals, however, terrorism, arbitrary arrests, and economic distress have continued. The period 1976–83 saw an internal conflict known as the Dirty War. Opponents and critics of the government were kidnapped and killed by paramilitary death squads that operated with the government's complicity. Somewhere between 10,000 and 30,000 people "disappeared" during these years. In April 1982 Argentina, which had long laid claim to the FALKLAND ISLANDS, seized them by force, but by late June a strong British task force had recovered the islands. The disaster led to the emergence of new popular demands for reform, changes within the military government, and promises of elections and the return of civilian rule. During civil elections in 1983, Raúl Alfonsín, of the Radical Civic Union, was elected president, but the term was fraught with friction with military and the public issues stemming from the Dirty War. Peronist Carlos Saúl Menem won the 1989 presidential elections and instituted market and monetary reforms that helped to curtail Argentina's hyperinflation. In 1999, RCU alliance candidate, Fernando de la Rúa took the presidency, but was forced out of office in 2001 by a debt crisis during which foreign debt defaults led to a devaluation of the currency and renewed inflation. Three governments followed in quick succession, and the Peronists returned to power in the 2003 elections.

ARGENTORATUM See STRASBOURG

ARGEŞ RIVER (*Romania*)

River rising in the Transylvanian Alps and flowing S to the DANUBE RIVER at OLTENITA. During World War I, between December 1 and 5, 1916, it was the scene of a battle in which the Romanians were defeated by the forces of AUSTRIA and GERMANY.

ĀRGHOS See ARGOS

ARGINUSAE (*Greece*)

Group of islands in the E AEGEAN SEA, off the W coast of ASIA MINOR, near LESBOS. In 406 B.C., during the Peloponnesian Wars, the Athenian fleet under Conon defeated the Spartans under Callicratidas here. After this victory, which was to be its last triumph in the war, ATHENS refused SPARTA's overtures for a truce.

ARGIROCASTRO See GJINOKASTËR

ARGOLID, THE See ARGOLIS

ARGOLIS [*The Argolid*] (*Greece*)

Region in the NE PELOPONNESUS, approximately 55 mi WSW of ATHENS, with its capital at NAUPLIA. The area is generally the same as the ancient Argive plain, centered on ARGOS, a rich agricultural region. Argolis is one of the most ancient inhabited areas in Greece and was a center of the Late Bronze Age Mycenaean civilization whose chief city states were MYCENAE, TIRYNS, and Argos. The entire plain is believed, without much evidence, to have been controlled by Mycenae at this time. It fell to the Dorians c. 1200 B.C. Little is known of the region in the Early Iron Age. In the Archaic Period of ancient Greece, Argos became its principal city and was often at odds with neighboring Nauplia. The area was ruled by the Heraclids until its conquest by Sparta in 520 B.C. It was later an ally of Athens and shared the history of Argos through the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine periods.

With the Frankish conquest of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade, it fell to the Latin principality of the MOREA. VENICE contested control of its coast from Nauplia and at times from Argos, but the region finally fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE along with the rest of the Peloponnesus. The area was a center of Greek resistance in the War of Independence in the 19th century. It saw some fighting in World War II during the British withdrawal from Nauplia between April 24 and 30, 1941. In addition to its Mycenaean sites, the region contains the classical remains of EPIDAUROS, LERNA, and ASINE, and Venetian and Turkish fortifications.

ARGONNE [Argonne Forest] (*France*)

Region in the NE extending from the AISNE to the MEUSE rivers. A region of wooded hills, it has been of strategic importance as a barrier between LORRAINE and CHAMPAGNE. During the French Revolutionary Wars it was the scene of a campaign that ended on September 20, 1792, when the French defeated the Prussians at VALMY. During the Franco-Prussian War it was again a theater of war until the French defeat at SEDAN on September 1, 1870. The Meuse-Argonne offensive of World War I was launched here by U.S. troops, who captured the German HINDENBURG LINE between September and November 1918. Germany took it in June 1940 during World War II. It was retaken by U.S. forces on August 31, 1944.

ARGONNE FOREST See ARGONNE**ARGOS** [*Greek: Ārghos*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of Argolis department, in the NE PELOPONNESUS, 10 mi NNW of NAUPLIA. One of Greece's most ancient cities, it was founded by Pelasgian people in the second millennium B.C. and was a center of the Mycenaean civilization from 1300 to 1200 B.C., when it fell to the Dorians. Thereafter it dominated the Peloponnesus until the seventh century B.C. when SPARTA became powerful. Pyrrhus, king of EPIRUS, was killed here while attacking the city in 272 B.C. Argos became the center of the Achaean League after the Romans sacked CORINTH in 146 B.C. Under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE it was sacked twice and its inhabitants enslaved in 1397 and 1500. During the Greek war of independence it was the scene of the first meeting of the Greek Parliament in 1821. In ancient times, it had a famous sculpture school where Ageladas and Polycleetus worked. Archaeological remains in the city include several temples and a Mycenaean necropolis. The modern town is partly on the site of the ancient one. See also ACHAEA.

ARGOVIE See AARGAU**ARGUIN** (*Mauritania*)

Island in the Bay of Arguin, 55 mi SE of NOUADHIBOU. Discovered by the Portuguese in 1441, it became the first European trading post on the coast of W Africa. It was conquered by the Dutch in 1621, and passed to the French in 1677.

ARGYLL [Argyllshire] (*Scotland*)

Former county of W Scotland, now in the HIGHLAND and STRATHCLYDE regions, on the Atlantic Ocean. Settled by Celts from IRELAND in the second century B.C., it became known as the kingdom of DALRIADA. In A.D. 843 Kenneth I MacAlpin united it with the Pictish kingdom. From 1457 to 1761 it was the seat of the famous Campbell clan of Lochow and later of the Campbells of Mamore.

ARGYLLSHIRE See ARGYLL**ARGYROKASTRON** See GJINOKAST**ÅRHUS** [Aarhus] (*Denmark*)

City and port on Århus Bay, E central JUTLAND, in Århus county, 30 mi E of Silkeborg. One of Denmark's oldest cities, it was a flourishing commercial center throughout the Middle Ages but declined in the 16th century after the Reformation.

ARIA See HERAĀT**ARIANO DI PUGLIA** See ARIANO IRPINO**ARIANO IRPINO** [*former: Ariano di Puglia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Avellino province, in the APENNINES, 30 mi E of BENEVENTO. During the rule of the Norman king Roger II, it was the scene of the assizes of 1140 that drew up a legal code for the Kingdom of Two SICILIES. The town has a Norman castle.

ARICA [*Spanish: San Marcos de Arica*] (*Chile*)

City and port on the Pacific Ocean, in Tarapacá province, 130 mi N of IQUIQUE. Lying on the Peruvian border, it has long been disputed by Chile and PERU. Built on the site of an Inca town, it was founded by Spaniards in 1570 and was a Peruvian city until captured by Chileans during the War of the Pacific in 1880. Chile's possession of the city was confirmed by a settlement on June 3, 1929, that made Arica a free port for Peru. See also ANCÓN, TACNA.

ARICCIA [*Latin: Aricia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Roma province, LATIUM, on the APPIAN WAY, 18 mi SE of ROME. One of the oldest cities of Latium, it was an opponent of Rome in the sixth century B.C.

and was part of the Latin League that defeated the Etruscans c. 505 B.C. It took part in the battle of LAKE REGILLUS c. 495 B.C. in which Rome defeated the Latins. It was famous as the center of the cult of Diana Nemorensis. The modern and ancient towns occupy the same site.

ARICHAT (*Canada*)

Village in E NOVA SCOTIA, on the S coast of Madame Island, near CAPE BRETON ISLAND. A port was founded here by the French in 1713. This passed to the British in 1763. It was raided by John Paul Jones in 1778, during the American Revolution.

ARICIA See ARICCIA

ARIHA See GILGAL, JERICHO

ARILICA See PESCHIERA DEL GARDA

ARIMINUM See RIMINI

AL-'ARISH [El-'Arish] [*earlier: Rhinocolura*] (*Egypt*)

Town, port, and capital of Sinai governorate, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 95 mi E of PORT SAID. Captured by Napoleon in February 1799 during his Egyptian campaign, it was later the scene of a treaty, on January 24, 1800, between the British and the French by which the French evacuated Egypt. During World War I it fell to the British on December 20, 1916. Following the Six Day War of 1967, it remained in Israeli hands, but its return, together with the return of SINAI to Egypt, was pledged by the CAMP DAVID meeting of September 1978. It was returned to Egypt in 1979. See also ISRAEL.

ARIUS RIVER See HARI RUD

ARIZONA (*United States*)

Admitted in 1912 as the 48th state, it is in the far SW of the country, and its southern limit forms an international boundary with MEXICO. Arizona is derived from Papago Indian words meaning "place of the small spring." PHOENIX is the capital.

Indians lived in Arizona as far back as 25,000 years ago. A culture called the Hohokam flourished from c. A.D. 500 to 1450. These people were pit

dwellers and built irrigation systems. From the 11th to the 14th centuries the pueblo and cliff-dwelling Anasazi culture was dominant, while Apaches and Dineh came here from CANADA c. 1300. The first European to enter the region was probably Cabeza de Vaca c. 1535. A Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza, arrived in 1539, followed the next year by the expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, who was searching for the Seven Golden Cities of CIBOLA. The GRAND CANYON was discovered at this time. Father Eusebio Kino founded a mission in 1692 and another in 1696. Indian uprisings led SPAIN to build a fort at Tubac in 1752, which was moved to TUCSON in 1776. Mexico took control of the region following its war for independence from Spain in 1810–21. American mountain men, such as Kit Carson, trapped in the territory in the early 1800s, but there were few settlers. At the end of the Mexican War in 1848, Arizona was part of the large expanse of land ceded to the United States, and in 1850 it became part of the Territory of NEW MEXICO. By the GADSDEN PURCHASE of 1853 the United States bought from Mexico the land from the Gila River south to the present boundary.

Arizona sided with the Confederacy in 1861. In the one major engagement fought here during the Civil War the Confederates were defeated at the Battle of Picacho Pass. In 1863 the separate Territory of Arizona was formed. For a quarter of a century after 1861 there was intermittent war with the Indians, which ended when the famous Apache chief Geronimo surrendered in 1886. Mining flourished in the 1870s when silver was discovered at TOMBSTONE in 1877. This was also the scene, in 1881, of the famous gun fight at the OK Corral, involving Wyatt Earp and his brothers.

Cattle and sheep raising expanded, and by 1900 many irrigation projects had been built. World War II brought defense industries to the state. In the past two decades Arizona has been one of the fastest growing states in the Union. In 1963 the U.S. Supreme Court had to decide how the water of the COLORADO RIVER system should be allocated between Arizona and CALIFORNIA. Its dry climate has attracted many retired people. This population increase is now causing water shortages. Large water projects supply both irrigation and hydroelectric power. Best known of the dams are HOOVER, Roosevelt, and Glen Canyon. Arizona is a mining state, supplying more than half the copper mined in the United States. Manufacturing is also important.

In N Arizona is the Colorado Plateau and S of the Grand Canyon are the San Francisco Peaks. The NE corner of the state is covered with the reservations of the Hopi and Dineh (Navajo) nations. The S half has desert basins that are broken up by rocky peaks. The main cities are FLAGSTAFF; Phoenix, the capital since 1869; PRESCOTT, the first capital; SCOTTSDALE; Tucson; and YUMA. Arizona became one of the fastest growing areas in the United States at the end of the 20th century as Phoenix became a major metropolitan area.

ARKADHÍA See ARCADIA

ARKANSAS (*United States*)

State located in the S central part of the country, with the MISSISSIPPI RIVER forming most of its E boundary. It was admitted to the Union in 1836 as the 25th state. Arkansas was the name of an Indian tribe and village and was first recorded by the French.

The Bluff Dwellers, who lived in caves, were the first known people to inhabit the area, probably before A.D. 500. They were followed by the Mound Builders, whose culture spread over much of the Mississippi and OHIO RIVER valleys. These people built mounds for burial and ceremonial purposes. The first Europeans in Arkansas were the Spanish Hernando de Soto and his men in 1514. The French explorers Père Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet reached Arkansas on a southward trip in 1673, while the sieur de La Salle and Henri de Tonti arrived here in 1682. Tonti established the first European settlement at ARKANSAS POST in 1686. Arkansas was part of a large region claimed by FRANCE and ceded to SPAIN in 1672. The region was turned back to France in 1800 and sold to the United States in 1803 as part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. Prior to this, John Law, a Scottish financier operating in France, developed his Mississippi Scheme in 1719. This colonization plan brought hundreds of European settlers, with their slaves, into the Arkansas Post area. However, when Law's scheme collapsed in 1720, most of the settlers left. The cotton boom of 1818 was responsible for the first large influx of settlers, who carried the plantation system with them into S and E Arkansas. Arkansas became a Territory in 1819.

In May 1861 Arkansas seceded and joined the Confederacy. Union troops defeated the Confederates at PEA RIDGE in March 1862, at PRAIRIE GROVE in December, and at Arkansas Post in 1863. Union

soldiers occupied N Arkansas, and the capture of VICKSBURG on the Mississippi River in July 1863 separated the state from the eastern part of the Confederacy. Union troops entered LITTLE ROCK in September 1863. In January 1864 Unionist supporters set up a government that abolished slavery and repudiated secession. The state was not, however, readmitted to the Union until 1868. Violence broke out in 1874 between two rival Republican governors, Elisha Baxter and Joseph Brooks, but ended when President Ulysses S. Grant recognized Baxter. During the Reconstruction era there was much corruption, but there were also advances in education and the general economy, including railroad construction. In 1882 Arkansas was the center of an organized farmers' revolt against the power that financial and transportation interests held over the farmers, and the reforms the movement demanded were gradually adopted.

A disastrous Mississippi River flood in 1927 covered a fifth of the state with water, while the collapse of the cotton market brought hardship during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Many refugee *Arkies* joined the *Okies* in a flight westward. World War II drew population out of the state to the N, but it also spurred war industries. To offset the economic decline after the war, a development commission formed in 1955 has worked to attract new industry, and the state has joined with OKLAHOMA to develop water transportation in the Arkansas River basin. Racial problems remained, and federal troops had to be sent to Little Rock in 1957 to insure the integration of the city's public schools.

Arkansas is the nation's leading bauxite producer, and oil was discovered at EL DORADO in 1921. The chief cities are Little Rock, the capital and largest city; FORT SMITH; FAYETTEVILLE; HOT SPRINGS; PINE BLUFF; and BENTONVILLE, home of the Wal-Mart Corporation.

ARKANSAS POST (*United States*)

Village in SE ARKANSAS, on the Arkansas River, 38 mi ESE of PINE BLUFF. Founded as a fort in 1686 by the Frenchman Henri de Tonti, it was the first white settlement in the lower MISSISSIPPI RIVER valley. A part of the LOUISIANA Territory, it became the capital of the Arkansas Territory during 1819–21. It was held by Confederates during the Civil War until falling to Union forces on January 12, 1863.

ARKHANGELSK [Archangel] (*Russia*)

City, port, and capital of Arkhangelsk Oblast, in E Russia, on the Northern Dvina River, 28 mi from the White Sea. Until ST. PETERSBURG was founded in 1703, it was the only Russian port for trade with the West. During the Russian Revolution it was occupied by Anglo-French forces from August 2, 1918, to September 30, 1919, in a move to support the White Russians' struggle against the Bolsheviks. During World War II the Allies supplied the Russians through Arkhangelsk.

ARKLOW [*Gaelic*: Inbhear Mór] (*Ireland*)

Town and port on the Irish Sea, in County Wicklow, 40 mi S of DUBLIN. An Anglo-Norman stronghold, it was captured by Oliver Cromwell in 1649 from James Butler, duke of Ormonde. During the rebellion of 1798, the United Irishmen were defeated here by General Jack Needham.

ARLES (*France*)

Ancient kingdom extending from W SWITZERLAND S to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. An important kingdom of France from A.D. 933 to 1378, it was founded when Rudolf II of BURGUNDY annexed the kingdom of PROVENCE and established his capital at ARLES. In 1032 it came under the rule of the Holy Roman Emperor Conrad II and was ceded to the future Charles VI of France in 1378.

ARLES [*Greek*: Théliné; *Latin*: Arelate, Arelas] (*France*)

City in Bouches-du-Rhône department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 50 mi NW of MARSEILLES. Originally a colony of Ionian Greeks, it became a Roman colony under Caesar in 46 B.C. and grew to be one of the most important cities of the early ROMAN EMPIRE. A bishopric from the first century A.D., it was the site of numerous councils and synods and was the residence of Constantius II from 350 to 361. In 395 it became the seat of the prefecture of the Gauls but was sacked by the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths in the fifth century and by the Saracens in the eighth century. In 933 it became the capital of the kingdom of ARLES and was made a free city in the 12th century, retaining its privileges until the French Revolution. It is remarkable for its extensive Roman remains, which include an amphitheater and forum.

ARLEUX (*France*)

Village in the Nord department, 8 mi S of DOUAI. During the closing stages of World War I, in October

1918, a fierce battle was fought here between German and Anglo-Canadian forces aiming for CAMBRAI. The Allied victory was decisive.

ARLINGTON (*United States*)

Town in E MASSACHUSETTS, 5 mi NW of BOSTON. Settled c. 1630, it received its present name in 1867. It was the scene of some of the earliest fighting of the American Revolution when 12 minutemen were killed by British soldiers here in April 1775.

ARLINGTON (*United States*)

National Cemetery in N VIRGINIA, on the Potomac River, opposite WASHINGTON, D.C. The site of the Custis-Lee mansion, built in 1802, it became a Confederate headquarters in 1861 after Robert E. Lee took command of the Virginian forces in the Civil War. In 1864 it was established as a National Cemetery and today contains over 60,000 American war dead as well as many other notable Americans. See also ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

ARLON [*Flemish*: Aarlen; *Latin*: Orolaunum] (*Belgium*)

Town and capital of Luxembourg province, in the ARDENNES Mts, 100 mi SE of BRUSSELS. The oldest known settlement in Belgium, it was founded and fortified by the Romans in the fourth century B.C. During the French Revolutionary Wars, in 1794, the Austrians were defeated here by the French under General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan.

ARMAGEDDON See MEGIDO**ARMAGH** (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in Armagh region, 35 mi SW of BELFAST. A religious center of Ireland, it was founded c. 450 by St. Patrick, who became its archbishop. Its school of theology became famous throughout Europe. Today it is the seat of a Protestant archbishop.

ARMAGNAC (*France*)

Region roughly coextensive with the modern department of Gers. Originally part of the county of Fézensac, it became a separate county in 960 and reached the height of its power in the 15th century when it struggled against BURGUNDY for control of France. In 1473 it was conquered by Louis XI of France and was finally united with the French Crown in 1607.

ARMENIA [*Armenian*: Hayasdan, Hayq; *biblical*: Minni; *Old Persian*: Armina] (*Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan*)

Ancient W Asian nation, synonymous with the kingdom of VAN c. 1270 to 850 B.C. It was situated in the mountainous territory around MT ARARAT, SW of the CASPIAN SEA and SE of the BLACK SEA, and it included the sources of the EUPHRATES RIVER and the lakes of Sevan and Van. Legend tells of a descendant of Noah, named Haig or Haik, who founded the original kingdom. Historians propose, however, that the Armenians crossed the Euphrates in the eighth century B.C., entered ASIA MINOR and invaded the state called URARTU by the Assyrians. Skilled from early times in crafts and metallurgy, they had formed a definable nation by the sixth century B.C. but were soon invaded and subjugated by MEDIA.

A provincial governorship of the Persian Empire from the late sixth to the fourth centuries B.C., Armenia was conquered by Alexander the Great in 330 B.C., and a short time later became part of the domain of the SELEUCID EMPIRE under one of Alexander's successors, Seleucus I. Although Armenia then gained independence for a while, it remained divided into greater and little Armenia until its two parts were united by Tigranes (95–55 B.C.). He established his capital at ARTAXATA and was the most powerful ruler in a vast region until his defeat by ROME, under Lucullus in 69 B.C. and Pompey in 67 B.C. The country was then allied to Rome. It became the first nation in the world to formally adopt Christianity as a religion, in A.D. 303. Its people endured persecution as Christians in the fourth and fifth centuries, as well as numerous changes in government in bitter wars lasting until the mid-seventh century between Rome and the Sassanid dynasty of PERSIA. Following a period under Muslim caliphates, struggle and tumult again ruled as the Byzantines, Arabs, Seljuk Turks, Khazars, and Mongols fought one another for control of the region.

From the ninth to 11th centuries Armenia was independent under the leadership of the native Bagratid dynasty. Conquered again by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 1046, it was soon retaken by the Seljuk Turks following their victory over the Byzantines at the Battle of MANZIKERT in 1071. Its repeated subjugation prompted a segment of the Armenian population to found the kingdom of LITTLE ARMENIA in CILICIA in 1080, which was sustained until the MAMLUK invasion of 1375. Following devastation of the

country by Mongolian hordes in the mid-13th century, many Armenians fled to the W under the leadership of Prince Reuben. During 1386–94 Tamerlane swept over Greater Armenia, murdering thousands in his path. When he died in 1405, the Ottoman Turks moved in, and by the 16th century all of Armenia was under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Although they were often harassed for their Christian beliefs, the Armenians did thrive economically under the Turks. Enclaves of Armenian financiers and merchants developed in all the important Ottoman cities. The economic flowering continued despite political alterations in which a portion of eastern Armenia was ceded to PERSIA in 1620. Russia occupied Georgia in 1802.

As in so many regions, the 19th century brought a rise of nationalist sentiment among the widely dispersed Armenian peoples. It proved impossible to revive the nation, however. Religious persecution continued under the decadent Ottoman Empire despite pressures by Western Europe to carry out reforms. The treaty of BERLIN in 1878 formalized the call for reform, but it was largely ignored by Turkey. In 1878 the Armenian nation was further splintered when Russia acquired a portion of the country under the Treaty of SAN STEFANO. Turkish massacres of Armenians occurred from 1893–94 on and continued through World War I, including the tragic massacre at MUSA DAGI. Armenian suffering increased during World War I when Armenians generally supported Russia in the intensified hostility between that country and Turkey.

Following Turkey's defeat, the Treaty of BREST-LITOVSK in 1918 between GERMANY and the SOVIET UNION moved to make Russian Armenia an independent republic under German supervision. In 1920 the Treaty of SÈVRES called for an independent Greater Armenia that would include both the Turkish and Russian regions, but later that year the Soviets moved into Russian Armenia and made it a separate Soviet republic, the ARMENIAN SSR.

ARMENIA [*Armenian*: Huyasdan; *Russian*: Armianskiä] Independent republic, formerly a republic of the USSR, in S TRANSCAUCASIA, between GEORGIA and IRAN. Proclaimed a Soviet Republic on December 3, 1920, it was joined to Georgia and AZERBAIJAN to form the Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic on March 12, 1922. Later that year it was included in the USSR and became a constituent

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republic on December 5, 1936. In 1991, Armenia became independent. There has been ethnic conflict and ongoing territorial dispute with Azerbaijan in NAGORNO-KARABAKH, an Armenian enclave in Azerbaijan that has now been essentially annexed by Armenia, and in NAKHICHEVEVAN an Azerbaijani enclave surrounded by Armenia. Its capital is YEREVAN. See also ARMENIA (ancient West Asian nation).

ARMENIA MINOR See LITTLE ARMENIA

ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See ARMENIA

ARMENTIÈRES (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, near the Belgian border, 10 mi NW of LILLE. It inspired the World War I song, "Mademoiselle from Armentières, parlez-vous?" During the World War I battle of the Lys River, in April 1918, it was captured and destroyed by the Germans but was recaptured by the Allies in October, and rebuilt after the war. It was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

ARMIANSKAÏA See ARMENIA

ARMINA See ARMENIA

ARMORICA [*Aremorica*] (*France*)

Ancient region of NW GAUL, equivalent to BRITANY. The home of five tribes during the Roman occupation of Gaul, it was part of Gallia Lugdunensis but was never thoroughly Romanized. In the fifth century A.D. the NW of the region was invaded by Celts from Britain, and Armorica became known thereafter as Brittany.

ARNHEIM See ARNHEM

ARNHEM [*German: Arnheim; Latin: Arenacum*] (*Netherlands*)

City, port, and capital of Gelderland province, on the lower RHINE RIVER, 35 mi ESE of UTRECHT. The seat of the dukes of Gelderland by 1223, it was conquered by Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY in 1473. During World War II, on September 17, 1944, the British under Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery launched

a major airborne offensive against Arnhem in a disastrous attempt to capture and secure the bridges across the Rhine. Arnhem was finally liberated on April 13, 1945.

ARNO RIVER [*ancient: Arnus*] (*Italy*)

Italian river 150 mi long. It originates in the Florentine APPENINES and flows SW through FLORENCE into the Ligurian Sea, seven mi W of PISA. During World War II it was the scene of heavy fighting as Allied forces fought northward from Rome between June and August 1944.

ARNSBERG (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the RUHR RIVER, 40 mi SSE of MÜNSTER. It was founded as the seat of the counts of Werl in 1077. The city was also a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was the principal seat of the WESTPHALIA Vehmire counts from the 15th to the 16th centuries. In 1815 it became part of PRUSSIA.

ARNSTADT (*Germany*)

City in Erfurt district in THURINGIA, on the Gera River, 15 mi SW of ERFURT. Known in the eighth century, it was the seat of the counts of Schwarzburg from 1306 to 1716. In the early 18th century the composer J. S. Bach was the organist at the church of St. Boniface here. It has a 13th-century church and a 16th-century town hall.

ARNUS See ARNO RIVER

AROOSTOOK RIVER (*United States, Canada*)

River that flows from Piscataquis County in MAINE, 140 mi E to the ST. JOHN RIVER in NEW BRUNSWICK. The river runs through a formerly disputed area that was the cause of the Aroostook War between Canada and the United States that started on February 12, 1839. The war was ended by a truce, and the boundary was fixed by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.

ARPINO [*Latin: Arpinum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Frosinone province, 20 mi E of FROSINONE. An ancient stronghold of the Volsci, it was conquered by ROME in 305 B.C. It was the birthplace of Agrippa and Cicero. In 1215 it became a stronghold of the PAPAL STATES. It has extensive Volscian remains.

ARPINUM See ARPINO

ARQUES-LA-BATAILLE (*France*)

Village in Seine-Maritime department, on the Arques River, 4 mi SE of DIEPPE. During the French Wars of Religion, on September 21, 1589, the Catholic League under the duke of Mayenne was defeated here by Henry IV in the first year of his reign. Henry, formerly a Protestant, was later responsible for the Edict of NANTES.

ARRAGOSA See DUBROVNIK

ARRAH See ARA

ARRAN (*Scotland*)

Island in the Firth of CLYDE, STRATHCLYDE region, off the SW coast of Scotland. It is the site of standing stones dating from c. 2000 B.C. Inhabited by Norse invaders until the defeat of Haakon IV in 1263, it was the refuge of Robert the Bruce in the early 13th century. In 1503 it was granted by Royal Charter to Sir James Hamilton, first earl of Arran. It later became the seat of the dukes of Hamilton.

ARRAS [*Latin: Nemetacum, Nemetocenna*] (*France*)

City and capital of Pas-de-Calais department, on the Scarpe River, 28 mi SW of LILLE. The ancient capital of the Atrebates, it was destroyed by the Vandals in A.D. 407 but was rebuilt by St. Vaast c. 500, when it became an episcopal see. In 863 it passed to the counts of FLANDERS, flourishing as a commercial and cultural center famous for its tapestry. It passed to the French Crown in 1180. On September 21, 1435, a treaty was signed here between Charles VII of France and Philip the Good of BURGUNDY, ending the war between the Armagnacs and Burgundians. In 1493 it passed to AUSTRIA, later to SPAIN, and was returned to France in 1640. Occupied by the Germans during World War I, it was heavily shelled and was the objective of an Allied offensive from April 9 to May 15, 1917. It was again occupied by the Germans during World War II. Robespierre was born in Arras in 1758. See also ARTOIS.

ARRETIVM See AREZZO

ARRHOE See URFA

ARRIACA See GUADALAJARA

ARROMANCHES-LES-BAINS (*France*)

Village in the Calvados department, on the English Channel, 6 mi NE of BAYEUX. In World War II the Allies landed here on June 6, 1944, during the Allied invasion of NORMANDY and established an artificial harbor that was to become their principal supply point.

ARSENAL ISLAND See ROCK ISLAND

ARSENARIA See ARZEW

ARSINOË, CYPRUS See FAMAGUSTA

ARSINOË [*former: Crocodilopolis*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on Lake Qārūn, near AL-FAIYUM. Founded c. 2300 B.C., it was the chief Egyptian center for the worship of the crocodile. It was renamed after the sister and wife of Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Hellenistic ruler of Egypt in the third century BC.

ARSINOË, LIBYA See TOCRA

ARSUF [*Latin: Apollonia*] (*Israel*)

Ancient town of CANAAN, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 10 mi NNE of TEL AVIV. Captured in 1101 by the crusader king Baudouin I, it became the capital of a Frankish principality. During the Third Crusade, on September 7, 1191, Richard I the Lion Heart defeated Saladin here. Arsuf was conquered and destroyed in 1265 by Baybars, the MAMLUK sultan of EGYPT. The site has not been resettled, but has undergone extensive archeological excavations since the 1950s and is home to Appolonia National Park, opened in 2002.

ÁRTA [*ancient: Ambracia; Turkish: Narda*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of Árta department, on the Arachtus River, 35 mi SE of IOANNINA. Founded as Ambracia in the seventh century B.C. by Corinthian colonists, it became the capital of EPIRUS under Pyrrhus in 294 B.C. It was taken by ROME in 189 B.C. After Rome's decline the new town built here became an important fortress of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1449, and in 1881 it was restored to Greece.

ARTAXATA (*Armenia*)

Ancient city of ARMENIA, on the Araks River, 16 mi S of YEREVAN. Founded as the capital of Armenia in 188 B.C. by Artaxias, it was destroyed by the Roman general Domitius Corbulo in A.D. 58. The ruins are visible.

ARTEMISIUM See SALAMIS

ARTESIUM See ARTOIS

ARTOIS [*Flemish: Atrecht; Latin: Artesium*] (*France*)

Region of N France, roughly coextensive with the modern department of Pas-de-Calais. Inhabited originally by the Atrebrates, it passed to the counts of FLANDERS in 863 and was joined to the French Crown in 1180. In 1237 it was made a county by Louis XI but passed to AUSTRIA in 1493 by the treaty of SENLIS and later to SPAIN in 1529. It was returned to France by the Peace of the Pyrenees in 1659. It gave its name to three inconclusive Allied offenses of World War I, in 1914 and 1915. See also ARRAS.

ARUBA (*Netherlands*)

Island in the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES in the WEST INDIES, off the NW coast of VENEZUELA, approximately 50 mi W of CURAÇAO. It is not known exactly when Europeans first landed here, but SPAIN had claimed the island by 1499. The Dutch acquired it in 1634. Since 1925, Aruba has become an important refining center for oil brought from Venezuela and as a transshipment point. German submarines shelled and damaged refineries in February and April 1942 during World War II. There are caves in which Indians decorated the walls with sketches that may be as old as those at ALTAMIRA, Spain, and LASCAUX, France.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH (*India*)

State in India on the N boundary with CHINA (TIBET), with BHUTAN to the W, and MYANMAR to the E. Formerly called NEFA (North East Frontier Agency), Arunachal Pradesh was part of the state of Assam until 1987, when it became a state. Chinese claims to the parts of the state led to the Sino-Indian war of 1962 during which the Chinese occupied the area until 1963.

ARUNDEL [*ancient: Harundel*] (*England*)

Town in W SUSSEX, on the Arun River, 18 mi WNW of BRIGHTON. Due to its strategic importance, it was chosen as the seat of an earldom in the 12th century and passed to the dukes of NORFOLK in 1580. It became a flourishing port and in 1813 was connected by canal to LONDON, but later declined. It has a well-preserved 12th-century Norman Castle.

ARUNDEL See KENNEBUNKPORT

ARVAD See ARWAD

ARWAD [*French: Île Rouad; Hebrew: Arvad; Latin: Aradus*] (*Syria*)

Island and port in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 2 mi off the coast of Syria, near TARTUS. In ancient times it was an important port of PHOENICIA. During World War I it was the first point on the Syrian coast to be occupied by the French, and it came under the French mandate of LATAKIA after the war.

ARZAWA (*Turkey*)

Ancient kingdom whose location is believed to have been in either W or SW Turkey. A rival of the HITTITE KINGDOM, it reached the peak of its power during the Hittite decline, in the late 13th century B.C. In the 14th century B.C. it was conquered by the Hittite Mursilis but was seized by Madduwattas, a Hittite rebel, during the reign of Arnuwandas III (1220–1190 B.C.). The Hittites never recovered the kingdom, which subsequently lost its political identity.

ARZEU See ARZEW

ARZEW [*Arzeu*] [*Latin: Arsenaria*] (*Algeria*)

Town and port on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in Oran province, 20 mi NE of ORAN. An ancient Roman and ALMOHAD town, it was captured and fortified by the Turks in the 16th century and was conquered by the French in 1833. In World War II it was one of the landing places of the Allied forces on November 8, 1942, during their invasion of French North Africa.

ASABA (*Nigeria*)

Town in Bendel State, on the NIGER RIVER, 80 mi E of BENIN CITY, opposite ONITSHA. While exploring

the Niger River in 1830, Richard Lander was captured by natives and ransomed by the Ibos here. It became a British trading post and then the headquarters of the Royal Niger Company, which was chartered on July 10, 1886, to administer British Nigeria. See OIL RIVERS.

ASANSOL (*India*)

City 120 miles NW of KOLKATA. Asanol developed as a major railway, coal, and iron center under the British and continues in that role today.

ASANTE See ASHANTI

ASBURY PARK (*United States*)

City on the Atlantic Ocean, 6 mi S of LONG BRANCH, E NEW JERSEY. Founded in 1870 by James A. Bradley, it was named for Francis Asbury, the first Methodist bishop in North America. It was the scene of a disaster at sea when, on September 8, 1934, the steamship *Morro Castle* caught fire and beached here, killing 130 people.

ASCALON See ASHQELON

ASCENSION (*Great Britain*)

Island in the S Atlantic Ocean, 700 mi NW of St. Helena. Discovered by the Portuguese on Ascension Day, 1501, it became a British military station in 1815 when Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena. In 1922 it was made a dependency of the British colony of St. Helena. A U.S. air base was built here in 1942, and there is now a U.S. satellite tracking center. Ascension was used as a staging base by Great Britain in the FALKLAND ISLANDS crisis of 1982.

ASCENSION (*Micronesia*) See PONAPE

ASCHAFFENBURG (*Germany*)

City and port on the MAIN RIVER, 22 mi SE of Frankfurt am Main, in BAVARIA. The site of a Roman garrison, it passed to the electors of MAINZ in the 10th century. In 1447 it was the scene of an imperial diet that prepared the Concordat enacted in VIENNA in 1448. It established the papacy's primacy over the German nobility. It was sacked by the French in 1672, during the War of Devolution. The city passed to

Bavaria in 1814 and was the scene of a Prussian victory during the Austro-Prussian War in 1866. The victory led to the fall of Frankfurt.

ASCHERSLEBEN (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT, 28 mi SW of MAGDEBURG. In the 12th century it was the home of the Ascanian counts. It passed to the bishops of HALBERSTADT in 1315. In 1648, by the Treaty of WESTPHALIA, it passed to BRANDENBURG. It became part of PRUSSIA in 1813.

ASCOLI PICENO [*Latin: Asculum Picenum*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Ascoli Piceno province, 60 mi SE of PERUGIA. The ancient capital of the Piceni, it was annexed by ROME in the third century B.C. In 90 B.C., during the Social War, it revolted against Rome and massacred its Roman population. The city was a bishopric from the eighth century A.D. It was a free republic from 1183 to 1266, when it was joined to the PAPAL STATES. It has extensive Roman remains and medieval buildings.

ASCOLI SATTIRIANO [*Latin: Asculum, Ausculum Apulum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Foggia province, 20 mi S of FOGGIA. In 279 B.C. the Romans were defeated here by Pyrrhus, king of EPIRUS. Pyrrhus's losses were so great that the term "Pyrrhic victory" was coined to refer to a victory won at great cost.

ASCOT (*England*)

Village in BERKSHIRE, 26 mi WSW of LONDON. Ascot Heath, established by Queen Anne in 1711, is the site of the famous Ascot Gold Cup horse races, held annually in June since 1807.

ASCRIVIU See KOTOR

ASCULUM See ASCOLI SATTIRIANO

ASCULUM PICENUM See ASCOLI PICENO

ASDUD See ASHDOD

ASEB [Assab] (*Eritrea*)

Town in Eritrea and a port on the RED SEA, 50 mi NW of the Bab el Mandeb. For hundreds of years it

was the eastern terminus for caravans crossing the Danakil desert of E Africa. With the opening of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869 Aseb's importance was increased, and that same year an Italian shipping company acquired the town. In 1882 the Italian government took over, and thus Aseb became Italy's first African colonial possession. In 1890 it became part of the Italian colony of Eritrea.

ASEB See ERITREA

ASENOVGRAD [former: Stanimaka] (Bulgaria)

Town in Plovdiv district, on the Avenovitsa River, 10 mi SE of PLOVDIV. An ancient Bulgarian fortress, it passed to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the late 14th century. It has the remains of an 11th-century castle and monastery.

ASFI See SAFI

ASHANTI [Asante] (Ghana)

Former kingdom of West Africa, which at the height of its power included the southern half of modern Ghana. KUMASI was its capital. It was founded in 1697 by Osei Tutu as a federation of the Akan states united under the symbolic Golden Stool. Successful military campaigns brought the kingdom into contact with British settlements on the GOLD COAST. In 1824 a war broke out with the British that led to the establishment of a protectorate over Ashanti in 1896. In 1901 the protectorate was incorporated into the British Gold Coast Colony, now part of Ghana.

ASHBOURNE (England)

Town in DERBYSHIRE, on the Dove River, 15 mi NW of DERBY. It is the site of the 13th-century church of St. Oswald and of the oldest of the famous almshouses, founded in 1640. Charles I was defeated here by the Parliamentarians in 1644.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (England)

Town in LEICESTERSHIRE, 18 mi NW of LEICESTER. The town was granted to Sir William Hastings by Edward IV in 1461. It was a Royalist stronghold during the Civil War and was taken by the Parliamentarians after the battle of NASEBY in June 1645. Mary Queen of Scots was held prisoner here. The town appears in Sir Walter Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

ASHDOD [Arabic: Asdud; Greek: Azotos; Latin: Azotus] (Israel)

Ancient and modern cities in SW present Israel, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 35 mi W of JERUSALEM. The site, excavated since 1962, was inhabited in the Bronze Age and in the 12th century B.C. was conquered by the Philistines. On the great trade route between Syria and Egypt, it was one of the five chief cities of PHILISTIA. King Uziah of JUDAH captured Ashdod in the eighth century B.C., but it was taken from him by the Assyrians. Psamtik, king of EGYPT who died in 609, besieged the city unsuccessfully for 29 years. In 148 B.C. Jonathan, of the Jewish Maccabee family, led a successful assault on Ashdod and the city was destroyed. It was later revived by the Romans and became part of the province of SYRIA. Ashdod was a bishopric during a period of Byzantine control, but its importance declined in the Middle Ages. Modern Ashdod was founded in 1955, approximately 4½ miles NNW of the ruins of the ancient city. Ashdod was a center of worship of the fertility god Dagon. See also ASSYRIA, PALESTINE.

ASHEBORO [former: Asheborough] (United States)

Town in central NORTH CAROLINA, 26 mi S of GREENSBORO. Chartered in 1796, it was built on the site of an ancient village of the Keyauwee Indians. In 1936 a prehistoric Indian burial ground was discovered and excavated near here.

ASHEBOROUGH See ASHEBORO

ASHEVILLE [former: Morristown] (United States)

City in W NORTH CAROLINA, 120 mi W of CHARLOTTE, at the confluence of the Swannanoa and French Broad Rivers. Founded in 1794 and a city by 1835, it is now an important tourist center at the eastern entrance to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park. The novelist Thomas Wolfe was born and lived here in his youth. The Biltmore House and gardens of the Vanderbilt family are nearby.

ASHFORD (England)

Town in KENT, on the Great Stour River, 15 mi SW of CANTERBURY. It was chartered as a market town in the 13th century. It was here that Jack Cade started his march on LONDON during the rebellion of 1450.

ASHGABAT [Ashkhabad, Ashkabat, Ashgabad][former: Poltoratsk] (*Turkmenistan*)

Capital of Turkmenistan near the Iranian border, 280 mi WSW of CHARDZHOU. The city was founded as a military outpost in 1881. Following the Russian Revolution it was the scene of a revolt of White Guards against the Bolsheviks from July 1918 to July 1919. It became the capital of the TURKMEN SSR on October 27, 1924. In 1948 it was severely damaged by an earthquake. In 1991 after Turkmen independence, the city converted to its Turkmen name *Ashgabat* from its Russian name of *Ashkhabad*.

ASHIKAGA [Asikaga] (*Japan*)

City in Tochigi prefecture, central HONSHŪ, 48 mi N of TOKYO. Founded by Ashikaga Takauji in 1378, it was the native town of the Ashikaga shogun dynasty, a major influence on the political and cultural life of Japan until 1573. It is the site of the Ashikaga Gakko, a school founded in the ninth century. The school is famous for its library.

ASHINGDON (*England*)

Village in ESSEX, 40 mi ENE of LONDON. On October 18, 1016, it was the scene of the battle of Assandun in which the Danes under Canute defeated the English king Edmund II Ironside. The victory gave Canute the throne of England.

ASHKELON See ASHQELON**ASHKHABAD** See ASHGABAT**ASHLAND** (*United States*)

City and port on Chequamegon Bay of LAKE SUPERIOR, 62 mi E of DULUTH, N WISCONSIN. It was founded as a mission in 1665 by the French Jesuit missionary, Father Allouez. The city became a railroad terminus in 1877 and was incorporated in 1887.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS (*Australia*)

Group of islands in the Indian Ocean, 250 mi off the NW coast of Australia. Claimed by GREAT BRITAIN in 1878, these uninhabited islands were ceded to Australia in 1931 and became part of the NORTHERN TERRITORY in 1938.

ASHQELON [Ascalon, Ashkelon] [*Arabic:*TelAshqelon] (*Israel*)

Archaeological site in Israel, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 15 mi NE of GAZA. An ancient city settled in the third millennium B.C., it was taken over by the Philistines in the 12th century B.C. and became one of their five city-states. It flourished under many rulers as a major port and trade center between SYRIA and EGYPT. During the First Crusade, in August 1099, Godfrey de Bouillon defeated the Muslim Fatimids of Egypt here. Captured by Baldwin III in 1153, it became an important Crusader port but was destroyed in 1270 by Baybars, the Mamluk sultan of Egypt. Excavation of the city's important remains began in 1920. The modern city is nearby. See PHILISTIA.

ASH SHAM See DAMASCUS**ASH SHĀM** See SYRIA**ASHUELOT EQUIVALENT** See DALTON**ASHUR** [Assur] (*Iraq*)

Archaeological site of ancient ASSYRIA, on the TIGRIS RIVER, 60 mi S of MOSUL, in al-Mawsil governorate. An ancient city, it was settled in the fourth millennium B.C. and was the earliest capital of Assyria until replaced by CALAH in the ninth century B.C. It was destroyed by the Medes in 614 B.C. Excavation of the city began in 1903 under a German team led by Walter Andrae.

ASHUR See SHARQAT**ASHUR** See ASSYRIA**ASIA** (*Turkey*)

Ancient Roman province of W ASIA MINOR. It was created in 129 B.C. out of territories bequeathed to ROME in 133 B.C. by Attalus III, king of PERGAMUM, which became its capital. It included MYSIA, LYDIA, CARIA, and PHRYGIA, among other districts. Between 88 and 84 B.C. the province revolted and allied with Mithridates of PONTUS until it was subdued and reorganized by the Roman Sulla. In 27 B.C. it became a senatorial province with its capital at EPHESUS but lost its political unity when divided into seven prov-

inces by Diocletian (284–305). See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

ASIAGO (*Italy*)

Town in VICENZA province, at the foot of the Dolomite Mts, 25 mi SE of TRENT. During World War I it was the scene of heavy fighting between the Austrians and Italians that destroyed the town. It was entirely rebuilt between 1919–24.

ASIA MINOR [ancient: Anatolia] (*Turkey*)

Region and peninsula, roughly the same area as present Turkey. It is the extreme W part of the continent of Asia. On the north is the BLACK SEA, on the W the AEGEAN SEA, and on the S the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The SEA OF MARMARA on the N is connected with the Black Sea by the BOSPORUS and with the Aegean by the DARDANELLES. Because of its location and its water routes, N and W by sea, and S by the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES Rivers to MESOPOTAMIA, Asia Minor has for centuries been a crossroads where E and W cultures have met and where contending powers have fought. The fertile lands of Asia Minor's west-central regions have long supported a hardy peasant population and urban life that have been the bulwark of many cultures and political units.

Beginning c. 1800 B.C. with the HITTITE EMPIRE, which was centered in CAPPADOCIA, many states and empires have ruled some or all of the peninsula: Greek colonists, especially in IONIA, ARMENIA, PHRYGIA, and LYDIA; the PERSIAN EMPIRE; MACEDONIAN EMPIRE; PONTUS; BITHYNIA; ROME; the BYZANTINE EMPIRE; the Seljuk Turks; the Latin Empire of CONSTANTINOPLE; the empire of NICAIA; the empire of TREBIZOND; the OTTOMAN EMPIRE; and, finally, modern Turkey.

Other ancient regions and political entities included CARIA, LYCAONIA, LYCIA, MYSIA, PAMPHYLIA, PAPHLAGONIA, and PISIDIA. There are numerous cities of historical interest: ADANA, ANKARA, BOGAZKÖY, BURSA, DIYARBAKIR, EPHEBUS, ERZURUM, ESKISEHIR, ICONIUM, ISKENDERUN, ISTANBUL (Constantinople), İZMİR, KARAMAN, KARS, MILETUS, NICOMEDIA, PERGAMUM, SAMSUN, SARDIS, TARSUS, and TROY.

ASIKAGA See ASHIKAGA

ASINAROS See ASSINARUS

ASINE See KORONE

ASI NEHRI See ORONTES RIVER

ASIR [*Arabic: 'Asir*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Province on the SW coast on the RED SEA. Occupied by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1872, it revolted under the Idrisi dynasty, with support from Great Britain, in 1910. It joined Ibn Saud, king of HEJAZ, in 1926 and was incorporated into Saudi Arabia in 1934 after the treaty of AT-TĀ'IF.

ASISIUM See ASSISI

ASIUT See ASYUT

ASMARA [Asmera] (*Eritrea*)

City and capital of ERITREA, on the Hamasen plateau, 40 mi SW of MITS'İWA. Captured by the Italians in 1889, it became the capital of the Italian colony of Eritrea in 1900. It was captured by the British on April 2, 1941, during World War II. It remained under British administration until 1952 when Eritrea became federated with Ethiopia. Asmara was the site of a U.S. communications base. In February 1972 it was the scene of an army mutiny. This sparked off the revolution that led to the abolition of the Ethiopian monarchy in 1974 and the establishment of a socialist state. Asmara became capital of Eritrea in 1993 after independence from ETHIOPIA.

ASMERA See ASMARA

ASOLO [*Latin: Acelum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Treviso province, VENETO region, 18 mi NW of TREVISO. An old Roman settlement, it became an episcopal see in the sixth century A.D. From 1489 to 1510 it was the home of Queen Caterina Cornaro of Cyprus, who abdicated her throne to VENICE. Roman baths, a theater, and an aqueduct remain.

ASPENDUS [Aspendos] [*modern: Belkis*] (*Turkey*)

Greco-Roman port and archaeological site on the Eurymedon River, 31 mi E of ANTALYA. The site boasts the best preserved Roman theater in the world, dating from the second century A.D., with superb

acoustics. It is still used for outdoor entertainments. Remnants of the city walls survive, with an agora, a basilica of later date, a stadium, and other classical buildings, along with an aqueduct to the north.

ASPERN (*Austria*)

Town in Donaustadt, the 22nd district of VIENNA, on the DANUBE RIVER, 4 mi E of Vienna. During the Napoleonic Wars it was the scene of the bloody battle of Aspern-Essling, fought on May 21 and 22, 1809. Here the French under Napoleon were defeated by the Austrians under Archduke Charles Louis. This was Napoleon's first important defeat. In 1912 the Aspern Airfield became Vienna's major civilian and military airfield until the construction of the Vienna International Airport in 1954. The airfield was closed in 1977.

ASPROMONTE (*Italy*)

Mountainous area at the S end of the APPENINES in REGGIO DI CALABRIA province, between the STRAIT OF MESSINA and the IONIAN SEA, 15 mi E of MESSINA. On August 29, 1862, while en route to take ROME from the papacy, Giuseppe Garibaldi was defeated and taken prisoner here by the forces of King Victor Emmanuel II, who opposed Garibaldi's plan.

ASSAB See ASEB

ASSAM (*India*)

State between BANGLADESH and MYANMAR. Its capital is DISPUR. Originally it was the site of the kingdom of Kamarupa, which in the 13th century was invaded by Muslims from the S and by Ahoms from the N. By the 17th century most of Assam was ruled by the Ahoms. The Burmese invasion of 1816 led to the first Anglo-Burmese War. In 1826 it was annexed by the British East India Company through the Treaty of Yandabu. It was made a separate province in 1919. During World War II it was the scene of prolonged fighting between the Allies and Japanese. It became a constituent state of India in 1950 and was invaded by Chinese forces in 1962. Rebellions by various tribes in the state led to the setting up of two separate states within Assam, NAGALAND in 1963 and MEGHALAYA in 1971. The capital of Assam was in SHILLONG until 1971, when the capital became the new capital of Meghalaya, and Dispur became the new capital of Assam.

ASSANDUN See ASHINGTON

ASSAYE (*India*)

Village in MAHARASHTRA state, 50 mi NE of AURANGABAD. On September 23, 1803, the British under General Arthur Wellesley defeated the Sindhia dynasty of GWALIOR here, thus ending the Second MARATHA War. See also ARGAEON.

ASSENS (*Denmark*)

Town and port on the Lille Bael, 25 mi SW of ODENSE, on FYN ISLAND. On June 11, 1535, Danish and Swedish forces here defeated Count Christopher of OLDENBURG who was allied with LÜBECK and HOLSTEIN.

ASSHUR See ASSYRIA

ASSINARUS [*Asinaros*] (*Italy*)

River of SE SICILY that flows into the Gulf of Noto, 20 mi SW of SYRACUSE. The last battle of the Sicilian campaign of ATHENS against Syracuse was fought here in September 413 B.C. The Syracusans under Gylippus destroyed the last Athenian division that was retreating under Nicias. Nicias and Demosthenes were captured and later put to death.

ASSINIBOINE RIVER (*Canada*)

River that flows from SE SASKATCHEWAN for 600 mi S then E to the RED RIVER at WINNIPEG. Discovered by the Frenchman Pierre de la Vérendrye in 1736, it became an important route for fur traders. Forts and trading posts were built along its course.

ASSIOUT See ASYUT

ASSISI [*Latin: Asisium*] (*Italy*)

City in Perugia province, on Mt Subasio, 15 mi SE of PERUGIA. It is famous for its connection with Saint Francis of Assisi, who was born here in 1182 and died here in 1226. There are Etruscan and Roman remains and numerous landmarks, including the 12th-century cathedral of San Rufino and the 13th-century convent of St. Francis. In two Gothic churches above his tomb are frescoes by Giotto and Cimabue. St. Clare, the founder of the Poor Clares, was also born here.

ASSOMPTION See ANTICOSTI ISLAND

ASSOS [*Greek: Machramion; Latin: Assus*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in AEOLIS, on the Gulf of Adramyttium, 50 mi S of CANAKKALE. The city was founded by Greek colonists from LESBOS in the ninth century B.C. In the fourth century it became the site of a Platonist school where Aristotle taught. St. Paul visited it during his missionary journeys. There are extensive ruins today. The modern village of Behramköy is on the old site.

ASSOUAN See ASWĀN

ASSUAN See ASWĀN

ASSUR See ASHUR, ASSYRIA

ASSUS See ASSOS

ASSY (*France*)

Health resort in the Haute-Savoie department, 10 mi N of SAINT-GERVAIS. It is the site of the church of Notre-Dame-de-Toute-Grâce, which was consecrated in August 1950. The church was decorated by artists such as Pierre Bonnard, Georges Braque, Marc Chagall, Fernand Léger, Jean Lurçat, Henri Matisse, and Georges Rouault, whose efforts led to bitter controversies about the modern movement of *art sacré*.

ASSYNT (*Scotland*)

Area of HIGHLAND region, at the end of Loch Assynt, 58 mi NW of INVERNESS. Following his defeat at Carbiesdale on April 27, 1650, during the English Civil War, the marquis of Montrose was captured here by Neil MacLeod of Assynt, in whose castle he had sought refuge. Montrose was taken to EDINBURGH and hanged on May 21 by the order of Charles II.

ASSYRIA [*ancient: Ashur, Asshur, Assur*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient empire in W Asia covering much of the FERTILE CRESCENT. First appearing as a state centered around the city of ASHUR on the TIGRIS RIVER at the beginning of the second millennium B.C., Assyria was heavily influenced by the culture of SUMER and AKKAD. Bereft of natural barriers against foreign invasion, the Assyrians were forced to become fierce warriors in order to defend and expand their state.

They sacked BABYLON in 1247 B.C. One hundred years later, under Tiglath-Pileser I, Assyria dominated most of the Middle East, but the empire quickly faded after his death.

The empire was reconstituted in the ninth century under Ashurnasipal II. Territory was added by succeeding rulers, including Shalmaneser III, Tiglath-Pileser III, Sargon II, conqueror of ancient ISRAEL, and Sennacherib. By the reign of Ashurbanipal in the mid-seventh century, Assyria, with its capital at NINEVEH, stretched from EGYPT to the PERSIAN GULF. Monumental architecture and fine stone carving were notable aspects of Assyrian culture. Bloody and brutal subjugation was a characteristic of the empire's relations with its conquered territories.

Assyrian power quickly faded following Ashurbanipal's death. The first state to politically unify and centrally administer large areas of the ancient world, it fell to the Medes and Chaldeans, who took Nineveh in 612 B.C. The area would not again be unified until the rise of the Persian Empire in the next century. See also MEDIA, MESOPOTAMIA, PERSIA.

ASTACUS See İZMIT, NICOMEDIA

ASTANA [*former: Akmolinsk, Tselinograd*] (*Kazakhstan*)

Capital city of Kazakhstan, on the Ishim River, 120 mi NW of KARAGANDA. It was founded as a Russian military station in 1824. Its importance was increased by the Soviet Virgin and Idle Lands Campaign of the 1950s. The capital was moved to Astana from ALMATY in 1997. See also RUSSIA.

ASTAPA See ESTEPA

ASTA POMPEIA See ASTI

ASTARABAD See GORGAN

ASTERABAD See GORGAN

ASTI [*Latin: Asta Pompeia, Hasta Colonia*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Asti province, on the Tanaro River, in PIEDMONT. An ancient Roman colony, it became a bishopric in the 10th century A.D. Following its capture by MILAN in 1348, the city was made a duchy. Under French rule from 1387 to 1529, it

came to the duchy of SAVOY in 1575. The tragedian and poet Vittorio Alfieri was born here in 1749.

ASTIGI See ÉCIJA

ASTORGA [*Latin: Asturica Augusta*] (*Spain*)

City in León province, on the Tuerro River, 30 mi SW of LEÓN. An ancient Roman military post and capital of ASTURIAS, it became a bishopric in the third century A.D. and was destroyed by the Moors in the eighth century. Rebuilt in the ninth century by Ordoño I of Asturias, it became famous during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars for the heroic but vain resistance that it offered to the French in 1810. Spain retook it in 1812. Its Roman walls still stand.

ASTORIA (*United States*)

City in NW OREGON, on the COLUMBIA RIVER, 75 mi NW of PORTLAND. Settled as Fort Astoria in 1811 by the Pacific Fur Company, it is the oldest European settlement in Oregon. Sold to the Canadian North West Company in 1813, it was restored to the United States in 1818. It was ravaged by fire in 1922. Nearby is the site of FORT CLATSOP, built by the Lewis and Clark expedition in the winter of 1805–06.

ASTRABAD See GORGAN

ASTRAKHAN (*Russia*)

City in Russia and capital of Astrakhan Oblast, at the mouth of the VOLGA RIVER, near the CASPIAN SEA, 240 mi SE of VOLGOGRAD. In the 15th century it became the capital of a Tatar khanate. Its conquest by Ivan IV the Terrible in 1556 gave Russia control of the Volga. It was the scene of a revolt against Peter the Great in 1705.

ASTURIAS (*Spain*)

Region on the BAY OF BISCAY. Originally it was inhabited by the Celtiberian tribe of the Astures and was conquered by the Romans in the first century B.C. Following the Moorish invasion, it was the last refuge of the Visigoths, who defeated the Moors at COVADONGA c. A.D. 722. It remained the only Christian kingdom in Spain and formed the nucleus for the Christian reconquest of the peninsula. In 1388 John I of LEÓN and CASTILE made it a principality. Thereaf-

ter the heir to the Spanish throne bore the title, Prince of Asturias. Asturias officially became a province of Spain in 1838, and in 1982, an autonomous community within the Republic of Spain.

ASTURIAS See OVIEDO

ASTURICA AUGUSTA See ASTORGA

ASTURIS See KLOSTERNEUBURG

ASUNCIÓN [*former: Nuestra Señra de la Asunción*] (*Paraguay*)

City, port, and capital of Paraguay, on the Paraguay River, 160 mi NNE of CORRIENTES. Founded as a trading post on August 15, 1537, by Juan de Salazar and Gonzalo de Mendoza, it was the scene of Paraguay's declaration of independence on May 14, 1811, following the removal of the Spanish governor. During the Paraguayan War it was captured by BRAZIL on December 31, 1868, and remained under Brazilian occupation until 1876.

ASWĀN [*Aswan, Assouan, Assuan*] [*Greek: Seveneh, Syene*] (*Egypt*)

City and capital of Aswān governorate, on the NILE RIVER, 60 mi S of EDFU. An ancient center for trade between Egypt and NUBIA, it was for centuries the southern limit of Egypt. In the sixth century B.C. it was the site of an important Jewish colony. Later it became a Roman military outpost and was sacked by KUSH in 25 B.C. In the 1820s it was the base for Egyptian invasions of the SUDAN. Nearby is the Aswān High Dam, the construction of which in the 1960s led to the relocation of the temples of ABU SIMBEL.

ASYUT [*Assiout, Asiut*] [*Greek: Lycopolis; native: Syut*] (*Egypt*)

City and capital of Asyut governorate, on the NILE RIVER, approximately 200 mi S of CAIRO. A religious center since the second millennium B.C., it was noted for the worship of the jackal god, Wepwawet, and was an early Coptic Christian center. In 1911 it was the scene of a synod that marked the revival of the Coptic church. It had also been a center of Muslim conservatism and of unrest over the policies of President Anwar Sadat. The Neo-Platonist philosopher Plotinus was born here c. A.D. 205.

ATACAMA DESERT [*Spanish*: Desierto de Atameca] (*Chile*)

Strip 550 mi long between the Pacific Ocean and the Cordillera Occidental and the Cordillera Domeyco. A region rich in nitrate deposits, it was originally divided between Chile, BOLIVIA, and PERU. Disputes as to ownership of the region led to the War of the Pacific during the period 1879–83, after which Chile annexed the whole region by the treaties of ANCÓN and VALPARAÍSO.

ATAFU See NEW ZEALAND

ATANIYA See ADANA

ATBARAH [*native*: 'Atbarah] (*Sudan*)

Town in Northern Province, at the confluence of the NILE and Atbara Rivers, 180 mi NE of KHARTOUM. On April 8, 1898, the British under Lord Horatio Herbert Kitchener defeated the Mahdists here. This was followed by victory at OMDURMAN, which freed Khartoum, after which the Mahdist state fell under the control of an Anglo-Egyptian condominium.

ATBO See EDFU

ATCHISON (*United States*)

City in NE KANSAS, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 40 mi NW of KANSAS CITY. Founded in 1854 by proslavery settlers, it was named for their leader, the U.S. senator from Missouri, David R. Atchison. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad was chartered here in 1859. It is the birthplace of famous aviatrix Amelia Earhart.

ATEL See VOLGA RIVER

ATELLA See AVERSA

ATERNUM See PESCARA

ATESTE See ESTE

ATHABASCA LAKE [*former*: Lake of the Hills] (*Canada*)

Lake stretching for 200 mi from NE ALBERTA to NW SASKATCHEWAN. Discovered in 1771 by the explorer

Samuel Hearne of the Hudson's Bay Company, it is the fourth-largest lake in Canada. The trading post of FORT CHIPEWYAN was built on its S shore in 1788 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie for the North West Company.

ATHELNEY (*England*)

Former island among the marshes of the Parrett River, 7 mi ENE of TAUNTON, SOMERSET. In the winter of 878 King Alfred the Great sought refuge from the Danes here. It was here that he planned the campaign that resulted in his defeat of the Danes at EDINGTON and their expulsion from WESSEX the following spring. In 888 Alfred founded a Benedictine abbey here as thanks for his victory.

ATHENAE See ATHENS

ATHENRY [*Gaelic*: Baile Átha an Ríogh] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Galway, on the Clarin River, 13 mi ENE of GALWAY. Founded in the 13th century following the Anglo-Norman invasion, it was the scene of a battle in 1316 in which the forces of Edward Bruce of Scotland were defeated by the English barons of the Pale. Captured by Hugh Roe O'Donnell in 1596, it went into decline thereafter.

ATHENS [*Greek*: Athínai; *Latin*: Athenae] (*Greece*)

Modern capital of Greece and ancient metropolis of great historic importance, Athens is on the plain of ATTICA, in the SE corner of the Greek mainland. A shield of mountains, including Pentelicus, Parnes, and Hymettus, buffers the city from the rest of the mainland, and it lies four miles inland from its port of PIRAEUS on the AEGEAN SEA. It was named for its patron goddess, Athena. The secure location and temperate climate induced settlement before 3000 B.C., and unlike the situation in the rest of Greece, a measure of civilization persisted at Athens through the Bronze and Early Iron Ages. The Acropolis, formed by an oblong raised plateau of rock, was fortified and walled as a citadel c. 1200 B.C. Two centuries later the city began to push its boundaries toward the NW as population grew.

By 1000 B.C. Athens was ruled by the kings of IONIA in ASIA MINOR, originally settled by Greek colonists and later conquered by PERSIA. Athens was then governed by its aristocrats, but in 594 B.C. the chief archon, Solon, undertook reforms that granted political power to men with property and

abolished serfdom. Athens thus became a limited democracy.

The sixth century B.C. was a time of remarkable growth for the city, especially during the tyranny of Pisistratus and his sons c. 550 B.C. The Acropolis was transformed from a citadel to a religious sanctuary, with large Archaic stone temples and a broad ramp providing access. The growing lower town at the base of the Acropolis prospered; a new *agora*, or market, was laid out, surrounded by shrines and public buildings. In 506 B.C. Cleisthenes established a democracy for all freemen of Athens, and the city remained a democracy throughout its years of greatness.

Although Athens repulsed an invasion by Persia at MARATHON in 490 B.C., much of the earlier construction was destroyed by the invaders during their sack of the city under Xerxes in 480 B.C. Later that year, however, the Persians were defeated in the great naval victory off SALAMIS. Athens was soon rebuilt with an eye toward defense, and the city walls were extended to Piraeus by order of Themistocles, securing the port and safe access to supplies and communications.

In the aftermath of the war with Persia, Athens became the wealthy epitome of the city-state, collecting tribute from its allies of the DELIAN LEAGUE and operating rich silver mines in the nearby hills at LAURIUM. Using this wealth, Pericles directed the rebuilding of the Acropolis and raised many buildings in the classic Doric style, including Athena's temple, the Parthenon between 447 and 432, and the Propylaea, or entranceway, in 432. Under his leadership Athens also became the undisputed leader in philosophy and the arts, attracting the keenest intellects from all of Greece, including the dramatists Aeschylus, Aristophanes, Sophocles, and Euripides. The concentration of wealth and power embodied in Athens bred a dangerous arrogance and fostered resentment in many other city-states of Greece, including its nominal allies, actually its subjects, in the Delian League, and in its chief rival, SPARTA. In 460 B.C. various commercial and political rivalries eventually sparked the Peloponnesian Wars between Athens and Sparta and their various allies and dependencies. The fortunes of the main rivals swung up and down, mostly in favor of Athens's greater wealth, sea power, and ability to mobilize its democratic loyalties. Then came the Great Plague between the years 430 and 426 B.C. and the disastrous expedition against SYRACUSE between 415 and 413 B.C. The Peloponnesian Wars finally ended in 404 B.C. with Athenian dominance destroyed. The city itself, however, prospered and continued to flourish

as the center of arts and sciences. Much public building was undertaken during the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., and the city became host to an astounding collection of philosophers, including Anaxagoras, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Antisthenes, Epicurus, and Zeno.

Although no longer a leading military power, Athens maintained its independence and prestige as the philosophic and literary capital of the ancient world, despite its defeat by Philip of MACEDON in 338 B.C. at CHAERONEA. Even after a war with ROME ended in Athens's capture by Sulla in 86 B.C., the city was spared destruction by the conquering army out of respect for its cultural status.

Athens was a city marked by special imperial favor during Rome's predominance, and its schools of philosophy attracted many notable Romans, including Cicero and Horace. Many building projects were initiated, especially under the emperor Hadrian, and the city became a required stop on every educated Roman's itinerary. Athens was allowed to maintain its independence and existed as a widely respected and quietly prosperous academic center, hardly touched by military and political currents except for an invasion of the Heruli, a Germanic tribe, in A.D. 276 and its capture in 395 by Alaric I of the barbarian VISIGOTHS.

In the fourth and fifth centuries A.D., a revival of the brilliance of Athens brought it again into prominence as the center of Greek pagan culture, with its schools of philosophy and rhetoric attracting a new following of notables, including the Emperor Julian the Apostate, Libanius the philosopher, St. Basil, and St. Gregory of Nazianus, the latter two both fathers of the Eastern Church. The pagan revival angered the Emperor Justinian of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, and in 529 he forbade the study of philosophy in Athens, thus erasing its main source of prestige and power.

The city became an insignificant backwater, far from major trading routes. It fell to the crusaders in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade, and remained under Latin rule until 1458, when it was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Athens remained a minor possession of TURKEY until 1833. The Turkish tenure was notably marked by the destruction that followed their use of ancient temples as powder magazines. In 1645 lightning caused a major explosion in the Propylaea, and in 1687 an attacking force from VENICE detonated the powder stored in the Parthenon with disastrous results, completed by Lord Elgin's removal of much of the scattered frieze sculptures to London during 1803–12.

82 Athens

When Athens became the capital of a newly independent Greece in 1832, with a king appointed by a council of other European nations, it had only about 4,000 inhabitants. It grew rapidly during the 19th century and was a city of 167,000 by 1907. Since then it has remained intact and a center of industry, shipping, and tourism, in spite of being swept over by several revolutions, a brutal occupation by GERMANY during World War II, a civil war, and a military dictatorship. It is now the capital of a republic headed by the socialist leader Andreas Papandreou. It is the nation's largest city, with more than a third of the nation's total population, and continues to attract the young from all over the country. Its air pollution level is among the highest of major cities and is sadly destructive to its classical remains. Many construction projects have given the city a facelift in time for hosting the Olympic Games in 2004. See also CRETE, DELOS, MYCENAE.

ATHENS (*United States*)

City in N ALABAMA, 14 mi N of DECATUR. Settled in 1814, it was incorporated in 1818. During the Civil War it was captured by Union troops in 1862, but was recaptured by the Confederate general Nathan B. Forrest in 1864.

ATHENS (*United States*)

City in NE GEORGIA, on the Oconee River, 65 mi ENE of ATLANTA. It is the site of the University of Georgia, which, chartered in 1785, is the oldest state university in the United States. The city was founded in 1801 and has many notable neoclassical buildings.

ATHENS (*United States*)

City in SE OHIO, on the Hocking River, 35 mi WNW of PARKERSBURG. It was founded as a university town in 1799 by the Ohio Company of Associates under Rufus Putnam. Ohio University, which was subsequently founded in 1804, was the first institution of higher education in the NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

ATHENS (*United States*)

Town in NE PENNSYLVANIA, on the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 35 mi WSW of BINGHAMTON. It was once the site of an Indian village that was destroyed by American troops during the American Revolution, in July 1778, following the WYOMING VALLEY massacre. The town was settled in 1786.

ATHESIS See ADIGE RIVER

ATHÍNAI See ATHENS

ATHIS-MONS [*earlier: Athis-sur-Orge*] (*France*)

Town in Essonne department, at the confluence of the Orge and SEINE rivers, 12 mi S of PARIS. Following the battle of Mons-en-Pévèle, a treaty was signed here on June 23, 1305, between the victor, Philip IV of France, and Robert de Béthune, count of FLANDERS. The Flemish were forced to pay a heavy indemnity and to swear allegiance to the French Crown.

ATHIS-SUR-ORGE See ATHIS-MONS

ATHLIT See ATLIT

ATHLONE [*Gaelic: Áth Luain*] (*Ireland*)

Urban district in County Westmeath, on the SHANNON RIVER, 15 mi NW of BALLINASLOE. Conquered in the 12th century by the Anglo-Normans, it was fortified in the 13th century. During the Irish revolt of 1691, it was captured from the Irish by English forces under General Godert de Ginkell.

ÁTH LUAIN See ATHLONE

ATHOS, MOUNT [*Greek: Áyon Üros*] (*Greece*)

Theocratic republic, a group of monasteries, on the easternmost and highest of the promontories of the CHALCIDICE PENINSULA. Organized monastic life began here in 963 with the founding of the cenobitic monastery of Great Lavra by St. Athanasius. The community grew despite losses inflicted by the crusaders in the 13th century, by Catalans in the 14th century, and by the Turks during the Greek war of independence of 1821–29. In 1923 it was declared an independent republic by the Treaty of LAUSANNE. It drew up a constitution in 1924 that was recognized by the Greek government in 1927. There are about 20 monasteries of the Orthodox Eastern Church here. No woman or female animal is allowed in the area.

ATHY [*Gaelic: Baile Átha h-Í*] (*Ireland*)

Urban district in County Kildare, 40 mi SW of DUBLIN. A castle overlooking a ford on the Barrow River was built here in the 12th century that became of

strategic importance. It was besieged in 1649 by confederates under General Thomas Preston and underwent many other battles.

ATIENZA [*Latin: Titia, Tythia*] (*Spain*)

Town in Guadalajara province, 45 mi SW of SORIA. Once a Roman colony, it was captured by the Moors in 718 but fell to Alfonso III in 877. There are old fortifications on the town's outskirts.

ATLANTA [*former: Marthasville, Terminus*] (*United States*)

City in NW GEORGIA, approximately 50 mi E of the ALABAMA border. It is the largest city in the state and is the capital. In transportation, finance, commerce, and culture, Atlanta is the most important city in the SE. The first settler built a cabin on the site in 1833 on land that belonged to the Creek Indians. The town was founded as Terminus in 1837, when it became the end of a railroad line. In 1843 the name was changed to Marthasville and in 1845 to Atlanta. By 1860 four more railroads had reached Atlanta, which gave it a head start as a transportation hub and which resulted in its playing a major role as a supply center for the Confederacy during the Civil War.

In 1864 the city was the objective of the Union's Atlanta campaign under General William T. Sherman. The Battle of Atlanta was fought nearby on July 22, and on September 2 Sherman occupied the city. On November 15, as he began his March to the Sea, Sherman burned most of the city. It was, however, soon rebuilt and prospered as the best example of the *New South* that wished to forget the Civil War defeat and move ahead. It was here in 1895 that the black leader Booker T. Washington proposed the Atlanta Compromise, in which he urged his fellow blacks to seek economic status first before achieving social and political equality.

Another more activist political and religious black leader, Martin Luther King, Jr., who was assassinated in MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, in 1968, was born and is buried here. In 1973 Atlanta became the first major southern city to elect a black mayor. The city's best-known commercial enterprise is the soft drink Coca Cola, which got its start here. Atlanta has many points of interest, including old and new buildings, the restored Confederate Fort Walker, and a huge cyclorama of the Battle of Atlanta. Approximately 25 mi NW of the city is Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park, the site of Sherman's attack on the

Confederate army. In 1996 the city was host to the Summer Olympics.

ATLANTIC CITY (*United States*)

City in SE NEW JERSEY, on Absecon Island, 58 mi SE of PHILADELPHIA, on the Atlantic Ocean. Due to the impetus of Jonathan Pitney, it began to develop as a resort town in 1852 and was incorporated as a city in 1854. Its convention hall, which can seat 40,000, makes it one of the most popular convention cities in the United States. From 1921 to 2005 it was the site of the annual Miss America pageant. Its six-mile-long beachfront boardwalk is world famous. During the Depression it began a long decline but has now revived as a center for gambling casinos. Its saltwater taffy is also famous.

ATLIT [*Athlit*] (*Israel*)

Ancient Crusader stronghold on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 10 mi SSW of HAIFA, NW of the village of Atlit. Built by the Knights Templar in 1217, it was the crusaders' last stronghold following the fall of ACRE. It was abandoned in August 1291. The modern district was founded in 1903 and was home to a British military prison and illegal immigrant detention camp. There is now an Israeli military prison there.

ATRECHT See ARTOIS

ATRI [*Latin: Hadria, Hatria Picena*] (*Italy*)

Town in Teramo province, overlooking the ADRIATIC SEA, 15 mi NW of PESCARA. An ancient town of the Piceni, it was conquered by ROME in the early third century B.C. It became a feudal state in 1393 and was later a duchy under the Acquaviva family. It has a 13th-century cathedral and ducal palace of the 15th century.

ATRIA See ADRIA

ATROPATENE See AZERBAIJAN

ATSUGI (*Japan*)

Town in E central HONSHŪ, 25 mi SW of TOKYO, in Kanagawa prefecture. An important airbase, it was here that U.S. troops first landed on the Japanese mainland, on August 28, 1945, following the surrender of Japan in World War II.

ATTALEIA See ANTALYA

ATTALIA See ANTALYA

ATTICA (*Greece*)

Region roughly corresponding to the modern department of Attica, on the AEGEAN SEA, with its capital at ATHENS. It was a center of Mycenaean civilization until the Dorian invasions of the 13th century B.C., which caused large population movements. Thereafter Athens grew to be the dominant power of the region, uniting it under King Theseus c. 700 B.C.

ATTIGNY [*Latin: Altiniacum*] (*France*)

Village in Ardennes department, on the AISNE RIVER, 9 mi NW of VOUZIEUX. Founded by Clovis II in A.D. 650, it became the residence of the Carolingian kings. Following his submission to Charlemagne, the Saxon leader Wittekind was baptized here in 785. In 822 the Carolingian emperor Louis I the Pious made a public penance here. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

ATTLEBORO (*United States*)

City in SE MASSACHUSETTS, near the RHODE ISLAND line. Settled in 1634, it was named for Attleborough, England. Its well-known jewelry industry began in 1780, and the building of the Boston-Providence railroad in 1836 stimulated its economy.

ATTU See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

ATURA See AIRE

ATYRAŪ [*Guryev, Gurev*] (*Kazakhstan*)

City and port in SW Kazakhstan, at the N end of the CASPIAN SEA, at the mouth of the URAL RIVER. Founded in 1645 as a military outpost, it is now the capital of Atyraŭ oblast. It became important as a fishing center and is also important in the petroleum industry.

AUBIGNY See LÉVIS

AUBURN (*United States*)

City in E CALIFORNIA, on the North Fork of the American River, 35 mi NE of SACRAMENTO. Founded in 1848, it was an early goldmining camp. It became a city in 1888.

AUBURN (*United States*)

City in W central NEW YORK, on the Owasco River, 24 mi WSW of Syracuse. It was founded in 1793 on the site of a Cayuga Indian settlement. The city is the site of the Auburn State Prison, built in 1816, where the Auburn penal system originated. Auburn was the home of the statesman William H. Seward, who is also buried here.

AUBUSSON (*France*)

Town in the Creuse department, on the Creuse River, 50 mi ENE of LIMOGES. It is famous for its carpets and tapestries, which have been produced here since the late 15th century. Louis XIV's minister, Jean Baptiste Colbert, designated the town a royal manufacturer in the 17th century.

AUCH [*Latin: Augusta Auscorum, Elimberrum*] (*France*)

City and capital of Gers department, on the Gers River, 45 mi W of TOULOUSE. The ancient capital of the Celtiberian tribe of the Ausci, it was conquered by ROME under Crassus in 56 B.C. and was sacked by the Saracens in A.D. 732. It was the capital of ARMAGNAC from the eighth to the 10th centuries and was the capital of GASCONY during the 17th and 18th centuries.

AUCKLAND (*New Zealand*)

City and port on the Tasman Sea, in NW NORTH ISLAND. Founded by English settlers in 1840, it was named for George Auckland, the British governor general of INDIA. It was the capital of New Zealand during 1841–65 after which it was replaced by WELLINGTON.

AUDAGHOST [*Awdaghost, Awdaghust*] (*Mauritania*)

Former town on the SW edge of the SAHARA DESERT, approximately 500 mi W of NOUAKCHOTT and thought to have been on the site of modern Tegdaoust. Between the eighth and 11th centuries it was the main commercial center on the trans-Saharan caravan route between SIJILMASSA and the kingdom of GHANA. It belonged to the Sanhaja Berbers until captured by the kingdom of Ghana c. 990. In 1055 it fell to the ALMORAVID Caliphate of MOROCCO and declined thereafter.

AUDENARDE See OUDENAARDE

AUDH See OUDH

AUERSTÄDT See AUERSTEDT

AUERSTAEDT See AUERSTEDT

AUERSTEDT [*Auerstädt, Auerstaedt*] (*Germany*)

Village in THURINGIA, 13 mi NW of WEIMAR. Here, on October 14, 1806, during the Napoleonic Wars, the French under Marshal Louis Nicolas Davout defeated the principal army of PRUSSIA under King William III and the Duke of BRUNSWICK. The remainder of the Prussian army was defeated by Napoleon simultaneously, 12 mi to the S at JENA.

AUGHRIM [*Aghrim*]; [*Gaelic: Eachdhruim*] (*Ireland*)

Village in County Galway, 32 mi E of GALWAY. During the Irish rebellion, on July 12, 1691, the English under General Godert de Ginkel decisively defeated James II's combined Franco-Irish forces here. The Treaty of LIMERICK was signed shortly afterward. See also BOYNE.

AUGSBURG [*Latin: Augusta Vindelicorum*] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, at the confluence of the Lech and Wertach Rivers, 35 mi NW of MUNICH. Founded by the Roman Drusus c. A.D. 15, it was destroyed by the Alamanni in the fifth century but was rebuilt by the Franks and made a bishopric in the sixth century. It was defended against the Hungarians, who were defeated nearby at the battle of LECHFELD in 955. Created a free imperial city in 1276, it developed as a leading European commercial center. The Lutheran Augsburg Confession was presented to the Imperial Diet here on June 25, 1530, in order to effect a reconciliation between Catholics and Lutherans. It was rejected, although the Peace of Augsburg, signed on September 25, 1555, confirmed the religious division of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The League of Augsburg was formed here in 1686 to combat Louis XIV of France. The city was incorporated into Bavaria in 1806. It was severely damaged during World War II, and was rebuilt as a major industrial center. Here was the birthplace of Hans Holbein the Elder, c. 1465–1524, and of Hans Holbein the Younger, c. 1497–1543.

AUGUSTA [*former: Agosta; Latin: Augusta Veneranda*] (*Italy*)

Town and port in Siracusa province, on an island off the E coast of SICILY, 14 mi NNW of SYRACUSE. Settled by ROME in 42 B.C., it was rebuilt in 1232 by

Frederick II in order to resettle the inhabitants of CENTURIPPE, whose town he had destroyed in retaliation for a rebellion. On July 10, 1943, during the invasion of Italy in World War II, it was one of the landing places of the Allied forces.

AUGUSTA (*United States*)

City and port on the Savannah River, 140 mi E of ATLANTA, GEORGIA. A river trading post in 1717, it was named by Georgia's founder, James Oglethorpe. It was seized by the British in 1778 and changed hands many times during the American Revolution, being finally taken in 1781 by "Light Horse Harry" Lee and Andrew Pickens. The capital of Georgia during 1786–95, it was the site of the state convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution on January 2, 1778. It was an important Confederate center during the Civil War and the site of the Confederacy's largest powder depot.

AUGUSTA [*Former: Cushnoc, Harrington*] (*United States*)

City and capital of MAINE, on the Kennebec River, 55 mi NE of PORTLAND. Originally a trading post established by the PLYMOUTH Colony in 1628, it was permanently settled when Fort Western was built in 1754. It became the state capital in 1831. It has an interesting early 19th-century capitol building designed by Charles Bulfinch, and the home of the statesman James G. Blaine, now the governor's mansion.

AUGUSTA AUSCORUM See AUCH

AUGUSTA EMERITA See MÉRIDA (Spain)

AUGUSTA NEMENTUM See SPEYER

AUGUSTA PERUSIA See PERUGIA

AUGUSTA PRAETORIA See AOSTA

AUGUSTA SUESSIONUM See SOISSONS

AUGUSTA TAURINORUM See TURIN

AUGUSTA TRAIANA See STARA ZAGORA

AUGUSTA TREVERORUM See TRIER**AUGUSTA VANGIONUM** See WORMS**AUGUSTA VENERANDA** See AUGUSTA (Italy)**AUGUSTA VINDELICORUM** See AUGSBURG**AUGUSTA VIROMANDUORUM** See SAINT-QUENTIN**AUGUSTOBONA TRICASSIUM** See TROYES**AUGUSTODUNUM** See AUTUN**AUGUSTODURUM** See BAYEUX**AUGUSTONEMETUM** See CLERMONT-FERRAND**AUGUSTORITUM LEMOVICENSIIUM** See LIMO-GES**AUGUSTÓW** [*Russian: Avgustov*] (*Poland*)

Town in Białystok province, 140 mi NW of WARSAW. It was founded in 1650 by Sigismund II Augustus of Poland. During World War I the Russians defeated the Germans here in October 1914 but were in turn defeated by the Germans in February 1915. Under German occupation during World War II, it was captured by the Russians in October 1944.

AULDEARN (*Scotland*)

Village in HIGHLAND region, 17 mi ENE of INVERNESS. Here, on May 9, 1645, during the English-Scottish civil wars, the marquis of Montrose defeated a superior force of the Scottish Covenanters under Sir John Urry. A second defeat, in July at ALFORD, brought most of Scotland briefly under Montrose's control. See also ASSYNT, TIPPERMUIR.

AULIE-ATA See DZHAMBUL**AULIS** (*Greece*)

Ancient town on the Gulf of Euboea, 25 mi W of THEBES. A port of BOEOTIA, it is traditionally believed to be the place from which the Greek fleet sailed

against TROY, following Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter Iphigenia. These events are now dated to the 12th century B.C. See also MYCENAE.

AULON See VLORE**AUMALE** (*France*)

Town in the Seine-Maritime department, on the Breisle River, 30 mi SW of AMIENS. William the Conqueror made it a countship and granted it to Odo of CHAMPAGNE in A.D. 1070. In 1204 it was captured by Philip II Augustus during his conquest of NORMANDY and was made a duchy in 1547 by Henri II of France. It was badly damaged during World War II, but has since been rebuilt.

AUNEAU (*France*)

Village in the Eure-et-Loir department, 15 mi E of CHARTRES. In November 1587, during the French Wars of Religion, a Protestant force was defeated here by the Catholics under the duke of GUISE.

AUNIS (*France*)

Ancient province in the modern department of Charente-Maritime, between POITOU and SAINTONGE. As part of the county of Poitou in AQUITAINE, it was ceded to ENGLAND by the treaty of BRÉTIGNY in 1360, but was reconquered by the French under Bertran du Guesclin in 1372 and reorganized with LA ROCHELLE as its capital. During the Wars of Religion it was the Protestants' last stronghold until the fall of La Rochelle to Cardinal Richelieu on October 28, 1628.

AUNUS See OLONETS**AURANGABAD** [*Aurungabad*] (*India*)

City in MAHARASHTRA state, on the Kaum River, 190 mi ENE of MUMBAI. Founded by Malik Ambar of AHMADNAGAR in 1610, it became the capital of the MOGUL EMPIRE under Aurangzeb in the late 17th century. It is famous for the mausoleum of Aurangzeb's wife and for the nearby Buddhist rock temples that date from the sixth century A.D.

AURANITIS See HAWRAN**AURANTES** See ABRANTES

AURARIA See DENVER

AURAY [*native: Alre*] (*France*)

Town in Morbihan department, on the Auray River. The last battle of the War of the Breton Succession was fought here on September 29, 1364, when Jean de Montfort defeated and killed Charles of BLOIS. In 1776, during the American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin stayed here with a member of the American commission to France.

AURELIA AQUENSIS See BADEN-BADEN

AURELIACUM See AURILLAC

AURELIANUM See ORLÉANS

AURELIAN WAY [*ancient and Italian: Via Aurelia*] (*Italy*)

Highway, one of the roads of the extensive system built by ancient ROME. The Aurelian Way ran from Rome NW along the coast of ETRURIA to PISA. It was built before 109 B.C., at which time an extension was constructed to GENOA. The highway was known as the Great Coast Road and joined other roads leading to FRANCE and SPAIN. Much of the course of the ancient highway is followed by the modern Italian road of the same name.

AURICH (*Germany*)

Town in Lower SAXONY, 13 mi NE of EMDEN. Dating from ancient times, it was chartered in 1539. It was the capital of the county and finally duchy of EAST FRIESLAND and, until 1945, a part of HANOVER.

AURIGNAC (*France*)

Village in the Haute-Garonne department, 13 mi NE of SAINT-GAUDENS. It became famous in 1860 when caves containing artifacts, drawings, and sculptures from the Stone Age were discovered nearby. Consequently, in 1906, the Abbé Breuil gave the village's name to the Aurignacian period of prehistory. See also ALTAMIRA, DORDOGNE, LASCAUX.

AURIGNY See ALDERNEY

AURILLAC [*Latin: Aureliacum*] (*France*)

City in Cantal department, on the Jordanne River, 70 mi SW of CLERMONT-FERRAND. It grew up around

the abbey of St. Géraud, founded in 895, and was sacked in 1569 during the Wars of Religion. The city prospered in the 19th and early 20th centuries as the center of the umbrella industry in France. The French president Paul Doumer was born here in 1857.

AURINX See JAÉN

AURUNGABAD See AURANGABAD

AUSCHWITZ [*Polish: Oświęcim*] (*Poland*)

Site of the German extermination camp near the industrial town of Oświęcim in Kraków province, 33 mi W of KRACÓW. It was the largest German extermination camp complex, where between 1.1 million and 1.5 million people, mostly Jews, were killed in a barbarously systemized fashion.

AUSCULUM APULUM See ASCOLI SATRIANO

AUSSIG See ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM

AUSTERLITZ [*Czech: Slavkov u Brna*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in MORAVIA, on the Littava River, 14 mi ESE of BRNO. It was the site of the famous battle of the Three Emperors which ended the War of the Third Coalition and marked the climax of Napoleon's career. The combined Austro-Russian forces under Francis II of AUSTRIA and Alexander I of RUSSIA were defeated by the French under Napoleon on December 2, 1805. After the battle the Russians retreated, and the Austrians sued for peace. See also FRANCE.

AUSTIN (*United States*)

City and capital of TEXAS, on the COLORADO RIVER, 77 mi NE of SAN ANTONIO. Founded in 1835, it became the capital of the REPUBLIC OF TEXAS in 1839. Under the threat of war with MEXICO the capital was temporarily transferred from Austin to HOUSTON during the period 1842–45.

AUSTRALIA

Continent, country, and member of the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, in the Southern Hemisphere between the Pacific Ocean on the E and the Indian Ocean on the W and S, and INDONESIA and PAPUA NEW GUINEA to the N. It includes TASMANIA and

other islands. In size and shape Australia resembles the United States and, like the Americans, its people have had the task of exploring and settling a vast frontier. The continent's long isolation resulted in the evolution of unique flora and fauna. Before the arrival of Europeans, Australia was inhabited by the Australian aborigines who probably migrated from SE Asia c. 40,000 years ago.

The first Europeans to see the continent, during the period 1601–42, were a Portuguese, a Spanish, and two Dutch navigators. Near the end of the 17th century and in the 18th and 19th centuries British seamen continued the exploration, James Cook claiming possession of Australia for GREAT BRITAIN in April 1771, and Matthew Flinders circumnavigating the continent during 1802–03. Settlement began after Great Britain decided to use the vacant land as an asylum for convicts sentenced to exile. The first of them landed at the present site of SYDNEY on January 26, 1788. Other penal colonies followed: NEWCASTLE in 1804, HOBART on Tasmania in 1804, and BRISBANE in 1824. In the W the first free settlement was PERTH in 1829. More settlers came of their own accord and were joined by the convicts when their sentences ended. Exploration of the unknown interior began.

Six of the hitherto separate colonies were confederated in 1901, with the NORTHERN TERRITORY added in 1911 under a democratic, parliamentary form of government. MELBOURNE, founded in 1835, was the capital until 1927 when CANBERRA became the seat of government in a separate capital territory. In both world wars Australian troops, the Anzacs, went halfway around the world to fight for Great Britain. With the start of war with JAPAN, Australia was threatened with invasion until the Battle of the CORAL SEA during May 7–8, 1942, removed the danger. Several cities, especially DARWIN, were bombed or shelled by the Japanese.

After World War II there were many European immigrants, many of them non-British who changed the homogenous nature of the white population. Australia's economy boomed with the postwar demand for Australian raw materials. Australia's foreign policy was staunchly anticommunist, and Australian forces fought in both Korea in the 1950s and Vietnam in the 1960s. Opposition to the Vietnam War and military conscription was a factor that brought a Labor government under Gough Whitlam to power in 1972. Whitlam withdrew Australian troops from Vietnam, stopped the draft, abolished higher-education

fees, created a free health care system, and supported land rights for Aboriginal people.

In 1975 after deadlock in the government, the British governor general dissolved the parliament and installed a caretaker government under opposition Liberal Party leader, Malcolm Fraser, which subsequently won the elections. In 1983, Labor again took power, but recession and high unemployment in the early 1990s led to a Conservative win in 1996. A national referendum on dissolving constitutional ties to Great Britain and making Australia a republic was defeated.

Although much of Australia's interior is desert, early settlers found areas suitable for sheep raising, the first important economic activity. Wheat growing later assumed a major role. Agriculture still ranks high, but Australia is now an industrialized nation with rich mineral resources. It is also an urban nation with most of the population in metropolitan areas of 1,000,000 or more.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY See CANBERRA

AUSTRASIA (*France, Netherlands, Germany*)

Ancient kingdom comprising NE France, W Germany, and the Netherlands with its capital at METZ. It was created, following the death of Clovis I in A.D. 511, when the Frankish Kingdom was divided between his four sons. The kingdom became important under Pepin II who defeated the Neustrians at the battle of TERTRY in 687. It was consolidated into the Frankish Kingdom under the Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE, NEUSTRIA.

AUSTRIA [*German: Österreich*]

Republic of central Europe, it lies between SWITZERLAND to the W, GERMANY, the CZECH REPUBLIC, and SLOVAKIA to the N, SLOVENIA and ITALY to the S, and HUNGARY to the E. The ALPS run through the W and S of the country. Austria is situated at the crossroads of Europe and has therefore played an important role in the history of the continent. Its capital, VIENNA, has a splendid cultural tradition and was from the 13th through the 19th centuries the nucleus of the vast empire of the Hapsburgs, which stretched, at various times, from SPAIN to ROMANIA. In the modern world, Austria's status has been greatly reduced by the shrinking of her boundaries and a treaty commitment to nonalignment.

Originally inhabited by Celts and Suebi, Austria was conquered by ROME between 15 B.C. and A.D. 10. Its lands south of the DANUBE RIVER were incorporated into provinces of the empire. Overrun by the Huns in the fifth century A.D., Austria was conquered by Charlemagne in 788 and became part of his Eastern Mark or *Ostmark*. Later invaded by Moravians and Magyars, it was restored to GERMANY in 955, when the first Holy Roman Emperor, Otto I, defeated the Magyars at LECHFELD, near AUGSBURG.

Under the Babenberg family from 976 to 1246, Austria was enlarged and strengthened, becoming a duchy in 1156. In the chaos following the death of the last Babenberg, King Ottokar II of BOHEMIA seized Vienna in 1251. He was ousted by the German king Rudolf I of Hapsburg in 1278, who made his son Albert governor of Austria, thus initiating six centuries of Hapsburg rule.

In the following years Austria acquired TYROL, TRIESTE, CARINTHIA, Bohemia, and Hungary. When Albert II was crowned Holy Roman Emperor in 1483, Austria became the nucleus of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The Hapsburgs acquired the NETHERLANDS and much of BURGUNDY by marriage and, in 1519, on the accession of Charles V, they gained Spain and much of Italy.

Austria was threatened in 1526 by the Turks of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, whose siege of Vienna was repulsed, a milestone in European history. With the spread of the Catholic and Protestant Reformations in the 16th century, Austria was torn by religious differences, which finally erupted in 1618 with the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. Austria won MORAVIA in the war and by 1699 had finally driven the Turks out of Hungary.

In the 18th century the Spanish Hapsburgs lost their throne in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1701–14, and in the War of the Austrian Succession of 1741–48. SILESIA was lost to PRUSSIA, a loss that reflected Prussia's rising power in German affairs.

With the partitions of POLAND of 1772 and 1795 Austria gained new lands in the east, but the wars of the Napoleonic era spelled the end of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806. Austria was defeated by Napoleon at AUSTERLITZ in 1805 and WAGRAM in 1809, but by the Congress of Vienna in 1815 she acquired DALMATIA and VENICE and again became a main power of Europe. In this period Austria and, particularly Vienna, was a glittering cultural center, the home of Mozart and Beethoven.

The 19th century was to witness the gradual disintegration of the sprawling Hapsburg Empire. The empire was rocked by the abortive revolutions of 1848, caused by the rise of liberalism and nationalism among its many ethnic groups. In 1859 Austria lost all her possessions in Italy except Venice, and after her defeat in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, leadership in German affairs passed to Prussia. As a sop to Hungarian nationalism, the empire was divided into a *dual monarchy* in 1867. However, the problems of the other nationalities remained, and when a crisis occurred over SERBIA in 1914, World War I began. The war sounded the death knell of the Hapsburg Empire, and the Austria that emerged from the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1919 was the small republic of our day. Dogged by political instability, it was annexed by Hitler's GERMANY in 1938. During World War II it suffered the same fate as Germany and in 1945 was occupied by the four Allies. In 1955 the UNITED STATES, the USSR, GREAT BRITAIN, and FRANCE signed the State Treaty with Austria ending the occupation. The postwar years have been characterized by a remarkable economic recovery and prosperity, Austrian neutrality in East-West affairs, and many initiatives in North-South economic issues. Austria joined the European Union in 1995, which sparked an upsurge in support for anti-immigrant political parties. In 1999, the ultra-right wing Freedom Party came in third in the balloting and joined in a governing coalition government, bringing Austria temporary sanctions from the European Union.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY See AUSTRIA

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS See NETHERLANDS

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE See AUSTRIA

AUTESIODURUM See AUXERRE

AUTRICUM See CHARTRES

AUTUN [*Latin: Augustodunum*] (*France*)

Town in the Saône-et-Loire department, on the Arroux River, 52 mi SW of DIJON. Founded by the first Roman emperor, Augustus, it became the residence of the Roman prefects of GAUL and an important center of learning. Sacked in A.D. 269 by Tetricus

and destroyed during the barbarian invasions during the period A.D. 406–895, it was restored in the ninth century. It was burned by the English in 1379 during the Hundred Years' War. It has important Roman remains and a famous 12th-century Romanesque cathedral. It is now an industrial center producing mainly metals and machinery.

AUVERGNE (*France*)

Former province corresponding to the modern departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme. In ancient times it was the home of the Arverni tribe who, under Vercingetorix, resisted the Roman occupation of GAUL. After Caesar's victory at ALÉSIA in 52 B.C., the region was incorporated into AQUITANIA PRIMA. It was carved up politically in the 13th century. By 1606 the whole region had been joined to the French Crown.

AUXERRE [*Latin: Autesiodurum*] (*France*)

Capital of the Yonne department, on the Yonne River, 95 mi SE of PARIS. An important Roman city, it was a center of learning and became a bishopric in the third century A.D. It was the capital of the county of Auxerrois, which passed to BURGUNDY by the treaty of ARRAS in 1435. It has many important buildings including a 13th-century church built on sixth century crypts, and a flamboyant 16th-century Gothic cathedral.

AVA (*Myanmar*)

Village in Sagaing district, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 8 mi SW of MANDALAY. In 1364, under Thadomin-bya, it was chosen as the capital of Burma, but was sacked by the Shans in 1527 and taken by Bayinnaung of the Toungoo dynasty in 1555. It again became the capital in 1634 under King Tharlun Min and remained so until 1837, except for the periods 1752–65 and 1783–1823 when the capital was moved to AMARAPURA. After extensive earthquake damage in 1841, Ava was permanently abandoned as a capital and never was completely rebuilt. See also AMARAPURA, SHWEBO.

AVAL See BAHRAIN

AVALLON [*earlier: Aballo*] (*France*)

Town in the Yonne department, on the Cousin River, 30 mi SE of AUXERRE. Important since Roman times, it was sacked by Saracens and Normans. It became a

stronghold of the duchy of BURGUNDY and passed to the French Crown in 1477. It was sacked again during the Wars of Religion in 1593. It has the remains of a Roman temple and a fourth-century sanctuary that is a pilgrimage site.

AVALON (*Canada*)

Peninsula of SE NEWFOUNDLAND, between Trinity and Placentia Bays. In 1623 it was granted as a colony to George Calvert, later Lord Baltimore. Calvert soon abandoned it. In 1632 he was granted the colony of MARYLAND instead.

AVANTI (*India*)

Former kingdom of E MADHYA PRADESH, roughly corresponding to the tableland of MALWA. One of the earliest and most important Aryan kingdoms of India, it was one of the four states of India in the sixth century B.C. but fell to Chandragupta Maurya, king of MAGADHA, in the fourth century B.C. later it was invaded by the Sakas and held by them until recaptured c. A.D. 395 by Chandragupta II, who made his residence at Avanti's capital, UJJAIN. See also GUPTA EMPIRE, MAURYA EMPIRE.

AVARICUM See BOURGES

AVARIS See TANIS

AVDIRA See ABDERA

AVEBURY [*Abury*] (*England*)

Village in WILTSHIRE, on the Kennet River, 10 mi SSW of SWINDON. It is the site of Avebury Circle, one of the finest and largest prehistoric ceremonial centers in Europe. Built in the third millennium B.C., it is a complex of megalithic monuments. See also STONEHENGE.

AVEIRO [*Latin: Talabriga*] (*Portugal*)

City and port in Beira Litoral province, 36 mi S of OPORTO. Originally a Roman town, it became famous in the 16th century as a base for the fleets of João Afonso that fished for cod off the coast of NEWFOUNDLAND.

AVELA See ÁVILA

AVELLINO [*Latin: Abellinum*] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Avellino province, on the Sabato River, 30 mi ENE of NAPLES. Inhabited originally by the Hirpini, it was taken by the Lombards in the eighth century A.D. and was sacked by Otto I in the 10th century. In 1130 the antipope, Anacletus II, here confirmed Roger II's title as king in return for his support.

AVENCHES [*German: Wifflisburg; Latin: Aventicum*] (*Switzerland*)

Village in VAUX canton, 10 mi NW of FRIBOURG. In Roman times it was the capital of Helvetia and a large, flourishing town. It was sacked by the Alamanni c. A.D. 260 and by the Huns in 451. In the 12th century it was rebuilt. There are rich Roman remains here.

AVENNIO See AVIGNON**AVENTICUM** See AVENCHES**AVENTINE HILL** See ROME, SEVEN HILLS**AVERNUS, LAKE** [*Italian: Lago d'Averno; Latin: Lacus Avernus*] (*Italy*)

Small lake in a crater 10 mi W of NAPLES, in CAMPANIA. Because of the sulphurous vapors that it emitted, it was regarded by the Romans of Virgil's time as the entrance to Hades. It became the site of a naval base under Agrippa. The ruins of CUMAE are nearby.

AVERSA (*Italy*)

Town in Caserta province, CAMPANIA, 10 mi NNW of NAPLES. It became the Normans' first foothold in Italy when it was granted to them by the duke of Naples in 1030. The French were defeated here by Emperor Charles V on August 30, 1528. It has a restored 11th-century castle and cathedral and is near the site of ancient Atella.

AVESNES [*Avesnes-sur-Helpe*] (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, on the Helpe River, 12 mi S of MAUBEUGE. Part of the county of FLANDERS, it was chartered in the 12th century and became a wealthy cloth center. After the battle of ST. QUENTIN in 1557, it was incorporated into the Spanish Netherlands and passed to France in 1659. Occupied

by the Germans in both world wars, it suffered damage to its 13th-century church in 1944.

AVESNES-SUR-HELPE See AVESNES**AVGUSTOV** See AUGUSTÓW**AVIGNON** [*earlier: Avennio*] (*France*)

Capital of the Vaucluse department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 55 mi NNW of MARSEILLES. Originally inhabited by the Cavares and settled by Greeks, in A.D. 122 it became a Roman colony under Hadrian. A republic in the 12th century, it was captured by Louis VIII in 1226 and incorporated into the county of PROVENCE. In 1309 it was made the capital of the papacy by Clement V. After the Great Schism of 1377 it became the seat of the antipopes until 1417. It was annexed by France on September 4, 1791. Among its many notable buildings are the 12th-century cathedral, the 14th-century Palace of the Popes, and the famous 12th-century bridge of St. Bénézet.

ÁVILA [*Ávila de los Caballeros*] [*Latin: Abula, Avela*] (*Spain*)

City in Ávila province, on the Adaja River, 55 mi WNW of MADRID. An ancient Phoenician and Roman town, it was occupied by the Moors from the eighth century A.D. until its reconquest by Alfonso VI of CASTILE in 1088. The city retains much of its medieval character with many old buildings still standing. St. Teresa was born here in 1515.

ÁVILA DE LOS CABALLEROS See ÁVILA**AVIS** See AVIZ**AVIZ** [*Avis*] (*Portugal*)

Village in Portalegre district, 30 mi SW of PORTALEGRE. In 1211 it was granted by Alfonso II of Portugal to the military religious order of ORA, which became known thereafter as the Order of Aviz. Following a successful rebellion against CASTILE, in 1385 the master of the order, the illegitimate brother of the deceased king, secured the throne of Portugal for himself. After the battle of ALJUBARROTA, John I founded the Aviz dynasty, which was to rule Portugal until 1580.

AVLONA See VLORË**AVON** (*England*)

Former county created in 1974 from parts of GLOUCESTERSHIRE and SOMERSET. Its administrative headquarters was BRISTOL. It was abolished in 1996.

AVON RIVER (*England*)

Three rivers of the same name. The word *avon* means “river” in Celtic. One of them, also called the Upper Avon and often known as Shakespeare’s Avon, rises near NASEBY in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE and flows 96 miles SW to join the SEVERN RIVER near TEWKESBURY in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, the site of a victory by Edward IV in 1471 during the Wars of the Roses. Also on its banks are RUGBY, the site of one of England’s most famous public (private) schools; WARWICK, well known for its castle; and STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, where Shakespeare was born and died.

The East Avon rises at DEVIZES in WILTSHIRE and flows S 48 miles to the English Channel at CHRISTCHURCH in DORSET, which dates to Anglo-Saxon times. On it is SALISBURY with its uniquely beautiful cathedral.

The third Avon, called the Lower or Bristol Avon, rises in the Cotswold Hills at TETBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, whence it flows 75 miles S and W to the Severn River at Avonmouth in AVON. On this Avon are MALMESBURY, the abbey of which was founded in the seventh century; BATH, a popular spa since Roman times; and BRISTOL, a leading port.

AVRANCHES (*France*)

Town in the Manche department, NORMANDY, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 55 mi SW of CAEN. An important Roman town, it was a center of religion and learning in medieval times. In 1172 it was the scene of the reconciliation between Henry II of England and the Church after the assassination of Archbishop Thomas Becket. It was destroyed during the Hundred Years’ War. In World War II, it was the scene of a major Allied offensive from July 25 to 31, 1944. The town was destroyed in the fighting. Today, Avranches’s proximity to MONT-SAINT-MICHEL makes it a prime tourist destination.

AWAL See BAHRAIN**AWDAGHOST** See AUDAGHOST**AWDAGHUST** See AUDAGHOST**AX** See DAX**AXIM** (*Ghana*)

Town in Western Region, on the Gulf of GUINEA, 32 mi WSW of SEKONDI-TAKORADI. The last Portuguese fort on the GOLD COAST, it was captured by the Dutch in 1642 in their bid to monopolize the slave trade. In 1871 it was purchased by the English. Today it is a fishing center and is the site of the major festival of Kundum in August celebrating the catch.

AXIUS See VARDAR RIVER**AXMINSTER** (*England*)

Town on the Axe River, 25 mi ENE of EXETER, DEVON. One of the first Saxon settlements in Devon, it was founded in the eighth century. From 1755 to 1835 it was famous for its carpet manufacturing industry established by Thomas Whitty.

AXONA See AISNE RIVER**AXUM** See AKSUM**AYACUCHO** [*earlier: Huamanga*] (*Peru*)

City and capital of Ayacucho department and Huamanga province, in the ANDES Mts, 230 mi ESE of LIMA. Founded by Francisco Pizarro in 1539, it was near the site of an important battle that ended the Spanish empire in South America and secured the independence of Peru from SPAIN. Here on December 9, 1824, the patriots under Antonio de Sucre defeated the royalists under the Viceroy de la Serna.

AYDIN [*Aidin*] (*Turkey*)

City in Aydin province, 60 mi SE of İZMİR. Founded by the emirs of the Aydin dynasty in the 14th century, as their capital it was annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1425. It was burned and damaged in fighting during the Greco-Turkish War of 1919–22, and has been completely rebuilt. The ruins of the ancient Greek city of Tralles are nearby.

AYDIN (*Turkey*)

Ancient emirate of W ANATOLIA, on the AEGEAN SEA, corresponding roughly to the modern provinces of

Aydin and İzmir. Under Mehmed Bey it became a strong and independent emirate, having conquered İzmir c. A.D. 1305. Invaded by the crusaders in 1344, it was annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1390 and only briefly regained its independence during the invasion of Tamerlane during the period 1402–25.

AYLESFORD (*England*)

Village in KENT, on the MEDWAY RIVER, 30 mi SE of LONDON. It was the scene of a decisive battle in A.D. 455 during the early Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain. Here the Britons under Vortigern were defeated by the Saxons under Hengist and Horsa.

‘AYN JŪLŪT See AIN JALUT

AYODHYA [*Ajodhya*] (*India*)

Former town in UTTAR PRADESH state, now a joint municipality with FAIZABAD, on the Gogra River, 85 mi E of LUCKNOW. One of the most important cities of ancient India, it was the capital of the kingdom of KOSALA from the seventh to the fourth centuries B.C. Under Chandragupta II, who reigned from 379 to 414 A.D., it was one of the capitals of the Gupta dynasty. A pilgrimage center, it is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus. See also GUPTA EMPIRE, OUDH.

ÁYON ÓROS See ATHOS, MOUNT

AYR (*Scotland*)

Town and port on the Atlantic Ocean, in STRATH-CLYDE region, 35 mi SW of GLASGOW, SW Scotland. Chartered in 1202, it became Scotland's chief Atlantic port. It was fortified by Oliver Cromwell in 1652. The poet Robert Burns was born nearby in 1759.

AYUTHIA See AYUTTHAYA

AYUTLA [*Ayutla de los Libres*] (*Mexico*)

Town in GUERRERO state, 48 mi E of ACAPULCO. The plan to overthrow the dictator Santa Anna and to draft a liberal constitution was formed here in 1854 under Juan Ávarez. The subsequent successful revolt of 1855 led to the federal constitution of 1857.

AYUTLA DE LOS LIBRES See AYUTLA

AYUTTHAYA [*Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, Ayuthia, Krung Kao*] (*Thailand*)

City in Ayutthaya province, on an island in the Lop Buri River, 45 mi N of BANGKOK. Founded as the capital of the Thai kingdom in 1350 by Ramathibodi I, it was sacked by BURMA several times until being finally destroyed by the Burmese king Hsinbyushin in 1767. As a result the capital was moved to THON BURI. It has many temples and pagodas and the remains of the royal palace.

AL AYZARIYAH See BETHANY

AZAL See SANA

AZARBAIJAN See AZERBAIJAN

AZAURA See DEIR EZ ZOR

AZAY-LE-RIDEAU [*Latin: Azayum*] (*France*)

Town in the Indre-et-Loire department, on the Indre River, 16 mi SW of TOURS. Built on the site of a Roman settlement, it was burned by Charles VII in 1418. Today it is famous for its 16th-century château built by the financier Gilles Berthelot. See also LOIRE RIVER.

AZAYUM See AZAY-LE-RIDEAU

AZERBAIDZHAN See AZERBAIJAN

AZERBAIJAN [*Greek: Atropatene; Iranian: Azarbaijan*] (*Iran*)

Former province W of the CASPIAN SEA. An ancient part of the kingdoms of URARTU, MEDIA, and PERSIA, it was the traditional birthplace of the prophet Zoroaster in the seventh century B.C. In the fourth century B.C. Alexander the Great took it. In the 16th century it was the home of the Safavid dynasty and was disputed by the Ottomans and Persians. The latter gained control in 1618 under Shah Abbas the Great. N Azerbaijan was annexed by RUSSIA in the 19th century. During World War II Soviet troops occupied the S of the province but returned it to Iran on December 11, 1946. See also AZERBAIJAN.

AZERBAIJAN [Azerbaidzhan] [*formerly: Azerbaijan SSR*]

Independent republic between the CASPIAN SEA and ARMENIA. It passed to RUSSIA from PERSIA by the treaties of GULISTAN in 1813 and of TURKMANCHAI in 1828. After the Russian Revolution it became an independent republic until it was incorporated into the SOVIET UNION in April 1920. United with Georgia and Armenia in 1922 to form the TRANSCAUCASIAN SFSR, it became a constituent republic of the USSR on December 5, 1936. In 1991, after ethnic violence between Azeris and Armenians in the capital of BAKU in 1990, Azerbaijan achieved independence from the USSR with Abulfaz Elchibey as president. The new nation saw political instability as ethnic conflict in the Armenian enclave of NAGORNO-KARABAKH increased and former Communist Party leader Heydar Aliyev took power as president. Armenia invaded Azerbaijan to take control of Nagorno-Karabakh and a corridor through Azerbaijani territory to the enclave. A cease-fire was declared in 1994, but the conflict between the nations was not resolved. Aliyev consolidated his power, and in 2003, appointed his son, Ilham Aliyev, as prime minister. Azerbaijan is rich in oil on the Caspian coast, and the nation's future prosperity hinges on the development of pipelines to get the oil to ports on the BLACK SEA for shipment.

AZINCOURT See AGINCOURT

AZORES [*Portuguese: Açores*] (*Portugal*)

Archipelago of nine islands in the N Atlantic Ocean, approximately 1,200 mi W of Portugal. Although known since Carthaginian times, the Azores were settled only c. 1430 by the Portuguese. Strategically positioned on the sea routes to the WEST INDIES, the islands were continually disputed by European powers. Governed from ANGRA DO HEROISMO between 1766 and 1832, the Azores were the site of British military bases in World War II, which were taken over by the U.S. military. During the period 1938–76, the island were divided into three administrative districts, Angra, Horta, and Ponta Delgada. The Azores are now a Portuguese autonomous region with the executive section of the local authority located in Ponta Delgada, the legislative in Horta and the judicial in Angra do Heroísmo.

AZOTOS See ASHDOD

AZOTUS See ASHDOD

AZOV [Asof] [*Greek: Tana, Tanaïs*] (*Russia*)

City and port in Russia, on the DON RIVER, near the Sea of Azov, 18 mi WSW of ROSTOV. It was founded by Greeks in the fifth century B.C. The city became an important commercial center under the Genoese, who fortified it in the 13th century A.D. Captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1471, it fell to Peter the Great of Russia on July 29, 1696. Although returned to the Ottomans between 1711–37, it was confirmed as a Russian possession by the Treaty of BELGRADE in 1739.

AZTEC EMPIRE (*Mexico*)

Ancient empire in the ANAHUAC or Valley of Mexico, central Mexico. With the MAYA and the INCA EMPIRES, it was one of three largest Indian civilizations of the Americas. The Aztecs were a warrior culture that grew out of conquest and by adaptation of the achievements of other Indian groups. While its architecture, mathematics, and astronomy were impressive accomplishments, its organizational and social life was based on continual warfare motivated by what was one of the bloodiest religions of all time.

The Aztecs, who called themselves the People of the Sun, were a poor nomadic tribe when they entered the Anahuac from the north near the end of the 12th century A.D. They founded TENOCHTITLÁN c. 1325 on an island in Lake Texcoco, site of present MEXICO CITY, but for another 100 years they were of little importance. In the 15th and 16th centuries, however, they grew powerful through alliances and conquest. The Aztecs conquered the Huastec people to the N and the Mixtec and Zapotec to the S but were unable to defeat the Tarascans.

When Montezuma II became leader, c. 1500, the Aztecs were a ruling power surrounded by disaffected groups that suffered under Aztec hegemony. Thus, when Hernán Cortés, conquistador from SPAIN, arrived in 1519 he had little difficulty in enlisting Indian allies. Cortés reached Tenochtitlán on November 8, 1519, seized Montezuma and tried to rule through him. In May 1520, when Cortés departed temporarily, the Aztecs revolted. Montezuma was killed and the Spaniards had to retreat. The next year Cortés returned, captured Tenochtitlán on August 13 after a bitter struggle, and razed it. The Spaniards destroyed pyramids, temples, and books. Cortés had the last Aztec leader, Cuauhtémoc.

noc, hanged in 1525. Many of these events were recorded in *The Discovery and Conquest of Mexico* by Bernal Díaz del Castillo.

Out of their cultural synthesis, the Aztecs produced a civilization that was impressive in the fields of engineering, architecture, art, mathematics, and astronomy. Their large stone pyramids and temples were decorated with sculpture, much of it of a fearsome aspect. They developed a calendar based on a 260-day year and a 52-year cycle. They did not invent paper or writing but used both to keep records.

Overshadowing their intellectual accomplishments, however, was their devotion to their religion, centered on Huitzilopochtli, chief deity and god of war. This god demanded human sacrifices by the thousands in ceremonies in which members of the powerful priesthood cut open breasts and plucked out hearts. Battles called *flowery wars* were fought continually to capture prisoners for sacrifice. With the Spanish conquest this culture and its ritual were destroyed.

AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT See NEW MEXICO

B



BAALBEK [Balabakk] [*Greek: Heliopolis*] (*Lebanon*)

Village, 35 mi N of DAMASCUS, once on the active Damascus-Beirut-Homs trade route, with outstanding Roman ruins of a great religious shrine. It was a center of worship of the Semitic sun god, Baal. From this worship comes the Greek name *Heliopolis*, or City of the Sun. Little is known about the city prior to the Roman occupation, reputed to have taken place under Julius Caesar. Most of the building was completed under the rule of the proconsul Antoninus Pius, later emperor, sometime between A.D. 120 and 138. The most impressive temples were those to Jupiter, who was the Roman equivalent of Baal, and to Bacchus. The extensive ruins of these still remain. Baalbek was sacked by Syrian and Egyptian invaders and damaged by an earthquake in 1759. In 1898, the German kaiser, Wilhelm II, decided to restore the temples, a process that took six years. In 1984, the Baalbek ruins were designated a World Heritage Site.

BABYLON [Babylonia] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city and empire of MESOPOTAMIA, approximately 55 mi S of BAGHDAD on the EUPHRATES RIVER. Ruins can be seen of what at one time was the most important and powerful city in the Middle Eastern world. From the third millennium B.C. it was a place of consequence and in the 18th century B.C. became the capital of the empire founded by Hammurabi of the Amorites. He may have begun building the biblical Tower of Babel. ASSYRIA, under the rule of Sennacherib, captured Babylon and destroyed it c. 690. It was rebuilt, and in 626 Nabopolassar of CHALDEA made it the capital of his kingdom, the Neo-Babylonian Empire.

Under his son Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylonia from c. 605 to 562, the city enjoyed its most glorious period. It was famous for the Hanging Gardens, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the Ishtar Gate, its walls, and its processional avenue. It was also under Nebuchadnezzar that the Hebrews were brought to Babylon in the exile called the Babylonian Captivity. Cyrus the Great of PERSIA captured the city and destroyed the empire in 538. Alexander the Great, ruler of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, took over the city in 331 and Alexander died here in 323. One of Alexander's generals, Seleucus, inherited Babylonia. After he founded SELEUCIA in 312, it replaced Babylon as a commercial and administrative center for the region. In 275 the inhabitants of Babylon were removed to the new city. The ruins have been excavated and partially reconstructed. See also AKKAD, CANAAN, SELEUCID EMPIRE, SUMER.

BABYLONIA See BABYLON

BACAN [Batchan, Bachan, Bachian] (*Indonesia*)

Island in the Molucca Sea, 80 mi S of Ternate, Halmahera Island. The island was the scene of colonial strife. A Portuguese fort on the island was captured in 1609 by the Dutch who put the island under the sultan of Ternate until 1683. The island was the site of an important Japanese naval base during World War II. More recently, the island has witnessed strife between Christian and Muslim inhabitants.

BACĂU (*Romania*)

Town and capital of Bacau province, on the Bistrita River, 150 mi NE of BUCHAREST, E Romania. An

important customs post in the 15th century, it was also the seat of the local prince's court. During World War I it was the headquarters of the Romanian military command.

BACHAN See BACAN

BACHIAN See BACAN

BACNOTAN See DAGUPAN

BAC-PHAN See TONKIN

BACTRA See BALKH

BACTRIA [*Bactriana, Zariaspa*] [*modern: Balkh*] (*Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan*)

Ancient country between the HINDU KUSH and the OXUS RIVER in SW Asia, in what is now N Afghanistan and the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It was annexed to the Persian Empire in the sixth century B.C. by Cyrus the Great and taken by Alexander the Great in 328 B.C. After his death it became part of the SELEUCID EMPIRE. An independent kingdom after 250 B.C., it expanded to embrace part of Afghanistan and PUNJAB. Its position on a major East-West trade route and as a disseminator of Greek culture ended when it was overrun c. 130 B.C. by a nomadic people, probably of Iranian stock.

BACTRIANA See BACTRIA

BADAGRI See BADAGRY

BADAGRY [*Badagri*] (*Nigeria*)

A lagoon port in SW Nigeria, on the N bank of the Porto Novo Creek, an island waterway. It lies approximately 20 mi E of PORTO NOVO, capital of BENIN. Founded in the 1720s by refugees from the many wars of Dahomey, now Benin, for a century Badagry was an exporter of slaves to the Americas. In the 1820s the British established a trading post here and developed it as a palm-oil port and importer of British cloth. Freed slaves from SIERRA LEONE were attracted here, and in 1842 the first European mission, which was Methodist, was established. Badagry remained a leading port and mission center until

1851, when the tribal king of LAGOS tried to conquer it. A British naval force came to the rescue, overthrew the chief, and replaced him with his cousin under his promise to stop the slave trade. Thereafter Badagry, although remaining a trading center, declined steadily in influence. See also SLAVE COAST.

BADAJOS [*Latin: Pax Augusta*] (*Spain*)

Province and city in SW Spain. The province borders PORTUGAL, and the city is on the Guadiana River. The province is in the historic region of ESTREMADURA, which was the name given to an area bordering on Moorish territory, at the time of the Christian reconquest of Spain from the Moors, completed in 1492. From the later Middle Ages the term has referred to a region slightly larger than Badajoz and Cáceres provinces.

The city began as a Roman town and became important under the Moors, when it was the seat of an emirate during the period 1022–94. Alfonso IX of LEÓN liberated it in 1228. Badajoz was contested in 1705 during the War of the Spanish Succession. It was besieged by the French in 1808–09 in the Peninsular campaign, and captured by them in 1811. Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, took it from them the next year. In the Spanish civil war Badajoz fell after protracted fighting to the right-wing insurgents in 1936. Many persons were executed after their victory. The cathedral of San Juan, which has walls like a fortress, was built during the period 1234–84. Here are also the remains of a Moorish citadel. A failed republican uprising took place here in 1883.

BADAMI [*ancient: Vatapipura*] (*India*)

Village in MYSORE state, 65 mi S of BIJAPUR, SW India. Capital of CHALUKYA ruler Pulakesin I during the period A.D. 550–66, it was captured by Narsinhavarman in 640 and destroyed. Occupied by the Rashtrakutas in 753, it was captured from the MARATHAS in 1818 by the British. It is the site of remarkable Brahmanic and Jain temples of the seventh century A.D.

BAD AXE RIVER (*United States*)

River and battle site in SW WISCONSIN flowing SW to join the MISSISSIPPI RIVER almost opposite the Minnesota-Iowa state line. In 1831 a government treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians required them to move W of the Mississippi. Black Hawk, a Sac chieftain, reentered Illinois in April 1832 with 400 warriors. He

successfully attacked a much larger white force and withdrew into Wisconsin. A large force of white volunteers plus a Sioux war party attacked him on the Bad Axe. In spite of a flag of surrender, warriors, women, and children were massacred. Black Hawk escaped, only to be imprisoned later and then released. His heroism is recognized by a huge statue completed by the sculptor Lorado Taft in 1911 and erected at Oregon, Illinois.

BADAYUN See BUDAUN

BADDECK (*Canada*)

Fishing village and resort on Cape Breton Island, NOVA SCOTIA, the summer home of the inventor of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell. Baddeck was the scene of a pioneer flight by John Alexander Douglas McCurdy on February 23, 1909, sponsored by Bell's Aerial Experiment Association, which he had formed with Glenn Curtiss and others in 1907. The group refined the aileron principle of control and achieved record flights. See also BRAS D'OR.

BADEN [**Baden Bei Wien**] [*ancient: Aquae Panoniae*] (*Austria*)

Town and spa in Niederösterreich province, Lower Austria, on the Schwechat River, 15 mi SSW of VIENNA. A spa since Roman times, it was the site of a Frankish imperial palace in the ninth century A.D. It was destroyed by the Turks in 1529 and 1683. It was frequently visited for its waters by composers Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig van Beethoven, Franz Schubert, and Johann Strauss. During the period 1945–55 it was the headquarters of the Soviet occupation zone.

BADEN [*ancient: Aquae Helveticae*] (*Switzerland*)

Town and spa in AARGAU canton, on the Limmat River, 13 mi NW of ZURICH. The spa was known to the Romans and was mentioned by Tacitus in the first century A.D. The town was founded by the Hapsburgs in 1291 and was conquered by the Swiss Confederation in 1415. The diet of the Confederation met at Baden from 1424 to 1712, and it was the capital of the former canton of Baden from 1798 to 1803.

BADEN (*Germany*)

Former state on the RHINE RIVER in SW Germany, since 1952 part of the state of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG.

The state originated as a margravate under the house of ZIRINGEN in the 12th century. The Reformation divided the area along religious lines into BADEN-BADEN and Baden-Durlach in 1535. The division weakened its ability to stand up to the power of neighboring states and principalities until 1771, when Charles Frederick of Züringen reunited the two parts, with his capital at KARLSRUHE. In the early 19th century it became part of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION and the Zollverein, or customs union. Its liberal constitution of 1818 notwithstanding, revolution broke out in 1848, but it was quickly crushed with Prussian help. Part of the GERMAN EMPIRE founded in 1871, Baden was an independent republic for a brief time in 1918 and then became part of the WEIMAR Republic. After World War II, the Allied Forces established three states: Württemberg-Baden (USA), Württemberg-Hohenzollern (France), and Baden (France). In 1952, these states were merged to form Baden-Württemberg.

BADEN-BADEN [**Baden**] [*ancient: Aurelia Aquensis*] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG state, 18 mi SSW of KARLSRUHE. The Roman emperor Caracalla built the baths at this health spa in the third century A.D. Long the seat of the margraves of BADEN State, Baden-Baden was especially popular with European high society in the 19th century.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG (*Germany*)

A state in SW Germany created by the merging of the states of BADEN and WÜRTTEMBERG. Initial efforts were made to merge the two states during 1918 and 1919 after World War I. After World War II, the occupying powers created Württemberg-Baden (the US zone), and Württemberg-Hohenzollern and Baden (the French zone). In 1950, the three states had a trial vote to determine a merger. The result of the plebiscite was a strong majority overall in favor of a combined state in the SW, but in the regions of the former state of Baden, a weak majority in favor of the pre-war borders. As a result, in 1951, a referendum was held in four voting districts (North Baden, South Baden, North Württemberg and South Württemberg-Hohenzollern) resulting in 69.7% in favor of the merger, but in South Baden, 62.2% in favor of the old borders. The Federal state of Baden-Württemberg was founded on April 25, 1952, with its capital at STUTTGART. Baden-Württemberg is Germany's wealthiest state with a strong industrial base centered

in an automotive industry world famous for firms such as Daimler-Benz and Porsche.

BADEN BEI WIEN See BADEN (Austria)

BAD GASTEIN [Gastein] (*Austria*)

Town and spa in Salzburg province on the Gasteiner Ache, 50 mi S of SALZBURG, central Austria. Used as a spa since the 13th century, it grew world famous in the 19th century. At the Convention of Bad Gastein in 1865 HOLSTEIN was given to Austria and SCHLESWIG to PRUSSIA.

BAD HOMBURG [Bad Homburg vor der Höhe] (*Germany*)

Town and spa in HESSE, 8 mi N of FRANKFURT, W central Germany. Known as a spa to the Romans, it became internationally famous in the 19th century. From 1622 to 1866 it was the independent city and landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg.

BAD HOMBURG VOR DER HÖHE See BAD HOMBURG

BAD ISCHL [Ischl] (*Austria*)

City and spa in Upper Austria, 28 mi ESE of SALZBURG. First mentioned in 1262, it was the summer residence of the Emperor Franz Josef I from 1854 to 1914. It was frequently visited by composers Johannes Brahms, Franz Lehár, Anton Bruckner, and Richard Strauss.

BAD KREUZNACH (*Germany*)

Town and spa in RHINELAND PALATINATE, on the Nahe River, 21 mi SW of MAINZ, W central Germany. Inhabited by Celts and Romans, it was the site of a Carolingian palace built in A.D. 819. It fell to the bishops of SPEYER in 1065. Badly damaged in the Thirty Years' War, it was destroyed by the French in 1689. Ceded to PRUSSIA in 1815, it became an important spa.

BAD LANGENSALZA See LANGENSALZA

BAD MERGENTHEIM (*Germany*)

Town and spa in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Tauber River, 21 mi SSW of WÜRZBURG, S central Ger-

many. Mineral springs here were known in the Bronze and Iron ages. The town passed to the Teutonic Knights in 1219 and was the residence of the grand master of the order from 1525 to 1809.

BADR (*Saudi Arabia*)

Village in the HEJAZ, 40 mi SW of NAJRÂN. In A.D. 624 the prophet Muhammad and his followers gained their first important victory here over the armies of MECCA.

BAD REICHENHALL (*Germany*)

City and spa in BAVARIA, 10 mi WSW of SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, in SE Germany. An important salt-extracting center since Roman times, it prospered under Charlemagne c. 800. The city was rebuilt after a fire in 1834.

BADRINATH (*India*)

Village and shrine in UTTAR PRADESH state, 200 mi NE of DELHI in the HIMALAYA Mts, N India. The temple at Badrinath has been a famous pilgrimage center for more than 2,000 years and contains a shrine of Badrinath, or Vishnu.

BAEBRO See CABRA

BAECULA (*Spain*)

Site of battle in Córdoba province, near CÓRDOBA, S Spain. During the Second Punic War the Romans under Scipio defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal here in 208 B.C. Hasdrubal set off to Italy after the battle.

BAETERRAE See BÉZIERS

BAETICA (*Spain*)

Ancient Roman province of S Spain, corresponding to ANDALUSIA. See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

BAEZA (*Spain*)

Town in Jaén province, ANDALUSIA, 80 mi E of CÓRDOBA. Former capital of a small Moorish kingdom, it was sacked by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE in 1239 and never regained its importance. Its ancient walls survive and it has a Gothic cathedral and several notable buildings of the Renaissance.

BAFFIN ISLAND (*Canada*)

Arctic island in NUNAVUT between Greenland and the NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR-UNGAVA mainland, NE Canada. Visited by Viking explorers in the 11th century, it was sighted by Sir Martin Frobisher during his search for the NORTH-WEST PASSAGE between 1576 and 1578. The island is named after English explorer William Baffin, who explored the island in 1616. With a landmass one and a half the size of Germany, Baffin Island is home to fewer than 30,000 people—one of the most sparsely populated areas of the world.

BAFFO See PAPHOS

BAGAMOYO (*Tanzania*)

Town, 35 mi NW of DAR ES SALAAM. Until 1891 it was the capital of TANGANYIKA and a noted slave-trading center in German East Africa.

BAGDAD See BAGHDAD

BAGESH See BITLIS

BAGHDAD [Bagdad] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city on both sides of the TIGRIS RIVER, now the capital of Iraq. A small, unimportant settlement near ancient Babylon in MESOPOTAMIA, it was captured by the Arabs in A.D. 634 in their first forays into the East and was chosen by the Abbasid Caliph al-Mansur in 762 as the capital of the ABBASID EMPIRE. It became one of the great cities of the world, with an estimated population of some 2 million under Caliph Harun al-Rashid (c. 764–809) and especially under Caliph al-Mamun (813–33). It was a thriving cultural center, embodying strong influences from nearby PERSIA, also in Arab hands.

When the Abbasid Caliphate broke up, Baghdad continued to be an important city, ruling an area corresponding roughly to the modern state of Iraq, until it was brutally sacked and its inhabitants massacred by the Mongol Hulagu Khan, grandson of Genghis Khan, in 1258. Baghdad was conquered by another Mongol, Tamerlane, in 1401 and was captured by Suleiman the Magnificent of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1534, although it did not officially become part of the empire until 1638.

During World War I Baghdad was captured by the British on March 11, 1917, and became the capi-

tal of Iraq, set up under British auspices in 1921. The Arab monarchy established at that time was abolished in a bloody revolution in 1958 centering in Baghdad. Baghdad was heavily bombed by American forces during the Gulf War in 1992, and captured by American and allied forces in the Iraq war of 2003.

BAGHELKAND [former: Dahala] (*India*)

Region of NE central India, in MADHYA PRADESH state, S of ALLAHABAD. It was the home of the war-like Kalacuri clan from the sixth to 12th centuries A.D. KALINJAR was the Kalacuri stronghold. The Baghela Rajputs arrived in the 14th century, and the history of Baghelkand became that of Rewa state.

BAGHERHAT [Bagerhat] (*Bangladesh*)

Town in Khulna province, 17 mi SE of KHULNA, S Bangladesh. It was the capital of Khan Jahan, the pioneer of the Sundarbans, in the 15th century. His mausoleum and audience hall survive.

BAGIRMI See BAGUIRMI

BAGPUR See MULTAN

BAGRADAS RIVER [modern: Medjerda River, Mejerda River] (*Algeria, Tunisia*)

River and battle site, it flows from the Medjerda Mts to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, N of TUNIS. During the wars of the First Triumvirate in 49 B.C. the legions of Curio, loyal to Caesar, were defeated near this river by the Numidian forces of King Juba I, loyal to Pompey. During World War II there was also combat along the river in April and May 1943. See also NUMIDIA.

BAGUIRMI [Bagirmi, Chari-Bagirmi] [*ancient: Massénaya*] (*Chad*)

Region in SW Chad with SE Lake Chad on the N, and with the Chari rivers forming the W and SW boundaries. It was the site of Paleolithic and Neolithic cultures before the Sahara was formed. Early invaders with Hamitic blood came from the E, overcame the local tribes, and provided the ethnic base for subsequent inhabitants.

The Baguirmi converted to Islam c. A.D. 1600. English, German, and Italian explorers went through the area between 1826–81. In 1871 the area was

conquered by the Sultan of the Wadai and c. 1890 by Rabiḥ Zoheir. The French were unable to penetrate the territory until the death of Zoheir and the defeat of his sons in 1901. All of Chad was part of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA until it received its independence on August 11, 1960. The Baguirmi town of Fort-Lamy, now N'DJAMENA, on the Chari River 80 mi south of the provincial border in Lake Chad, is the capital of the Chad Republic.

BAGURA See BOGRA

BAHAMA ISLANDS [Bahamas]

A chain of over 700 islands in the WEST INDIES, extending from approximately 50 mi SE of FLORIDA approximately 650 mi SE to HAITI, forming an independent nation within the Commonwealth, with NASSAU as capital. The first landfall of Christopher Columbus in the New World, on October 12, 1492, was probably on the island now called SAN SALVADOR, or Watling Island. The Bahamas were claimed for SPAIN but were occupied only by slave traders and pirates until the English Crown made a grant of them in 1627. Over the years they were contested by British, Spanish, and even by American forces. Finally, the excesses of the pirates and other entrepreneurs forced the British to take firm control in 1718, and although Spain enjoyed a brief period of ownership, the Treaty of VERSAILLES in 1783 finally settled them in British hands. Slaverunning was ended with the abolition of slavery in the UNITED STATES after the Civil War. This, with the termination of wartime blockade-running, led to commercial decline. Today the Bahamas survive on international banking and on tourism, enhanced by the islands climate and natural beauties. Independence was granted on July 10, 1973, with Lynden O. Pindling of the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) as the first prime minister. In 1992 elections, Pindling, accused of corruption and drug trafficking connections, was defeated by Hubert Ingraham of the Free National Movement (FNM). Ingraham ruled until 2002, when the PLP took the elections and Perry Christie became prime minister. See also ELEUTHERA, NEW PROVIDENCE.

BAHAMANI SULTANATE See DELHI SULTANATE

BAHAMAS See BAHAMA ISLANDS

BAHARAMPUR [Berhampore, Bahrapur, Berhampur] (*India*)

Town in WEST BENGAL state, 105 mi N of KOLKATA, NE India. Founded by the British in 1757, it was the site of the beginning of the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

BAHAWALPUR [Bhawalpur] (*Pakistan*)

City in the PUNJAB, near the Sutlej River, 55 mi SSE of MULTAN, E central Pakistan. Founded in 1748, it became capital of the princely state of Bahawalpur in 1802.

BAHIA See SALVADOR

BAHÍA BLANCA [*former: Nueva Buenos Aires*] (*Argentina*)

City and port in Buenos Aires province, 350 mi SW of BUENOS AIRES, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean. Established as a military outpost in 1828, it developed commercially after the laying of the railroad from Buenos Aires in 1884. It is the third-largest port of Argentina.

BAHÍA DE COCHINOS See BAY OF PIGS

BAHÍA DE JAGUA See CIENFUEGOS

AL-BAHNASĀ See OXYRHYNCHUS

AL-BAHR (*Egypt*) See NILE RIVER

AL-BAHR See DEAD SEA

BAHRAICH (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH state, 65 mi NE of LAKHNAU, N India. The invading African Sayyid Salar Mas'Ud died here in 1033. His grave is both a Muslim and a Hindu pilgrimage center.

BAHRAIN [*ancient: Dilmun, Tyros; former: Aval, Awal*]

Emirate in the Persian Gulf, off the coast of SAUDI ARABIA, consisting of a group of islands, the most important of which are Bahrain and Muharraḡ. The islands are sandy and flat, and the climate is hot and humid. Bahrain, the ancient Tyros, has long been inhabited and was mentioned by Persian, Greek, and Roman geographers and historians. It was probably the Dilmun that formed a link between ancient MESOPOTAMIA and the INDUS RIVER civilization.

The islands were controlled by the Portuguese from 1521 to 1602 and from then to 1783 mostly by PERSIA. At that time the Arabian family of Al-Khalifah displaced the Persians and established a dynasty of sheikhs. Bahrain became a British protectorate in 1861. There were demonstrations favoring independence in the 1950s and 1960s, and Great Britain withdrew in 1971. The present emir, a member of the Al-Khalifah family, is sole ruler. The main source of wealth was pearls and salt and there was some agriculture. However, oil, discovered in 1931, is the main source of national wealth and has made possible improvements in health and education and the nation's development as an international financial center. Bahrain was a founding member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in 1981.

In the 1980s and 1990s relations with Qatar were strained by a dispute over the HAWAR Islands and the large natural-gas resources of the Dome field in the shallow sea separating the countries. In the late 1980s a causeway was built connecting Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. During the 1991 Gulf War, coalition forces used Bahrain as an administrative and staging area. In 1993, a consultative council was appointed to replace the long-dissolved national assembly. In the 1990s, there were protests and violence from Bahrain's Shiite minority. In 1996 more than 50 people were arrested for involvement in what was said to be an Iranian-backed Shiite coup attempt. Sheikh Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa died in 1999 and was succeeded by his son, Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa. The new Sheikh has promoted democratic reforms. In 2001, a new charter established Bahrain as a constitutional monarchy. Bahrain was proclaimed a kingdom in 2002, and elections for the parliament marked the first time that women in an Arab Persian Gulf monarchy could vote or run for national office. MANAMA on Bahrain Island is the capital.

AL BAHR AL AHMAR See RED SEA

BAHRAMPUR See BAHARAMPUR

BAHR-SEFED BOGHAZI See DARDANELLES

BAHR TABARIJA See GALILEE, SEA OF

BAIA [*ancient: Baiae*] (*Italy*)

Village on the coast, in Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, 10 mi W of NAPLES. Once a luxurious seaside

resort under the ROMAN EMPIRE, there are the remains here of sumptuous Roman villas and huge baths. Emperor Hadrian died here in A.D. 138. The Arabs or Saracens devastated it in the eighth century. By 1500 malaria had brought about its near desertion.

BAIAE See BAIA

BAIDYANATH DHAM [*Deoghar, Deogarh*] (*India*)

Town in Santal Parganas district, Bihar. An ancient town, it is famous for its group of 22 temples dedicated to the Hindu god Siva. The Muslim invader Bakhtya Khalji made Deoghar his capital in 1201 after the conquest of BIHAR.

BAILE AN MHISTEALAIGH See MITCHELSTOWN

BAILE ÁTHA AN RÍOGH See ATHENRY

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH See DUBLIN

BAILE ÁTHA FHIRDIATH See ARDEE

BAILE ÁTHA H-Í See ATHY

BAILE ÁTHA TRUIM See TRIM

BAILE LOCHA RIACH See LOUGHREA

BAILÉN (*Spain*)

City and battlefield in Jaén province, 20 mi N of JAÉN, S Spain. It was the scene of the famous battle at the start of the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars when on July 19, 1808, the Spanish under Francisco de Castaños forced 17,000 French troops under General Pierre Dupont de l'Étang to surrender. This capitulation rocked Europe.

BAIOCASSIUM See BAYEUX

BAIREUTH See BAYREUTH

BAJA CALIFORNIA [*Lower California*] (*Mexico*)

Peninsula on the W coast of Mexico, stretching S from SAN DIEGO, between the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. Occupied for 10,000 years, the peninsula was the home of some of the most primitive

American Indians discovered by Spanish explorers in the 16th century. The area was settled with difficulty. After the Treaty of GUADALUPE HIDALGO in 1848, Baja California was separated from the modern U.S. state of CALIFORNIA, which passed to the United States. The peninsula is divided into the states of BAJA CALIFORNIA and BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR.

BAJA CALIFORNIA [Baja California Norte] (*Mexico*)

State in the northern half of the peninsula of BAJA CALIFORNIA. First visited by the Spanish in 1539, Baja California was settled by the Spanish in a string of missions in Baja and Alta California. In 1804 the Spanish divided Baja California from Alta California (now the state of CALIFORNIA). In 1850, after California was annexed by the UNITED STATES, Mexico split the peninsula into northern and southern territories. In 1952 Baja California became the 29th state of Mexico with the capital at MEXICALI. Other major cities include TIJUANA and ENSENADA. Baja California is one of the more prosperous and industrialized Mexican states with active cross-border commerce and *maquilladora*.

BAJA CALIFORNIA SUR (*Mexico*)

State in the southern half of BAJA CALIFORNIA with its capital at LA PAZ. The state was first visited by the Spanish in 1533 when Hernán Cortés sent a ship north to look for two ships missing from the year before. A mutiny by Pilot Fortún Ximénez resulted in the first settlement in Baja California on the site of La Paz. Baja California Sur became the 31st state of Mexico in 1974.

BAJADA DE SANTA FE See PARANÁ

BAJOCASSES See BAYEUX

BAKAN See SHIMONOSEKI

BAKU (*Azerbaijan*)

City on the Apsheron Peninsula, on the W shore of the CASPIAN SEA. It is the capital of Azerbaijan. Fires from its vast oil deposits were worshiped as shrines as early as the sixth century B.C. Beginning in the 11th century A.D. the Persians controlled this prosperous trading center and source of oil, with occasional interference from Mongol invasions. Peter the Great took it for RUSSIA in 1723, but the Persians regained it in

1735. It became Russian permanently in 1806. In the civil war that followed the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 it was a White Russian stronghold. In 1920 it was made capital of the AZERBAIJAN SSR. In 2000 the walled city of Baku was classified by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. See also PERSIA.

BAKWANGA See MBUJI-MAYI

BALABAKK See BAALBEK

BALACLAVA See BALAKLAVA

BALAKLAVA [Balaclava] (*Ukraine*)

Village on the SW coast of the CRIMEA Peninsula, on the BLACK SEA, 8 mi SE of SEVASTOPOL. In antiquity this coastal region was settled by the Greeks and was important commercially. In the Middle Ages it was held by the Genoese. An independent khanate of the Tatars in the 15th century, it was conquered by the Turks in 1475. Balaklava became Russian in 1783. It was the scene of an unusual battle in the Crimean War of 1853–56 in which RUSSIA fought GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, TURKEY, and SARDINIA. In the process of defending Sevastopol, the Russians placed artillery on the heights at Balaklava. On October 25, 1854, a misinterpreted order from the British commanding general caused Lord Cardigan to lead the Light Brigade cavalry of 673 officers and men in a brave, but doomed, charge through the valley between the heights against approximately 12,000 Russian troops. About 40 percent of the brigade was killed or wounded. The event has remained famous because of Alfred Tennyson's poem *The Charge of the Light Brigade*, written in 1855. The USSR made Balaklava a part of Sevastopol in 1957. In 1991, Balaklava, together with the whole of the Crimea, were made part of the independent state of Ukraine.

BALASORE See BALESHWAR

BALAT See MILETUS

BÂLE See BASEL

BALEARIC ISLANDS [*Spanish*: Islas Baleares] (*Spain*)

An archipelago of 16 islands in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA E of Spain, forming Baleares province, an autonomous region since 1983 with the capital at PALMA, The

three chief islands are MAJORCA, MINORCA, and IBIZA. The islands have been inhabited since prehistoric times. The seafaring Phoenicians, who achieved domination of the Mediterranean in the 12th century B.C., controlled the islands. Approximately six centuries later, the Balearics were held by CARTHAGE, but c. 120 B.C. ROME took them. The islands were invaded by the Vandals in A.D. 465 and came under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 534. In 903 the Moorish caliphate of CORDOBA became the ruler of the islands and used them as a base for raids on shipping. James I, king of ARAGON, a kingdom of northeastern Spain, drove out the Moors between 1229 and 1235. When he died in 1276 an independent kingdom of Majorca was formed, which included other territory in the Mediterranean region.

Peter IV, known as Peter the Ceremonious, reunited the islands with Aragón in 1343. The Balearics lost some of their economic importance when the discovery of the New World rerouted trade. Minorca changed hands a number of times in the 18th century: the British occupied it in 1708 during the War of the Spanish Succession; during the Seven Years' War the French took it, but by the treaty ending the war in 1763 it went back to GREAT BRITAIN. The French and Spanish seized it in 1782 only to have the British come back in 1798. Finally, in 1802, the Peace of AMIENS gave it to Spain. During the Spanish civil war of 1936–39, Majorca and Ibiza were taken into insurgent hands at the start but Minorca remained a Loyalist possession until 1939. Traces of prehistoric life on the islands are seen in the rough stone towers called *talayots*, while bronze swords, sculptures of bulls, and pottery have been found.

BALEARIS MAJOR See MAJORCA

BALESH See ELVAS

BALESHWAR [Balasore] (India)

City in ORISSA state, 120 miles SW of KOLKATA. The city was the first British settlement in BENGAL in 1657. French, Dutch, and Danish trading posts were established later. The Dutch and Danish enclaves were ceded to the British in 1846, but a French enclave remained until Indian independence in 1947.

BALI (Indonesia)

Island and province, part of the Lesser Sundas Islands, E of JAVA, between the Indian Ocean and the Bali Sea.

While the rest of Indonesia is Muslim it has been Hindu since the seventh century and was controlled by Java from the 10th to 15th centuries. It came under the sway of the Dutch East India Company in the 17th century, and it was finally occupied by the Dutch in 1908. Held by the Japanese in World War II from 1942 to 1945, it became part of newly independent Indonesia in 1949 and in 1965 was the scene of considerable bloodshed and destruction when the central government eradicated the membership of the national Communist Party. Well known for its natural beauty and unique culture, Bali is a popular tourist destination. In 2002, it was the site of a terrorist attack on two nightclubs where almost 200 died from 24 different countries.

BALIKESIR [ancient: Hadrianutherae] (Turkey)

City and capital of Balikesir province, 110 mi SSW of ISTANBUL, W Turkey. Balikesir is on or near the site of ancient Handrianutherae. In the early 14th century it was an important town of the Turkmen Karasi Emirate.

BALIKPAPAN (Indonesia)

City on the SE coast of BORNEO, an important port and oil-producing and refining center since 1899. A naval battle between Japanese and U.S. warships was fought offshore in Makasar Strait on January 24, 1942, after which the city was occupied by the victorious Japanese until 1945. Oil facilities, which were destroyed before the Japanese landed, were rebuilt after the war.

BALKANS

Ancient region and site of 10 modern nations, comprising the Balkan Peninsula in SE Europe. Geographically the peninsula is considered to be separated from Central Europe by the line of the Danube and Sava Rivers. This excludes some of SERBIA and some of MONTENEGRO and much of ROMANIA, but historically and politically they are considered to be Balkan states; the other eight nations are SLOVENIA, CROATIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, MACEDONIA, ALBANIA, BULGARIA, continental GREECE, and European TURKEY. The region's history goes back to the most ancient times, with many different peoples invading and settling here over the centuries. The Balkan area has been a meeting place of European and Asian civilizations, a mixing bowl of races, languages, and religions, and the scene of constant wars, conquests,

revolts, and terrorism. Today linguistic and religious differences are more apparent than racial groupings.

Albania, settled in ancient times, includes parts of ILLYRIA and EPIRUS. It has been conquered and freed several times. Bulgaria, settled in the sixth century A.D. by Slavic tribes, occupies some of ancient THRACE and of MOESIA. Modern Greece includes portions of Epirus, Thrace, and MACEDONIA, as well as ACHAEA and the rest of the PELOPONNESUS. Greek history goes back to the Neolithic Age, and the Achaeans appear in the works of the poet Homer, traditionally writing c. 800 B.C. Epirus was a kingdom in the third century B.C. Romania occupies roughly the land called DACIA in ancient times. It includes MOLDAVIA, TRANSYLVANIA, and WALACHIA, all of which have had various overlords in the course of their history. Turkey, primarily a nation of Asia, includes the eastern portion of Thrace whose original inhabitants had lived in the area since the second millennium B.C. Yugoslavia, which gained nationhood in 1918, was made up of six constituent republics: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, MONTENEGRO, SERBIA, and Slovenia. Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991. The historic regions of DALMATIA and SLAVONIA are part of Croatia. Ancient ISTRIA is now mostly in Slovenia, but a small portion belongs to ITALY. Illyria, on the eastern Adriatic Sea coast, gave its name to the ILLYRIAN PROVINCES, a puppet state established by Napoleon I, which included Istria and other territory. Macedonia, now partly in Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia, corresponds roughly to the ancient kingdom of Macedonia, of which Alexander the Great became king in 336 B.C.

Over the centuries empires whose centers were outside the Balkans have ruled all or some of it by force. Between the eighth and fourth centuries B.C. SCYTHIA arose and spread from the Danube to the borders of CHINA. In the early fourth century B.C. PERSIA conquered Macedonia and Thrace and held ATHENS for a time. The ROMAN EMPIRE, at its peak in the second century A.D., ruled the Balkans and divided it into provinces, the most important of which were Dacia, PANNONIA, and various Greek city-states. The BYZANTINE EMPIRE, whose capital of CONSTANTINOPLE occupied the southeastern tip of Thrace, consisted of two main areas in the fourth century A.D.: most of the Balkans and ASIA MINOR.

Military victories in the late 14th century made the OTTOMAN EMPIRE ruler of the peninsula, a rule that did not entirely end until World War I. The Austrian Empire to the N was awarded Istria and Dalma-

tia by treaty in 1815. After the Austro-Hungarian Empire was formed in 1867 it included Croatia, Slovenia, and Transylvania; and in 1908 it annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina. This foreign rule and its resentment by the Balkan peoples played a large part in the fomenting of World War I, while the end of World War II saw another adjustment of national boundaries within the region. See also AUSTRIA.

BALKH [*ancient: Bactra*] (*Afghanistan*)

Ancient town in N Afghanistan, near the village of Wazirabad and slightly W of MAZAR-I-SHARIF. Balkh is one of the oldest cities in the world. Alexander the Great may have founded a Greek colony here c. 330 B.C. Later, as Bactra, it reached its greatest importance as the capital of BACTRIA, a Greek kingdom of this part of Asia. Balkh fell to the Arabs in A.D. 653 and, as capital of Khorastani, the ABBASID CALIPHATE made it a renowned intellectual center. It was the home of the Barweicides, powerful Abbasid advisers. In 1221 it was destroyed by Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror. Rebuilt in the early 16th century, Balkh became part of UZBEK territory, lands of a Turkic-speaking people of Muslim religion and Persian culture. Still later for a short time it was part of the MOGUL EMPIRE, which completed its conquest of INDIA in 1526 and included Afghanistan in its territory. In 1850 Balkh became a town in the united kingdom of Afghanistan. At one time Balkh was a center of Zoroastrianism, the religion founded by Zoroaster (c. 628 to 551 B.C.), the Persian prophet and teacher. In the early centuries of the Christian era it was a notable center of Buddhism with famous monasteries. Objects dating from the early Muslim period have been found here.

BÂLKÍS See ZEUGMA

BÂLKŚ See ZEUGMA

BALLAARAT See BALLARAT

BALLARAT [*Ballaarat*] (*Australia*)

City in VICTORIA state, 65 mi WNW of MELBOURNE, on the Yarrowee River, SE Australia. It developed rapidly following the discovery of gold in 1851 and was the scene of the Eureka Stockade, a miners revolt for political reform in 1854 in which 25 miners were shot by the military.

BALLARI See BELLARY

BALLIA (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, 80 mi NE of VARANASI. Changes in the course of the GANGES RIVER destroyed the original city in the 1870s, and a new city was created in 1900.

BALLIVÍAN See CHACO BOREAL

BALL'S BLUFF (*United States*)

Battle site on the POTOMAC RIVER, in VIRGINIA, 33 mi NW of WASHINGTON, D.C. On October 21, 1861, it saw an unimportant battle early in the Civil War, in which the Confederates soundly defeated a Union force. Opinion in the North was shocked by this unexpected defeat.

BALMORAL CASTLE See BRAEMAR

BALUCHISTAN See BALUCHISTAN

BALTIC SEA [*ancient: Mare Suevicum; Finnish: Itämeri; German: Ostsee; Polish: Morze Bałtyckie; Russian: Baltiskoye More*]

Body of water in northern Europe, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. It has three main arms: the gulfs of Bothnia, Finland, and Riga. The ØRESUND, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt on the W connect it with the KATTEGAT strait between DENMARK and Sweden, which in turn connects with the SKAGERRAK and thence the NORTH SEA. The Kiel Canal in northern GERMANY makes a more direct connection with the North Sea. Nations bordering on the Baltic are Denmark, Germany, FINLAND, POLAND, SWEDEN, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, ESTONIA, and RUSSIA. From antiquity the sea has been an important artery of commerce and a route used by invading armies and navies.

One of its main attractions in antiquity was the existence along the German coast of amber, a highly prized, yellow or brown fossilized resin that was exuded by a type of extinct coniferous tree. It can be polished and used to make amulets, beads, and other decorative objects. It was known as early as the Bronze Age and drew traders to the Baltic area from many directions, thus influencing trade routes. The home of Upper Paleolithic cultures from c. 8500 B.C., the Baltic saw the appearance of the Ertebølle sub-

Neolithic culture c. 4500 B.C., the Funnel Beaker B Indo-European culture c. 2750 B.C., and the Teutons by 1850 B.C., who finally emerged into history in the Roman period.

The era of Teutonic migrations at the end of the ROMAN EMPIRE finally culminated in the Age of the Vikings in the early Middle Ages. This ended with the creation of permanent states and cities around the Baltic by the 11th century A.D. The HANSEATIC LEAGUE, an organization of medieval German merchant cities, dominated the trade of the Baltic region in the 14th century. It had establishments in many cities. The 20th century has seen massive degradation of the sea and its wildlife due to the heavy industrialization of the bordering countries.

Regions and former nations on the Baltic include INGRIA (Ingermanland), KURLAND, LIVONIA, POMERANIA, and Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, also known as the Baltic States and formerly part of the USSR. Cities of historic interest include COPENHAGEN, GDAŃSK, HELSINKI, KALININGRAD, KIEL, LIEPAJA, LÜBECK, RIGA, ROSTOCK, SAINT PETERSBURG, STOCKHOLM, STRALSUND, SZCZECIN, TALLINN, TURKU, and VISBY. Important islands in the Baltic are the ALAND ISLANDS, the BORNHOLM group, GOTLAND, ÖLAND, RÜGEN, SAAREMA, and SJAELLAND.

BALTIC STATES See BALTIC SEA

BALTIMORE (*United States*)

City in N MARYLAND, on the estuary of the Patapsco River, an arm of CHESAPEAKE BAY. Although the site was settled in the early 17th century, Baltimore was not officially founded until the provincial assembly in 1729 authorized it. It was named for Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland. Its fine harbor made the colonial town a major shipping point for grain and tobacco. Shipbuilding also prospered during both the American Revolution and the War of 1812, when privateers were in demand. The fast and beautiful Baltimore clipper ships were built here.

The Continental Congress met in Baltimore in 1777 after the British captured PHILADELPHIA. In the War of 1812 the battle at FORT MCHENRY in defense of the city inspired the writing of the *Star-Spangled Banner*. The building of the NATIONAL ROAD, starting in 1815, stimulated Baltimore's economy as the route to the West advanced. However, the completion of the ERIE CANAL in NEW YORK State in 1825 diverted traffic. Baltimore businessmen reacted by

sponsoring the Baltimore and OHIO Railroad, the first public railroad in the United States, which began operating in May 1830.

Although Maryland remained in the Union during the Civil War, southern sentiment was very strong, and a Massachusetts regiment passing through the city in April 1861 was assailed by a mob. A fire in 1904 devastated most of the downtown section, but a better designed city was built. Both world wars stimulated Baltimore's shipping and shipbuilding facilities, and the city remains a major port and industrial area. The 1960s and 1970s were a time of urban decay for Baltimore, which lost population and businesses to its suburbs. The 1980s and 1990s have seen a renewal of the city, particularly in the Inner Harbor area of the city's waterfront. Among points of interest are the Edgar Allan Poe House and the first Roman Catholic cathedral in the United States.

BALTISKOYE MORE See BALTIC SEA

BALUCHISTAN [*Beluchistan, Belochiston*] (*Iran and Pakistan*)

Region in W Asia, comprising territory in E Iran and SW Pakistan. The section in Pakistan is Baluchistan province; that in Iran is part of Baluchestan va Sistan province. The region takes its name from the Baluchs, a group of tribes whose original homeland was probably on the Iranian plateau. In antiquity Pakistani Baluchistan was part of the country of GEDROSIA, remembered chiefly for the hardships Alexander the Great and his army suffered when they crossed it in 325 B.C. Later it was part of the Greek kingdom of BACTERIA.

Various other empires and peoples ruled the area from c. 300 B.C. to the seventh century A.D., when the Arabs overthrew the Persians and Baluchistan became part of the Ummayyad Caliphate and then of the ABBASID CALIPHATE. From 1595 to 1638 it was ruled by the MOGUL EMPIRE. The KALAT Khanate, whose most notable ruler was Nasir Kahn (1750–93), created an independent realm that also included Iran, Afghanistan, and SIND. The British annexed Pakistani Baluchistan in 1876, and in 1887 it became a province of British INDIA. When Pakistan became an independent nation in 1947, Baluchistan was included. In 1998, Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in the Kharna District of Baluchistan.

BAMAKO (*Mali*)

City and capital of Mali, on the NIGER RIVER, 650 mi ESE of DAKAR, SENEGAL. Occupied by the French in 1880, it became the capital of FRENCH SUDAN in 1908. It is now a bustling trading center.

BAMBARA STATES (*Mali*)

Two states based on Kaarta and SÉGOU. The Bambara state of Ségou was founded in 1600. Under Mamari Kulibali in the 18th century it captured territory from TIMBUKTU to BAMAKO and fought off the king of KONG. The state later expanded to the Black VOLTA RIVER but collapsed in 1818 before Shehu Ahmadu Lobbo of Macina. The Bambara state of Kaarta was founded in 1753 by refugees from Mamari Kulibali.

BAMBERG (*Germany*)

City in S Germany, 31 mi NW of NUREMBERG. The city developed in the early 10th century A.D. around the castle of the counts of Babenberg, who later ruled AUSTRIA. From 1007 Bamberg was the capital of a strong ecclesiastical state, until it became part of BAVARIA in 1803. In 1919 it was the temporary seat of the Bavarian government, and in World War II U.S. troops took Bamberg in April 1945. The city is noted for the 11th-century church of St. Michael and for its cathedral, erected mostly in the 13th century, which contains the tombs of the Holy Roman Emperor Henry II and Pope Clement II. A Bamberg printer, Albrecht Pfister, is thought to have been the first person to print illustrated books using moveable type c. 1460. The illustrations were woodcuts.

BAMBOROUGH See BAMBURGH

BAMBUK See MALI EMPIRE

BAMBURGH [*former: Bamborough*] (*England*)

Village in NORTHUMBERLAND, on the NORTH SEA, 17 mi SE of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. In the sixth century A.D. Bamburgh was the capital of BERNICIA, an Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Bamburgh remained the capital later in the century when Bernicia was united with DEIRA to form the kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. An early church dedicated to St. Aidan, who died here in 651, became a monastery in 1121. A sixth-century castle, erected on the remains of an earlier Roman

fort and rebuilt in the Norman period, was restored in the 18th century and now houses a library.

BĀMIĀN [Banyan] (Afghanistan)

City in the Bamian valley, on the Quanduz River, N of the Indian Caucasus, 80 mi W of KABUL. It is first referred to in the writings of a Chinese traveler, Hsüan Tsang, in A.D. 630. Even then it was the site of two huge statues of Buddha, one 173 ft high, the other 120 ft. These statues were listed as one of UNESCO's World Heritage Sites, until March 2001, when the Taliban government of Afghanistan declared the statues idolatrous and destroyed them. The city has the ruins of towers and cave dwellings in the valley cliffs. Buddhist relics abound in the surrounding area. Situated on the main route between BALKH, Kabul, and TURKISTAN, Bāmiān was a key center in the transmission of Buddhism from INDIA through the passes to Central Asia.

In the seventh century it was ruled by Hephthalite (Hunnish) princes but was subject to western Turks. It flourished under the Ghuri dynasty in the 12th century but was destroyed in 1221 by Genghis Khan, who was enraged when his grandson was killed by an arrow shot from its walls. During the British occupation of Kabul in 1840, in the First Afghan War, Bāmiān was the scene of minor fighting.

BANARAS See VARANASI

BANAT (Hungary, Serbia, and Romania)

Region of central Europe corresponding to western Romania, northeastern Serbia, and southern Hungary. Occupied by Slavs, Serbs, and Magyars since the fifth century A.D., it saw the predominance of Hungarian power from the ninth to the 16th century, most notably in the reign of King Andrew II, who organized it as the Banat of Severin in 1233. In 1718, after a period of Turkish rule, it passed to AUSTRIA, which fostered German immigration into the area. It was taken from Austria-Hungary after World War I by the Treaty of Trianon in 1920, and now the territory is split between Romania, Serbia, and Hungary.

BANBURY (England)

Town in OXFORDSHIRE, 21 mi NNW of OXFORD. During the Wars of the Roses nobles loyal to Edward IV were defeated here on July 26, 1469, by a rebel force under Robin of Redesdale, a friend of Warwick

the Kingmaker. Today, Banbury's main industries include manufacturing, food processing, and printing.

BANDA ORIENTAL See URUGUAY

BANDAR See MACHILIPATNAM

BANDAR ABBAS [Benderabbas] [former: Gombroon; Persian: Bander Abbasi; Portuguese: Cambarao, Comorao, Gamaroon, Gamru, Gombrun] (Iran)

A major port on the N shore of the Strait of Hormuz, which at that point is only approximately five miles wide. This location gave Bandar Abbas great commercial and strategic influence. In the 16th century it was almost indispensable for commerce. It was founded at that time by the Portuguese who were forced to surrender it in 1615 to the forces of Shah Abbas I of PERSIA, with some help from the English East India Company. At this time it received its name, which means "port of Abbas." See also HORMUZ.

BANDAR ABU SHEHR See BUSHIRE

BANDAR-E-BUSHEHR See BUSHIRE

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN (Brunei)

The capital of Brunei is a port city on the South China Sea. The site of the city has been inhabited since the 7th century A.D. Bandar Seri Begawan became the capital of Brunei in 1920.

BANDER ABBASI See BANDAR ABBAS

BANDIRMA [ancient: Panormos; former: Panderma] (Turkey)

Town in Balıkesir province, on the Sea of Marmara, 60 mi WNW of BURSA. In the 13th century A.D. Panderma was used by the Latin crusaders as a base for their operations against the Byzantine Greeks of ASIA MINOR. It was captured by the Ottoman Turks in the 14th century. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BANDOENG See BANDUNG

BANDUNG [Bandoeng] (Indonesia)

City and capital of West JAVA, 75 mi SE of JAKARTA. Founded by the Dutch in 1810, it was the scene of the

Bandung Conference from April 18 to 24, 1955, in which the states of Africa and Asia condemned colonialism in all its manifestations.

BANGALORE (*India*)

City in S central India, capital of KARNATAKA state, formerly MYSORE. It was settled in 1537 around a mud fort built by a local chief, Kempe Gowda. The Marathas, warriors devoted to Hinduism, controlled Bangalore when they rose to power in southern India in the 17th century. The Muslims under Haidar Ali and his son, Tippoo Sahib, conquered the region in the 18th century. After the British defeated Tippoo Sahib at SERINGAPATAM in 1799, the city and state were returned to the Hindu rulers. In 1831 Bangalore became the British administrative center for the region then called Mysore. The ruins of Tippoo Sahib's palace remain a landmark. After India's independence in 1947, Bangalore evolved into a major industrial city and India's high technology and research center.

BANGKOK [*Thai: Krung Thep*] (*Thailand*)

Commercial center and capital city of Thailand, in Phra Nakhon province, 25 mi from the Gulf of Siam, on the E bank of the Chao Phraya River. Rama I established it as his capital in 1782 because it was easy to defend against the Burmese, who had destroyed AYUTTHAYA, the old capital, in 1767. A great walled palace and many Buddhist temples were built in succeeding years. On December 8, 1941, it fell to the Japanese and was later heavily bombed by the Allies. It was split into the municipalities of Krung Thep and Thon Buri in 1937, but they were rejoined in 1971.

BANGLADESH [*former: East Pakistan*]

Nation in S Asia, on the Bay of Bengal on the S and bordered by INDIA on the W, N, and E and by MYANMAR to the SE. Consisting chiefly of the delta that combines the GANGES, BRAHMAPUTRA, and Meghna rivers. The land is low-lying, humid, and subject to floods. Bangladesh is the most densely populated country in the world. Its people are 80 percent Muslim. As part of the region long known as BENGAL, it has been controlled by various states, including the MOGUL EMPIRE. British from the 18th century, it was part of Imperial British India from 1857–1947. In that year it became independent as part of the new nation of PAKISTAN. As East Pakistan it was separated from West Pakistan by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

Although East Pakistan had the larger population, the government was centered in West Pakistan, and that part of the nation was favored. In December 1970 the Awami League, representing East Pakistan and led by Mujibur Rahman, known as Sheikh Mujib, won a majority of seats in parliament, but the legislators were not allowed to meet. As a result, civil war broke out on March 15, 1971, and independence was declared the next day. After Pakistani army massacres of civilians that shocked the world, in December India recognized Bangladesh, entered the war on its side, and in two weeks defeated West Pakistan. Pakistan did not recognize Bangladesh until February 1974. DACCA became the capital and Sheikh Mujib the president. Banks and many businesses were nationalized in 1972. Mujib's powers were made dictatorial in January 1975. On August 15, 1975, Mujib was assassinated by a group of army officers. Ziaur Rahman, who became president in 1977, was assassinated on May 30, 1981, in a coup that, though unsuccessful in toppling the government, attested to the instability of Bangladesh. The country remains one of the poorest in the world, and recovery has been hampered by many natural disasters including cyclones and flooding. In 2002, President Badruddoza Chowdhury of the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party was forced to resign as governmental instability continued between the ruling coalition and the minority Awami League.

BANGOR (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in North Down district of Northern Ireland on the S side of the entrance to Belfast Lough, 12 mi ENE of BELFAST. The original missionary abbey of canons regular was built here c. 555 by St. Comgall and destroyed by Danes in the ninth century. Rebuilt with unusual elegance by St. Malachy O'Morgair in 1120, it was taken over by the Franciscans in 1469 and dissolved in 1542 during the Reformation. As a yachting resort, Bangor is currently the site of an annual regatta.

BANGOR [*former: Sunbury*] (*United States*)

City in E central MAINE, 60 mi NE of AUGUSTA. The site was probably visited in 1604 by Samuel Sieur de Champlain, the French explorer. When first settled in 1769 by Jacob Buswell the town was known as Sunbury. The name was changed to Bangor in 1791. Bangor was occupied by British troops during the War of 1812. Later in the 19th century it became an impor-

tant shipbuilding center. Bangor is a port of entry and the gateway to lumbering and resort areas.

BANGOR [*Welsh: Bangor Fawr*] (*Wales*)

City in GWYNEDD, at the N inlet of the MENAI STRAIT between Caernarvon Bay and the Irish Sea, 8 mi NE of CAERNARVON. At least five colleges are established here. Most notably, however, Bangor has a cruciform cathedral built on the site of a church destroyed by the English in 1071 but dedicated to, and perhaps founded by, St. Deinol c. 525. It established the community as a center of Celtic Christianity. The church was later destroyed in 1102, again in 1211, and also in the 14th century. Restoration was undertaken and finally completed between 1866 and 1875.

BANGOR (*United States*)

Village in W MICHIGAN, 30 miles W of KALAMAZOO. An early center of industry in the 19th century, the millpond powered complex included a sawmill, a woolen mill, a grist mill, a blast furnace, and a chemical factory.

BANGOR FAWR See BANGOR

BANHA [*Benha*] (*Egypt*)

Town in Qalyubiyah province, 30 mi NW of CAIRO, N Egypt. An important communications center between Cairo and ALEXANDRIA, it was the objective of an Israeli plan during their War of Independence in 1948–49 to cripple the Egyptian economy by bombing its railroad yards; but the war ended before the idea could be carried through. Today it is the center of Egypt's electronics industry.

BANI HASSAN See BENI HASSAN

BANJA LUKA [*Banjaluka*] (*Bosnia-Herzegovina*)

Trading center, once an important military base, on the Vrbas River in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 90 mi NW of SARAJEVO. Commercially important during the 17th and 18th centuries, it was often a battlefield in the struggle between AUSTRIA and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In the 19th century it played an important role in the Bosnian revolt against the Turks. It was also a center of resistance during World War II. In 1969, the city was severely damaged by earthquake, but was rebuilt. In 1992 after a referendum, Bosnia and Herzegovina

declared independence. The Serbs, who boycotted the referendum declared their own state—the REPUBLIKA SRPSKA. The administrative center was at Banja Luka. Nearly 70,000 Muslim Bosniaks and Croats left the area of Banja Luka during a campaign of ethnic cleansing by the Serbian authorities during the years 1992–1995, while many Serbian refugees from other parts of Bosnia relocated to Banja Luka. Many prisoners and Bosniak and Croatian men were taken to the nearby camps at Omarska and Manjača. All of Banja Luka's mosques, some dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, were destroyed by the Serbian authorities including the Ferhadjia mosque, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. After the Dayton Accords in 1995, the Republika Srpska has had de facto independence (unrecognized internationally) with Bosnia Herzegovina. In 2001, attempts to rebuild the Ferhadjia mosque precipitated violent riots by Serbian nationalists. In 2003, Banja Luka was officially named the capital.

BANJUL See GAMBIA

BANKURA

BANNACK (*United States*)

Ghost town in SW MONTANA, founded in 1862 when gold was discovered along Grasshopper Creek. It was the first town in Montana and the first territorial capital from 1864–65. Bandit gangs terrorized the town in its early days, but law and order were restored after a vigilante group hung a score or more of robbers in a few weeks in 1864. Bannack's decline began almost as soon as richer lodes were found in Alder Gulch in 1863 and after VIRGINIA CITY was founded approximately 50 mi to the NNE. The site of Bannack is now a state park.

BANNOCKBURN (*Scotland*)

Town and battle site on the Bannock River, 3 mi SSE of STIRLING in Central region. On June 23, 1314, Robert Bruce, later Robert I, led an outnumbered force of Scots in a successful attempt to take nearby Stirling Castle, the last English stronghold in Scotland and thus the final barrier to Scottish independence.

BANSKA BYSTRICA [*German: Neusohl; Hungarian: Beztercebánya*] (*Slovakia*)

Town on the Hron River, 100 mi NE of BRATISLAVA. An important mining center since c. 1300, it has a

14th-century castle. Here on August 29, 1944, during World War II, it was the scene of the Slovak national uprising against the occupying Germans.

BANTAM (*Indonesia*)

Former province and town on the W end of JAVA. The province lay between the Java Sea on the N and the Indian Ocean on the S with its W coast on the Sunda strait. In the early 16th century it was a powerful Muslim sultanate with dominion over BORNEO and SUMATRA. The town of Bantam, on a bay on the north coast of the province, was the capital of the sultanate but became a Portuguese trading station after 1545, and was the site of the first Dutch settlement in 1596. This was followed by an English factory in 1603, but the English were expelled by the Dutch in 1683, and for a century the town was one of the most important trading centers in the East Indies. It was again controlled by the British from 1811–14, when it was returned to the Dutch, who removed their chief settlement seven miles inland to Serang (CERAM). In 1817 the downfall of the town of Bantam was completed by a devastating fire. The town is now a small fishing port.

BANTRY BAY (*Ireland*)

Bay in SW County Cork, SW Ireland, approximately 45 mi W of CORK, on the Atlantic Ocean. In 1689, after the Glorious Revolution in ENGLAND, it was the site of an attempted French landing, which was successfully repulsed. In 1796 the Irish revolutionary Wolfe Tone attempted to land French soldiers in support of an Irish rebellion. Whiddy Island at the head of the Bay is Ireland's main petroleum terminal.

BANYAN See BĀMIĀN

BANZART See BIZERTE

BAPAUME (*France*)

Town, in Pas-de-Calais department, 13 mi SSE of ARRAS, scene of several battles. Here on January 3, 1871, the French under General Louis Léon César Faidherbe defeated the Prussians during the Franco-Prussian War. During World War I there was heavy fighting here in 1916–17 and in August–September 1918, when the British advanced on the HINDENBURG LINE. The town was utterly destroyed, but was rebuilt after the war.

BAR [*ancient: Antebarium, Antivari*] (*Montenegro*)

Town in Montenegro, on the ADRIATIC SEA, 25 mi SSW of PODGORICA. The site of an ancient Roman settlement, it was frequently autonomous from the 11th to the 15th centuries but was ruled by VENICE from 1443 to 1571. It was under Turkey from 1571 to 1878, when it fell to the Montenegrins.

BAR (*Ukraine*)

Town in W Vinnitsa oblast, 37 mi WSW of VINNITSA. It was long an important town in the Podolia region of the Ukraine, which was annexed to POLAND in 1430. Along with the region, Bar was held for a time in the 17th century by the Turks. Here in February 1768 the Confederation of Bar was formed. It was an organization of Polish nobles dedicated to defend Poland and the Roman Catholic Church against RUSSIA and Poland's Russian-dominated king, Stanislaus II. The forming of the confederation precipitated civil war, in which the Polish king captured Bar. The confederation went down to defeat in 1772, and AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and Russia then participated in the first partition of Poland. One of the founders of the confederation was Casimir Pulaski, who escaped from Poland to America and in 1777 joined the American revolutionary army. The town was ceded to RUSSIA in the second partition of Poland in 1793. In 1921, it became part of the Ukrainian SSR, and in 1991 part of the independent Republic of the Ukraine.

BARAN See BULANDSHAHR

BARANOF ISLAND (*United States*)

20 mi WSW of JUNEAU, ALASKA, with SITKA as its main town. The island was the center of Russian activity in North America. Discovered in 1741, it was the main base for the fur trade from 1799 to 1867, when Alaska joined the United States. It was named for the fur trader, A. A. Baranov.

BARBADOS

Island nation, member of the Commonwealth of Nations, in the WINDWARD ISLANDS OF THE WEST INDIES, E of ST. VINCENT ISLAND. BRIDGETOWN, founded in 1628, is the capital. It was probably discovered by the Portuguese, who named it Los Barbados because of the bearded fig trees they found here. In 1518 the Spanish began coming to the island to

seize slaves from among the Arawak Indians to take to HISPANIOLA. By the mid-16th century the Indian population had about disappeared. The island was claimed for England in 1605 and settled in 1627 by English colonists, who brought black slaves. The English Crown took over the colony in 1663. From that time into the 18th century the island prospered as a sugar producer. Slavery was abolished in 1834.

From 1833 to 1885 Barbados was the British administrative center for the Windward Islands, but in the latter year became a separate colony. During 1958–62 it was part of the short-lived Federation of the West Indies and in 1966 became independent, with a parliamentary form of government. In 2002, Barbados reformed its banking system.

There are no rivers on Barbados, and water is secured by pumping from underground caverns. The population is approximately 90 percent of black African descent. Sugar is the most important export, along with rum and molasses. Barbados is popular as a resort, and tourism is the largest provider of foreign exchange.

BARBARY STATES (*Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia*)

Mediterranean coastal region extending from EGYPT to the Atlantic Ocean. In the 16th century these were independent states nominally under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and consisted of the major part of the NW and N coast of Africa. The principal seaports were ALGIERS, TUNIS, and TRIPOLI. They provided bases for individual pirate craft and whole fleets that preyed on shipping in the Mediterranean and even in the Atlantic. They exacted tribute from European powers for protection of their vessels, but often disregarded their agreements. They also plundered and took slaves from coastal towns on islands and the southern coast of Europe. Marines from the UNITED STATES defeated Tripoli in Libya in the Tripolitan Wars of 1801–05, providing the basis for the line in the Marines' Hymn, "To the shores of Tripoli." The United States sent an additional expedition to Algiers in 1815. The British bombarded Algiers severely in 1815, and France started its ultimate conquest of Algeria in 1830. This effectively ended the piracy.

BARCA [*Barka*] (*Arabic: Al Marj; Italian: Barce*) (*Libya*)

Ancient town, approximately 60 mi NE of BENHAZI. It was founded c. 550 B.C. by Libyans, though many Greeks settled here. It declined when taken by the Persians in 512 B.C. but became prosperous again

under the Arabs, who captured it in A.D. 641. In 1941–42, during World War II, it saw intense fighting. It was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1963.

BARCE See BARCA

BARCELONA [*ancient: Barcino, Barcinona*] (*Spain*)

Capital city of CATALONIA, 315 mi ENE of MADRID. Carthaginians, Romans, and Visigoths successively held sway here prior to Moorish rule in the eighth century A.D. Carolingian supremacy was established in 801. The increasingly independent counts of Barcelona ultimately controlled all of Catalonia, which they united with ARAGON in 1137. For the next three centuries Barcelona prospered as a great Mediterranean commercial power extending its sway as far east as GREECE. It was the Loyalist Republican capital from 1938 to 1939 during the Spanish civil war, and a center of Catalan separatism. Barcelona was the site of the 2004 Summer Olympics.

BARCINO See BARCELONA

BARCINONA See BARCELONA

BARDDHAMAN [*Burdwan, Bardhaman, Bardwan*] (*India*)

City in West BENGAL state, on the Banka River, 60 mi NW of KOLKATA, E India. Burdwan formed part of the GUPTA EMPIRE in the seventh century A.D. and the Sen kingdom in the 12th century. It played a part in Akbar's struggles in Bengal in the 16th century and was ceded to Great Britain in 1760. When Indian independence was achieved in 1947, Barddhaman was part of West Bengal State.

BARDHAMAN See BARDDHAMAN

BARDIA [*Bardiyah*] [*former: Porto Bardia*] (*Libya*)

Town near the coast and the Egyptian border, 70 mi E of TOBRUK. During World War II it was the base for the Italian advance in 1940. In January 1941 the British utterly defeated the Italians here, who had fallen back on the town, and took many prisoners. Several times thereafter it was taken and lost again until its final recapture on November 13, 1942.

BARDIYAH See BARDIA**BARDO, TREATY OF** See LE BARDO**BARDULI** See BARLETTA**BARDWAN** See BARDDHAMAN**BAREHT LUT** See DEAD SEA**BAREILLY** (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH, 120 mi E of DELHI. In 1657 it was the capital of ROHILKAND under the MOGUL EMPIRE. It was important until 1774 under the Rohillas, when they were defeated by British and Oudh troops. In 1801 it was ceded to the British. During the Indian Mutiny, on May 6, 1858, the British captured the town from the mutineers, but failed to eliminate their army, which continued to menace the province. After Indian independence in 1947, Bareilly developed as a manufacturing city and trading center.

BARI [*ancient: Barium*] (*Italy*)

City in S Italy, 140 mi E of NAPLES, Bari province, and capital of the PUGLIA region, on the ADRIATIC SEA. The site may have been inhabited since c. 1500 B.C. Later it became a Greek and then a Roman colony, having grown into a leading commercial center as early as the second century B.C. Over the centuries it was controlled by many peoples and kingdoms: Goths and Lombards; Saracens in the ninth century A.D.; Byzantines who in 885 made it the administrative seat for the APULIA region; and the Normans who conquered it in 1071. Many crusaders sailed for the east from Bari on the First Crusade and later. It was razed by William the Bad of Sicily in 1156, but its importance was restored under the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II (1220–50) as part of the kingdom of the Two SICILIES. Later it was a duchy ruled by strong lords such as the Sforzas. Bari came under the control of the kingdom of Naples in 1558. When Italy became independent and united in 1861, Bari was part of the new kingdom. The city was badly damaged in World War II and was captured by the British in September 1943. A Romanesque cathedral of the 11th century in the style of its Norman builders has relics of Saint Nicholas, originally of MYRA in ASIA MINOR, who over the centuries was transformed by legend into the Saint Nicholas of Christmas celebrations.

BARIM See PERIM**BARIUM** See BARI**BARKA** See BARCA**BAR-LE-DUC** [*local: Bar-Sur-Ornain*] (*France*)

City in the Meuse region of NE France, approximately 128 mi E of PARIS. Although of ancient origin, it remained relatively unimportant until the 10th century, when it became the residence of the counts and dukes of Bar. In 1301 Philip of France forced Henry, count of Bar, to pay homage to France for his lands west of the Meuse, including Bar-le-Duc, with the rest remaining a fief of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The duchy passed in the 15th century to René of ANJOU, later the duke of LORRAINE and king of NAPLES. Thereafter Bar-le-Duc shared the history of Lorraine from which it passed to France in 1766. The town still has ruins of an old Roman gate. The church of St. Pierre, built in the 14th and 15th centuries, contains a caved effigy in white stone of a half-decayed corpse, the work of Ligier Richier, a pupil of Michelangelo.

BARLETTA [*ancient: Barduli*] (*Italy*)

City and battlefield in Bari province, PUGLIA region, on the ADRIATIC SEA, 33 mi WNW of BARI, SE Italy. During the French and Spanish wars, the Spanish under Gonzalo de Córdoba defeated a force of French, Scottish, and Swiss here in 1502. This was Spain's first victory over the French and marked the emergence of Spanish infantry as a powerful military force.

BARMEN (*Germany*)

Suburb of E WUPPERTAL, on the RUHR RIVER, NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, W Germany. At the Synod of Barmen in May 1934, concerned Protestant leaders met to discuss Christian resistance to the advance of National Socialism in Germany.

BARNAUL See SIBERIA**BARNET** (*England*)

Suburb and borough of outer LONDON, in the NW. It is on the Great North Road and was once a coaching station. During the Wars of the Roses it was the scene of a Yorkist victory over the Lancastrians on April

14, 1471. The leader of the Lancastrians, Richard Neville, earl of Warwick, was killed in flight. This doomed the Lancastrian cause.

BARNSTAPLE (*England*)

Town, 35 mi NW of EXETER, on the Taw River estuary, Devon. Formerly an important seaport and early royal borough, it is now a lively market town. It has the remains of a Norman castle and an 11th-century Cluniac priory.

BARODA (*India*)

Former princely state of W India, now part of GUJARAT state. Its chief city was also Baroda. Circa 1720 when the MOGUL EMPIRE was disintegrating, Baroda became one of the MARATHA kingdoms of some importance under the Gaekwar family, which used its name, *gaekwar*, as the title of the rulers. In 1805 Baroda signed a treaty that gave Great Britain administrative control. Baroda became part of BOMBAY state in 1948 and part of Gujarat in 1960.

BAROTSELAND See WESTERN PROVINCE

BARQUISIMETO (*Venezuela*)

City, approximately 170 mi W of CARACAS. It is a commercial and shipping center for agricultural products, such as coffee, cacao, and cattle. The city was founded by the Spanish in 1552. Lope de Aguirre, who had openly rebelled against the Spanish Crown, was captured and executed here in 1561. The city was rebuilt after an earthquake in 1812. It is on the Pan American Highway.

BARRACKPORE See BARRAKPUR

BARRAKPUR [Barrackpore, Barackpur] [*Bengali: Chanak*] (*India*)

Town in West BENGAL state, 14 mi N of KOLKATA, E India. On November 2, 1824, during the First Anglo-Burmese War, Indian troops refused to obey orders here and were fired on by artillery. This revolt anticipated the great Indian Mutiny some 30 years later.

BARRANCO (*Peru*)

Suburb of S LIMA, in Lima Callao province, W Peru. Barranco was looted and burned by Chileans in 1881 during the War of the Pacific. The name *Barranco*

(cliff) is descriptive of its coastline on the Pacific Ocean.

BARRANQUILLA (*Colombia*)

City in N Colombia, on the Magdalena River, approximately 10 mi from the CARIBBEAN SEA. It is Colombia's chief port and is also a shipbuilding and industrial city. It was founded by SPAIN in 1629. The city did not prosper until the mid-19th century, when steamboats came into use and a port was built. The port was enlarged in the 1920s and the city then came to surpass CARTAGENA, its rival. In 2003 UNESCO proclaimed the city as one of 28 different sites of interest.

BARRE (*United States*)

City in central VERMONT, approximately 5 mi SE of MONTPELIER. The area was settled c. 1790 and organized as a township in 1793. Granite quarrying, which began here in the early 19th century, is still important. Barre supplied the granite for the state capitol, built in 1836.

BARROW CANYON (*Canada, United States*)

Submarine canyon in the Arctic Ocean, running from 95 mi W of Point Barrow, ALASKA to the Beaufort Sea N of Point Barrow. A submarine entrance to the Arctic Basin, it was used in 1957 by the USS *Nautilus*, the world's first nuclear submarine, during its polar crossing under the ice.

BARRY [*Welsh: Y Barri*] (*Wales*)

Port in Vale of Glamorgan, on the BRISTOL CHANNEL, 8 mi SW of CARDIFF. Associated with Baruch, a seventh-century Celtic monk, it is the site of a castle built by the Normans in the 11th century. Originally a fishing port, Barry developed a coal trade in the 1880s becoming the world's largest coal-exporting port in the early 1900s. Though still a port, Barry is now a manufacturing center.

BAR-SUR-ORNAIN See BAR-LE-DUC

BARYGAZA See BROACH

BARYSAW [Borisov] (*Belarus*)

City in Belarus, on the Berezina River, 45 mi NE of MINSK. Founded in the 12th century, it was an important transportation center and was near the site of the Battle of BEREZINA in 1812 during the

Napoleonic Wars. In November 1917 it became part of the SOVIET UNION. Under German occupation during World War II from 1941 to 1944, the city saw its Jewish population exterminated.

BASARH See VAISALI

BASEL [Basle] [*French*: Bâle; *Latin*: Basilia] (*Switzerland*) City and canton on both banks of the RHINE RIVER, 43 mi N of BERN. An early episcopal see after the fall of ROME, it became a free imperial city of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and was the site of the Council of Basel from 1431 to 1449. It was later a center of Renaissance humanism. Erasmus wrote and edited here until the city became Protestant in 1523. Froben and Amerbach established publishing houses, and Beatus Rhenanus led a team of scholar-editors here. A member of the Swiss Confederation since 1501, the city was split into two small cantons by a revolt in 1833, with the agricultural section becoming the present Basel-Land and the city proper becoming almost coextensive with Basel-Stadt. The metropolitan area, extending into FRANCE and GERMANY is a major center for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

BASHAN (*Syria*)

Ancient country, now mainly in Dar'a governorate, SW Syria. It is repeatedly mentioned in the Bible. Og, king of Bashan, was defeated by the Israelites at Edrei, and his territory fell to Manasseh. It formed part of the kingdom of David and Solomon and fell in 64 B.C. to the Romans, who drove the Nabataean inhabitants south. Herod the Great became ruler of Bashan, which developed into one of the great granaries of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Under Trajan the Bashan city of BUSRA became the capital of the Roman province of Arabia. It declined after the fall of DAMASCUS to the Arabs in A.D. 635.

BASHKIR [Bashkiria] (*Russia*)

Autonomous republic of the Russian Federation, lying in E Europe, in the S Urals, and the Belaya River basin. UFA, Sterlitamak, and Beloretsk are the chief cities. In the ninth and 10th centuries the nomadic Bashkirs were controlled by the VOLGA Bulgars and in the 13th century by the Mongol GOLDEN HORDE, at which time they became Muslims. As the Horde's power declined, they came under the khanates of Kagan, Nagai, and SIBERIA. After the defeat of the

Kagan Khanate in 1552 by Czar Ivan IV the Terrible, Bashkir passed to Russia, and the town of UFA was founded to provide a defense against the KIRGHIZ. Revolts broke out in 1676, 1707, 1735, and especially from 1773 to 1775. In 1917 a Bashkir national government was formed, but in 1919 the Bolsheviks assumed control, and Bashkir became the first autonomous republic in the Russian SFSR. Bashkir became a republic in the Russian Federation on March 31, 1992.

BASHKIRIA See BASHKIR

BASILIA See BASEL

BASLE See BASEL

BASQUE PROVINCES [*Basque*: Euzkadi; *Euskadi*; *Spanish*: Vascongadas] (*Spain*)

An autonomous community in the PYRENEES area, made up of three provinces, Álava, Guipúzcoa, and Viscaya, in N Spain, S of the Bay of Biscay and touching FRANCE in the NE. In a broader sense, the area includes other places where Basques make up a large part of the population, especially the province of NAVARRE in Spain and the department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques in France. The Basques are the oldest surviving ethnic group in Europe, but their origin is uncertain. They may trace their descent from Paleolithic times and Cro-Magnon Man. The Romans called the people of the area Vascones.

In the sixth century A.D. the Basques invaded SW France and established the duchy of GASCONY. Here they fought off Visigoths, Franks, and Moors. The Song of Roland, one of the famous medieval *chansons de geste*, is based on the defeat by the Basques of Charlemagne's commander Roland at RONCEV ALLES, a mountain pass in the Pyrénées in A.D. 778, even though in the story Moors displace the Basques. Later the Basques were forced to recognize the suzerainty of Louis the Pious, emperor of the West from 814 to 840.

By the ninth century the Basques inhabited the areas they still occupy. They founded the kingdom of Navarre in 824 with PAMPLONA as its capital, and most of them were united under Sancho III in the early 11th century. Between 1200 and 1370 the three provinces fell to the kingdom of CASTILE, although the Basques retained many civil rights. The last inde-

pendent Basque area, Navarre, was conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic, king of ARAGÓN, in 1512.

Over the centuries the Basques have regularly and stoutly resisted whatever central authority ruled in Spain. The republican government of the early 1930s conceded them autonomy, and they supported the republicans in the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939. They were suppressed by the authoritarian Franco government that won the war, but under the present democratic monarchy, they were declared an “autonomous community” under the Spanish Constitution of 1978.

BILBAO, founded c. 1300, is the largest Basque city. SAN SEBASTIÁN is also of importance, while GUERNICA became known worldwide after the brutal bombing of the city by German aircraft in April 1937, an event that inspired one of Picasso's greatest paintings. The Basque language is unique, and no relationship to any other has ever been clearly established. Two noted Jesuit missionaries were Basques: St. Ignatius of Loyola, born in 1491, and St. Francis Xavier, born in 1506.

BASRA [Bussora, Bussorah] [*Arabic: Al-Basrah; former: Busra, Busrah, Al-Busrah*] (*Iraq*)

City in SE Iraq, on the SHATT-AL-ARAB, the only port in the country. It was founded in A.D. 638 by Umar I, the second Islamic caliph. The city flourished as a cultural and intellectual center into the ninth century, especially under Harun al-Rashid, the fifth Abbasid caliph, who ruled from 786 to 809. Persians and Turks fought over it, and it declined as the ABBASID CALIPHATE lost power. The Mongols invaded the area in the 13th century, and the Turks captured Basra in 1668. In World War II the British occupied the city in 1941. The first Islamic mosque of architectural importance was built here in 665, and the city occurs in *The Arabian Nights'* Entertainments. Its modern importance stems from the oil fields in the area. It was the object of heavy fighting during the Iran-Iraq war beginning in September 1980. Basra was also the object of fighting in the Gulf War of 1992 and a Shiite uprising there after the Gulf War was brutally put down by the Baath government of Sadaam Hussein. Basra was taken and occupied by British troops in the Iraq War in 2003.

BASSAE (*Greece*)

Ancient site high in the mountains of SW ARCADIA, 9 mi S of ANDRITSAINA, PELOPONNESUS, Greece. A remarkably preserved ancient Doric temple of Apollo

was discovered here in 1765 and excavated in 1812. It was designed by Ictinus, architect of the Parthenon in ATHENS, c. 430 B.C. It features unusual engaged Ionic columns and a single example of a Corinthian column, the earliest known, in its *cella*, or interior. The temple is currently being dismantled and restored. It was supposedly a gift to Apollo from the people of Phigalia, approximately 5 miles to the east, who had delivered them from a plague. The sculptured frieze in the temple's *cella*, known as the Phigalian Marbles, was removed to the British Museum in London in 1814. Bassae was the first Greek site to be put on UNESCO's World Heritage list.

Phigalia itself, or Phigaleia, was a border town on the borders of ELIS and MESSENIA and had a reputation for wizardry and witchcraft. Ruins of its walls and towers have survived.

BASSANO [Bassona del Grappa] (*Italy*)

Town in NE Italy, in Vicenza province, VENETO region, on the left bank of the Brenta River, at the foot of Monte Grappa, 17 mi NE of VICENZA. Bassano achieved importance between 1036 and 1259 under the Ezzelini family. In the 12th century they built a Romanesque church and in the 13th century a castle, which encloses the cathedral. In 1404 Bassano joined the Venetian republic. Jacopo da Ponte, one of a line of painters surnamed Bassano, was the center of a flourishing art school here in the 16th century, and many of his works remain. Between 1650 and 1850 the Remondini printing and publishing plant here was famous throughout Europe. On September 8, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians here and made Bassano a duchy, subsequently conferring it upon Maret in 1809. There was heavy fighting in and around Monte Grappa in both world wars.

BASSEIN [*former: Vasai*] (*India*)

Town and port in MAHARASHTRA state, on the Arabian Sea, 26 mi N of MUMBAI, W India. The capital of the Hindu Devagiri Yadavas, it was later a port of the Muslim kings of GUJARAT and became a prosperous Portuguese trading station in the 16th century. It fell to the Marathas in 1739 and to the British in 1780. The Treaty of Bassein of December 31, 1802, was a decisive step in the breakup of the MARATHA CONFEDERATION.

BASSETERRE See GUADALOUPE, ST. KITTSNEVIS, West Indies

BASSONA DEL GRAPPA See BASSANO**BAST** See BUBASTIS**BASTAM** See BUSTAM**BASTENAKEN** See BASTOGNE**BASTI** See BAZA**BASTIA** [*former: Marina di Cardo*] (*France*)

Port and largest city of NE CORSICA, 65 mi NE of AJACCIO on the TYRRHENIAN SEA. The Genoese made Cardo the capital of Corsica in 1480, and it remained so until 1791. The city welcomed union with France but opposed the anticlericalism of the French Revolution. Heavily bombed in World War II, it was liberated by the Allies in 1943.

BASTOGNE [*Flemish: Bastenaken*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Luxembourg province, 45 mi S of LIÈGE, in the ARDENNES, S Belgium. During the Battle of the Bulge, the German counteroffensive of 1944 in World War II, this town was held by U.S. forces under General McAuliffe and successfully resisted German attack from December 20 to 26, thus helping to thwart their offensive.

BASUTOLAND See LESOTHO**BATAAN PENINSULA** (*Philippines*)

Peninsula of LUZON, largest of the archipelago islands, bounded on the W by the South China Sea and E by Manila Bay. In World War II the U.S. and Filipino troops under General Douglas MacArthur made their final retreat here after the fall of MANILA to the Japanese on January 10, 1942. On April 9, 1942, the surrender of 12,000 U.S. troops and 64,000 Filipinos at the town of Mariveles on the southern tip of Bataan was the worst capitulation in U.S. history. A few troops were able to retreat farther to the fortified island of CORREGIDOR just off the peninsula, but they, too, surrendered on May 6, 1942 after a desperate resistance. After the surrenders, U.S. and Filipino prisoners were forced to march north under such harsh conditions that 7,000 to 10,000 died; the event became known as the Bataan Death March. U.S.

troops reconquered Bataan on February 15, 1945. Today the area overlooking Manila Bay is a national shrine.

BATALHA (*Portugal*)

Town in Beira Litoral province, 6 mi S of LEIRIA, W central Portugal. Portuguese independence was secured in 1385 by the Battle of ALJUBARROTA, fought near Batalha, in which John I of Portugal defeated John I of CASTILE. A great Dominican abbey was built to celebrate this victory; although sacked by the French in 1810, it still dominates the town.

BATAVIA See JAKARTA, JAVA**BATAVIAN REPUBLIC** (*Netherlands*)

Former puppet nation that replaced the UNITED PROVINCES of the Netherlands from 1795 to 1806, following the invasion by FRANCE during the French Revolutionary Wars. Organized in 1795, the republic had a new constitution imposed on it by Napoleon I in 1801. During its short history it was ruined financially by the French. In 1806 Napoleon transformed the republic into the kingdom of HOLLAND with his brother Louis as king. It took its name from the Batavi, an ancient German tribe that settled in the RHINE RIVER delta in the first century B.C.

BATDAMBANG [*Battambang*] (*Cambodia*)

City and capital of Batdambang province, 160 mi NW of PNOM PENH. An ancient Khmer town, it was controlled by the Siamese from 1794 to 1904 and from 1941 to 1946. Today it is the second-largest city of Cambodia and has 10th-century remains of the Khmer Empire.

BATH [*ancient: Aquae Solis*] (*England*)

City 12 mi SE of BRISTOL and on the Avon River. With the only natural hot springs in the country, Bath was a popular resort as early as Roman times, and some of the most important of their remains in England are found here. The Romans came upon the springs in the middle of the first century A.D. and built luxurious lead-lined baths, but in the Anglo-Saxon era the baths were destroyed. The Anglo-Saxons built an abbey here where Edgar, first king of all England, was crowned in 973. The Normans rebuilt the church between 1088 and 1122, and the city was chartered in 1189.

After Queen Anne paid a visit to Bath in 1703, it became a fashionable resort and two years later attracted Richard “Beau” Nash, a gambler and man-about-town, who proceeded to organize the social life of the city around the hot springs. He backed the opening of two assembly rooms, drew up rules of dress and etiquette for the pump room, and became the autocrat of Bath. In this period the architect John Wood the Elder and his son of the same name brought further distinction to what was now the most fashionable spa in England. They designed and built handsome Georgian style buildings, mostly as groups of houses rather than single structures. Among them were Queen’s Square between 1728 and 1735; the Circus in 1754; and the Royal Crescent between 1767 and 1775. The remains of the Roman baths were not discovered until 1755. Since then excavations have revealed the extent and splendor of the Roman spa, including some remains of the temple to the goddess Minerva. Many of the finds can be seen in a museum here.

Bath’s popularity declined in the 19th century but returned in the 20th. During World War II the British government moved many government offices here, and an air raid in 1942 destroyed the Assembly Rooms of 1771. They were rebuilt in 1963. Besides the baths, a main attraction is the 16th-century abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul. English literature has numerous associations with Bath, as in some of the novels of Jane Austen and Tobias Smollett and the plays of Richard Sheridan. The Bath chair, a hooded wheelchair used especially for invalids, takes its name from the city.

BATHURST See GAMBIA

BATHYS See BATUMI

BATJAN See BACAN

BATOCHE (*Canada*)

Village on the South Saskatchewan River, 40 mi SSW of PRINCE ALBERT. During the Riel uprising, sparked by the incorporation of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES into the Dominion of Canada, Louis Riel and his Métis occupied Batoche on May 12, 1885. The village was retaken by Canadian militia, and Riel was captured and executed as a traitor.

BATON ROUGE (*United States*)

City and state capital in SE LOUISIANA, on the east bank of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The French built a

fort here in 1719 for strategic reasons, but they were forced to cede the fort and settlement to GREAT BRITAIN in 1762. Spain captured it in 1779 and, after being part of Spanish Florida, it was acquired by the United States in 1815. Baton Rouge became the state capital in 1849, but the capital was moved to SHREVEPORT during the Civil War. Union forces captured the city in 1862, and a Confederate attempt later that year failed to retake it. It became the capital again in 1882. Baton Rouge was the headquarters of Huey Long, who dominated Louisiana politics from the late 1920s until his assassination in September 1935. The city is a busy port and energy industry center.

BATTAMBANG See BATDAMBANG

BATTICALOA [*Singhalese*: Mudde Kalapuwa] (*Sri Lanka*)

Town on the E coast of Sri Lanka, 180 mi ENE of COLOMBO. It is the capital of Eastern Province. Captured by the Portuguese in 1622, it passed to the Dutch in 1638 and to the British in 1796. Ruins of Portuguese and Dutch forts remain. In December 2004, a devastating tsunami struck the region causing heavy losses of life and property.

BATTLE (*England*)

Village in East SUSSEX on the site of the Battle of HASTINGS, 5 mi NW of the seaside resort of Hastings. The battle was fought on what was then a moorland between William the Conqueror, then duke of NORMANDY and Harold, king of England, on October 14, 1066. Harold was defeated and killed in this decisive engagement of the Norman Conquest. The ruins of Battle Abbey, built by William the Conqueror to commemorate his victory may still be seen. Part of the abbey is now a girls school.

BATTLE CREEK (*United States*)

City in S MICHIGAN, at the confluence of the Kalamazoo and Battle Creek Rivers, approximately 22 mi E of KALAMAZOO. Settled in 1831, the city was a Seventh-Day Adventist colony. In 1866 the Adventists established the Western Health Reform Institute, renamed the Battle Creek Sanitarium in 1876 and the Battle Creek Health Center in 1959. The manager in 1876 was Dr. John H. Kellogg, who developed a dry, pre-cooked breakfast cereal, “Corn flakes,” that became very popular. When his brother Will K. Kellogg, took

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over, he made corn flakes known worldwide. Battle Creek ever since has been famous as a manufacturing center for cereals; the Post Company is also located here. The Kellogg Foundation, a philanthropic trust established in 1930 is one of the most heavily-endowed of such institutions. Sojourner Truth, the freed black slave who became an effective spokeswoman for abolition and woman's rights, lived here for some years.

BATTLEFORD (*Canada*)

Town in W SASKATCHEWAN, at the junction of the Battle and North Saskatchewan rivers, 80 mi W of SASKATOON. A trading post founded in 1875, it was the capital of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES during 1876–82 and of the Saskatoon district from 1882 to 1905. In 1855 Louis Riel led an unsuccessful uprising here to secure title to lands in Saskatchewan. During this uprising known as the Second Riel Rebellion, Indians occupied Battleford for a while.

BATTLE GROUND (*United States*) See TIPPECANOE

BATUM See BATUMI

BATUMI [*ancient: Bathys, Vati; former: Batum*] (*Georgia*)

Capital of the Ajarian Autonomous Republic in Georgia, on a gulf of the BLACK SEA, 160 mi W of TBILISI, near the Turkish border. A small port under Mithridates of PONTUS, it became a Roman outpost and was part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE by the end of the sixth century A.D. Destroyed by the Arabs, and by Tamerlane (c. 1336–1405), Batum was eventually captured by the Turks in 1564 but was ceded to RUSSIA in 1878 by the Treaty of BERLIN. Its development as an oil port fostered revolutionary activity, and Stalin was imprisoned here in 1902. Occupied by the Turks in 1918, it was finally returned to the USSR in 1921. Batumi is now a commercial center and port as well as the last stop of the Trans-Caucasian Railroad and BAKU oil pipeline.

BAUDISSIN See BAUTZEN

BAUTZEN [*Slavic: Baudissin; Wendish: Budissin*] (*Germany*)

City on the Spree River, 32 mi ENE of DRESDEN. Founded in the 10th century, it was contested by

POLAND, MEISSEN, BRANDENBURG, and BOHEMIA, with Bohemia eventually winning. It was the site of the Peace of Bautzen between the German emperor Henry II and the Polish king Boleslaw I in 1018. It became German in 1033 and Bohemian in 1319. In 1634, during the Thirty Years' War, its defending commander had it burned before turning it over to SAXONY, to which it was officially awarded as a war indemnity by the Peace of Prague in 1635. On May 20–21, 1813, it was the scene of a great battle between Napoleon's armies and those of RUSSIA and PRUSSIA. Although it was a victory for Napoleon, he lost more troops than he could afford, and the vanquished were able to withdraw in good order. Bautzen is the site of Ortenburg castle, built between 1483 and 1486, and of St. Peter's church, 1220–1497, shared after 1523 by Roman Catholics and Protestants. Since 1921 the church has been a Roman Catholic cathedral and the seat of the bishop of Meissen. After World War II, it found itself part of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, until the reunification of Germany in 1990. The city is a cultural center for the Sorbs, a Slavic minority in Germany.

BAUZANUM See BOLZANO

BAVARIA (*Germany*)

Duchy, kingdom, and republic, presently the largest state of Germany, located in the SE, bordered by BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG on the W, the Czech Republic on the E, and SWITZERLAND and AUSTRIA on the S. MUNICH is its capital, with NUREMBERG an important second city. Its deep penetration by the DANUBE RIVER and its valley has provided a natural avenue for both migration and invasion.

First occupied by the Celts, it was taken by the Romans under Drusus (38 B.C.–9 B.C.) and became part of the provinces of RAETIA and NORICUM. In the breakup of the ROMAN EMPIRE in the fifth century, it was devastated by the Lombards under Odoacer. Following this, the Marcomanni and Baiuvarii moved westward along the Danube Valley to settle in the Bavarian region between c. A.D. 490 and 520. From the sixth to the eighth centuries Bavaria was dominated by the Frankish kingdom. When Charles Martel defeated the Frankish duke Fassilo III in 788, it became part of the Carolingian Empire. Christianization of the region was begun by Scottish and Irish monks and completed by St. Boniface in the eighth century. With the division of Charlemagne's empire

in 817 and 843, Bavaria joined the East Frankish kingdom until 911 when it began a period of rule by indigenous sovereigns.

In the High Middle Ages Frederick I Barbarossa, the Hohenstaufen emperor, restored Bavaria to Henry the Lion, then deposed him, and in 1180 gave the duchy to Otto of Wittelsbach, who initiated a dynasty that would rule Bavaria until 1918. Indeed, the Wittelsbachs demonstrated remarkable resourcefulness, initiative, and adaptation. With the onset of the Thirty Years' War, Duke Maximilian I was in the vanguard of the Catholic League, a service that later yielded him the rank of elector and the territory of the Upper PALATINATE in 1648.

Over and over again Bavaria's agricultural abundance and strategic location made it a particularly desirable prize. The 18th century brought invasions in the wars of the Spanish, Austrian, and Bavarian successions. With invasion by Napoleon and the French in 1799, Bavarian elector Maximilian IV Joseph joined Napoleon, united all the family lands, became a member of the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, and was made Bavarian king Maximilian I. In 1813, with Napoleon nearing defeat, Maximilian broke his alliance, joined the allies, and returned from the Congress of Vienna in full possession of all of present Bavaria.

Bavarian power during the 19th century was held successively by three Wittelsbachs who shared a love for the arts: King Louis I, Maximilian II, and Louis II. Their combined efforts and support established Munich as the cultural center that flourishes to the present day. With Otto von Bismarck's achievement of German unification in 1871, Bavaria became a state in the GERMAN EMPIRE.

Following World War I the Bavarian king Louis III, last of the Wittelsbachs, was deposed by Kurt Eisner, who established a short-lived socialist republic. Eisner was assassinated a few months later, and a communist revolution erupted, only to be bloodily suppressed by the German army. A center for movements of both the radical left and right in the first part of the 20th century, Bavaria nevertheless joined the WEIMAR Republic. Early in the 1920s, however, Hitler's National Socialism was born in Munich. Though his famous Munich Beer Hall Putsch of 1923 failed, Bavaria came under Hitler in 1933 when he acceded to power in Germany. Following World War II Bavaria became part of the U.S. zone of occupation until 1949, when it joined the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany). Bavaria is now a major

industrial center. In 2005, Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, a native of Bavaria, was elected pope as Benedict XVI.

BAXAR See BUXAR

BAYAMO [San Salvador de Bayamo] (*Cuba*)

Town in E Cuba on the Bayamo River, 27 mi E of MANZANILLO. It was founded in 1514 and was an important inland port through the 18th century, using the route of the Bayamo and Cauto rivers to the Gulf of Guacanayabo. Because of its proximity to Manzanillo, it retained its importance even after a violent flood in 1616 jammed the Cauto with debris and left it unnavigable. Bayamo dealt heavily in contraband and other clandestine traffic and was the center of revolutionary unrest against SPAIN in the Ten Years' War of 1868–78 and again in 1895 and 1898. It was here that Calixto García Iñiguez in 1898 received the "message to García" immortalized in the writing of Elbert Hubbard; the town also gave Cuba the name of its national anthem, *el Himno Bayamés*.

BAYAMÓN (*United States*)

Town in PUERTO RICO, a suburb of SAN JUAN. Although Bayamón's official founding date is 1772, this area is traditionally the site of one of the oldest communities in Puerto Rico. Nearby are Fort Buchanan and the ruins of the earlier colonial settlement of CAPARRA.

BAYAZID See DOGUBAYAZIT

BAYAZIT See DOGUBAYAZIT

BAYEUX [*ancient*: Augustodurum, Baiocassium, Bajocasses] (*France*)

Town in the Calvados department in NORMANDY, 15 mi NW of CAEN and 5 mi S of the ENGLISH CHANNEL. Originally a Roman town it became a bishopric after the fourth century A.D. Norsemen captured it in 890, and it changed hands during many wars between the 12th and 16th centuries. In 1105, it was burned by Henry I of ENGLAND, but parts of the church survived and are now included in a memorable Gothic cathedral completed in the 13th century. A museum houses the Bayeux Tapestry, a priceless 11th-century embroidery in eight colors with 72 panels recording the conquest of England in 1066 by William the Conqueror,

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duke of Normandy. It was one of the first towns liberated during the Normandy Invasion in World War II.

BAYLEY'S REWARD See COOLGARDIE

BAY OF PIGS [*Spanish: Bahia de Cochinos*] (*Cuba*)

Bay on the S coast of Cuba, approximately 250 mi E of the W tip of Cuba. On April 17, 1961, it was the site of an attempted invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles trained, armed, and directed by the United States. It was intended to overthrow the government of Premier Fidel Castro. Of the force of 1,200, 1,113 were captured and imprisoned. The U.S. government denied official responsibility for the invasion, and the prisoners were exchanged for a ransom of \$53,000,000 in food and medicine raised by private citizens and groups between December 1962 and July 1965.

BAYONNE [*ancient: Lapurdum*] (*France*)

An ancient city of the Basses-Pyrénées department of France, 55 mi WNW of PAU and five mi S of the Bay of Biscay. In the third century A.D. it was a Roman military post. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the dukes of AQUITAINE and, after the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II Plantagenet in 1152, to the kings of ENGLAND. Bayonne was finally occupied by France in 1451. It is believed that Catherine de' Medici (Médicis) and the duke of Alva met here in 1565 to plan the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. In 1808 Napoleon met here with Charles IV of SPAIN and his son, Ferdinand VII, to force their abdication of the Spanish throne in favor of Napoleon's brother, Joseph. The city was a center of arms manufacture in the Middle Ages; in the 17th century the bayonet was invented here and named for the city. Spanish Basques sought refuge here in the 20th century from repression during Spain's Franco regime.

BAYONNE (*United States*)

City in NE NEW JERSEY, 5 mi SW of JERSEY CITY on a peninsula that separates Newark Bay and Upper New York Bay. This site was visited by Henry Hudson in 1609 during his explorations for England. The first settlement was that of Dutch traders in 1646. In 1664 the English took possession of the region. Bayonne was incorporated as a city in 1869. It has been known for its oil refineries since 1875 and is the northern terminus of a pipeline system that includes the Big Inch, a line that runs almost 1,500 miles from

TEXAS. Bayonne is connected to STATEN ISLAND by the Bayonne bridge, the third-largest steel arch bridge in the world.

BAYREUTH [*Baireuth*] (*Germany*)

Capital city of Upper FRANCONIA in BAVARIA, 41 mi NE of NUREMBERG. Founded in 1194 by Bishop Otto II of Bamberg, it belonged to the Hohenzollerns from 1248 until 1791, when it was taken by PRUSSIA. Occupied by FRANCE during the Napoleonic Wars in 1807, it passed to Bavaria in 1810, and became famous as the home of composer Richard Wagner from 1872 until 1883. During his residence Wagner designed the Festspielhaus, an opera house built between 1872 and 1876 and known for its remarkable acoustical qualities. The city is the burial place of both Wagner and Franz Liszt and is the scene of several important music festivals, the most notable of which is the Bayreuth Festival focusing on Wagner's works.

BAYRUT See BEIRUT

BAYSAN See BETH-SHAN

BAYTIN See BETHEL

BAYT LAHM See BETHLEHEM

BAZA [*ancient: Basti*] (*Spain*)

City in Granada province, ANDALUSIA, 52 mi ENE of GRANADA, S Spain. A Roman and Moorish town, Baza was captured from the Moors in December 1489 by the Spanish under Ferdinand V of LEÓN and CASTILE after a seven-month siege.

BAZARDZHIK See TOLBUKHIN

BDIN See VIDIN

BEACHEY HEAD (*England*)

A high chalk cliff between BRIGHTON and EASTBOURNE, in East SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL. On June 30, 1690, it was the scene of a naval battle during the War of the Grand Alliance, when 37 English and 22 Dutch ships under English command were anchored off Beachey Head, while 70 French

ships were anchored some miles away. The outnumbered Anglo-Dutch forces attacked prematurely and were soundly defeated. The English commander was later tried for his conduct but was acquitted.

BEACON (*United States*)

City in NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, opposite NEWBURGH. The area was settled in 1663 and incorporated under its present name in 1913, when the villages of Fishkill Landing and Matteawan were united. Industry came after the War of 1812 when John Jacob Astor, the early American entrepreneur, and associates built a cotton mill and foundry here. During 1902–75, an incline railway ascended Mt. Beacon, at the top of which there is a monument to soldiers of the American Revolution who built signal fires here to warn of the movement of British troops. There are historic buildings, including the Madam Brett Homestead of 1709.

BEACONSFIELD (*England*)

Town in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 22 mi WNW of LONDON. A residential and commuter town, it has associations with several noted Englishmen. Edmund Burke, the statesman and political writer, purchased an estate in Beaconsfield in 1768 and is buried here. Benjamin Disraeli, novelist as well as prime minister, bought an estate, Hughenden Manor, one mile north of nearby HIGH WYCOMBE in 1848. When Queen Victoria created him an earl in 1876 he chose as his title earl of Beaconsfield. Edmund Waller, the 17th-century poet, and G. K. Chesterton, popular modern author, are buried here.

BEAR FLAG REPUBLIC See CALIFORNIA

BÉARN [*ancient: Beneharnum, Lescar*] (*France*)

Region in SW France, bounded on the S by SPAIN and on the other three sides by GASCONY. It is now the Basses-Pyrénées department of France. Its capital, PAU, is approximately 100 mi S of BORDEAUX. Under the Romans it was part of AQUITAIN but was then overrun by Vandals, Visigoths, and Saracens. In the 13th century it held the viscounty of Béarn, which struggled to maintain independence from the English and the French. At the end of the century it passed to the counts of FOIX who became kings of NAVARRE. Jeanne d'Albret, queen of Navarre and Béarn, imposed Protestantism on the Béarnese. From the 11th century

on it was noted for its spirit of independence and its delineation of the rights of the sovereign, viscount, and vassals, expressed in a code of customs called the *fors*. Béarn formally became united with France in 1620.

BEAR PAW MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Battle site in MONTANA, 30 mi S of the Canadian border. Here on September 30, 1877, U.S. forces forced the capitulation of the Nez Percé Indians under Chief Joseph during their attempt to flee to CANADA. The battle marked the end of the Nez Percé War. See also BIG HOLE.

BEAUCAIRE [*ancient: Belli Quadrum, Ugernum*] (*France*)

Town in the Gère department of Languedoc-Roussillon in S France on the right bank of the RHÔNE RIVER, opposite TARASCON, 15 mi E of NÎMES. Beaucaire occupies the site of the Roman city of Ugernum. In 1125 it came into the possession of the counts of TOULOUSE. In 1168 it started holding an annual trade fair whose success was later aided by its location, along a canal system only 40 miles from the MEDITERRANEAN SEA at AIGUES-MORTES. In 1217 Raymond VI granted special privileges to the fair, which at its peak attracted 300,000 visitors annually. Beaucaire suffered under the Wars of Religion, and in 1632 its castle was dismantled by Cardinal Richelieu, chief minister of Louis XIII; only the chapel and one of the triangular towers remain. With the advent of the railways the fair rapidly declined in importance.

BEAUFORT (*United States*)

City in SOUTH CAROLINA, on PORT ROYAL ISLAND, one of the SEA ISLANDS, approximately 50 mi SW of CHARLESTON. The site was visited by the Spanish in 1521, and in 1562 French Huguenots attempted a settlement. The English secured possession in 1670, and in 1684 another settlement was attempted, this time by Scottish Covenanters, members of a stern group sworn to uphold the Presbyterian religion. The British built a fort here in 1711, and civilian settlement began about the same time, making Beaufort the second-oldest town in South Carolina. During the American Revolution it was taken by the British. In November 1861 the Union navy secured the area and held it against the Confederates until the end of the Civil War. There are many old buildings, including

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an Episcopal church of 1724. The region is a year-round vacation resort.

BEAUGENCY (*France*)

Town in the Loiret department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 15 mi SW of ORLÉANS, central France. It was the home of powerful lords from the 11th to 13th centuries. The Council of Beaugency of 1104 excommunicated Philippe I, and the second council in 1152 annulled the marriage of Louis VII and Eleanor of Aquitaine. The town fell to the English four times during the Hundred Years' War and was liberated by Joan of Arc in 1429. During the Franco-Prussian War, in December 1870, the Germans defeated the French NW of the town.

BEAUJOLAIS (*France*)

Region W of the SAÔNE RIVER, between MÂCON to the N and LYONS to the S, and in the Rhône department of E central France. Beaujolais developed out of a feudal lordship formed around the village of Beaujeu in the 10th century. In 1400 Edward of Beaujeu gave up his lands to the dukes of BOURBON, who held them until the early 16th century. At that time these holdings passed to Louise of SAVOY, mother of Francis I of France, and in 1531 became part of the French royal domain. VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAÔNE is the center of the Beaujolais wine trade. The region is world-famous for this red Beaujolais wine.

BEAULIEU (*England*)

Village in HAMPSHIRE, 7 mi S of SOUTHAMPTON. It is the site of the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, a wealthy Cistercian house founded by King John in 1204. Beaulieu Abbey is now a famous stately home. Also located nearby is the National Motor Museum.

BEAUMONT (*United States*)

City in SE TEXAS, approximately 73 mi E of HOUSTON, on the deep-water Sabine-Neches Waterway, which was completed in 1916 and which made Beaumont an important port. Settlement began shortly before 1835, and through the 19th century the city was a busy lumbering and shipbuilding center, in an agricultural area. The course of Beaumont's economic life changed completely when the world's first great oil gusher was tapped in the nearby Spindletop field. The city has many refineries and petrochemical plants and is one of the foremost oil cities of the United

States. The Spindletop field is now a historic site, marked by the Lucas Gusher Monument, a granite shaft 58 ft tall.

BEAUNE [*ancient: Belna*] (*France*)

Town in E France, 22 mi SSW of DIJON. It was a Roman military camp. During the Middle Ages it became the capital of a separate county that was added to the duchy of Burgundy in 1227 and served thereafter as the seat of the dukes of BURGUNDY. In the Wars of Religion Beaune first supported the Catholic League but then joined the forces of Henry IV, who confirmed its communal privileges. The revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685 drove out its Protestant workers and dealt its commerce a heavy blow. It is now an important center of the French wine industry. The Romanesque 12th-century church of Notre Dame has striking Flemish tapestries, and the hospital of St. Éspirit of 1443 contains many art treasures, including an altarpiece, *The Last Judgment*, by Roger van der Weyden.

BEAUSÉJOUR, FORT See FORT BEAUSÉJOUR

BEAUVAIS [*ancient: Bellovacum, Caesaromagus*] (*France*)

City in the Oise department, approximately 45 mi NW of PARIS. It was the capital of the Gallic tribe of the Bellovaci and later became a Roman town. In the ninth century A.D. it became a countship, passing on to the bishops of Beauvais in 1013. It was a center of the Jacquerie, a peasant uprising in 1358, and in 1472 it was besieged by the duke of BURGUNDY. He was repelled in part by the heroism of the women of Beauvais under the leadership of Jeanne Hachette, whose memory is preserved every October 14 by a procession in which the women take precedence over the men. The cathedral of St. Pierre, begun in 1247, was intended to be the tallest building in the Christian world, but in 1284 construction was delayed by the collapse of overly ambitious vaulting and again in 1573 by a similar accident to the central tower. Although repaired, the cathedral was never finished. Carved wooden doors, an astronomical clock, and outstanding stained-glass windows represent some of the finest work of French Gothic and Renaissance styles of the 13th through the 17th centuries. The stained glass of the church of St. Étienne shows the transition from Romanesque to Gothic styles. Commercially, Beauvais flourished in the Middle Ages,

and again in the 17th century when it was the center of the royal tapestry manufacture.

BEAVER DAM CREEK See MECHANICSVILLE

BEAVER ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in LAKE MICHIGAN, in MICHIGAN, 75 mi S of SAULT SAINTE MARIE. From 1847 to 1856 James J. Strang headed a Mormon settlement here. In 1850 he proclaimed himself king of New Zion. He was killed six years later by rebellious subjects, after which the group disintegrated.

BEBENHAUSEN (*Germany*)

Town just N of TÜBINGEN, 15 mi SSW of STUTTGART. It is the site of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1190 and of a royal hunting castle dating from 1807.

BECHARRI See BSHARRI

BECHUANALAND See BOTSWANA

BEDANFORDA See BEDFORD

BEDCANFORDA See BEDFORD

BEDEFORD See BEDFORD

BEDEWE See MEROË

BEDFORD [*ancient: Bedanforda, Bedcanforda, Bedeford*] (*England*)

Town and administrative headquarters of BEDFORDSHIRE, 45 mi N of LONDON on the Ouse River. There is evidence here of human habitation as early as the Paleolithic age. Bedford was first mentioned in A.D. 571 when Cuthwulf defeated the Britons here. The entire county was laid waste by King Canute in 1015. It offered little resistance to the Norman invasion of 1066, and the Domesday Book, compiled in 1085–86, shows more Norman than Anglo-Saxon names for the area. There are many parish churches of pre- and post-Conquest origin and excellent examples of both Decorated and Perpendicular styles. During the Puritan revolution of 1603–49 it was a haven for Puritans. John Bunyan was born in Elstow, very near

Bedford, in 1628 and preached in Bedford. The Crown imprisoned him here from 1660 to 1672 for illegal preaching, but apparently under lenient conditions. During that time he wrote several books, including *Pilgrim's Progress*. The seat of the dukes of Bedford is WOBURN Abbey, built on a monastic foundation in 1747.

BEDFORD [*former: Bedford Village*] (*United States*)

Village in SE NEW YORK State, approximately 25 NNE of NEW YORK CITY. It was settled in 1680 by 22 farmers from the STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT, area. They purchased land from local Indian chiefs, one of whom was named Katonah. The township of Bedford, which included other settlements, was formed in 1682. At this time Bedford was in Connecticut, but in 1700 the region became part of New York by British royal decree. In 1779, during the American Revolution, the village was burned by the British.

BEDFORDSHIRE (*England*)

Midland county in the Ouse River basin. It is famous for its author John Bunyan, and for the philanthropist John Howard. The administrative headquarters is BEDFORD.

BEDFORD VILLAGE See BEDFORD

BEDLOE'S ISLAND See LIBERTY ISLAND

BEDZIN [*German: Bendzin; Russian: Bendin*] (*Poland*)

Town, approximately 80 mi SW of KIELCE. A castle and surrounding settlement existed here as early as the 13th century, and the town was formally founded in the 14th century. Bedzin was on the trade route between WROCLAW and Kraków, and in the 17th century was noted for crafts and cloth. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1795, to RUSSIA in 1815, and to Poland in 1919. In World War II it was the site of a German concentration camp in which 10,000 people perished.

BEERSHEBA [*Hebrew: Be'er Sheva*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city, 50 mi SW of JERUSALEM, on the extreme southern border of old PALESTINE. This location gave rise to the biblical expression, "from DAN to Beersheba," meaning the whole of Palestine. The name probably derives from the Hebrew for "seven wells," of which several remain. In the fourth century A.D. it

was a large city and Roman garrison town on a major caravan route. Bronze age shards and fortress ruins have been found nearby. It was a significant holy place in biblical history.

Beersheba was taken by the British in the Palestine campaign of 1917 and given to the Arabs in the partition of Palestine in 1948. After the State of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, Israeli forces continued to push to the east through the Negev, and Beersheba was in their hands when a final armistice was reached in January 1949.

BE'ER SHEVA See BEERSHEBA

BEHAR See BIHAR

BEHDET See EDFU

BEHISTUN [Bisitun, Bisutun] (*Iran*)

Rock face or cliff on the Hamadān-Kermānshāh highway in the mountains of W Iran, approximately 20 mi E of KERMĀNShĀH. In 516 B.C. Darius the Great of the Persian Achaemenid Empire had a record of his victories carved on the face of the cliff in cuneiform letters. The inscriptions were in Old Persian, Babylonian, and Elamite languages side by side. The cliff face below the inscriptions was cut away to hinder defacement. Despite these difficulties, in the early 19th century British diplomat and scholar Sir Henry Rawlinson, employing ladders and scaffolding, reached the inscriptions and managed to copy them between 1835 and 1847. His decipherment of the inscriptions provided scholars thereafter with the means of reading the cuneiform script of the whole early civilization of MESOPOTAMIA, from SUMER to PERSIA.

BEHNESA See OXYRHYNCHUS

BEIHAI [Pakhoi, Pei-Hai] [*former: Packhoi*] (*China*)

Port in GUANGXI province, SE China. Located in the area of China's most bountiful pearl beds, it was opened as a treaty port in 1877.

BEIJING [*former: Cambaluc, Peking, Peiping*] (*China*)

City in NE China, the capital of the People's Republic of China and its political and cultural center, as well as an important industrial and financial hub. While the region has been inhabited since prehistoric times,

Beijing was the site of a number of cities with various names dating from 723 B.C. In the second century B.C. it was the capital of the Yen kingdom, and the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) built a new town here. Under the Khitan Tatars, Beijing was an important city from the 10th to 12th centuries. Its greatest period, however, came after Kublai Khan, the MONGOL conqueror, deposed the Song (Sung) dynasty and between 1260 and 1290 built a new city on the site, which he called CAMBALUC. It was this city that the famous traveler from VENICE, Marco Polo, reached in 1275. Beijing, under that name, was the capital of China from 1421 to 1911. It was captured in 1644 by the Manchus from MANCHURIA who established the Qing (Ch'ing), or Manchu, dynasty, the last in China.

In the 19th century European nations began to put pressure on China for trade and other concessions, and in 1860 this led to a battle between the Chinese and the British and French at Baliqiao (Pa-li-ch'iao), a village near Beijing. The Europeans won and received the right to station diplomats at Beijing's imperial court. This and other signs of European arrogance resulted in the Boxer Rebellion, led by an antiforeign secret society, which in June 1900 besieged the foreign quarter of the city. The siege was lifted in August by an international military force that fought its way into the city. Beijing changed hands several times during the civil wars that ensued after China became a republic in 1911. The Second Sino-Japanese War began at the MARCO POLO BRIDGE, nine miles southwest of Beijing, on July 7, 1937, when a clash between troops of the two nations was used by the Japanese as an excuse to occupy the city. In January 1949 Beijing was taken by the Chinese communists, who made it their capital. In the late 1960s and early 1970s Beijing became the focus of the Cultural Revolution. In February 1972 the city hosted a Summit Meeting between U.S. president Richard Nixon and Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai, which resulted in a communiqué promising closer relations between the two countries.

Beijing consists of two districts that once were completely walled and had monumental gates. They are the Outer or Chinese City and the Inner or Tatar City. Within the Inner City is the Forbidden City where the emperor lived, the Imperial City with its government offices, and the legation quarter for foreign diplomats. The Forbidden City is now a museum. One of Beijing's many interesting and spectacular sights is the Temple of Heaven, dating from the 15th

century, with a white marble altar. Beijing has expanded greatly. In the 1960s, the old city wall was demolished to allow the construction of the second ring road. The city has since expanded out to third, fourth, fifth and now sixth ring roads. In 1989, prodemocracy protests in Tiananmen (Tienanmen) Square brought international attention to popular calls for reform in China. The 2008 Summer Olympic will be held in Beijing.

BEIRA (*Mozambique*)

City and port in E central Mozambique, SE Africa, on the Mozambique Channel, at the mouth of the Púngoè River, named for BEIRA in PORTUGAL. It is Mozambique's chief port and second-largest city. Although Arab and Swahili traders were active in the area from A.D. 1000, the present city was founded in 1891 on the site of an old Arab settlement as the headquarters of the Mozambique Company. Its growth was aided by its position as the terminus of a railroad into the interior. In 2000, most of southern Mozambique, including Beira, was devastated by flooding.

BEIRA (*Portugal*)

Region and former province in N central Portugal, S of the DOURO RIVER. In the eighth century A.D. it came under the control of the Moors, who conquered the entire IBERIAN PENINSULA. In the mid-11th century Ferdinand I of CASTILE drove out the Moors, taking COIMBRA in 1047 and VISEU in 1058. The Moors, however, continued to attempt to regain the region into the 13th century. Beira was later the scene of frequent conflicts between the Portuguese and the Castilians. In 1835 the region was divided into five districts, and in 1936 three provinces were formed from it—Beira Alta, Beira Baixa, and Beira Litoral.

BEIRUT [**Bayrut**] [*ancient: Berytus; French: Beyrouth*] (*Lebanon*)

City in W Lebanon on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. An ancient Phoenician city, it was a well-known trading center after 1500 B.C. It was an important city under the Seleucids and even more so from 64 B.C. under the Romans. A notable school of law existed here in the third century A.D. Beirut fell to the Arabs in 635 and was held until 1110 when the forces of the First Crusade under Baldwin I captured it and made it part of the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM. It continued in this status until 1291, even though Saladin, the

Muslim warrior and sultan of EGYPT, besieged it in 1182. It was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, with the Druses in control, after 1517.

When the Egyptians revolted against the Ottoman Turks in the 19th century, Beirut fell to them in 1830; however, 10 years later the British and the French intervened against the Egyptians, captured the city, and returned it to Turkish authority. During World War I Beirut was taken by French troops in 1918 and in 1920 became the capital of Lebanon under a French mandate from the League of Nations. The Free French and the British took control of the city in 1941 during World War II, and in 1945 it became the capital of an independent Lebanon. The city was the site of several Palestinian refugee camps and a scene of great unrest, guerrilla fighting, and terrorist acts between Christians and Muslims. In 1970 the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moved its headquarters to Beirut. Christian Phalangist forces acted to curb PLO attacks on northern Israel, which helped to cause an alliance of PLO and Lebanese Muslim militias in civil war in the streets of Beirut by 1975. In June 1982 Israeli forces besieged and entered the city, forcing the PLO forces to depart. In September 1982, despite the Israeli presence, there was a massacre of the Palestinians remaining in the camps by Christian Phalangists. In 1983, a terrorist bombing partially destroyed the U.S. embassy in Beirut, killing 50 people. Later that year, 260 U.S. Marines and 60 French soldiers were killed in Beirut when a truck filled with explosives was driven into their military compound. U.S. and French forces were withdrawn in 1984. Israeli forces withdrew from Beirut and much of Lebanon in 1985. Throughout the 1980s the city was a base for a number of militant extremist groups. In 1990 Christian and Muslim militias withdrew, ending the division of Beirut and returning it to the control of the national government. Much of the city has been badly damaged and its economy destroyed by years of civil war, but has since been rebuilt, making Beirut again a cultural and commercial center of the Middle East.

BEISAN See BETH-SHAN

BEITANG [**Pehtang**, **P'ei-T'ang**] (*China*)

Town, 10 mi N of Taku, on the Gulf of Chihli, TIANJIN municipality, NE China. British and French expeditions landed here in 1860 in an effort to take

TAKU, one year after a peace treaty was signed in this town.

BEITH-SHEAN See BETH-SHAN

BEIT JIBRIN See ELEUTHEROPOLIS

BEJA [*ancient: Pax Julia*] (*Portugal*)

City in SE Portugal, 85 mi SE of LISBON. It is a trade and manufacturing city and the capital of Baixo Alentejo province. The Romans founded it and made it a town of importance. After the Moorish invasion in the eighth century A.D., it was used as a fortress until the Portuguese captured it in 1162. It then served as a stronghold against the Moors. Roman ruins include an aqueduct, and there is also a 14th-century citadel and the 15th-century monastery of the Conception.

BÉJA [*ancient: Vacca, Vaga*] (*Tunisia*)

Town in N Tunisia, 65 mi W of TUNIS. It was a Punic settlement known as Vacca before becoming a Roman colony after the defeat of CARTHAGE and has been an important agricultural market town since the first century B.C. Occupied c. A.D. 1000 by the Arabs, Béja came under Turkish control in the 16th century and was an administrative and military center. In 1880 FRANCE occupied Tunisia. In the final stages of the campaign in Tunisia in April 1943, during World War II, Béja was the scene of fighting between the Allied and German forces along the highway running north to Bizerte. A tower in the *casbah* was once part of the Roman citadel. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BEJAÏA [*ancient: Saldae; former: Bougie*] (*Algeria*)

Town and port in Sétif province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 110 mi E of ALGIERS. The site of the Roman town of Saldae, it was also the site of a settlement of the Bejaïa tribe that in 1067 was important as a Hammadid capital. A pirate stronghold in the Middle Ages, it was contested by many powers. Bejaïa's candle wax was famous in Europe, hence the French word for candle, *bougie*. Bejaïa was occupied by France in 1833. See also BARBARY STATES.

BEJRABURANA See PHETCHABUN

BEK-BUDI See KARSHI

BELA See ZOAR

BELARUS [*Belorussia, Byelorussia, White Russia*]

Nation in eastern Europe, bounded by LITHUANIA and LATVIA on the N, RUSSIA on the E, the UKRAINE on the S, and POLAND on the W. It was formerly the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR, and its capital is MINSK. East Slavic tribes colonized the region between the fifth and eighth centuries A.D., and in the next century it came under the rule of KIEV. Divided into several Belorussian principalities in the 12th century, it remained part of the then flourishing Kievan state. The destruction of that power by the Mongols in the 13th century opened the way for its conquest by Lithuania in the 14th century. Thereafter Poland and Lithuania united, with the result that when Poland was partitioned in 1772, 1793, and 1795, all of Belorussia became Russian territory. Belorussia was almost continually devastated, first by the wars of the 16th to the 18th centuries between Poland and Russia; then when Napoleon I invaded it in 1812; then in World War I; and during the Polish-Soviet war of 1919–20. In March 1918 Belorussia proclaimed its independence, but it fell under Soviet rule in 1919. After another Polish-Soviet war in 1921, Western Belorussia was given to Poland but was retaken by the USSR in World War II. During the war the region was again devastated by the German invasion. The western border was adjusted slightly in favor of Poland in 1945. In 1986, the Chernobyl atomic reactor accident contaminated much of the nation's territory, forcing many to evacuate. In 1991, Belarus declared independence, but has continued to be much closer aligned to Russia than the other former Soviet republics. A union with Russia was proposed in 1997. Belarus continues to be the most "Soviet" of the former republics. In 2003, Belarus, KAZAKHSTAN, Russia, and Ukraine signed an agreement to create a common economic space.

BELAYA TSERKOV See BILA TSERKVA

BELCHITE (*Spain*)

Town in NE Spain, 20 mi SSE of SARAGOSSA. French forces defeated a Spanish army in a battle fought here from June 16 to 19, 1809, during the Peninsular campaign. The town was destroyed in 1938 during the Spanish civil war, but has since been rebuilt.

BELÉM [*Pará*] [*former: Santa Maria de Belém do Grão Pará*] (*Brazil*)

City, capital of PARÁ state, in N Brazil, approximately 80 mi up the Pará River from the Atlantic Ocean. It is

the major port and commercial center for the entire AMAZON RIVER basin. Belém was founded by the Portuguese in 1616 and was a military post for defending northern Brazil against Dutch, English, and French pirates. When the empire of Brazil was established in 1822 and independence from Portugal subsequently proclaimed, Belém refused to accept the situation, but was forced to do so in 1823. Belém prospered greatly from the enormous boom in rubber in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, but the collapse of the boom and the Great Depression of the 1930s greatly damaged Belém's economy. Since World War II, with more activity in the Amazon basin, Belém has prospered once more. There is a 17th-century Jesuit church, an early 18th-century cathedral, and a governor's palace dating to 1762. The Goeldi Museum has a valuable collection of zoological and ethnological material from the Amazon region.

BELENZ See BELLINZONA

BELFAST (*Northern Ireland*)

Capital city of Northern Ireland in Belfast district. Settled by Normans in the 12th century and fortified by Baron Arthur Chichester in 1611, it saw heavy French Protestant immigration following the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685. The city became a thriving port, thanks in part to the linen industry brought over by the French. Belfast has long been a center of Catholic-Protestant strife, with Northern Belfast being the Protestant enclave and East Belfast the Catholic enclave. This conflict continues into the 21st century.

BELFORT (*France*)

Town in SE France, approximately 80 mi NNE of DIJON and 35 mi W of the Swiss border. Its strategic location, commanding the pass between the Vosges and the Jura Mts, made it ideal for fortification and led to its involvement in many battles. Gallic and Norman ruins are found in the vicinity, but the first historical record of Belfort occurs in the early 13th century. It was twice besieged during the Thirty Years' War of 1618–48, again by the Allies in 1814, and by the Austrians in 1815. The most important battle here was the successful defense against a German siege in 1870–71. It was the only part of ALSACE left to France in the settlement of 1871. The Germans occupied it during World War II.

BELGAUM [Belgaon, Belgavi, Belagam, Venugrama] (*India*)

City in KARNATAKA, 200 miles SE of MUMBAI. It was part of the CHALUKA EMPIRE, and then held by the Rashtrakutas. After the break-up of the Rashtrakuta power a portion of it survived in the Rattas (875–1250), who from 1210 onward made Venugrama their capital.

BELGIAN CONGO

A former colonial possession of BELGIUM in south-central Africa, now the country of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. After Henry M. Stanley's great explorations across the African interior from 1874 to 1877, he was engaged by King Leopold II of Belgium to further Belgian interests in Africa. The king hoped to develop a colony here. By 1884 Stanley had founded the station of Léopoldville, now KINSHASA, signed several treaties with local chiefs, and paved the way for recognition of the Congo as an independent state. Leopold assured the great powers that he intended to open the CONGO RIVER Basin to free trade. He personally assumed the role of sovereign of the region, with Belgium assuming no ruling responsibility whatsoever.

In 1885 the Congo Free State was officially installed and ruled directly from Brussels with the seat of local government at BOMA. The new state's boundaries were substantially those of modern Congo, but actual European occupation was a slow process, financed by the king's personal revenues. Leopold found the financial burden excessive and received large loans from Belgium in exchange for the right of future annexation if desired. Substantial revenues were also realized by the decision to consider all vacant land as state property, which led to the subsequent government monopoly of the rapidly developing rubber trade. Britain raised an international scandal over the exploitation of native workers in the Congo in 1904. As a result, in 1908 the Congo Free State was annexed by Belgium, put under tight colonial rule, and reopened to free trade.

The Belgian Congo played an active part in campaigns against German colonial forces during World War I. More important, the opening of the country to private enterprise resulted in the rapid development of the great mineral resources of the Katanga (now SHABA) region. By 1928 the Belgian Congo was a major world supplier of diamonds and copper. During World War II Congolese raw materials were vital to the Allied war effort. After the war economic

development boomed, with a tremendous influx of Belgians to the major cities.

The Belgian colonial system was paternalistic and run directly from Brussels. The intention was to delay elections on a local level until a distant future, when the native African population would be assured of a majority vote. The first local elections were held in 1957, and a nationalist political movement immediately gained considerable strength. After severe rioting in Léopoldville in 1959, Belgium decided to avoid a direct struggle to retain the colony. The Republic of the Congo was granted independence on June 30, 1960.

BELGIAN EAST AFRICA See RUANDA-URUNDI

BELGICA See BELGIUM

BELGIË See BELGIUM

BELGIQUE See BELGIUM

BELGIUM [*Flemish*: België; *French*: Belgique]

One of Europe's smallest countries, it is a kingdom of the Low Countries lying on the NE border of FRANCE, and bounded by the NORTH SEA, NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, and LUXEMBOURG. It is one of the most densely populated and highly industrialized areas of Europe and has twice proved of great strategic importance in invasions of France by Germany. An independent nation for less than two centuries, Belgium is still divided ethnically into two regions: FLANDERS in the N, where Flemish is spoken, and WALLONIA in the S, where French is the official language. The capital, BRUSSELS, is a bilingual city and is important as the headquarters of the European Union and NATO (the North Atlantic Treaty Organization).

Originally inhabited by the Celtic Belgae tribe, it came under ROME as the province of Belgica after falling to Julius Caesar in 57 B.C. In the fourth century A.D. it was occupied by the Franks, and it became part of LOTHARINGIA after the death of Charlemagne in 814. From the 12th century throughout the Middle Ages the region was divided between the duchies of BRABANT and LUXEMBOURG and the bishopric of LIÈGE. At this time the cities of Belgium, notably YPRES, BRUGES, and GHENT, gained a large measure of autonomy and prosperity through the wool trade and textile manufacturing. The 14th century saw urban growth, class war, and the Hundred Years'

War. In the 15th century the country passed to the dukes of BURGUNDY, and the wool trade declined in competition with ENGLAND.

Belgium passed to AUSTRIA under the Hapsburgs in 1482 and by inheritance to Philip II of SPAIN in 1555. Under the Pacification of Ghent of 1576 the Belgian cities, like their Dutch neighbors under the Union of UTRECHT in 1579, united in revolt against the Spanish, but, unlike the UNITED PROVINCES, they failed to secure their independence. The region's economy was destroyed in the struggle, and with the continuing rule of Catholic Spain, Protestantism was erased from Belgium. In the wars of the 17th century parts of the SPANISH NETHERLANDS were lost to France, and by the Peace of Utrecht of 1714 Belgium reverted to Austria.

The reforms of Joseph II of Austria were opposed in Belgium, and in 1789 the republic of the United States of Belgium was set up. Although Austrian control was reestablished in 1790, Belgium fell to France in 1794 during the French Revolutionary Wars and was formally ceded to France in 1797. After the Napoleonic Wars, the Congress of VIENNA in 1815 united Belgium and the Netherlands under a Dutch king. This arrangement was not popular with the non-Dutch population, and after a rebellion in Brussels in 1830, Belgium was established as an independent state by the LONDON Conference of 1830–31. In the 19th century Belgium was one of the first European nations to industrialize and under Leopold II (1865–1909) established a colonial empire in the CONGO.

Germany's violation of Belgian neutrality led to the entry of GREAT BRITAIN into World War I, during which the whole country was occupied by Germany except for a heavily contested area around Ypres. Belgium was again occupied by the Germans during World War II from 1940 to 1944 but made a rapid recovery in the postwar years. In the 1960s friction between the two ethnic groups caused a period of political instability, and the country still remains deeply divided culturally. Constitutional reform began in the early 1970s, creating three partially autonomous regions (Flanders, Wallonia, and Brussels) and three politically recognized ethnic communities (French, Flemish, and German), but ethnic discord continued throughout the 1980s. In 1993 new reforms gave the regions additional autonomy and created a federal state. In the same year, King Baudouin died and was succeeded by his brother, Albert II. Although the European Union has no single seat of government,

many of its most important offices are located in Brussels, making Belgium an important fixture in Europe.

BELGOROD [Byelgorod] (Russia)

City and administrative center of the Belgorod Oblast, in Russia, 45 mi NNW of KHARKIV. Founded as a fortress in 1593, it became a key point in the Belgorod defensive line set up from 1635 to 1658 to protect Russia's southern flank against Tatar attack. It was under German occupation from 1941 to 1943 during World War II.

BELGRADE [*ancient*: Singidunum; *Serbo-Croatian*: Beograd] (*Serbia*)

Capital city of Serbia, and formerly of YUGOSLAVIA and of the kingdom of SERBIA at the confluence of the DANUBE and Sava Rivers. At a strategic location on land and water routes between the BALKANS and central Europe, the city has been fought over many times. It grew up around a Celtic fort of the third century B.C. Rome's Danube fleet later made its headquarters here. Over the centuries it was captured by the Avars, Huns, Goths, Sarmathians, and Gepids, and by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the sixth century A.D. It was later controlled by the Franks and the Bulgars before becoming Serbian in the 12th century and then Hungarian. In 1521 Belgrade was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, who held it until the 19th century except for a short period from 1718 to 1739 when it was Austrian.

In 1804 the Serbs, under their leader Karageorge, revolted against the Turks and captured Belgrade in 1806, slaughtering the Turkish population. The Turks retook the city in 1813, but in 1867 Serbia was free again, and Belgrade was its capital. Independence lasted until 1915 during World War I when the Central Powers overran the country and occupied Belgrade. After the war the new Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, later renamed Yugoslavia, was proclaimed here in 1918. In World War II Belgrade again fell to German forces in April 1941 and was not retaken by Yugoslav and Soviet troops until October 20, 1944. Belgrade has remained the capital and was the center of Yugoslavian commerce, industry, culture, and politics. It is noted for its parks, palaces, and churches, and the Barjak Mosque that was built here in the 16th century by the Ottoman sultan Sulayman I. After the division of Yugoslavia in 1992 and the independence of SLOVENIA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, and MACEDONIA, Belgrade

remained the capital of Serbia and Montenegro. In 2006, Montenegro voted to end the union with Serbia, and Belgrade remains the capital of the Republic of Serbia. The ethnic warfare in Croatia and Bosnia, as well as ethnic struggles within Serbia, have had negative impacts on the economy of Belgrade.

BELHAVEN See ALEXANDRIA

BELIZE [Belize City] (Belize)

City at the mouth of the Belize River, on the CARIBBEAN SEA. Belize was settled in the early 17th century by the English seeking its timber. It became the capital of the colony of British Honduras, but after the city was almost entirely destroyed by Hurricane Hattie on October 31, 1961, the capital was moved to a new city, BELMOPAN, in 1970.

BELIZE [*former*: British Honduras]

A Central American nation on the CARIBBEAN SEA. MEXICO is to the N and GUATEMALA to the W and S. The Spanish conquistador, Hernán Cortés, probably crossed Belize on his way from Mexico to HONDURAS in 1524. The Spanish made no effort to colonize the region, but English buccaneers used its coast as a base to prey on Spanish shipping. They founded the city of Belize in the early 17th century, and Belize's timber was exploited by both British and French woodcutters. Great Britain created the Superintendency of Belize in 1786. The Spanish contested possession but were defeated by the British in the Battle of SAINT GEORGE'S CAY, an island off the coast, on September 10, 1798. Guatemala has claimed the region since gaining independence in 1821.

During 1862–84 the area was a British colony subordinate to JAMAICA. It then became a separate Crown colony as British Honduras. Complete internal self-government was granted in 1964, and on July 1, 1973, it became officially the Colony of Belize. Independence within the British Commonwealth was granted on September 21, 1981, with Great Britain promising to protect Belize for "an appropriate period." Guatemala long claimed Belize, and threatened war after independence. A British force remained in the country until 1994. In 2000, under the sponsorship of the Organization of the American States, Belize and Guatemala began negotiations to end their territorial dispute. In 2002, they reached draft agreement which still have to be approved by national referendums.

132 Belize City

Belize's population is largely English-speaking and of African ancestry, and so the nation has few natural ties with other Central American nations. BELMOPAN is the capital, and BELIZE is the largest city. The nation has made an effort to capitalize on ecotourism.

BELIZE CITY See BELIZE

BELJAK See VILLACH

BELKIS See ASPENDUS

BELLARY [Ballari] (*India*)

city in former MYSORE state, 265 mi NW of CHENNAI, S central India. The fort built here in the 16th century played a large part in the struggle between the British and the DECCAN sultans in the 18th century.

BELLEAU WOOD [*French*: Bois de Belleau, Bois de la Brigade Marine] (*France*)

Village, 45 mi NE of PARIS and 5 mi NW of CHÂTEAU-THIERRY. The wood itself is just south of the village and was the scene of a bitter and costly battle between June 6 and 25, 1918, as part of the Second Battle of the MARNE. The Fourth U.S. Marine Brigade, with some aid from a few U.S. infantry and French troops, defeated five German divisions here and stopped the German advance on Paris. The marine losses were very heavy, and in 1923 the site was dedicated as a permanent memorial to U.S. world war dead.

BELLE-ÎLE-EN-MER [*Breton*: Enez ar Gerveur] (*France*)

Island in the Morbihan department, off the coast of BRITTANY, 40 mi W of ST. NAZAIRE, NW France. Fortified originally in the 17th century as a personal hideout by Nicolas Fouquet, the French finance minister under Louis XIV, it was taken by the British, who surrendered it in 1763 at the Treaty of PARIS.

BELLEVUE (*United States*)

City in E NEBRASKA, a suburb of OMAHA on the MISSOURI RIVER. Starting as a trading post c. 1825, it is the oldest city in the state. In the 1840s and 1850s it was the site of a Presbyterian mission to the Indians. In World War II the building of a bomber manufacturing plant and the establishment of an air force base

nearby promoted growth that continued with the return of peace. Bellevue has the oldest church and oldest cemetery in Nebraska, and the state's first newspaper was published here in 1854. The Strategic Aerospace Museum is in Bellevue.

BELLINZONA [*German*: Belenz] (*Switzerland*)

Town in S Switzerland, near the Italian border, 92 mi SE of BERN. First mentioned in A.D. 590, it was possibly originally a Roman settlement. It controlled the road from GERMANY to ITALY by its location on the TICINO RIVER. Remains can be seen of a wall dating from c. 1500. It was built from the town on the high ground to the riverbank and thus barred passage. Bellinzona belonged to the bishops of COMO in the eighth century and was the object of fighting between MILAN and Como in the 13th and 14th centuries. During this period it was in the territory of the FOUR FOREST CANTONS, formed in 1291 and the nucleus of the later Swiss Confederation. In 1499 the French occupied the town, but the next year it was taken by the canton of URI. Between 1798 and 1803 it was part of the Helvetic Republic, established under French auspices, and was then placed in the new canton of Ticino. The capital of that canton since 1878, Bellinzona is a picturesque town and also remains an important factor in transalpine traffic. There are three castles here (Castelgrande, Montebello, and Sasso Corbaro) built by the dukes of Milan between the 13th and 15th centuries that are now on UNESCO's World Heritage list.

BELLI QUADRUM See BEAUCAIRE

BELLO HORIZONTE See BELO HORIZONTE

BELLOVACUM See BEAUVAIS

BELLUNO [*ancient*: Bellunum] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Belluno province, VENETO region, on the Piave River, 50 mi N of VENICE, NE Italy. An ancient settlement, in the Middle Ages it was a free town until 1404, when it passed to Venice. Taken by France in 1797, it became part of AUSTRIA in 1813 and part of Italy in 1866. Many old buildings remain.

BELLUNUM See BELLUNO

BELMONT (*United States*)

Village in SE MISSOURI, 15 mi S of CAIRO, ILLINOIS. During the Civil War it was the scene of a battle on November 7, 1861, between Union and Confederate forces. Union troops under General Grant's command attacked the Confederates under Generals Polk and Pillow, overrunning the latter's camp after hard fighting. However, a Confederate counterattack forced Grant to withdraw. Both sides claimed victory.

BELMOPAN (*Belize*)

Town, approximately 40 mi WSW of BELIZE city, on the Belize River. The town did not exist until 1966. Its construction as the new capital of the country came after the old capital, Belize City, was almost completely destroyed by a hurricane in 1961. Belmopan became the capital on August 3, 1970, of what was then still known as British Honduras.

BELNA See BEAUNE**BELO HORIZONTE** [*former: Bello Horizonte*] (*Brazil*)

City in E Brazil, approximately 220 mi N of RIO DE JANEIRO. It is a planned city, based on the design of WASHINGTON, D.C., with broad avenues and parks. Construction began in 1895, and in 1897 the city replaced OURO PRÊTO as the capital of MINAS GERAIS state. It is the center of Brazil's most important mineral region. It owes its name to its beautiful natural setting.

BELOIT (*United States*)

City in S WISCONSIN, 42 mi SSE of MADISON. A post was established on the site in 1824 to trade with the Winnebago Indians, and the first permanent settlers arrived in 1837, sent out by the New England Emigrating Company. Beloit College was founded in 1846. Beloit was the birthplace of Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer and naturalist.

BELORUSSIA See BELARUS**BELORUSSIAN SSR** See BELARUS**BELOSTOK** See BIALYSTOK**BELSEN** (*Germany*)

Village in Lower SAXONY, approximately 12 mi NNW of CELLE. With nearby Bergen it was the site of one of

the more notorious concentration camps of Nazi Germany. The camp was captured by Allied troops on April 14, 1945, and the surviving prisoners freed.

BELUCHISTAN See BALUCHISTAN**BEMIS HEIGHTS** (*United States*)

Village and battlefield in E NEW YORK STATE, 11 mi SE of SARATOGA SPRINGS. During the American Revolution, the Second Battle of Saratoga took place here on October 7, 1777; the Americans won a victory over the British, which led directly to British General John Burgoyne's surrender 10 days later.

BENARES See VARANASI**BENDER** See TIGHINA**BENDERABBAS** See BANDAR ABBAS**BENDER-EREĞLI** See EREĞLI**BENDERY** See TIGHINA**BENDIN** See BEDZIN**BENDZIN** See BEDZIN**BENE BERAK** [*Bnei Brak, Bnei Braq*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city of DAN, in the PLAIN OF SHARON, four mi E of TEL AVIV-JAFFA. Bene Berak was one of the cities besieged by Sennacherib, king of ASSYRIA, who reigned from 704 to 681 B.C. The traditional Passover ritual is said to have started here.

BENEHARNUM See BÉARN**BENEVENTO** [*ancient: Beneventum, Maleventum*] (*Italy*)

City, approximately 33 mi NE of NAPLES at the confluence of the Calore and Sabato rivers, in Benevento province, CAMPANIA region. In 314 B.C., during the Samnite Wars between ROME and ancient SAMNIUM, the Romans inflicted a serious defeat on the Samnites when they retreated to Benevento, under its original name of Maleventum, and made it their capital. The

Romans did not take possession of the city until they made it a colony in 268 B.C. and changed its name to Beneventum, preferring the positive word root *bene* to the negative *male*. Ruins in Benevento include a magnificent triumphal arch built in honor of Trajan in A.D. 114. A bridge carried the APPIAN WAY across the Sabbato River here.

The town's location on two rivers and at the eventual crossing of six roads made it into an important trading center and fortress. It was sacked by Totila, last king of the Ostrogoths, in A.D. 542 but shortly after became a Lombard duchy that lasted until 1053. In 1266 it was the scene of the Battle of Benevento in which Charles of ANJOU, brother of Louis IX of France and leader of the Guelf forces in Italy, defeated and killed Manfred, the Hohenstaufen king of the TWO SICILIES. The victory led to the papacy's final defeat of their bitter enemies, the Hohenstaufen emperors, and inaugurated the Angevin kingdom of Naples.

Napoleon made Benevento into a principality in 1806 and gave it to Talleyrand. In 1815 it came under the papacy (see PAPAL STATES), where it remained until unification with Italy in 1860. There are many architectural remains, including cloisters, a castle, and especially a seventh-century cathedral from the Lombard period, which was heavily damaged during World War II.

BENEVENTUM See BENEVENTO

BENGAL [former: Bengal Presidency] (*Bangladesh and India*)

Region and former province of NE British India, now composed of West Bengal, India, and Bangladesh, formerly East Bengal. Situated on the Bay of Bengal, KOLKATA city was founded in 1690 by the English and made the Bengali capital in 1699.

An early Hindu region, it was introduced to Buddhism under the empire of Asoka in the third century B.C. Its northeastern section was the center of the MAURYA EMPIRE and the GUPTA EMPIRE. The Buddhist Pala kings of the eighth century A.D. molded Bengal into a political entity, and by the 11th century the Hindu Sena dynasty had arisen from the remains of the Pala empire. Conquered by Turki Muslims led by the Afghan Mohammed of GHOR c. A.D. 1200, East Bengal became a province of the Tughlak dynasty in 1324. Taken by the Muslim MOGUL EMPIRE in the 15th and 16th centuries, it was under Mogul rule in

1633 when envoys of the English East India Company arrived to establish trading centers. The British ended Muslim control of Bengal in 1757 with General Robert Clive's defeat of Siraj-ud-Da'ula at the Battle of PLASSEY.

As part of the Indian independence arrangement nearly 200 years later, Bengal was partitioned more or less according to religious affiliation. East Bengal, predominantly Muslim, became East Pakistan and in 1971 gained independence as the nation of Bangladesh. West Bengal became an Indian state in 1971, bordered by BHUTAN and SIKKIM state on the north and by Bangladesh and ASSAM state to the east. In recent years the Bengal region has been politically unstable owing to religious tensions between Muslims and Hindus, to the influx of thousands of refugees from Bangladesh, and to political agitation by groups of activist Maoists known as Naxalites.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY See BENGAL

BENGASI See BENGHAZI

BENGAZI See BENGHAZI

BENGHAZI [Bengasi, Bengazi] [*ancient: Berenice, Hesperides*] (*Libya*)

City in NE Libya on the Gulf of Sidra. It was founded by the Greeks in the seventh century B.C. as Hesperides, but in the third century Ptolemy III of EGYPT gave it the name Berenice to honor his wife. Its importance grew after the Romans captured it in the mid-first century A.D. The Vandals damaged it in the fifth century, the Arabs took it in the seventh century, and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE conquered it in the 16th century. The Ottomans held it until 1911, when the Italians began to occupy Libya and to establish their rule, which lasted until 1942. During World War II Benghazi changed hands several times, finally being captured by the British on November 20, 1942. Benghazi is an important port and commercial center. During 1951–72, Benghazi was the co-capital with TRIPOLI of Libya. In 1986, the city was bombed by the UNITED STATES in retaliation for Libyan sponsored terror attacks. In September 1995, Benghazi police clashed with militant Islamists with many arrests made.

BENGKOELEN See BENGKULU

BENGKULU [former: Bengkoelen, Benkoelen, Benkulen] (*Indonesia*)

Town on SUMATRA, on the SW coast and the Indian Ocean, 180 mi WSW of PALEMBANG. This was an early center of the pepper and spice trade with Europe, the Dutch first trading here in the early 17th century. The English established a settlement at Bengkulu in 1684 and in 1710 built Fort Marlborough. The British retained Bengkulu until 1824, when by treaty it passed to the NETHERLANDS in exchange for MALACCA. Bengkulu, like the rest of Indonesia, gained its independence from the Dutch after World War II.

BENG MEALA See CAMBODIA

BENHA See BANHA

BENI HASSAN [Bani Hassan] (*Egypt*)

Village in E central Egypt, on the E bank of the NILE RIVER, 14 mi SSE of Al Minya. Here are 39 tombs carved out of solid rock and dating from the XIIth dynasty of ancient Egypt. This dynasty, under which the Middle Kingdom reached its peak, ended in 1786 B.C. after ruling for 214 years. The earliest known columns used in Egyptian architecture as well as many wall paintings are found in the tombs.

BENIN [former: Dahomey]

A tiny, densely populated, and poor country sandwiched between TOGO and NIGERIA on Africa's GOLD COAST. Benin traces its history from the 17th-century kingdom of ABOMEY, which was dominant in the slave trade until the late 19th century, constantly battling with the neighboring Ashanti and Yoruba. In 1851 FRANCE established a trading post on the coast and became the dominant European power. From 1892 to 1904 French troops suppressed the Abomey and incorporated the country, known as Dahomey, into colonial FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

For the next 50 years France administered the territory and exploited its small production of cocoa beans, cotton, and palm products. In 1960 Dahomey became an independent nation. Though free, it remained largely dependent on continued French aid and was unable to develop a semblance of political stability. Between 1960 and 1972 11 different governments held power, giving Dahomey the unenviable distinction as the least stable of Africa's newly emerging nations.

In a coup in 1972, Major Mathieu Kérékou seized power and attempted to break the pattern of instability and dependence by forming a state based on what he termed "Marxist-Leninist Scientific Socialism." The new government withstood several coup attempts, and in 1975 President Kérékou renamed the country the People's Republic of Benin. In 1977 a foreign-led airborne invasion was repelled; Kérékou accused France of backing it. In 2001, Kérékou was reelected president in an election marred with irregularities. Benin continues to be one of the poorest countries in Africa.

BENIN

Former empire and forest state of West Africa that first emerged between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. Benin was closely associated with the great Yoruba culture of IFE and developed a magnificent bronze industry that produced works of remarkably fine artistry. Benin's military strength grew, and the state slowly expanded its dominion until the mid-15th century, when an energetic and able leader named Ewuane launched a massive campaign of conquest. Benin city became a major metropolis and the center of an empire stretching from LAGOS and BADAGRY eastward across the southern Yoruba states. In the 15th century Portuguese explorers made contact with Benin, and its location, close inland on several major navigable rivers, made it an active trading center for pepper, ivory, and slaves.

Benin's power began to decline in the 17th and 18th centuries as European traders forsook the unhealthy inland trading posts for the rapidly emerging river states at the mouth of the NIGER that specialized in slaves. The empire began to fragment, and by the end of the 19th century Benin had been reduced to a small realm. In 1897 the massacre of a British mission led to Great Britain's military intervention. The ruler of Benin was taken and exiled, signaling the final deathknell of the empire. See also YORUBALAND.

BENKOELEN See BENGKULU

BENKULEN See BENGKULU

BENNING, FORT See FORT BENNING

BENNINGTON (*United States*)

Town in SW VERMONT, 31 mi W of BRATTLEBORO. The area was chartered in 1749 at a time when both

NEW HAMPSHIRE and NEW YORK State claimed present Vermont. The grant was made by Governor Benning Wentworth of New Hampshire, for whom the town was named. The site, settled in 1761, includes North Bennington and Old Bennington. The American Revolutionary Battle of Bennington, although it actually occurred just over the boundary into New York, is associated with the town. In August 1777 the British sent a force of Hessians toward Bennington to seize draft animals and flour there. On August 16 they were met by an American force under John Stark, commander of the New Hampshire militia, and Seth Warner, a leader of the Green Mountain Boys, whose best-known leader was Ethan Allen. The Americans soundly defeated the invaders, killing about 200 and capturing 700, while suffering only about 80 casualties. A 300-ft-high monument in Bennington commemorates the victory. There are a number of points of interest here: the site of the first schoolhouse in Vermont; the Old First Church of 1805; the Walloomsac Inn, opened in 1763; the Catamount Tavern, where the Green Mountain Boys met; and the printing shop of William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist leader. See also CHARLESTOWN, New Hampshire.

BENTONVILLE (*United States*)

City in NW ARKANSAS, settled in 1837 and names for Senator Thomas Hart Benton. The city is home of Wal-Mart, the world largest retail corporation, founded by Sam Walton. The Wal-Mart visitors center is located in Sam Walton's original store building.

BENTONVILLE (*United States*)

Village in central NORTH CAROLINA, 37 mi SE of RALEIGH. On March 19, 1865, one of the last major battles of the Civil War was fought nearby between the Confederates under Joseph E. Johnston and the left flank of William T. Sherman's Union army. Johnston was attempting to halt Sherman's advance through North Carolina. He was defeated, and on April 26 he surrendered to William T. Sherman after learning that General Lee had surrendered on April 9 to the Union commander Grant at APPOMATTOX.

BENT'S FORT (*United States*)

Former trading post on the ARKANSAS RIVER, in SE COLORADO, near LA JUNTA. It was one of the most famous and important posts in the occupation of the American West. A successful trading company headed by Charles Bent and Ceran St. Vrain included Wil-

liam Bent and two other Bent brothers. It set up the first trading post here in 1826, then moved to the finished fort in 1833. This was sometimes called Bent's Old Fort and sometimes Fort William because William Bent managed it in its best years. On the mountain branch of the SANTA FE TRAIL, it was host to all the best-known mountain men and dominated trade with the Indians, Mexicans, and Americans in the region. The frontiersman Kit Carson hunted here from 1831 to 1842, while Stephen W. Kearny and Sterling Price brought their troops here briefly in the Mexican War. According to legend, when William Bent could not reach a satisfactory agreement to sell the fort to the U.S. government, he blew up the powder in it and caused considerable damage. It is certain that the fort had been abandoned by 1852. The next year Bent put up a new post down river, called Bent's New Fort, which was leased to the government in 1860. Still later Fort Lyon was built around it. Bent's Old Fort is now a national historic site.

BENXI [Pen-Ch'i, Penhsihu, Penki] (*China*)

Town in S Liaoning province, 48 mi SE of Shenyang, NE China. Coal mines, worked here since the 18th century, were exploited and modernized by the Japanese following the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. A steel plant was constructed soon after, but both the plant and the coal mines suffered setbacks during World War II. Since the communist takeover in 1949, however, they have been vastly improved.

BEOGRAD See BELGRADE

BERAR (*India*)

Former kingdom in central India, now comprising the E districts of MAHARASHTRA state. Berar was under various DECCAN dynasties until the 17th century, when it became part of the MOGUL EMPIRE. With the downfall of Mogul rule, Berar became part of the territory of the nizam of HYDERABAD. Parts of it were attacked and captured by the MARATHA CONFEDERACY in the 18th century. After 1853 the region was administered by the British. In 1903 Berar became part of the Central Provinces; in 1950 part of MADHYA PRADESH state; in 1956 part of BOMBAY state; and since 1960 it has been in Maharashtra state.

BERBERA (*Somalia*)

Town and port on the Gulf of Aden, in Hargeisa province, 150 mi S of ADEN in NW Somalia. Known

since classical antiquity, it was a Muslim settlement in the Middle Ages and was sacked in 1518 by the Portuguese. Occupied by the Egyptians in 1875, it came under GREAT BRITAIN in 1884 and was capital of British Somaliland until 1941. The deep port was a Soviet naval base in the 1970s.

BERBICE See GUYANA

BERCHTESGADEN (*Germany*)

Town in SE BAVARIA, in the Bavarian Alps, 11 mi S of SALZBURG. In the 12th century it was a salt-mining town and became popular as a resort because of its location. The Berghof, at the foot of Obersalzberg, was Adolf Hitler's mountain chalet retreat during his years as Germany's chancellor and führer. During World War II the Berghof was heavily bombed by the Allied forces in April 1945 and was captured by them in May 1945 and later destroyed.

BERDICHEV (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, 24 mi S of ZHYTOMYR. It was founded in 1482 as a Lithuanian fortress. The town was part of POLAND from 1569 to 1793. The 19th-century French novelist Honoré de Balzac married Eveline Hanska here. The Jewish population was exterminated during the Nazi occupation.

BEREA (*Greece*) See VEROIA

BEREA (*Syria*) See ALEPPO

BERENICE See BENGHAZI

BERENIKIA See PREVEZA

BERESTECHKO [*Polish: Beresteczko*] (*Ukraine*)

Village in NW Ukraine, 28 mi SSW of LUTSK. It was founded in 1547. Here on July 1, 1651, John II of Poland defeated the Cossacks under the leadership of Hetman Bohdan Chmielnicki. The village passed from POLAND to RUSSIA in 1795, back to Poland in 1921, and again to the USSR in 1945 at the end of World War II.

BERESTECZKO See BERESTECHKO

BERESTYE See BREST

BEREZHANY [*Polish: Brzezany*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in W Ukraine, 32 mi WSW of TERNOPOL. Founded in 1530, this old Polish town was frequently attacked by the Tatars in the 16th and 17th centuries. It became Austrian territory in 1772. On August 28, 1915, during World War I, the Germans broke the Russian lines here, although it was retaken July 1, 1916. In 1919 Berezhany was returned to POLAND but was ceded to the USSR in 1945 at the end of World War II. There are ruins here of a 16th-century castle.

BEREZINA RIVER (*Belarus*)

A river in Belarus, originating approximately 75 mi NE of MINSK and running approximately 360 mi SE into the DNIEPER, 35 mi W of GEMEL. From November 26 to 29, 1812, Napoleon's armies, retreating from MOSCOW, crossed the river at BORISOV. By this time the French forces were virtually out of control, and the crossing became a scene of horror. Although the temperature was unseasonably mild and the river easily fordable, thousands elected to cross only the bridges erected by the French engineers, trampling the bodies of the fallen, while mounted troops rode back and forth over them. Three Russian armies attacked but were slow to move and not fully coordinated, thus failing to achieve a complete rout. It is estimated that 26,000 troops confronted the Russians in defense of the retreat, and after the passage only 8,800 remained fit for duty. However, the crossing did permit Napoleon to avoid annihilation and to retain a small force intact. Three days later, however, he turned over command to another general and left for PARIS to raise a new army. In the summer of 1941 the Berezina was again the scene of severe fighting as German armies advanced successfully on SMOLENSK during World War II.

BERG (*Germany*)

Former duchy east of the RHINE RIVER near COLOGNE, in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, with its chief city at DÜSSELDORF. Becoming a countship in 1180, it developed Düsseldorf as a Rhine port in the 13th century under Count Adolf V. Berg, came under JÜLICH in 1348 and was later made a duchy. The two duchies were united in 1423. When the ducal line of Berg-Jülich died out in the 16th century, Berg came under KLEVE. After being embroiled in the Thirty Years' War, Berg passed to PALATINE-Neuberg. Napoleon made Berg a grand duchy in his CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE in 1806. After the Napoleonic Wars the duchy became part of PRUSSIA.

BERGAMA See PERGAMUM**BERGAMO** [*ancient: Bergomum*] (*Italy*)

City, capital of Bergamo province, in LOMBARDY, approximately 30 mi NE of MILAN in the foothills of the Alps. It was originally a Gallic settlement and came under ROME in the third century B.C. Bergamo was overrun by Attila the Hun in the fifth century A.D., became a Lombard duchy in 1296, and passed to VENICE in 1428. It was conquered by Napoleon in 1796, and the next year became part of the Napoleonic CISALPINE REPUBLIC. From 1814 to 1859 it was under the rule of AUSTRIA. A Romanesque cathedral, begun in 1137 and completed 200 years later, survives, along with parts of the old city walls. Adjoining the cathedral is the distinguished Renaissance Colleoni chapel. Gaetano Donizetti, the composer, was born here in 1797.

BERGEN, BELGIUM See MONS**BERGEN** [*former: Bjorgvin*] (*Norway*)

City in SW Norway on inlets of the North Sea, approximately 200 mi NNW of OSLO. Since the Middle Ages Bergen has been one of Norway's most important cities commercially and culturally. It was founded in 1070 by King Olaf III and became the largest city of medieval Norway, frequently the royal seat and the scene of coronations. In 1350 the HANSEATIC LEAGUE made Bergen one of its four most important foreign establishments. These merchants effectively ruled Bergen until 1560 and were quite unpopular.

In the 16th century, during the Reformation, most of the city's old churches were destroyed. In 1665 the sea off Bergen was the scene of a Dutch naval victory over the English. From April 1940 until the end of World War II Bergen was occupied by the Germans.

The city has many interesting landmarks, including a castle overlooking the harbor, built c. 1100; Haakon's Hall of 1261; a 13th-century cathedral; and the 16th century Rosenkrantz Tower, which guarded the walled Hanseatic quarter. The composer Edvard Grieg was born here in 1843; while the violinist Ole Bull, who founded Bergen's theater in 1850, tried two years later to establish a Norwegian settlement in western PENNSYLVANIA, in the UNITED STATES. Bergen is a center of Norway's offshore gas and oil industry.

BERGEN-BELSEN See BELSEN**BERGEN OP ZOOM** (*Netherlands*)

Town in Noord-Brabant province, on the Zoom River, 23 mi WSW of BREDA, SW Netherlands. Captured by the Normans in 880, it was made a margrave by Emperor Charles V in 1533 and was strongly fortified. Between 1581 and 1622 it repeatedly resisted Spanish attack during the Revolt of the Netherlands. In 1795 it fell to the French, who held it until 1814. It was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

BERGERAC (*France*)

Town in SW central France, on the DORDOGNE RIVER, 25 mi SSW of PÉRIGUEUX. Bergerac was captured by the English in 1152, fortified, and held intermittently by them until France reconquered it in 1450. It flourished in the 16th century, but since most of its inhabitants were Calvinists, it suffered greatly in the Wars of Religion. In 1577 Bergerac was the scene of the signing of the Peace of Bergerac, the sixth peace between Catholics and Protestants, which was as ineffective as its predecessors in ending religious upheavals. In 1621 its fortifications and citadel were torn down by Louis XIII. In 1685 the revocation of the Edict of NANTES drove out its Protestant workers and crippled its commerce.

BERGOMUM See BERGAMO**BERHAMPORE** See BAHARAMPUR**BERHAMPUR** See BAHARAMPUR**BERINGOVO MORE** See BERING SEA**BERING SEA** [*Russian: Beringovo More*]

Sea, consisting of the N part of the Pacific Ocean, between ALASKA and SIBERIA. It is connected to the ARCTIC Ocean by the Bering Strait where long ago there was a land bridge over which it is thought the ancestors of the American Indians crossed to North America. The first European to explore the sea was a Russian, Semin I. Dezhnev, in 1648. He proved that Asia and North America are separated by water. Voyages by Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer in Russian

employ, in 1728 and 1741 first made the fur-seal wealth of the sea widely known and gave RUSSIA claim to the region of Alaska.

There are many islands in the sea, including the ALEUTIANS, which separate it from the Pacific. They were discovered in 1741 by Bering and now belong to the UNITED STATES. Bering also discovered St. Lawrence Island off western Alaska in 1728. Archaeological excavations here show evidence of Inuit culture going back approximately 2,000 years. Nunivak Island, owned by the United States, was first found in 1821 by Russian explorers. The Kormandorski Islands, off the KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, belong to RUSSIA. Bering was wrecked and died on one of them, Bering Island, in December 1741. The four PRIBILOF ISLANDS were discovered in 1786 by Gerasim Pribilof, a Russian navigator. They lie off southwestern Alaska and became U.S. territory when Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867. The Pribilofs are the breeding ground of seals.

Alarmed by the decline in numbers caused by indiscriminate killing, the United States tried to impose restrictions on sealing in the sea in 1886 and began to seize ships of other nations. Great Britain and CANADA protested and were awarded damages, although some restrictions were placed on sealing. In 1911 Canada, Great Britain, Japan, Russia and the United States signed the Pacific Sealing Convention, which restricted the areas of open-ocean sealing. Japan withdrew from the agreement in 1941, but in 1956 the same nations drew up a new agreement. Anadyr and Provideniya in Russia and NOME in Alaska are ports on the Bering Sea.

BERKELEY (*England*)

Town in Gloucestershire, 15 mi SW of GLOUCESTER. Berkeley Castle has been the home of the Berkeley family since 1153, when the holding was granted to them by Henry Plantagenet, who became King Henry II of England the next year. In 1327 Edward II, defeated in an uprising led by his wife Queen Isabella and Roger de Mortimer, first earl of March, was imprisoned here with Berkeley as his jailer. All three were almost certainly involved in the deposed king's murder here. The castle encloses an older Norman keep. Edward Jenner, whose discoveries made smallpox inoculation possible, was born in Berkeley in 1749. The earldom, created in 1679, became extinct in 1942, but the family still inhabits the castle.

BERKELEY [*former: Oceanview*] (*United States*)

City in W CALIFORNIA, on the eastern side of SAN FRANCISCO BAY. It has been the home of the main campus of the University of California since 1873. The site was originally a grant of 1820 from the Spanish Crown to the Peralta family and was known as the Rancho San Antonio. The property was bought in 1853 by a group of U.S. citizens. First called Oceanview, the name was changed to Berkeley in 1866. Berkeley is famous as the site of one of the earliest student revolts of the 1960s as tensions caused by the VIETNAM War erupted in the Free Speech Movement on the campus of the University of California here. The city has a variety of industries.

BERKS See BERKSHIRE

BERKSHIRE [*Berks*] (*England*)

County of S central England, extending W of LONDON along the THAMES RIVER. The Berkshire Downs were a center of prehistoric settlement. The Thames, used as a highway since Neolithic times, was the site of Anglo-Saxon settlements. Berkshire was the scene of fighting in the Civil War. Its administrative headquarters is READING. WINDSOR Castle, ETON, and ASCOT are in its eastern section. See also NEWBURY.

BERLIN (*Germany*)

The old capital of PRUSSIA and the capital of GERMANY until 1945; it was divided politically between West Germany and East Germany, but has again become the capital of reunified Germany since 1990. Built on the Spree River, Berlin is a major transportation center as well as a political and cultural center.

A comparatively young city, Berlin grew out of two Wendish fishing villages named Kölln and Berlin, which merged in 1307. Chosen as the capital of the Hohenzollern electors of BRANDENBURG in 1486, it was damaged during the Thirty Years' War but recovered under the Great Elector Frederick William (1640–88) who stimulated commerce by linking the Oder and Spree rivers by canal and by opening the city to French Huguenots.

When the Hohenzollerns became kings of Prussia in 1701, Berlin became the Prussian capital. It was captured during the Seven Years' War by the Austrians in 1757 and by the Russians in 1760. Occupied by the French during the Napoleonic Wars from 1806 to 1808, it became the focus of German nationalism in the early 19th century and increased in importance

with the growing might of Prussia. At the same time, it was an important center of philosophy and the home of Georg W.F. Hegel and Johann Fichte.

The scene of an abortive revolution in 1848, Berlin became the seat of the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1866, a fact that reflected the new dominance of Prussia over AUSTRIA in German affairs. After the Franco-Prussian War Berlin became the capital of the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1871 and began a period of rapid expansion that was to make it the second-largest city in Europe. The capital of the ill-fated WEIMAR Republic after World War I, Berlin experienced frequent political and social unrest, though the city's cultural life flourished, especially in the world of theater and film. Under the Nazis the cultural brilliance of Berlin was extinguished, and by the end of World War II the city had been almost completely razed by Allied bombers and Soviet artillery. For the purposes of administering the city after the war Berlin was divided into four zones of Allied occupation. This scheme crumbled in 1948 when the Soviets ceased to cooperate with the Western powers and blockaded West Berlin. After a massive airlift of supplies into the beleaguered city, the blockade was lifted in 1949, but Berlin remained politically divided. In 1961 the Soviets tightened their grip on the East Germans by constructing the Berlin Wall, a forbidding maze of wall, electrified fence, guard towers, and obstacles through which many have sought freedom, and many have been killed in the attempt. Both sides of the modern city reflected the prosperity and forward thinking of their respective worlds.

The Berlin Wall fell in 1989 when the communist block collapsed. On October 3, 1990, the unification of Germany was celebrated in Berlin with a state ceremony. Since then, united Berlin has once again been the capital of unified Germany.

Major historic monuments include the Brandenburg Gate and the Reichstag building.

BERMEJO PASS See USPALLATA PASS

BERMUDA [Bermuda Islands, Bermudas] [*former: Somers Islands*] (*United Kingdom*)

Self-governing colony in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 570 mi SE of CAPE HATTERAS, NORTH CAROLINA. Bermuda consists of approximately 300 coral rocks, islets, and islands, of which some 20 are inhabited. Bermuda is the largest island; others of importance are Somerset, St. George's, and Ireland. The

Spanish Juan de Bermudez, who gave his name to the island, was apparently the first European to land, in 1515. Englishmen and other Spanish visited the islands, which remained uninhabited until 1609. In that year Sir George Somers and a shipload of colonists on their way to VIRGINIA were shipwrecked here, and as a result the islands were long known as Somers Islands. The incident was used by William Shakespeare in writing *The Tempest* in 1611.

The islands were governed by a chartered English company until 1684, when the Crown took over. During the War of 1812 Bermuda was a base for British privateers preying on U.S. shipping, and during the American Civil War Confederate blockade-runners sailed from here. The islands played a strategic role in World War II with the establishment of a U.S. naval base. The colony was given self-government in 1968, and that year there were serious race riots, caused by dissatisfaction on the part of blacks, who make up three-fourths of the population. HAMILTON on Bermuda Island, founded in 1790, is the capital.

BERMUDA ISLANDS See BERMUDA

BERMUDAS See BERMUDA

BERN [Berne] (*Switzerland*)

Capital city and manufacturing center in W central Switzerland, 59 mi SW of Zurich. Founded by Duke Berthold V of ZÄHRINGEN, who fortified it in 1191, it became a free imperial city in 1218. In 1353 it joined the Swiss Confederation, which it soon dominated. Protestantism triumphed in Bern in 1528. The Napoleonic invasion of 1798 led to the decline of aristocratic rule, which finally ended in 1831. In 1848 Bern became the capital of the Swiss Confederation.

BERNBURG (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT, on the Saale River, 25 mi S of MAGDEBURG. Strategically placed on a trade route during the Middle Ages, it was the capital of the duchy of ANHALT-Bernburg from 1251 to 1468 and from 1603 to 1863.

BERNE See BERN

BERNICIA (*Scotland, England*)

Ancient kingdom of N England and S Scotland, extending N between the TYNE and the FORTH Rivers.

An Anglo-Saxon kingdom, Bernicia was united to DEIRA by King Aethelfrith, who reigned from A.D. 593 to 616. By 678 the two kingdoms formed the kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. The royal residence was at BAMBURGH.

BEROE See STARA ZAGORA

BEROEA (*Greece*) See VEROIA

BEROEA (*Syria*) See ALEPPO

BERRI See BERRY

BERRY [*Berri*] (*France*)

Region of central France, whose major city, BOURGES, is approximately 125 mi due S of Paris. It was dominated by Gallic tribes in very early times, and their resistance to Vercingetorix in 52 B.C. led him to burn all of its towns with the exception of the capital, Bourges. Later Bourges was sacked by the Romans, and under Augustus Berry was made part of AQUITANIA. The Goths conquered it in A.D. 475, followed by the Franks, and it finally became a county in the eighth century. The French Crown purchased Berry c. 1100. It was part of the dowry of Eleanor, the divorced wife of Louis VII, and on her remarriage to Henry II of England in 1152, it became nominally English, passing back to France by subsequent treaty. Thereafter it was always privately held, usually by a branch of the royal family. Jean de France (1340–1416), third son of King John II of France, was the first duke of Berry and was a famous patron of arts and letters. He commissioned the Limbourg brothers to do the famous books of hours named for him. In 1601 Berry was formally absorbed into the royal domain. George Sand often wrote of the rustic beauty of this region in her novels.

BERTHOUD See BURGDORF

BERWICK-ON-TWEED See BERWICK-UPON-TWEED

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED [*Berwick-on-Tweed*] (*England*)

Town in NORTHUMBRIA, on the NORTH SEA at the mouth of the Tweed River, 56 mi NNW of NEW-

CASTLE UPON TYNE. A border town between England and SCOTLAND since the 12th century, it was the source of many disputes between the two nations. It finally surrendered to England in 1482 and was incorporated into Northumberland in 1885.

BERYTUS See BEIRUT

BESANÇON [*ancient: Vesontio*] (*France*)

City and capital of Doubs, on the Doubs River, 45 mi E of DIJON, E France. The chief town of the Sequani Gauls, it was captured by Caesar in 58 B.C. and became an archbishopric in the second century A.D. Emperor Frederick Barbarossa made it a free imperial city in 1184. It was captured for France by Louis XIV in 1674 during the Dutch War and became the capital of the FRANCHE-COMTÉ province in 1676. In 1814, during the Napoleonic Wars, the city was bombarded by the Austrians.

BESHARREH See BSHARRI

BESKID MOUNTAINS See BESKIDS

BESKIDS [*Beskid Mountains*] [*Czech: Beskydy; Polish: Beskidy*] (*Slovakia, Poland*)

Subsidiary range of the Carpathians, along the Slovak-Polish border, S of KRACÓW. In the winter of 1915, during World War I, intense fighting between Russian and Austro-Hungarian forces took place along the eastern ridge of the Beskids.

BESKIDY See BESKIDS

BESKYDY See BESKIDS

BESSAIN See BETH-SHAN

BESSARABIA (*Moldova*)

Region of SE Europe, formerly in the Moldavian SSR of the USSR, stretching from the BLACK SEA inland as far as KHOTIN. Invaded by the Mongols in the 13th century, Bessarabia became part of MOLDAVIA in the 14th century, but by the 16th century it had been completely annexed to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. RUSSIA acquired Bessarabia in 1812 at the Treaty of BUCHAREST, but a growing nationalist movement

declared it independent in November 1917 and united it with ROMANIA in 1918. Romania was forced to cede the region to the Soviet Union in 1939 but occupied it again during World War II. In 1947 Bessarabia was returned permanently to the USSR as the Moldavian SSR. In 1991, it became independent as MOLDOVA.

BESZTERCE See BISTRITA

BET GUVRIN See ELEUTHEROPOLIS

BETHANY [*Arabic*: Al Ayzariyah] (*Israel*)

Village on the E slope of the Mount of Olives, just outside JERUSALEM, in ancient CANAAN. It figures prominently in the New Testament as the home of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. The last was raised from the dead here. Jesus stayed here during Holy Week and left his disciples here for the last time. Bethany is now a pilgrimage center.

BETHEL [*ancient*: Luz; *modern*: Baytin] (*Israel*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, 10 mi N of JERUSALEM, central Israel. Important in the Old Testament, it is connected with Abraham, Jacob, and the prophet Amos. Jeroboam I made Bethel the northern kingdom's chief sanctuary in the 10th century B.C. after the division of ancient ISRAEL. The sanctuary was destroyed in the seventh century B.C. by Josiah of JUDAH. Excavations have revealed occupation levels from c. 2000 B.C. to the sixth century B.C., including a flourishing city of Canaan.

BETH JERAH See DEGANIYA "A"

BETHLEHEM [*Arabic*: Bayt Lahm; *Hebrew*: Bet Lehem] (*Palestine*)

A holy city and shrine, five mi S of JERUSALEM on the Palestinian WEST BANK. It is regarded by the Christian world as the site of Christ's nativity. It was also the early home of David, the probable birthplace of Benjamin, and the home of Ruth. In A.D. 135 Hadrian desecrated the nativity site with a sacred grove of Adonis, but in 315 Constantine destroyed the grove and built a basilica. This is now surrounded by monasteries of the Greek, Latin, and Armenian Churches. The grotto under the church is claimed to be the site of the manger where Jesus was born. Other sites within the church

include the Altar of the Magi, the Tomb of Eusebius, and the cave within which St. Jerome spent 30 years making his translation of the Bible. The crusaders captured Bethlehem in the 11th century and made it an episcopal see, holding it until 1187.

The outbreak of the Crimean War in the 19th century has been attributed by some to RUSSIA's disappointment at being unable to obtain the key to the main door of the basilica, while FRANCE was able to place a silver star with the French arms in the grotto.

BETHLEHEM (*United States*)

City in E PENNSYLVANIA, on the Lehigh River, 5 mi E of ALLENTOWN. It was founded in 1741 by Moravians, members of a sect that originated in BOHEMIA in the 15th century, some of whom first came to the American colonies in 1735. Hostile Delaware and Shawnee Indians threatened the settlement in 1757, but it was saved by the intervention of Paxinosa, a Shawnee chief. During the American Revolution the community building was used as a hospital, and the Sun Inn became a refuge for some members of the Continental Congress who had to flee PHILADELPHIA before the British advance on it.

Industrial development was stimulated by the opening of the Lehigh Canal in 1829 and the coming of a railroad in 1855. For many years Bethlehem was one of the leading steel-manufacturing centers of the nation. Moravian College was founded in 1807. There are early buildings here, including the Central Moravian Church of c. 1805 and the Schnitz House of 1749. Bethlehem is famous for its annual Bach Festival.

BETH-SHAN [Beisan, Beth-Shean] [*Arabic*: Baysan; *Hebrew*: Bet Shan, Beith-Shean; *Latin*: Scythopolis, *medieval*: Bessain] (*Israel*)

Town in NE Israel, 19 mi SE of NAZARETH. One of the oldest settlements in ancient CANAAN, Beth-Shan shows evidence of having been inhabited in the fourth millennium B.C. It has always been of importance because of its strategic location at the crossroads of trade between EGYPT and MESOPOTAMIA. It was an Egyptian military post from the 15th to 12th centuries B.C. Circa 1020 the Philistines defeated the Israelites here under their first king, Saul, and nailed his body to the wall of the town. He was avenged by King David, who took Beth-Shan from the Philistines approximately 20 years later. The Assyrians, the Scythians, the Ptolemies of Egypt, and the Seleucids all held it in later years.

After the conquest of Palestine by the Romans in 64 B.C., Beth-Shan was one of the 10 cities of the DECAPOLIS, a confederation of Greek cities formed for protection against the Jews and Arabs. Later under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE it was the capital of their province of Palaestina Secunda. The Arabs took the town in A.D. 636. Captured by Christian forces during the Crusades, it was known to them as Bes-sain. In 1519 it fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which held it until the end of World War I. From 1922 to 1948 it was in the British mandate of Palestine. When Israel was established in 1948, the town was taken from the Arabs and resettled. See also ASSYRIA, PHILISTIA, SELEUCID EMPIRE, SCYTHIA.

BETH-SHEAN See BETH-SHAN

BETHSHEMESH See HELIOPOLIS

BÉTHUNE (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, 20 mi WSW of LILLE, NE France. A former independent county, it was held after 1248 by the counts of ARTOIS and FLANDERS, the dukes of BURGUNDY, and the Hapsburgs. Ceded to FRANCE in 1678 at the Treaty of NIJMEGEN, it was severely damaged in both world wars.

BET SHE'ARIM (*Israel*)

Archaeological site at the W end of the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON, N central Israel, in ancient PALESTINE. Bet She'arim was the central necropolis of Jewry from the third to fourth centuries A.D. but was destroyed and forgotten in the fourth century. Excavations have revealed the remains of one of the largest synagogues of ancient Palestine.

BETTIAH (*India*)

Town in BIHAR state, 70 mi E of GORAKHPUR, NE India. Nearby are an Asokan pillar and funeral mounds that are the only indisputably Vedic monuments in India. See also MAURYA EMPIRE.

BEUTHEN See BYTOM

BEVERLEY (*England*)

Town in HUMBERSIDE, 7 mi NNW of HULL. Destroyed by the Danes in 806, it was refounded in the 10th cen-

tury by King Athelstan of the Mercians and West Saxons. It is famous for its 13th-century minster, which is a noted example of Gothic architecture.

BEVERLY FORD, BATTLE OF See BRANDY STATION

BEVERLY HILLS (*United States*)

City within LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, adjoining HOLLYWOOD. It is the location of an exclusive residential community made famous by the television and film personalities who live here.

BEWCASTLE (*England*)

Village in CUMBRIA, 16 mi NE of CARLISLE. The site of a Roman military post, the village contains the Bewcastle Cross, depicting Christ, which dates from the seventh or eighth century A.D.

BEYROUTH See BEIRUT

BEZETHA (*Israel*)

Suburb and battlefield N of JERUSALEM, central Israel. During the Jewish Wars of the ROMAN EMPIRE in A.D. 66, the Romans under Cestius Gallus, the governor of SYRIA, were attacked here by Jewish revolutionaries and lost many men and much equipment.

BÉZIERS [*ancient: Baeterrae*] (*France*)

City in the Hérault department, on the Orb River, 38 mi SW of MONTPELLIER, S France. Site of a large Roman colony, it was a stronghold of the counts of CARCASSONNE in the 12th century. In 1209, 20,000 inhabitants were massacred by Simon de Montfort for having harbored the Albigensian heretics. Unorthodox opinions continued to thrive here well into the 14th century.

BEZIRA AL MELIK See URONARTI

BEZTERCZEBÁNYA See BANSKA BYSTRICA

BEZWADA See VIJAYAWADA

BHADGAON [Bhatgaon] [*modern: Bhaktapur*] (*Nepal*)

Town in central Nepal, 7 mi ESE of KATMANDU, in the Nepal Valley. Founded in A.D. 865 by Raja Ananda Malla, it was the chief town of the valley for

144 Bhagalpur

200 years. It was captured by Gurkhas in 1769. The town has many temples.

BHAGALPUR (*India*)

City in BIHAR state 180 mi N of KOLKATA on the GANGES RIVER. Bhagalpur is a center of silk weaving. Nearby Vikramshila University was a medieval center of Buddhism.

BHAINSRORGARH (*India*)

Fort in RAJASTHAN province, on the Chambal River, SW of KOTA, NW India. It was captured c. 1305 by Ala-ud-Din. It withstood a MARATHA invasion in the late 18th century. Nearby are carved Barolli temples of the ninth or 10th century A.D.

BHAKTAPUR See BHADGAON

BHANDAK See CHANDRAPUR

BHARATPUR [Bhurtpore] (*India*)

City in RAJASTHAN state, 105 mi ENE of JAIPUR, NW India. Founded in 1733, it was the capital of the princely state of Bharatpur and fell to the British in 1826.

BHARUCH [Broach] [*ancient: Barygaza, Bhrgukaccha*] (*India*)

City in GUJARAT state, at the mouth of the Narbada River, 185 mi N of MUMBAI, W India. Formerly one of the most famous harbors in India, it was mentioned by Claudius Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer, in the second century A.D., when it was controlled by Ksatrapas. It became part of the MOGUL EMPIRE in 1572, passed to the MARATHAS in 1685, and was taken by the British in 1782.

BHATGAON See BHADGAON

BHATPARA (*India*)

City in WEST BENGAL, 15 mi N of KOLKATA. Once a center of Sanskrit scholarship, the city is now an industrial center.

BHAVNAGAR [Baunagar] (*India*)

City in GUJARAT 120 mi SW of AHMEDABAD. The city was founded in the first half of the 18th century.

The princely state was incorporated into India in 1947 as the state of Saurashtra, then merged into Gujarat.

BHAWALPUR See BAHAWALPUR

BHELSA See BHILSA

BHILSA [Bhelsa] [*modern: Vidisa, Vidisha*] (*India*)

Town in MADHYA PRADESH, 135 mi ENE of INDORE, central India. An ancient town, it figures in the Sanskrit epics *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*. It was a commercial, political, and religious center under the MAURYA EMPIRE and GUPTA EMPIRE. It was sacked in 1290 and 1532. The town has Buddhist remains dating from between the third century B.C. and the first century A.D.

BHILWARA (*India*)

City in RAJASTHAN, 140 mi SW of JAIPUR. Bhilwara was depopulated several times by war in the 16th and 19th centuries. The British rebuilt the town in the 1820s and it has developed into a market center.

BHOJPUR (*India*)

Village in MADHYA PRADESH state, 15 mi SE of BHOPAL, central India. It is the site of a beautifully carved Shivaite temple, dating probably from the 12th or 13th century A.D. There is also an unfinished Jain temple nearby.

BHOPAL (*India*)

City and capital of MADHYA PRADESH state, 105 mi ENE of INDORE, central India. Capital of the princely state of Bhopal, it was founded in the early 18th century by the Afghan, Dost Mohammed Khan. Friendly with the British, Bhopal remained a separate province until 1956 when it merged with Madhya Pradesh. In 1984, a Methyl isocyanate leak at the Union Carbide plant here killed 3,828 people in one of the largest industrial disasters of the 20th century.

BHRGUKACCHA See BROACH

BHUBANESWAR (*India*)

City, capital of ORISSA state, in E central India, 30 mi N of PURI. Settlement began during the reign of

Asoka, emperor of the MAURYA dynasty from c. 275 to c. 230 B.C. From the fifth to 10th centuries A.D. Bhubaneswar was the capital of the Kesaris dynasty of Orissa. A famous religious center, it once had as many as 7,000 shrines around its sacred lake, and the remains of 500 can still be seen. Notable are a group of Shivaite temples of the sixth to 12th centuries. The temples exemplify all phases of Orissan art and architecture. Lingaraja temple, dating from the seventh century A.D., with an elaborately carved tower, is the most famous.

BHUKET See PHUKET

BHURTPORE See BHARATPUR

BHUTAN [Druk Yul]

Kingdom in Asia, on the NE border of INDIA, and S of the TIBET region of CHINA. The HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS run north and south here, dividing the land into valleys that are heavily cultivated. Ethnically linked to the Tibetans, most of the populace practices a form of Buddhism related to Lamaism. Bhutan's early history is vague, but it has existed as an entity for centuries. The Tibetans conquered it in the 16th century, and c. 1630 a refugee Tibetan lama made himself *dharma raja* (spiritual ruler) and named a *deb raja* (temporal ruler). For a time after 1720 the Chinese established suzerainty over Bhutan. In the 18th and early 19th centuries there were attempts by the British to secure control, and in 1907 Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, the first of a hereditary line, was crowned king with British support.

In 1949 newly independent India took over the management of Bhutan's defense and foreign affairs from Great Britain. The following year China occupied Tibet and claimed Bhutan, which caused India to make greater provision for defense. King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, who ruled from 1953 to 1972, abolished slavery and the caste system, emancipated women, and divided up large estates. In 1969 the monarchy was made more democratic. Jigme Singhi Wangchuk became king in 1972. The new king gradually introduced democratic structures into the Bhutanese government. In 1989, there was an uprising of ethnic Nepalese against the imposition of Bhutanese culture and thousands were expelled from the country to Nepal. In 1999, the head of government became head of the cabinet, which is responsible to the national assembly (though the king retained much influence).

In 2003, Bhutanese troops attacked bases in Bhutan where Assamese rebels had been making incursions into India. In 2005, a draft of a new constitution was released. THIMBU is the official capital, but PUNAKA is the traditional capital.

BIAFRA (Nigeria)

Former republic of E Nigeria. Biafra was founded on May 30, 1967, when General Odumegwu Ojukwu declared the eastern part of Nigeria independent from the rest of the country in an attempt to break the power of the Hausa tribe over the eastern Ibos. The new state was never recognized by the central government, and in July 1968 civil war broke out. With most of its population on the verge of starvation that gained worldwide attention, Biafra surrendered on January 15, 1970, and ceased to exist. The central government's leniency toward the rebels did much to heal old wounds.

BIAK [Wiak] (Indonesia)

Island off N coast of IRIAN BARAT, an Indonesian province on NEW GUINEA. It is the largest of the SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, which were discovered in 1616 by William Schouten of the NETHERLANDS. Biak was seized by JAPAN in 1941 during World War II and retaken by the Allies in fierce fighting between May 27 and June 20, 1944.

BIAŁOWIEŻA FOREST [Polish: Puszcza Białowieska]

(Poland, Belarus)

Forest and national park in E Poland and W Belarus, 40 mi SE of BIAŁYSTOK. A principal hunting ground of Polish kings and Russian czars, it is the breeding ground of rare European bison. The first Polish national park was established here in 1921.

BIAŁYSTOK [Russian: Belostok] (Poland)

City and capital of Białystok province, 105 mi NE of WARSAW, NE Poland. Founded in 1320 by Gediminas, grand duke of LITHUANIA, it became a creative and educational center, and under the Branicki family was known throughout Europe in the 18th century. A center of Polish Jewry, it saw half its population killed during the German occupation of 1941 to 1944.

BIARRITZ (France)

Town in SW France, on the Bay of Biscay, near the Spanish border, 4 mi W of BAYONNE. An ancient fishing village, Biarritz remained obscure until French

emperor Napoleon III (1852–70) and Empress Eugénie vacationed here. It then became one of the world's most fashionable seaside resorts and was visited by Queen Victoria and Edward VII of GREAT BRITAIN and Alfonso XIII of SPAIN, among other notables. Some fighting took place here from December 10 to 13, 1813, during a battle around BAYONNE. In World War II the Germans occupied Biarritz from June 1940 to August 1944.

BIBRACTE [*modern: Mont Beuvray*] (*France*)

Town in Saône-et-Loire department, 13 mi WSW of AUTUN, central France. Caesar's defeat of the Helvetii tribe here in 58 B.C. marked the high point of his campaign in GAUL. The town was at this time the capital of the Gallic Aedui tribe. In 12 B.C. Augustus attempted to eradicate local tradition by moving the inhabitants of Bibracte to Augustodunum, now Autun. The remains of the Gallic town on Mont Beuvray have been excavated.

BIDA (*Nigeria*)

City in North-Western state, 55 mi SW of MINNA, central Nigeria. Conquered c. 1805 by Muslim FULANI warriors, it was made the capital of the NUPE emirate by Emir Usman Zaki in 1856 after the Nupe civil war. The Fulanis were defeated here by the British under Sir George Goldie in 1897 after a trade dispute. GREAT BRITAIN incorporated Bida into Niger province in 1908.

BIDAR (*India*)

Town in KARNATAKA state, 68 mi NW of HYDERABAD, central India. It became the capital of the Bahmani Kingdom in 1430. In 1531, under the Barid Shahi dynasty, it became an independent sultanate. It later fell to BIJAPUR, the Moguls, and to HYDERABAD.

BIDASPES See JHELMUM RIVER

BIEL [*French: Bienne*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Bern canton, 17 mi NW of BERN, at the NE end of Lake Biel, NW Switzerland. Of Celtic origin, it was established as a town in the 11th century. It allied itself to Bern, FRIBOURG, and SOLOTHURN in the 13th and 14th centuries. The town adopted the Protestant Reformation in 1528. It was seized by the French in 1798 and became part of Bern canton in 1815. It is the only officially bilingual town in Switzerland.

BIELEFELD (*Germany*)

City in N central Germany, 55 mi WSW of HANOVER. It has been noted for its linen industry since the 13th century. Bielefeld was founded c. 1215 by Count Hermann of RAVENSBURG, and in 1250 Count Ludwig built Sparrenberg Castle to protect it. The city became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1270. It became the property of the dukes of JÜLICH in 1348 and in 1647 passed to the principality of BRANDENBURG. Heavily damaged in World War II, Bielefeld was occupied by the Allies in April 1945. There are many historic buildings, including two 14th-century churches.

BIELLA (*Italy*)

City in Vercelli province, PIEDMONT region, NW Italy, 45 mi NE of TURIN. It is a major textile manufacturing center. The site was occupied in prehistoric times and later was a Gallic and then a Roman center. In 1353 it was acquired by the Visconti family of MILAN and in 1379 it passed to the house of SAVOY, the dynasty that ruled SAVOY and PIEDMONT from the 11th century and the kingdom of Italy from 1861 to 1946. Biella became part of Italy in 1860 when the nation was unified. It was occupied by Allied troops in April 1945 in World War II. There is a Romanesque baptistery dating from the 10th century, a Renaissance cathedral, and several 15th- and 16th-century palaces.

BIEN HOA (*Vietnam*)

City and capital of Bien Hoa province, S Vietnam, 20 mi NE of SAIGON. One of the oldest cities of COCHIN CHINA, it was captured by the French in 1861.

BIENNE See BIEL

BIG BETHEL (*United States*)

Former Confederate outpost on the JAMES RIVER, 60 mi SE of RICHMOND, in VIRGINIA. After the firing on FORT SUMTER the opening hostilities of the Civil War took place here on June 10, 1861, when General Ben Butler with his Union troops failed to take this site.

BIGBURY See CANTERBURY

BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT (*United States*)

Battle site in SW MONTANA, 60 mi SW of BUTTE, in the Pioneer Mts. The national monument was estab-

lished in 1910 to mark the site of the “victory” of General John Gibbon over Nez Percé Indians who had refused to stay on their reservation.

BIGHORN RIVER (*United States*)

River and battleground, it flows N from W central WYOMING into the Yellowstone River, E of BILLINGS, MONTANA. The Battle of the Little Bighorn on June 25, 1876, was fought near the confluence of the Bighorn and LITTLE BIGHORN rivers. General George A. Custer and a detachment of U.S. troops were ambushed and wiped out to a man by the Sioux Indians under Chief Crazy Horse in a famous battle here.

BIG LICK See ROANOKE

BIGORRA See TARBES

BIGORRE See TARBES (France)

BIHAR [Behar] (*India*)

State of NE India, S of NEPAL, with its capital at PATNA. Records of Bihar's history start in 600 B.C. In the sixth century B.C. the Bihar Kingdom of Magadha was the home of Gautama Buddha, who preached at BODH GAYA. Patna, the capital of the MAGADHA Empire, was devastated by Huns in the fifth century A.D. Bihar came under British rule in 1765 and was administered as part of BENGAL. The area was a hotbed of anti-British feeling in the 19th century and a center of Mahatma Gandhi's nonviolent resistance movement in the 20th century. Although very rich in mineral sources, Bihar is today one of the least industrially developed states of India.

BIJAPUR [*former: Vijayapura*] (*India*)

City in MYSORE, 245 mi SE of MUMBAI, W India. The capital of the Yadava dynasty, Bijapur began a policy of expansion in 1489 under Yusuf Adil Shah until its dominions reached as far as GOA, where a navy was maintained. The dynasty was defeated in 1686 by the MOGUL emperor Aurangzeb. Bijapur has many examples of medieval Islamic Indian architecture.

BIKANER (*India*)

City in RAJASTHAN, 170 mi NW of JAIPUR, NW India, in the Indian Desert. It was founded by Bika, a Rajput

chieftain, in 1488. It was the capital of a princely state whose expansionist policies led it continually to war with JODHPUR in the 18th century. It came under GREAT BRITAIN's control in 1818.

BIKINI [*former: Escholtz Atoll*] (*Marshall Islands*)

Atoll in the central Pacific Ocean, in the Marshall Islands group. Discovered in 1825, it was the site of atomic test explosions carried out by the United States from 1946 to 1958. During this time the name “bikini” was given to the skimpy women's beachwear just coming into fashion. The name subsequently passed into the language. After being removed from their home by the U.S. government, Bikinians were allowed to return home in 1969 under medical supervision for the long-term effects of radiation. In 1978, the islanders were evacuated when radiation levels in their bodies exceeded safe levels. The islanders sued the U.S. government to receive compensation for damages and for a cleanup of the island.

BILAD-ES-SUDAN See SUDAN

BILA HORA See WHITE MOUNTAIN

BILAINAGAR [Bhilai] (*India*)

City in CHATTISGARH state, central India. Bhilainagar is the site of a large state-owned steel industrial complex, built with Soviet assistance in the 1950s.

BILA TSEKVA [*Russian: Bila Tserkva*] (*Ukraine*)

City 45 mi SSW of KIEV. Founded in 1032, in the 17th century the city was the headquarters of the Ukrainian Cossacks. Hetman Bohdan Chmielnicki led them in rebellion against POLAND, which resulted in treaties of 1649 and 1651, signed here, which the Poles broke. Another treaty in 1667 divided the Ukraine between Russia and Poland. In 1793 the city passed to RUSSIA. Some events of the failed Decembrist revolt of December 1825 against Czar Nicholas I took place here. In World War II Belaya Tserkov was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1943.

BILBAO [Bilboa] (*Spain*)

Port on the N coast of Spain, on the Bay of Biscay, approximately 85 mi W of the French border. It straddles the Nervión River, and its location on a major river and the ocean made it an early trading

center and, in later centuries, a railroad terminus. It was founded c. 1300 on the site of an ancient settlement, and it assumed great importance in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was occupied by the French in 1795 and again in the Peninsular War of 1808 to 1813. In 1835 and again in 1874 it was besieged ineffectively by the Carlists. During the Spanish civil war of 1936–39 it was the capital of a short-lived autonomous Basque government from 1936 until its capture by Franco's insurgents in 1937.

BILBILIS See CALATAYUD

BILBOA See BILBAO

BILECA [Bilecha] (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Town in Herzegovina, 20 mi NE of DUBROVNIK. In the Middle Ages Bileca was an important station on the road from Dubrovnik to NIS. It was a notable Austro-Hungarian fortress from 1878 to 1918.

BILECHA See BILECA

BILHOROD DNISTROVSKYI [Akkerman, Belgorod-Dnestrovsky] [*ancient: Cetatea Alba, Tyras*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, at the mouth of the DNIESTER RIVER, 26 mi SE of ODESSA. Founded as Tyras by colonists from MILETUS in the sixth century B.C., it was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and renamed Akkerman in 1484. Taken by the Russians in 1826, it was the scene of a Russo-Turkish treaty signed on October 7, 1826, that granted RUSSIA freedom of navigation on the BLACK SEA. The denunciation of the treaty by the Ottomans led to the Russo-Turkish War of 1828. The town was under ROMANIA from 1919 to 1940. Taken by Germany in 1941, the modern name was given to it in 1946 after its recapture by the USSR, in World War II, which was Ukrainized in 1992.

BILLERICAY (*England*)

Town in Essex, 8 mi SSW of CHELMSFORD. The Pilgrim Fathers assembled in the Chantry Hall here before sailing to America in 1620 to found PLYMOUTH Colony in MASSACHUSETTS.

BILOXI (*United States*)

City in SE MISSISSIPPI, 75 mi ENE of NEW ORLEANS, on a peninsula between Mississippi Sound and Biloxi

Bay. The capital of LOUISIANA Territory from 1699 to 1702, it is the site of Beauvoir, the last home of Jefferson Davis. Biloxi was heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

BIMINIS (*Bahamas*)

Island group consisting of North and South Bimini and a string of cays, in the WEST INDIES, 55 mi E of MIAMI, FLORIDA. According to tradition, the islands are the location of the fountain of youth for which Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León was searching when he discovered Florida in 1513.

BINCHESTER [*ancient: Vinovia*] (*England*)

Hamlet in DURHAM county 2 mi NNE of BISHOP AUCKLAND. Binchester is on the site of the Roman station of Vinovia.

BINDRABAN See VRINDABRAN

BINDRABUND See VRINDABRAN

BINGEN (*Germany*)

Town in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, at the confluence of the Nahe and RHINE Rivers, 15 mi WSW of MAINZ, Germany. On the site of a Roman fortress, Bingen was an imperial free city and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1254. From 1281 to 1803 it was held by the archbishop-electors of Mainz. According to legend, Archbishop Hatto I of Mainz was gnawed to death in the Mouse Tower in 913 for wronging his subjects.

BINH LONG (*Vietnam*)

Province of SW Vietnam along the border with CAMBODIA. The province was devastated by the Vietnam War and the capital, An Loc, was destroyed in 1972 by the North Vietnamese offensive against SAIGON.

BIOGRAD [Biograd na Moru] (*Croatia*)

Village in DALMATIA, on the Adriatic Sea, 16 mi SSE of ZADAR. It is the site of a ruined cathedral where the kings of Croatia were crowned in the 11th century and where King Coloman I of HUNGARY was crowned in 1102.

BIOGRAD NA MORU See BIOGRAD

BIOKO See EQUATORIAL GUINEA, FERNANDO PO

BIPONTIUM See ZWEIBRÜCKEN

BIRGU See VITTORIOSA

BIR HACHEIM [Bir Hakeim] [*Arabic*: Bi'r al Hukayyim] (*Libya*)

Village and battleground in Darnah province, 45 mi SW of TOBRUK, NE Libya. During World War II heavy fighting took place here in 1942 between Axis forces under General Erwin Rommel and the Free French.

BIRJAND (*Iran*)

Town in Khorasan province, 230 mi S of MASHHAD, E Iran. Once the seat of semi-independent rulers and a caravan center, it is now the chief town of Birjand district.

BIRKA (*Sweden*)

Former early Viking trading center, on the island of Björkö, approximately 53 mi NE of STOCKHOLM. It was founded c. A.D. 800 and was the first major Swedish urban center and most important Scandinavian trading center until 975. It was the Baltic link in the river and portage route through RUSSIA to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. After 975 Birka declined both because the water level around Björkö dropped and the Baltic island of GOTLAND was in a more favorable position for Russo-Byzantine trade. Its remaining influence passed to SIGTUNA, a city on a branch of Lake Mälaren, approximately 23 mi NW of Stockholm.

BIRKAT QARUN See MOERIS LAKE

BIRMINGHAM (*England*)

City in West MIDLANDS, 100 mi NW of LONDON. The second-largest city of the UNITED KINGDOM, it is one of the principal manufacturing and commercial cities of the country. By the 13th century it was a market town of some importance but was devastated by the plague of 1665. Its growth as a modern city dates from the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries, when it grew and prospered, becoming especially important in the metalworking industry. It was severely damaged by air attack in World War II. After the war, the population has grown

increasingly diverse, with large-scale immigration from the Commonwealth countries and beyond. Prominent citizens have included chemist Joseph Priestley, engineer James Watt, statesman Joseph Chamberlain, and painter Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

BIRMINGHAM (*United States*)

City in central ALABAMA, 140 mi W of ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Incorporated in 1871, it is the largest city of Alabama and the South's largest iron and steel center. It was the scene of several of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s civil rights drives.

BIRS See BORSIPPA

BIRSINIUM See TITOGRAĐ

BIRS NIMRUD See BORSIPPA

BISANTHE See TEKİRDAĞ

BISAYAS See VISAYAN ISLANDS

BISCAY See VIZCAYA

BISCAYA See VIZCAYA

BISCAY, BAY OF [*ancient*: Aquitanicus Sinus, Mare Cantabricum; *French*: Golfe de Gascogne; *Spanish*: Golfo de Vizcaya]

Part of the Atlantic Ocean bounded by the N coast of SPAIN and the W coast of FRANCE. The Bay of Biscay has important fishing grounds and many major Spanish and French ports and naval bases along its shore, including BILBAO and LA ROCHELLE.

BISHAPUR [Shapur] (*Iran*)

Ancient city of PERSIA in Fars province, W of SHIRAZ, SW Iran. The residence of the third-century A.D. Sassanian warrior-king, Shapur I, the palace, fortress, and city of this redoubtable foe of the ROMAN EMPIRE has been excavated here, together with a number of rock-cut royal reliefs. Bishapur had died out by the fifth century A.D.

BISHARRI See BSHARRI

BISHENPUR See BISHNUPUR

BISHKEK [Pishpek] [*former: Frunze*] (*Kyrgyzstan*)

Capital city of Kyrgyzstan, in Central Asia, 125 mi WSW of ALMA-ATY. Begun as a fort by the Khans of KOKAND in 1846 and taken by RUSSIA in 1862, the city was renamed in 1925 for a native son, Soviet military leader Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze. Cultural center of the Kirghiz Republic, Frunze became an industrial city in World War II, when heavy industries were moved there from the war zone in western Russia. The city returned to its original name with independence from the Soviet Union in 1991.

BISHNUPUR [Vishnupur] [*former: Bishenpur*] (*India*)

Town in West BENGAL, state, 70 mi NW of KOLKATA, NE India. It was the capital of the Mallabhum Kingdom, which was founded in the eighth century and which became the most important Hindu dynasty in Bengal. The Dhurpad school of Indian music was established in the 16th and 17th centuries at Bishnupur.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (*England*)

Town in Durham county on the Wear River, 9 mi SSW of DURHAM. It has been the seat of the bishops of Durham since the 12th century. The church of St. Andrew dates from the 13th century. See also BINCHESTER.

BISHOP'S CASTLE (*England*)

Town in SALOP, 18 mi SW of SHREWSBURY. Strategically placed overlooking a lowland road into WALES, it was the site of a castle built in 1127 by the bishops of HEREFORD.

BISHOPS HATFIELD See HATFIELD

BISHOP'S WALTHAM (*England*)

Town in HAMPSHIRE, 9 mi ENE of SOUTHAMPTON. It is the site of the remains of the 12th-century palace of the bishops of WINCHESTER and has a 15th-century church.

BISHOPTHORPE (*England*)

Village in North YORKSHIRE, on the Ouse River, 3 mi S of YORK. It is the site of the 18th-century palace of the archbishop of York.

BISIGNANO (*Italy*)

Town in Cosenza province, 16 mi N of COSENZA, in CALABRIA region. The site of an ancient ceramics industry, it has a cathedral and the remains of a castle. It has been ravaged by several earthquakes.

BISITUN See BEHISTUN

BISKRA [*ancient: Vescera*] (*Algeria*)

Town in Aurès province, on the N edge of the Sahara Desert, 115 mi SSW of CONSTANTINE, NE Algeria. Founded at the site of the Roman frontier post of Vescera, it prospered under the Arabs from the ninth century and was the semi-autonomous capital of the Zab region in the 12th century. Biskra was occupied by the French in 1844, but the garrison was soon massacred by the Arabs. The French reinforced the town in 1849.

BISKUPIN (*Poland*)

Ancient fortified village and archaeological site on an island in Biskupin Lake, approximately 3 mi S of ŻNIN, in the Great Poland lake district. One of the most famous Iron Age sites in Europe, it is now in effect a Polish national monument. After extensive excavations, part of the site has been restored. Dating from c. 550 B.C., it was destroyed at the end of the fifth century B.C. The town, belonging to the Lusatian culture, lay on important trade routes leading south from the BALTIC SEA. Covering approximately five acres, it consisted of 12 parallel streets with 13 rows of houses, and a ring road running around inside a substantial palisade protected by a tower—all made of timber. There were over 100 log-built houses with thatched roofs. A bridge once ran from the mainland to a gate in the palisade by the tower. See also LUSATIA.

BISMARCK (*Germany*)

Town in Magdeburg district, 38 mi N of MAGDEBURG, central Germany. It is the site of the ruins of the ancestral castle of Otto von Bismarck.

BISMARCK [*former: Camp Hancock*] (*United States*)

City and capital of NORTH DAKOTA, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 150 mi N of PIERRE, SOUTH DAKOTA. Founded in 1872 as Camp Hancock, it was renamed in 1873 to attract German investors. It became the capital of Dakota Territory in 1883 and the capital of North Dakota in 1889.

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO (*Papua New Guinea*)

Archipelago NE of NEW GUINEA, forming an arc N, E, and S of the BISMARCK SEA. These volcanic and heavily forested islands were annexed in 1884 by Germany and named after Chancellor Otto von Bismarck. Occupied in 1914 by the Australians in World War I, the islands were seized by the Japanese in 1942 in World War II. The Allies recaptured them in 1944. They remained under Australian control until Papua New Guinea became independent in 1975. The group includes NEW BRITAIN, NEW IRELAND, and the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

BISMARCK SEA (*Papua New Guinea*)

Large sea in the Pacific Ocean off NEW GUINEA, enclosed by the islands of the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO. In March 1943, during World War II, Allied planes sank a large part of a sizable Japanese fleet here in the Battle of the Bismarck Sea.

BISNULOK See PHITSANULOK**BISSAU** (*Guinea-Bissau*)

City and capital of Guinea-Bissau, on the Geba River estuary, 250 mi SSE of DAKAR, near the Atlantic Ocean. Established in 1687 by the Portuguese as a fortified post and slave-trading station, it replaced BOLAMA as capital of Portuguese Guinea in 1941.

BISTAM See BUSTAM**BISTRITA** [*Bistritsa*] [*German: Bistritz; Hungarian: Beszterce*] (*Romania*)

City and capital of Bistrita Năsăud province, 200 mi NNW of BUCHAREST, in NE TRANSYLVANIA. Founded in the 12th century by immigrant Germans, it was occupied by Hungarians, Romanians, Tatars, and Moldavian Voivodes. During World War II it passed to HUNGARY but was restored to Romania in 1945.

BISTRITSA See BISTRITA**BISTRITZ** See BISTRITA**BISUTUN** See BEHISTUN**BISWAN** (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH state, 20 mi ESE of SITAPUR, N India. Founded c. A.D. 1350, it has early

Muslim tombs, and mosques of the 17th and 18th centuries.

BIT-BAHIANI See TALL HALAF**BITCHE** [*German: Bitsch*] (*France*)

Town in Moselle department, 35 mi NNW of STRASBOURG, in ALSACE, E France. The fort at Bitche was besieged by the Prussians in 1793 during the French Revolutionary Wars and again in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War. The Germans were able to delay the Allied advance here in the winter of 1944–45 toward the end of World War II.

BITHOOR [*Bithur*] (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH state, on the GANGES RIVER, 11 mi NNW of KANPUR, N India. An important ruined Hindu holy place, it is most noted for a footprint believed to be that of the god Brahma and is reputedly the place where the Sanskrit *Ramayana* was composed. Baji Rao, the Maratha ruler, installed his court here in 1818, but the town was leveled by the British in 1857 in retaliation for Baji Rao's son's part in the Indian Mutiny.

BITHUR See BITHOOR**BITHYNIA** (*Turkey*)

Ancient region of W ASIA MINOR, bordering the BLACK SEA and the SEA OF MARMARA, N of ESKISEHIR, W Turkey. In the late second millennium B.C., Bithynia was occupied by aggressive tribes who plagued Greek settlers and Persian envoys. After the sixth century B.C. the region was dominated by PERSIA, but by the second century was ruled by a Hellenistic kingship. It reached the zenith of its power under Eumenes II (197–160 B.C.) and passed to ROME in 74 B.C.

BITLIS [*former: Bagesh*] (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Bitlis province in E Turkey, near Lake Van, 240 mi W of TABRIZ. Strategically located on the ancient route from the Van basin to the Mesopotamian plains, it continually changed hands between the seventh and 14th centuries A.D. The Kurds formed a dynasty under Ottoman suzerainty in the 14th century that ruled Bitlis until its incorporation into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1847. Bitlis suffered in the

152 Bitola

Armenian insurrections of the late 19th century and during the Russian occupation of World War I. It has mosques and a partly ruined medieval castle.

BITOLA [*ancient*: Heraclea Lyncestis; *Serbo-Croatian*: Bitolj; *Turkish*: Monastir] (*Macedonia*)

City in Macedonia, 65 mi S of SKOPJE, near the Greek border. An ancient Greek and Roman city, it declined during the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., weakened by attacks from Slavic tribes. It flourished again following its capture by the Turks in 1382. It was taken by the Serbs during the Balkan Wars of 1912–13; its Jewish population was eradicated during World War II. Today it is a major Macedonian center.

BITOLJ See BITOLA

BITONTO [*ancient*: Butuntum] (*Italy*)

Town in Bari province, PUGLIA region, 9 mi WSW of BARI, SE Italy. An ancient Roman town, from the 11th century A.D. it formed part of the Norman kingdom of NAPLES. Coins have been found here dating from the sixth to the third century B.C. It has a 12th-century Romanesque cathedral and several Renaissance palaces.

BITSCH See BITCHE

BIZERTA See BIZERTE

BIZERTE [Banzart, Bizerta] [*ancient*: Hippo Zarytus] (*Tunisia*)

Town, port, and capital of Bizerte province on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 37 mi NNW of TUNIS, N Tunisia. Strategically located near the narrowest part of the Mediterranean, it was occupied by Phoenicians, Romans, Vandals, and Arabs. Under Spain from 1535 to 1572, it became a Barbary pirate base until 1881, when the French occupied Tunisia. Following the independence of Tunisia in 1955, a French naval base at Bizerte caused friction that resulted in fighting in 1961. A United Nations ruling forced the Tunisians to accept the presence of the base until 1963, when the French finally abandoned Bizerte, seven years after Tunisia had declared its independence. See also BARBARY STATES.

BJORGVIN See BERGEN

BJORNEBORG See PORI

BLAAUWBERG STRAND (*South Africa*)

Village on the Atlantic Ocean, 10 mi N of CAPE TOWN, western Cape Province. British forces landed here in January 1806 on their way to the second capture of Cape Town. The Dutch were defeated at the ensuing Battle of Blaauwberg.

BLACHOWNIA [Blachownia Slaska] [*German*: Blechhammer] (*Poland*)

Town in Opole province, 16 mi WNW of GLIWICE, on the Klodnica River. During World War II Blachownia was the site of an infamous Nazi concentration camp. See also DACHAU.

BLACHOWNIA SLASKA See BLACHOWNIA

BLACKBURN (*England*)

Town in LANCASHIRE, 21 mi NNW of MANCHESTER. It has been one of the great weaving centers of the world since the 13th century. The “Spinning Jenny,” which revolutionized this industry, was invented here by James Hargreaves in 1764.

BLACK COUNTRY, THE (*England*)

Industrial area around and to the N of BIRMINGHAM, now the county of West Midlands. A heavily industrialized area that developed in the 18th century, it was so named after the black smoke caused by the manufacture of iron products. Although pollution has subsided, the area remains despoiled and in some parts derelict.

BLACK DIAMOND See PITTSBURG

BLACKFOOT POST See ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE

BLACK FOREST [*German*: Schwarzwald] (*Germany*)

Mountain region in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, stretching from KARLSRUHE to BASEL along the E bank of the RHINE RIVER, SW Germany. A heavily forested area, it is the source of the NECKAR and DANUBE rivers and is rich in minerals. A popular tourist center, it has many spas. The forest has suffered severe damage as the result of acid rain, and is now only a fraction of its original size. See also BADEN-BADEN.

BLACK HAWK (*United States*)

City in central COLORADO, 25 mi W of Denver. The first gold lode discovery in Colorado was made near here in 1859.

BLACKHEATH (*England*)

Common in the inner LONDON boroughs of Lewisham and Greenwich, in the SE. A notorious gathering place of highwaymen in the past, it was the scene of the assembly of the followers of Wat Tyler from June 11 to 13, 1381, during the Peasants Revolt. In the mid-15th century Jack Cade's followers also met here, and Henry V was welcomed here on his return from AGINCOURT.

BLACK HILLS [*Paha Sapa*] (*United States*)

Mountain region in W SOUTH DAKOTA and NE WYOMING, between the Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers. The hills contain many state parks and memorials. Gold was discovered in the hills by General George A. Custer in 1874, and the area was the center of a gold rush boom from 1875 to 1876. The hills are sacred to the Lakota people.

BLACKPOOL (*England*)

Town in Lancashire, on the Irish Sea, 15 mi WNW of PRESTON. A famous seaside resort, it attracts over 8 million visitors a year, mainly from the nearby industrial cities. The Blackpool Tower, built in 1895, is modelled on the Eiffel Tower in PARIS.

BLACK SEA [*ancient: Pontus Euxinus; Romanian: Marea Neagră; Russian and Bulgarian: Chernoye More; Turkish: Kara Deniz*]

Sea surrounded by BULGARIA, ROMANIA, UKRAINE, RUSSIA, GEORGIA, and TURKEY. Measuring 750 mi long by 350 mi wide, the Black Sea has been of immense strategic importance, though its importance today is primarily economic. Its shores were colonized in ancient times by Greeks and Romans. The Romans under Hadrian charted it in the second century A.D. Greek settlements extended east to TREBIZOND in ASIA MINOR, the destination of Xenophon's 10,000 Greeks after their march from PERSIA. In the Middle Ages GENOA established trading posts in the CRIMEA for trade with eastern Asia. From here, Genoese ships brought the Black Death to Europe in 1347. The sea's status was reduced to that of a Turkish lake from the 15th to 18th centuries as the surrounding land was

controlled by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Russia's annexation of the Crimea in 1783 increased the sea's importance as a means of reaching Russia from the south, and it was used by the Allies in the Crimean War of 1853 to 1856. The USSR was the principal Black Sea power in the 20th century, but has had a more limited presence now that its Crimean naval bases are in the Ukraine. The Black Sea may become a strategic crossroads again as oil pipelines from the Caspian oil fields terminate on its eastern shore. In Greek legend Jason sailed across the Black Sea on his way to COLCHIS, the land of the Golden Fleece.

BLAD EL-HAWA See CONSTANTINE

BLADENSBURG (*United States*)

Suburb and battlefield ENE of WASHINGTON, D.C., on the Anacostia River, in W MARYLAND. The British under General Robert Ross defeated U.S. forces under General William Winder here on August 24, 1814, in the War of 1812, before sacking Washington and burning the White House. James Barren fatally wounded Stephen Decatur in a duel here.

BLAGOVESHCHENSK [*former: Ust Zeisk*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 350 mi WNW of KHABAROVSK in the Russian Far East, at the confluence of the Zeya and AMUR Rivers. The scene of a Russo-Japanese conflict in 1937, it was a base during World War II in 1945 for Soviet attacks on MANCHURIA.

BLAIR-ATHOLL (*Scotland*)

Village in TAYSIDE region, 30 mi NW of PERTH. The 13th-century castle built by the duke of Atholl here was stormed by Oliver Cromwell in 1652. It was dismantled in 1690 to prevent its being occupied by Highland rebels. It was unsuccessfully besieged by Jacobites in 1746.

BLAJ (*Romania*)

Town in Mureș province, 165 mi NW of BUCHAREST, in TRANSYLVANIA, central Romania. A religious and educational center, it was founded in the 13th century and was once the residence of Transylvanian princes. The Treaty of Blaj in 1687 granted suzerainty over Transylvania to Leopold I of Hapsburg. The 16th-century archiepiscopal palace and 18th-century cathedral survive.

BLAKISTONE ISLAND [Saint Clement's Island]
(United States)

Island in the POTOMAC RIVER, in S MARYLAND, south of WASHINGTON, D.C. A large cross here commemorates the first mass celebrated in 1634 by colonists brought by the Calverts, founders of Maryland.

BLANKENBURG [Blankenburg am Harz] (Germany)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT, 30 mi SW of MAGDEBURG, at the N foot of the Lower Harz Mts, central Germany. First mentioned in 1122, it was razed by Emperor Frederick I in 1182. It was the home of exiled Louis XVIII of FRANCE from 1796 to 1798, during the French Revolution. His castle survives.

BLANKENBURG AM HARZ See BLANKENBURG**BLARNEY CASTLE** See CORK**BLASKET ISLANDS** (Ireland)

A group of rocky islands in County KERRY, at the entrance to Dingle Bay, 70 mi WSW of TRALEE, SW Irish Republic. Piaras Ferriter, the last Irish chieftain to surrender to Oliver Cromwell, had his castle here. One of the islands was inhabited until 1953, when it was abandoned.

BLAYE-ET-SAINTE-LUCE (France)

Town in Gironde department, 20 mi NNW of BORDEAUX, on the E bank of the Gironde River, SW France. In the fourth century A.D. Blaye was the center of the Roman Praefectus Militum Garonnensium, which commanded a militia to counter pirate attacks. William IX, duke of AQUITAIN, was killed here while besieging a rebellious vassal in 1126. The present citadel, which guards the river, was built by Marshal Vauban in 1689.

BLECHHAMMER See BLACHOWNIA**BLEKINGE** (Sweden)

County of S Sweden on the Baltic Sea, with its capital at KARLSKRONA. The smallest county of Sweden, it is heavily cultivated and is called the "Garden of Sweden." Blekinge was ceded to Sweden by DENMARK in 1658 by the Peace of Roskilde, which ended the first phase of the Northern War.

BLenheim [modern: Blindheim] (Germany)

Village and battle site in BAVARIA, near the Danube River, 10 mi SW of DONAUWÖRTH, S Germany. During the War of the Spanish Succession, on August 13, 1704, the English and Austrians under John Churchill, duke of MARLBOROUGH, and Eugene of SAVOY defeated the Franco-Bavarian army under Camille, comte de Tallart, thus saving VIENNA and the alliance of England, Austria, and the United Provinces. It was England's first continental victory since AGINCOURT.

BLenheim PARK See WOODSTOCK**BLennerHASSETT ISLAND** (United States)

Island in the OHIO RIVER, three mi below PARKERSBURG, W WEST VIRGINIA. Harman Blennerhassett and Aaron Burr reputedly plotted here from 1805–06 to establish an empire in the West. Blennerhassett's ruined mansion survives.

BLESÆ See BLOIS**BLICKLING** (England)

Village in NORFOLK, 12 mi N of NORWICH. Blickling Manor was once the home of King Harold, the last Anglo-Saxon king, killed at HASTINGS in 1066. Anne Boleyn (1507–36), one of Henry VIII's wives, and queen of England, lived here as a child. It has a famous Jacobean hall and a 15th-century church.

BLIDA (Algeria)

Town in Alger province, 25 mi SW of ALGIERS, on the S edge of the Mitidja Plain, N Algeria. Founded in the 16th century on the site of a Roman military post, it was a famous pleasure resort under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Destroyed by earthquake in 1825, it was occupied by the French in 1839 and again damaged by earthquake in 1867.

BLINDHEIM See BLenheim**BLISS, FORT** See FORT BLISS**BLOCK ISLAND** See LONG ISLAND SOUND**BLOCKSBERG** See BROCKEN

BLOEMFONTEIN (*South Africa*)

City on a tributary of the Modder River and capital of the Free State Province, 100 mi ESE of KIMBERLEY, Bloemfontein serves as the judicial capital of South Africa, and one of the country's three capital cities. Founded in 1846, it became the capital of the Orange River Sovereignty in 1849 and in 1854 of the ORANGE FREE STATE. It was made a municipality in 1880. In 1899 the failure of the Bloemfontein Conference led to the outbreak of the Boer War; in March 1900 the British took the town without opposition. Final negotiations leading to the proclamation of the Union of South Africa took place here in 1908.

BLOIS [*ancient: Blesae*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Loir-et-Cher department, on the LOIRE RIVER, central France, 32 mi ENE of TOURS. The seat of the powerful counts of Blois in the early Middle Ages, it was acquired at the end of the 14th century by Louis, duke of ORLÉANS. Blois was France's second capital from 1498 until the end of the 16th century. The States General met here twice. At the second meeting, on December 23, 1588, Henry III had Henri de Guise executed for treason. Blois was damaged in World War II, but the château survives, displaying a variety of architectural styles from the 13th to 17th centuries.

BLONIE (*Poland*)

Village in Warsaw province, 17 mi W of WARSAW, central Poland. In World War I Blonie was part of Russia's western defenses. It fell to the Germans on July 20, 1915.

BLOOD RIVER (*South Africa*)

Battle site in ZULULAND, 20 mi E of DUNDEE, NATAL. Here on December 16, 1838, the Boers under Andries Pretorius routed a vastly superior force of Zulus just before founding the Republic of Natal. See also BOOMPLAATS.

BLOODY MARSH See FORT FREDERICA, ST. SIMON'S ISLAND, GEORGIA**BLOODY NOSE RIDGE** [Umurbrogol Mountain] (*Palau*)

U.S. soldiers' name for mountain and battleground on PELELIU ISLAND, in the W Pacific Ocean, Palau Islands. During World War II Mt Umurbrogol was

the scene of fierce fighting between Japanese and U.S. forces from September 19 to 26, 1944, leading to a Japanese defeat.

BLOOMSBURY (*England*)

District of the inner LONDON borough of Camden, in the NW, 1 mi N of Charing Cross. The area was planned in the mid-19th century on land belonging to the duke of BEDFORD, and, with its neat blocks of row houses interspersed with private parks, became a model for urban planning. It became famous as the haunt of the Bloomsbury Group from 1904 to 1939, a circle of artists and intellectuals including John Maynard Keynes, Clive Bell, Lytton Strachey, and Leonard and Virginia Woolf. The British Museum and the University of London headquarters are in Bloomsbury.

BLOOMSBURY (*United States*) See RALEIGH**BLORE HEATH** (*England*)

Battle site in SALOP, two mi ENE of MARKET DRAYTON, NW central England. During the Wars of the Roses the Lancastrians under Lord Audley were defeated here by the Yorkists under Lord Salisbury on September 23, 1459.

BLUDENZ (*Austria*)

Town in Vorarlberg province, 25 mi S of BREGENZ, W Austria. First mentioned in A.D. 830, it was fortified in the 13th century and passed to the Hapsburgs in 1394. It is now an international resort.

BLUEFIELDS See MOSQUITO COAST, NICARAGUA**BLUE LICKS SPRINGS** (*United States*)

Village and battle site in N KENTUCKY, 40 mi NE of LEXINGTON. Canadians and Indians under Simon Girty defeated 182 frontiersmen under Colonel Daniel Boone here on August 19, 1782, at the very end of the American Revolution.

BLUE NILE See NILE RIVER**BLUFFS** See QUINCY**BLUNHAM** (*England*)

Village in BEDFORDSHIRE, 7 mi E of BEDFORD. The metaphysical poet John Donne was rector here from 1621 to 1631. Blunham has a Norman church.

BNEI BRAK See BENE BERAK

BNEI BRAQ See BENE BERAK

BOBBILI (*India*)

Town in ANDHRA PRADESH, 60 mi N of VISHAKHAPATNAM, E India. Bobbili was besieged in 1756 by French and Indians, during the final struggle between FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN for India, until every member of the British garrison was killed.

BOBBIO [*ancient: Bobium*] (*Italy*)

Town in Piacenza province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 24 mi SW of PIACENZA, NW Italy. It is the site of a monastery founded in A.D. 612 by St. Columban that became a medieval center of learning and was famous for its great library. The inhabitants of Bobbio joined with the Lombard League during the invasion of northern Italy by Frederick I Barbarossa, and won independence from the emperor at the Battle of LEGNANO in 1176. The town became part of SAVOY in 1784. The monastery was closed by the French in 1803.

BOBIUM See BOBBIO

BOBRUISK See BOBRUYSK

BOBRUYSK [*Bobruisk*] (*Belarus*)

City in Belarus on the Berezina River, 85 mi SE of MINSK. Established in the 16th century, it passed from LITHUANIA to POLAND and finally to RUSSIA. The Jewish population was exterminated when the city was occupied during World War II by the Germans.

BOCA TIGRIS See BOGUE, THE

BOCHOLT (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the River Aa, 28 mi N of DUISBURG, NW Germany. Dating from 1222, it has many old buildings that survived severe damage in heavy fighting in March 1945 during World War II.

BOCHUM (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, W of DORTMUND in the RUHR, NW Germany. Chartered in

1298, it became part of the duchy of KLEVE in 1641 and passed to BRANDENBURG in the early 17th century. Severely damaged in World War II, it is now a commercial and cultural center for the Ruhr.

BODEGA BAY (*United States*)

Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in CALIFORNIA, 50 mi NW of San Francisco. A Russian fur-trading post was established here in 1811, and until 1870 the bay was an active harbor. The town is well known as the filming location for Alfred Hitchcock's *The Birds*.

BODH GAYA [*Buddh Gaya*] (*India*)

Village in BIHAR state, 7 mi S of GAYA, NE India. One of the most sacred Buddhist sites, it was here that Gautama Buddha attained enlightenment under the Bo tree. A simple shrine, which has since been embellished, was erected here in the third century B.C. by Asoka. There are extensive Buddhist remains here.

BODRUM See HALICARNASSUS

BODYUL See TIBET

BODZA See BUZAU

BOEOTIA [*Greek: Voiotia*] (*Greece*)

Ancient region, now a department of modern Greece, N of the Gulf of CORINTH. LEVADHIA is its administrative capital. Boeotia headed a revolt against SPARTA during the Corinthian War from 395 to 387 B.C. Boeotian forces were decimated in 338 B.C. at the Battle of CHAERONEA and, after rising against Alexander the Great in 335 B.C., Boeotia was again defeated and never regained importance as a power.

BOĞAZICI See BOSPORUS

BOGAZKÖY [*Boghazkeui*] [*ancient: Hattusas, Hattushash; Greek: Pteria*] (*Turkey*)

Village and archaeological site of Hattusas, the ancient Hittite capital in Corum province, 125 mi E of ANKARA, central Turkey. Inhabited since the third millennium B.C., the city was deserted c. 1800 B.C. after the Hattic-speaking inhabitants had been defeated by King Anittas of Kussara. The site was

reoccupied in the 17th century B.C. by a king who made it a citadel and the capital of the Hittite kingdom. Destroyed by enemies in 1380 B.C., the city was restored by King Suppiluliumas, who made it the capital of an empire that conquered most of ASIA MINOR and SYRIA. Following the collapse of the HITTITE EMPIRE c. 1200 B.C., the city was occupied by Phrygians and Galatians but was deserted in Christian times and remained uninhabited until the founding of Bogazköy in the 18th century A.D. The site, covering over 300 acres, has been excavated, revealing massive fortifications, gates, and four elaborate temples.

BOGESUND See ULRICEHAMN

BOGHAZKEUI See BOGAZKÖY

BOGORODSK See NOGINSK

BOGOTÁ [*former: Santa Fe, Santa Fe de Bogotá, Bogotá, D.C.*] (*Colombia*)

City and capital, 450 mi S of BARRANQUILLA, on a high plateau in the ANDES MOUNTAINS, in Cundinamarca province. The site of Santa Fe de Bogotá was settled in 1538 after Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada had subdued the Chibcha Indians of Bacatá. The town became the capital of NEW GRANADA and a center of Spanish colonial power in South America. Following independence from Spain in 1819, Bogotá became the capital of the GRAN COLOMBIA confederation, which eventually contracted to include only modern Colombia. Bogotá's development was stunted in the 19th and 20th centuries by political dissension. The constitution of 1991 charged the name of the city back to Santa Fe de Bogotá, but in 2000, it was changed back to Bogotá. The city has grown rapidly as the business and government center of the country.

BOGRA [*former: Bagura*] (*Bangladesh*)

Town and capital of Bogra province, 65 mi W of MYMENSINGH, on the Karatoya River, N Bangladesh. Bogra is near the site of Māhasthān, which is identified with Pundravardhana, the capital of the Pundra dynasty in 300 B.C. Bogra was part of the Pal Kingdom from the ninth to 11th centuries A.D. and was taken over by the Muslims in 1199. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1765.

BOGUE, THE [*Boca Tigris*] (*China*)

Name given to the mouth of the Guangzhou (Canton) River, 35 mi SE of GUANGZHOU in QUANGDONG province, SE China. The Bogue forts were established on islands in the mouth of the Canton River in the 19th century and were taken by the British in 1841 and 1856.

BOHEMIA [*ancient: Boiohaemia; Czech: Čechy; German: Böhmen*] (*Czech Republic*)

Western province of the Czech Republic. In the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. the Carolingians brought Christianity to this area settled by Slavs in the sixth century. Independent under King Wenceslaus in the 10th century, it later retained varying degrees of autonomy in the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Charles IV, king of Bohemia from 1346 to 1348, was Holy Roman Emperor, and this period saw the kingdom's power at its peak. Religious reform movements and political strife resulted in the Hussite Wars of the mid-15th century that saw Bohemia become a stronghold resisting repeated campaigns against the Hussites. The Thirty Years' War of the first half of the 17th century began in 1618 when Protestant Bohemians in PRAGUE, the capital, ousted (via a window) representatives of their Catholic king Matthias, who was also Holy Roman Emperor. This "Defenestration of Prague" set off the conflict between Catholics and Protestants in Bohemia and throughout the Holy Roman Empire that devastated the land and was followed by the imposition of German language and culture by the Hapsburgs.

Czech nationalism, a factor since the middle of the 19th century, triumphed after World War I when Bohemia, MORAVIA (to whose political fortunes Bohemia had often been linked), SILESIA, and SLOVAKIA were joined in the nation of CZECHOSLOVAKIA. In 1939 Nazi GERMANY annexed the German-speaking third of Bohemia, called SUDETENLAND, after the signing of the Munich Pact.

BÖHMEN See BOHEMIA

BÖHMISCH-BROD See ČESKÝ-BROD

BOHOL (*Philippines*)

Island in the VISAYAN ISLANDS group, N of MINDANAO in the Mindanao Sea. Originally under the administration of CEBU, it was made a separate province in 1854 by the Spanish. It was under Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945.

BOHUSLAN [*ancient: Viken; Swedish: Bohuslän*] (*Sweden*)

Province of SW Sweden, N of GÖTEBORG along the Norwegian border. Inhabited since the Stone Age, it is said to be the setting of the second part of *Beowulf*. It was ceded to Sweden at the Peace of ROSKILDE in 1658, after much fighting.

BOIANO [*ancient: Bovianum*] (*Italy*)

Ancient capital of SAMNIUM, in Campobasso province, Molise region, approximately 12 mi SW of CAMPOBASSO, central Italy. During the Samnite Wars, in 305 B.C., the Samnites under Statius Gellius were defeated by the Romans who were besieging Bovianum. The capital was finally taken in 298. See also ROME.

BOIOHAEMIA See BOHEMIA

BOIS DE BELLEAU See BELLEAU WOOD

BOIS DE LA BRIGADE MARINE See BELLEAU WOOD

BOISE (*United States*)

City and capital of IDAHO on the Boise River, 290 mi SSE of Spokane, Washington. Founded in 1863 as a result of the gold rush to the Boise basin, it became the capital of Idaho Territory in 1864. Metropolitan Boise has expanded as home to a number of large corporations in high technology, manufacturing, and services.

BOIS-LE-DUC See HERTOGENBOSCH

BOIZENBURG [*Boizenburg an der Elbe*] (*Germany*)

Town in Lower Saxony, on the ELBE RIVER, 16 mi NE of LÜNEBURG. The site of a fortified customs post during the Middle Ages, the town engaged in extensive trade with eastern Europe.

BOIZENBURG AN DER ELBE See BOIZENBURG

BOJODURUM See PASSAU

BOKHARA See BUKHARA

BOLAMA [*Bulama*] (*Guinea-Bissau*)

City on an island between the coast of Guinea-Bissau and the Bijagos Islands, 20 mi SSE of BISSAU. Once the capital of Portuguese Guinea, it was claimed by the British in the 1860s but was awarded to PORTUGAL through the arbitration of the UNITED STATES. It was replaced by Bissau as capital in 1941.

BOLAN PASS (*Pakistan*)

Pass in the Central Brahui Range, 70 mi N of KALAT in N BALUCHISTAN. An important route between India and central Asia, it has been traveled for centuries by nomads, invaders, and traders.

BOLESŁAWICE [*German: Bunzlau*] (*Poland*)

Town in Wrocław province, on the Bobr River, 30 mi ENE of GÖRLITZ, SW Poland. Located in the center of Europe, Bolesławice has changed hands many times. It passed to BOHEMIA in 1392, to PRUSSIA in 1742, and to Poland in 1945. Eighty percent of the town was destroyed during World War II.

BOLESŁAWICE [*German: Bunzelwitz*] (*Poland*)

Village and battleground in Wrocław province, 7 mi N of SWIDNICA, SW Poland, formerly in German SILESIA. In 1761, during the Seven Years' War, the Prussians under Frederick the Great fought the combined Russian and Austrian armies here but were unable to stem their advance.

BOLGAR [*Bolgary*] [*Bulgar: Uspenskoye*] (*Russia*)

Ancient city in Russian Tatarstan, 13 mi WSW of SAMARA. Bolgar was the capital of the Volga Bulgars from the 10th to the 13th centuries A.D. and was taken by Tatars in 1236.

BOLGARY See BOLGAR

BOLI See BOLU

BOLINGBROKE (*England*)

Village in LINCOLNSHIRE, 13 mi W of SKEGNESS. The Norman castle, now in ruins, was captured by Parliamentary troops during the Civil War in 1643. Bolingbroke was the birthplace of Henry IV.

BOLIVIA

A landlocked nation in west central South America, named in honor of Simón Bolívar. Bolivia was the

home of an important pre-Columbian civilization, whose ruins are at TIAHUANACO. This civilization may have been that of the Aymara Indians and began sometime before A.D. 500. In the 15th century the INCA EMPIRE conquered the Aymara; nevertheless, they still dominate their area, and more than half of Bolivia's population remains pure Indian. The Spanish conquistadors Gonzalo and Hernando Pizarro defeated the Bolivian Indians in 1538, and the discovery of silver in 1545 led to the use of Indian forced labor to mine it.

The first European settlement at Chuquisaca, now SUCRE, was founded in 1538; POTOSÍ, founded in 1545, was for half a century the richest source of silver in the world; LA PAZ was settled in 1548 by Alonso de Mendoza on the site of an Inca village; while SANTA CRUZ, established in 1560, was a Jesuit missionary center. In 1559 the administrative unit of Charcas was formed by SPAIN and included not only modern Bolivia but parts of ARGENTINA, PERU, CHILE, and PARAGUAY. Until 1776 Charcas was part of the viceroyalty of Peru and after that of the viceroyalty of LA PLATA. One of the early abortive uprisings in America against Spanish rule took place in Chuquisaca in 1809. In 1824, aided by Generals Simón Bolívar of Venezuela and José de San Martín of Argentina, Bolivia won its independence. The turning point was the battle of AYACUCHO on December 9, 1824, in which Antonio José de Sucre, born in VENEZUELA, defeated the Spanish. Independence was proclaimed the next year, and Sucre became the first president. He was succeeded by Andrés Santa Cruz. Deciding to combine Bolivia with Peru, he invaded the latter in 1836. Chile opposed this move and defeated Santa Cruz at the battle of YUNGAY on January 20, 1839. In 1841, when the president of Peru tried to seize La Paz, the Bolivian president, José Baldivian, defeated him on November 20 at INGAVÍ.

Bolivia and Peru were again involved in war with Chile in the War of the Pacific from 1879 to 1884. The conflict stemmed from a dispute over nitrate deposits in Bolivia's ATACAMA province, now ANTOFAGASTA, its only coastal territory, which Chile won. Conservatives governed the country until 1899, when the liberals came to power. Their leader, Ismael Montes, was president from 1904 to 1909 and from 1913 to 1917. In 1903 Bolivia reluctantly gave up the Acre region, with its rubber resources, to BRAZIL for a cash indemnity and a railroad. An opposition group overthrew the government in 1920, but the troubles

of the 1930s Great Depression caused a military group to exploit discontent and seize the presidency. The boundary between Bolivia and Paraguay in the GRAN CHACO lowlands had long been in dispute, and the discovery of oil in the area brought war, from 1932 to 1935. Both sides were completely exhausted in the struggle, and a treaty in 1938 gave three-fourths of the disputed region to Paraguay.

Bolivia's history in the last two decades has reflected wider world trends. In 1967 the Cuban revolutionary, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, who had come to Bolivia to lead guerrilla warfare, was captured and executed. Alfredo Ovando Candía seized the presidency in 1969 and nationalized U.S. oil companies. Since then one coup has followed another. Bolivia has had its first woman president, Lidia Gueiler Tejada; and in August 1981 the 190th government in the 156-year history of the country took office. In the 1980s Bolivia became the world's largest producer of coca making the country of interest to antidrug policy makers in the UNITED STATES. In the 1990s the Bolivian government applied policies to try to eliminate the coca crop, but were often resisted by the small farmers who depended on coca growing for their livings. In 2002, American-educated Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada was elected president. There continues to be conflict between government forces, and coca-growing interests. In 2005, Juan Eva Morales Ayna, a socialist, became Bolivia's first president of indigenous ancestry.

Sucre is the constitutional capital; but La Paz, the largest city, is the administrative and political capital.

BOLOGNA [*ancient: Bononia, Felsina*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Bologna province and EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 50 mi N of FLORENCE, at the foot of the Etruscan APENNINES, N central Italy. An ancient Etruscan town, it was overrun by the Gauls in the fourth century B.C. It became a Roman colony in 190 B.C. and in the sixth century A.D. was part of the Byzantine exarchate of RAVENNA. It was successively under Visigoths, Huns, Ostrogoths, and Lombards until it became a free town in the 12th century and a member of the Lombard League. It was finally reincorporated into the PAPAL STATES in 1506 after several attempts by the papacy to reestablish its control over the Romagna. It was under French control from 1797 to 1814 and under the Austrians from 1849 to 1860, when it became part of the kingdom of Italy.

Under German occupation from 1943 to 1945, it is today one of the most important cities of Italy. The city still contains several of its medieval tower-palaces and its famous galleried pedestrian walks. Its university, founded in the 11th century was, along with Paris, the font of all other Western universities. Long the center of legal studies, it now also attracts medical students from all over the world. Among its noted citizens were six popes, the painters Guido Reni and the Caracci, the composer Ottorino Respighi, and scientist Guglielmo Marconi.

BOLOS See VOLOS

BOLSENA [*ancient: Volsinii*] (*Italy*)

Town in Viterbo province, LATIUM region, 8 mi SW of ORVIETO on Lake Bolsena, central Italy. An ancient Etruscan town, it was razed by the Romans in 265 B.C. A sceptical Bohemian priest is said to have witnessed the miracle of transubstantiation at Bolsena in 1263. This is commemorated in a fresco called *The Miracle at Bolsena* by Raphael in the papal apartments at the Vatican.

BOLTON [*Bolton-le-Moors*] (*England*)

Town within Greater MANCHESTER, 10 mi NW of Manchester. An important town in the Middle Ages, it was granted a charter for a market and fair in 1251. It experienced rapid industrial expansion in the 18th and 19th centuries and was a center for the woolen manufacturing trade.

BOLTON-LE-MOORS See BOLTON

BOLU [*Boli*] (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Bolu province, 85 mi NW of ANKARA, NW Turkey. Bolu is reputedly the home of the Turkish folk hero, Köroğlu. It is near the site of BITHYNIIUM and was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1325.

BOLZANO [*ancient: Bauzanum; German: Bozen*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Balzano province, TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region, 31 mi NNE of Trento, at the confluence of the Isarco and Talvera rivers, in the Dolomite Mts, NE Italy. It was held by the counts of BAVARIA from A.D. 680 until 1027, when it was given to the bishop of TRENT. A source of dispute between

the bishops and the counts of TYROL, it passed to the latter in 1531 and later to Bavaria and AUSTRIA. From 1810 to 1813 it formed part of the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy, but it reverted to Austria until 1918. The city went to Italy after World War I. The population is a mix of German and Italian speakers.

BOMA [*former: Embomma, Lombi*] (*Congo*)

Town and port, 175 mi SW of KINSHASA, on the CONGO RIVER, 60 mi from the Atlantic Ocean. One of Congo's oldest towns, it was a trading center and slave market by the mid-19th century and became the capital of the Congo Free State, later known as the BELGIAN CONGO, in 1886. It was replaced as capital by Kinshasa in 1926.

BOMARSUND (*Finland*)

Fortress on ÅLAND ISLAND, in the Gulf of Bothnia. It was captured by British and French forces from the Russians after a bombardment on August 16, 1854, at the beginning of the Crimean War. This marked the start of an Allied maritime offensive against Russia from the north that was subsequently abandoned in favor of an attack through the CRIMEA. See also RUSSIA.

BOMBAY See MUMBAI

BON, CAPE [*Arabic: Jazīrat Sharīk*] (*Tunisia*)

Peninsula on the N coast of Tunisia, 50 mi ENE of TUNIS. The German forces in North Africa surrendered to the Allies here in May 1943 during World War II.

BONA See ANNABA

BONAIRE See NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

BONAMPAK (*Mexico*)

Ruined Mayan city of the Late Classic Period of A.D. 600 to 900, near TUXTLA GUTIÉRREZ in CHIAPAS state, SE Mexico. The ruins discovered in 1946 include one building inside of which are surprisingly well-preserved frescoes. They cover the walls and ceiling and depict scenes of Mayan life, in bright colors.

BONANZA CREEK See DAWSON

BONAPARTE See RÉUNION

BONDU See MALI EMPIRE

BÔNE See ANNABA

BONIFACIO (*France*)

Town on the S coast of CORSICA, 45 mi SE of AJACCIO. Strategically positioned on a limestone peninsula, it was founded in A.D. 828 for protection against pirates. It was captured from the Pisans by the Genoese in the 12th century; its inhabitants retain their Genoese character.

BONIN ISLANDS [*Japanese*: Ogasawara-Gunto] (*Japan*)

Group of 30 volcanic islands NE of the Philippine Sea, 500 mi SE of Japan. Discovered in 1543 by the Spanish, they command a strategic position on the Pacific routes to East Asia. Annexed by Japan in 1876, they were occupied by the UNITED STATES from 1945 to 1968 and were then returned to Japan.

BONN [*ancient*: Castra Bonnensia; *former*: Bonnburg] (*Germany*)

City and former capital of West Germany, in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 15 mi S of COLOGNE on the RHINE RIVER. A Roman settlement from the first to fifth centuries A.D., it later became a Frankish town and was the capital of the electorate of Cologne until its occupation by French troops in 1794. Annexed by PRUSSIA in 1815, it grew rich in the second half of the 19th century as millionaires moved into the city. This prosperity was undermined by the world wars and accompanying financial ruin. Since becoming the capital of West Germany in 1949, the city has grown in importance and size. The city has now lost much of its international importance, however, after the reunification of Germany in 1990 when the capital returned to BERLIN. Composer Ludwig van Beethoven was born in Bonn.

BONNBURG See BONN

BONNY (*Nigeria*)

Town in SE Nigeria, in the NIGER RIVER delta and on the Bight of Biafra. From the 15th to 19th centuries it was the capital of the kingdom of Bonny, the center of

the Ijaw people. During this time it thrived on slave trading. In 1790, for example, approximately 20,000 black slaves, mostly Ibo people of the interior, were shipped to the Americas. At this time and into the 19th century it was at its height under the Pepple dynasty. After the British put an end to the slave trade in the 1830s, Bonny's prosperity declined until its traders took up the exportation of palm oil and other agricultural products in the 1850s. From 1885 to 1894 Bonny was an administrative center of the British OIL RIVERS Protectorate. The town's economic importance grew again after 1961 when the port was modernized and became a petroleum-exporting center.

BONNYRIGG AND LASSWADE (*Scotland*)

Town in LOTHIAN region, 7 mi SE of EDINBURGH. The novelist Sir Walter Scott lived at Lasswade from 1797 to 1803, following his marriage.

BONNY-SUR-LOIRE (*France*)

Village in Loiret department, 40 mi NE of BOURGES, on the LOIRE RIVER, central France. The French under Joan of Arc captured Bonny from the English in 1429 during the Hundred Years' War.

BONONIA (*Bulgaria*) See VIDIN

BONONIA (*France*) See BOULOGNE

BONONIA (*Italy*) See BOLOGNA

BOOMPLAATS (*South Africa*)

Battle site, 19 mi S of HOPETOWN, near Jagersfontein, FREE STATE. The Boers under Andries Pretorius were defeated here on August 29, 1848, in their revolt against GREAT BRITAIN's annexation of NATAL in 1844. See also BLOOD RIVER.

BOONESBORO (*United States*)

Former settlement in central KENTUCKY, on the Kentucky River. It was named for Daniel Boone, the celebrated frontiersman. Working for the Transylvania Company, whose chief promoter was Richard Henderson and which was formed to speculate in western lands, Boone set out in March 1775 with 30 men to blaze the WILDERNESS ROAD from the SHENANDOAH VALLEY into Kentucky. He founded Boonesboro and

the same year brought his wife and daughter to live here. Except for a few white women captured by Indians, they were the first in Kentucky. Henderson, who called the region Transylvania, also brought settlers here in 1775 and tried to make it a proprietary colony like PENNSYLVANIA and MARYLAND. Although Boonesboro was the self-appointed seat of government of Transylvania for a few years, the Continental Congress refused to make the area the 14th colony, while VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA both claimed it. Although Boonesboro beat off an Indian attack in 1778, it was later abandoned for fear of further assaults.

BOONEVILLE (*United States*)

Town in N MISSISSIPPI, 20 mi S of CORINTH. During the Civil War, Union forces under General P. H. Sheridan defeated the Confederates here in 1862.

BOONSBORO (*United States*)

Town and battleground in NW MARYLAND, 10 mi S of HAGERSTOWN. Union forces defeated the Confederates here during the Civil War on September 14, 1862.

BOONVILLE (*United States*)

Isolated village in the Anderson Valley of N CALIFORNIA 100 mile N of SAN FRANCISCO. It is famed for a local dialect called "Boontling."

BOONVILLE (*United States*)

City in central MISSOURI, between ST. LOUIS and KANSAS CITY on the MISSOURI RIVER. During the Civil War Union forces under Captain Nathaniel Lyon defeated Confederates under Colonel John S. Marmaduke here on June 17, 1861, thus preserving Missouri for the Union.

BOOTHIA FELIX See BOOTHIA PENINSULA

BOOTHIA PENINSULA [*former: Boothia Felix*] (*Canada*)

Peninsula in NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, 1,300 mi N of WINNIPEG. The northernmost part of mainland North America, it was discovered in 1829 by Sir James Ross who established the first location of the magnetic NORTH POLE here.

BOPPARD (*Germany*)

Town in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, eight mi S of KOBLENZ, on the RHINE RIVER, W Germany. An ancient Celtic town, it was a fortified Roman settlement during the early centuries A.D., and was a free imperial city from the 12th century A.D. until 1312, when it passed to the electors of TRIER.

BORBETOMAGUS See WORMS

BORDEAUX [*ancient: Burdigala*] (*France*)

City, port, and capital of the Gironde department, on the GARONNE RIVER, 300 mi SSW of PARIS, SW France. The chief town of the Celtic Bituriges Vivisci people, it was the capital of the Roman province of Aquitania Secunda and, after centuries of political upheaval, it came under the dukes of AQUITAINE in the 10th century. Under English domination from 1154 until the Battle of CASTILLON in 1453, it enjoyed freedom and prosperity. King Richard II was born near here in 1367. The city prospered again in the 18th century as a slave trading port. Bordeaux was the seat of the French government when Paris was threatened by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870 and in World War I in 1918. During World War II, in 1944, Bordeaux was liberated from the Germans largely by Free French forces.

BORDENTOWN (*United States*)

City in central NEW JERSEY, on the DELAWARE RIVER, 6 mi SSE of TRENTON. Settled by English Quakers in 1682, it was partly destroyed by the British in 1778 during the American Revolution.

BORDERS (*Scotland*)

New region on the E border with England created from the former counties of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Berwick, and parts of Midlothian. Administrative headquarters is NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS.

BORGÅ See PORVOO

BORGEN BAY (*Papua New Guinea*)

Inlet of the BISMARCK SEA, on the N coast of NEW BRITAIN. Hill 660 on the bay was captured from the Japanese after 10 days of bitter fighting by U.S. Marines on January 14, 1944, during World War II.

BORG GRAPPA (*Italy*)

Village in Latina province, LATIUM region, 10 mi S of VELLETRI, W Italy. During World War II the UNITED STATES ANZIO and southern armies met here on May 25, 1944 before their march to ROME.

BORGU [*French: Borgou*] (*Benin, Nigeria*)

Former kingdom of W Nigeria and E Benin, S of the NIGER RIVER. The area was disputed by FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN from 1894 until June 1898, when a convention divided it between Nigeria and Dahomey (Benin) along the present border.

BORISOGLEBSK (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 120 mi ESE of VORONEZH, on the Khoper River. Borisoglebsk was founded as a fortress against the Tatars in 1646.

BORISOV See BARYSAW**BORIVLI** (*India*)

Village in MAHARASHTRA state, 20 mi N of MUMBAI, W India. The nearby Kanheri caves contain Buddhist temples dating from between the second and ninth centuries A.D. There are eighth-century Brahmanic caves to the north.

BORNEO (*Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia*)

Island, the third largest in the world, lying SE of the MALAY PENINSULA and N of JAVA. Mountainous and mostly jungle, its inhabitants included the primitive Dyaks of the interior and the Malays of the coastal areas. Borneo was first visited by a European, Friar Odoric of Pordenone, in 1330. PORTUGAL and SPAIN began trading with the island in the 16th century, but their trade monopoly was broken in the 17th century by the Dutch and the English. The island was occupied in World War II by the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. The Indonesian part of Borneo, now called KALIMANTAN, was granted sovereignty by the Dutch in 1949; the Malaysian areas of SABAH and SARAWAK were given sovereignty by the British in 1963, though BRUNEI remained a British protectorate until it declared independence in 1984.

BORNHOLM (*Denmark*)

Island in the BALTIC SEA, 105 mi SE of COPENHAGEN, and 25 mi S of the Swedish coast. A former Viking

stronghold, it was independent until the 10th century but came under SWEDEN and LÜBECK before passing to Denmark in 1660. It was the only part of Denmark to be bombed in World War II by the Soviets.

BORNHÖVED (*Germany*)

Town and battle field in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 10 mi E of NEUMÜNSTER, N Germany. During the Wars of Scandinavia, in 1227, the powerful Danish king Waldemar II was defeated here by the rebellious province of DITHMARSCHEN. This ended Danish control over the province.

BORNU (*Nigeria*)

Former state in Northern Province, extending S and W of Lake Chad, NE Nigeria. Dating from the 14th century, the Muslim state of Bornu, formerly under the KANEM Empire, reached its zenith under Idris Alawma (1570–1610) and became the leading state in the central SUDAN region. It began to decline in the 17th century, revived briefly from 1814 to 1835, but was conquered at the end of the 19th century by the Sudanese slave trader Rabih. Bornu was partitioned in 1898 by the British, French, and Germans.

BORNY, BATTLE OF See COLOMBEY**BOROBOEDOER** See BOROBUDUR**BOROBUDUR** [*Dutch: Boroboedoer*] (*Indonesia*)

Ruined temple in central JAVA, 17 mi NNW of JOG-JAKARTA. One of the greatest Buddhist monuments in the world, it was built in A.D. 800 under the Sailendra dynasty but was later ignored until its restoration by Dutch archaeologists between 1907 and 1911. It consists of eight galleries around an artificial temple mountain with 1,500 beautiful bas-relief carvings and 430 lifesize images of Buddha.

BORODINO (*Russia*)

Village in Russia, on the Kolocha River, 80 mi WSW of MOSCOW. During the Napoleonic Wars, on September 7, 1812, the Russians under General Mikhail Kutuzov were narrowly defeated here by the French under Napoleon, who went on to occupy Moscow.

BOROUGHBRIDGE (*England*)

Town and battle site in North YORKSHIRE, 6 mi ESE of RIPON. The rebellious earl of Lancaster was

defeated here in 1322 by Edward II and beheaded. The remains of a Roman camp are nearby.

BORRODALE (*Scotland*)

Locality in Invernesshire, on the Sound of Arisaig, S of MALLAIG, NW Scotland. The Young Pretender, Prince Charles Edward, landed here in 1745 to rally support for his rebellion. After his defeat at CULLODEN he reembarked here.

BORSIPPA [*modern: Birs, Birs Nimrud*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of BABYLONIA, 12 mi S of the site of BABYLON, in al Hillah province, central Iraq. An ancient religious center, it was the site of the Ezida temple dedicated to Marduk, the national god of Babylonia. It was built by Hammurabi, who reigned from 1792 to 1750 B.C. The city prospered under Nebuchadnezzar from 604 to 562 B.C. The ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's ziggurat remain. Borsippa was destroyed in the fifth century B.C. by the Persian Achaemenid king Xerxes I.

BORYSTHENES See DNEIPER RIVER

BOSCOBEL (*England*)

Village in SALOP, 10 mi E of TELFORD, W central England. After his defeat by the Parliamentarians at the Battle of WORCESTER in 1651, Charles II hid in Boscobel Manor and in an oak tree near the village.

BOSHAM (*England*)

Town in West SUSSEX, four mi W of CHICHESTER. The daughter of King Canute is supposed to have been buried here in the 11th-century church, which is shown in the BAYEUX tapestry.

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA See BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

BOSNA-SERAJ See SARAJEVO

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA [*Serbo-Croatian: Bosna i Hercegovina*]

Republic bounded on the E and SE by SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO and to the N and W by CROATIA. SARAJEVO is the capital. Inhabited since the Paleolithic Age, it was settled by Slavs in the seventh cen-

tury A.D. and became a separate political entity apart from Serbia in A.D. 960. Bosnia was ruled by HUNGARY from the mid-12th century but was a Turkish province by 1463 and an important outpost in the Turkish struggles with VENICE and AUSTRIA. At the Congress of Berlin in 1878 Bosnia and Herzegovina was assigned to Austro-Hungary. The growth of Serbian nationalism resulted in the assassination of the Austrian archduke Francis (Franz) Ferdinand in Sarajevo in 1914, an event that sparked World War I. Bosnia and Herzegovina were annexed to Serbia in 1918 and in 1946 became one of the six peoples' republics of Yugoslavia. Bosnia and Herzegovina declared independence from Yugoslavia. Conflict followed between Serbs, Croats, and Muslims. Many Bosnian Serbs opposed the establishment of the new republic, in which they were a minority. Serbs from both Serbia and Bosnia, began to carve out the Serb-populated areas and declared the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Croats in Bosnia, also fearing Bosniak (Muslim Bosnian) domination, declared their own Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna. In 1993, bombing and artillery fire, mainly by Serb forces, destroyed much of Sarajevo and other cities throughout the country. In 1994, Bosniaks and Bosnian Croats agreed to a cease-fire and established a joint Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. During 1995, Serb forces shelled the besieged capital of Sarajevo, and attacked the UN-proclaimed "safe areas" of Tuzla, Zepa, and SREBRENICA. There were mass deportations of Bosniaks, and widespread instances of rape and execution of civilians, especially in Srebrenica. In late 1995, the Bosnian, Serbian, and Croatian governments negotiated the DAYTON accords in Dayton OHIO. The Dayton accords called for a Bosnian republic with a central government and two semiautonomous regions, one dominated by the Serbs, the other by the Bosniaks and the Croats in a federation. The peace was to be guaranteed by NATO peacekeeping forces who arrived in 1996. In 2002 unsupervised elections, nationalists were elected over moderates. In 2004, the European Union took over responsibility for Bosnian peacekeeping forces from NATO. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BOSORA See BUSRA

BOSPORUS [*ancient: Bosphorus Thracius; Turkish:*

Boğazici, Istanbul Boğazi, Karadeniz Boğazi] (*Turkey*) Strait separating ASIA MINOR from Turkey in Europe, stretching 19 mi N from ISTANBUL to the BLACK SEA,

W Turkey. Of immense strategic importance, as it provides the only maritime access to the Black Sea and hence the southern ports of the UKRAINE and RUSSIA, it is narrow and thus easily defended. Its economic importance dates to antiquity, when it was a route for Mediterranean trade to central Asia. Its strategic value dates from the collapse of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 18th and 19th centuries, when the Western powers proposed schemes for the international control of the DARDANELLES and Bosphorus. Control passed to Turkey in 1936 at the Montreux Convention.

BOSPORUS THRACIUS See BOSPORUS

BOSRA See BUSRA

BOSRA ESKI SHAM See BUSRA

BOSTON [*former: Saint Botolph's Town*] (*England*)

City in E central England, 28 mi SE of LINCOLN, and the administrative seat of the section of LINCOLNSHIRE known as the Parts of Holland. In the seventh century A.D. St. Botolph founded a monastery here. In the 13th century Boston was England's second-busiest port, was a part of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, and did a large business in wool and wine. In 1607 some Puritans were jailed in the Guildhall for trying to leave the country. John Cotton, a Puritan clergyman who had been vicar of the wealthy St. Botolph's for 20 years, led a group of Puritans, who sailed from Boston in 1633 for the Massachusetts Bay area, and founded a town that became BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. The tower of St. Botolph's Church, 288 ft high, is visible for miles around the flat countryside and from the sea. The tower is called the Stump because it is flat on top.

BOSTON (*United States*)

City, port, and capital of MASSACHUSETTS, 180 mi NE of NEW YORK CITY, on the Charles River and an arm of MASSACHUSETTS BAY. The spiritual and intellectual capital, popularly called the "Hub," of NEW ENGLAND, it was settled in 1630 by Puritans of the Massachusetts Bay Company and became a large port under an English governor. Boston was a hotbed of anti-British feeling prior to the American Revolution. In 1770, resistance to the Stamp Act resulted in the Boston Massacre when British troops fired on rioters.

The famous Boston Tea Party occurred here in 1773. The British were forced to evacuate the city in 1776 when Washington's forces occupied surrounding heights with artillery.

Boston prospered through far-flung maritime trade until the Civil War, when the base of the economy shifted to manufacturing and railroads. Today it is a commercial, financial, industrial, medical, and educational center, with Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the neighboring city of CAMBRIDGE. Its suburbs are the center of a fast-growing high-technology industry.

BOSTRA See BUSRA

BOSTUM See BUSTAM

BOSWORTH FIELD (*England*)

Battleground in Leicestershire, 12 mi W of LEICESTER. The last battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought here on August 22, 1485, in which Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, defeated Richard III. Richard died in the battle; Henry went on to be crowned King Henry VII.

BOTANY BAY [*former: Stingray Harbor*] (*Australia*)

Inlet of the Tasman Sea in New South Wales, just S of SYDNEY, SW Australia. It was discovered in 1770 by Captain James Cook on his first landing in Australia. Near here was the site of Australia's first penal colony, established in 1788 by Captain Arthur Phillip.

BOTHWELL (*Scotland*)

Town and battlefield in STRATHCLYDE, on the CLYDE RIVER, 8 mi SE of GLASGOW. At the Battle of Bothwell Brigg on June 22, 1679, the Scottish Covenanters were defeated by a Royalist force under the duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II.

BOTOȘANI [*Botoshani*] (*Romania*)

Town and capital of Botosani province, 240 mi N of BUCHAREST, N Romania. Occupied in the 13th century by Genghis Khan, it is named after his grandson Batu Khan. There is a 15th-century church with frescoes here.

BOTOSHANI See BOTOȘANI

BOTSWANA [former: Bechuanaland]

A landlocked country occupying the center of southern Africa. Botswana's history is closely linked with that of its neighbors, ZIMBABWE and SOUTH AFRICA. The Tswana, a Bantu people, migrated to the region several hundred years ago but did not form a coherent political unit until the 19th century. Khama III brought the Tswana together to resist incursions by the Matabele and by Boer trekkers from the TRANSVAAL. GREAT BRITAIN moved to protect its colonial ambitions in Africa from a German threat by claiming Bechuanaland, as the country was formerly called. In 1885 northern Bechuanaland was made a protectorate, and southern Bechuanaland became a Crown colony. In 1895 the southern part was included in the South African CAPE COLONY. When the Union of South Africa's constitution was drafted in 1909, it stated that Bechuanaland would eventually become part of the Union along with the other British protectorates of the region. British administration over the protectorate of Bechuanaland continued until 1965 when general elections were held, a new constitution was adopted, and the capital was moved from the South African city of MAFEKING to GABORONE.

Independence was granted in 1966 as a member of the British Commonwealth, with the new name of Botswana. Led by Sir Seretse Khama, the new nation's prospects seemed linked to those of Rhodesia, now ZIMBABWE, and to South Africa's needs for cattle ranching; but large deposits of diamonds, nickel, and copper were soon discovered. Sir Seretse moved to establish close ties with ZAMBIA to the north and the rest of black Africa, while continuing economic relations with South Africa. In the late 1970s, Rhodesian security forces repeatedly entered Botswana in search of Zimbabwe guerrillas; the situation remained very tense until Zimbabwe's independence in 1979. Botswana is unique in sub-Saharan Africa in that it has had stable government with democratic elections and sustained economic growth. Botswana is favorably rated as having the least corrupt government in Africa. The country is also suffering a health crisis that may undermine this progress with over a third of the adult population infected with the HIV virus.

BOTTLE HILL See MADISON**BOTWOOD** [former: Botwoodville] (Canada)

Town in NW central NEWFOUNDLAND on the Bay of Exploits, 160 mi NW of St. JOHN's. Botwood was a

fueling stop for the first transatlantic flying boat service in 1939. During World War II the North Atlantic air patrols were based here.

BOTWOODVILLE See BOTWOOD**BÖTZOW** See ORANIENBURG**BOUEA** See BUEA**BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND** (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island in the SW Pacific Ocean, 300 mi NW of GUADALCANAL in the SOLOMON ISLANDS. A volcanic island, it was discovered in 1768 by Louis-Antoine de Bougainville but was placed under German administration in 1898. Occupied by the Australians in 1914 at the outbreak of World War I, it was taken by the Japanese in World War II but put under Australian administration again after the war. Rich in copper ore, Bougainville suffered from a series of secession movements in the 1970s, until Papua New Guinea became independent in 1975. Bougainville's secession movement reappeared in 1987, when environmental degradation from the mines led to civil war and the closing of the Panguna Mine. The Papua New Guinea government contracted with foreign mercenaries to retake the mines in 1996. There is to be a referendum on independence to be held in the 2010s.

BOUGIE See BEJAÏA**BOUILLON** (*Belgium*)

Town in Luxembourg province, 17 mi WSW of NEUFCHÂTEAU, S Belgium. The site of a castle since the eighth century, it was sold in 1096 to the bishop of LIÈGE by Godfrey of Bouillon, later to be king of JERUSALEM. Ceded to France in 1678 at the Peace of NIJMEGEN, it remained in French hands until 1815 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

BOUKHARA See BUKHARA**BOULDER DAM** See HOOVER DAM**BOULOGNE** [*ancient: Bononia, Gesoriacum; French: Boulogne-sur-Mer*] (*France*)

City and port in Pas-de-Calais department, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 135 mi NNW of PARIS, NE

France. The site of a harbor since Roman times, it was destroyed by the Viking Normans in A.D. 882. It was part of **BURGUNDY** until 1477, when Louis XI united it to the crown of France. Occupied by the English from 1544 to 1550, it later became Napoleon's base for the projected invasion of **GREAT BRITAIN**. It was a German submarine base during World War II and formed part of the Nazi defensive **WEST WALL**.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER See **BOULOGNE**

BOUND BROOK (*United States*)

City and battleground in central **NEW JERSEY**, 7 mi NW of **NEW BRUNSWICK**. During the American Revolution a colonial force was defeated here by the British under General Charles Cornwallis in 1777.

BOURBON See **RÉUNION**

BOURBONENSIS AGER See **BOURBONNAIS**

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT (*France*)

Village in the Allier department, 13 mi W of **MOULINS**, central France. The village was the site of Roman baths and has a ruined castle built by the dukes of Bourbon.

BOURBONNAIS [*ancient: Bourbonensis Ager*] (*France*)

Former province of central France in the Cher and Allier departments, with its capital at **MOULINS**. Bourbonnais was created out of parts of neighboring provinces by the dukes of Bourbon in the 10th century A.D. The French Crown confiscated the province in 1527 and annexed it in 1531. It was divided into its present departments in 1790.

BOURBON VENDÉE See **LA ROCHE-SUR-YON**

BOURG [*Bourg-en-Bresse*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Ain department, 36 mi NNE of **LYONS**, E central France. Bourg was made the chief town of **BRESSE** by the dukes of **SAVOY** in the 15th century. The 15th-century church of Brou, erected by Margaret of **AUSTRIA**, is a fine example of late Gothic architecture.

BOURG-EN-BRESSE See **BOURG**

BOURGES [*ancient: Avaricum*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Cher department, 122 mi S of **PARIS**, central France. The capital of the Bituriges tribe, Avaricum was staunchly defended by Vercingetorix against Julius Caesar, who laid siege to the city in 52 B.C. Converted to Christianity in the third century A.D. by St. Ursin, Bourges was made the capital of **AQUITAINE** by Charlemagne and was the home of Charles VII of France from 1422 to 1437 during the Hundred Years' War. The Pragmatic Sanction was signed here in 1438. The city's five-aisled early Gothic cathedral, begun in 1195, used the flying buttress to create a nave of unprecedented height.

BOURG-LÉOPOLD [*Flemish: Leopoldsburg*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Limburg province, 14 mi NNW of **HASSELT**, E Belgium. Fighting took place around Bourg-Léopold between German and Allied troops from 1944 to 1945 during World War II.

BOURLON (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5 mi W of **CAMBRAI**, NE France. During World War I, Bourlon Wood was the scene of heavy fighting in 1917.

BOURNE (*England*)

Town in **LINCOLNSHIRE**, 15 mi SE of **GRANTHAM**. A former Roman station and Anglo-Saxon stronghold, it was the home of Hereward the Wake and also of Robert Mannyng (c. 1288–1328), whose *Handlyng Synne and Story of Englande* represent high achievements of the Midland dialect in the development of the English language.

BOUVINES (*France*)

Village in the Nord department, 7 mi SE of **LILLE**, NE France. Philippe II of France defeated an international coalition under the Holy Roman Emperor Otto IV here on July 27, 1214. This increased the power of the French monarchy in Europe. Philippe's victory led to King John of **ENGLAND**'s defeat in **AQUITAINE** and the return of lands occupied by the English to France.

BOVIANUM See **BOIANO**

BOWERY, THE (*United States*)

Street and area of lower **MANHATTAN**, **NEW YORK CITY**. The street follows an old route used by the

Indians in their conflicts with the Dutch. The theater life of New York centered on this street from 1860 to 1875. By 1880 it had declined and become the haunt of the city's derelicts, hence the expression "a Bowery bum." The street and area are now participating in the revival of artistic studio space in the city.

BOWES (*England*)

Village in DURHAM, 14 mi W of DARLINGTON. Bowes has the remains of a Roman camp and is the site of Bowes Castle, built in 1187, and a church of Norman origin.

BOWIE, FORT See FORT BOWIE

BOWLING GREEN (*United States*)

City in S KENTUCKY, 65 mi NNE of NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, on the Barren River. Settled in 1780, its importance as a land and water transportation center grew after 1832 when the first railroad in the state was built. In 1861, at the start of the Civil War, Bowling Green was occupied by Confederate troops. However, when a Union army captured FORT HENRY in early 1862, the Confederate commander, Albert Sidney Johnston, evacuated the city. Lost River Cave nearby is said to have been a hiding place for both Jesse James, the notorious bank robber, and John Hunt Morgan, commander of Confederate troops who raided behind Union lines. To the southwest are the remains of a Quaker settlement from c. 1800, while MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK is to the northeast.

BOX ELDER See BRIGHAM CITY

BOYACÁ (*Colombia*)

Town, 70 mi NE of BOGOTÁ. Here on August 7, 1819, Simón Bolívar defeated the Spanish. Three days later he entered Bogotá, thus ensuring the independence of modern Colombia and VENEZUELA.

BOYNE RIVER [*Gaelic: An Bóinn*] (*Ireland*)

It rises near Carbury, County KILDARE, and flows NE to DROGHEDA and the Irish Sea. Here King William III of England defeated the French and Irish Catholic army of King James II on July 2, 1690. Along its banks are some of the finest prehistoric stone passage graves in Ireland, including NEW GRANGE.

BOZCAADA [**Bozca Island**] [*ancient: Tenedos*] (*Turkey*) Island in the AEGEAN SEA, 12 mi S of the DARDANELLES. It was used by the Greeks as a naval station in the Trojan War and by Xerxes the Great in the Persian Wars. It was occupied by Great Britain in the GALLIPOLI campaign from 1915 to 1916 and was then ceded to GREECE. It was returned to Turkey in 1923.

BOZCA ISLAND See BOZCAADA

BOZEMAN PASS (*United States*)

Mountain pass in the Rocky Mts, S MONTANA, near Bozeman. Opened up by John M. Bozeman from 1863 to 1865, it was used by gold seekers coming from COLORADO. They encountered Indian opposition and deserted the pass after 1868. In the 1870s it became a cattle trail.

BOZEN See BOLZANO

BOZRAH [*modern: Al-Busayrah, Al-Buseira*] (*Jordan*)

Ancient capital city of EDOM, 25 mi SSE of the DEAD SEA, near PETRA. An important Edomite stronghold from 1200 to 600 B.C., it was the home of Jobab, the second known king of Edom. According to the Old Testament, its destruction was prophesied by Amos and Isaiah.

BOZRAH (*Syria*) See BURSA

BRABANT (*Belgium*)

Province of central Belgium surrounding the capital city of BRUSSELS. The province, once included in LORRAINE, was ruled by the dukes of Brabant from the 12th to the 15th centuries before it passed to the dukes of BURGUNDY. The abortive Belgian revolt of 1789–90 against the Hapsburgs of AUSTRIA was centered on Brabant. When Belgian independence was finally won in 1830, the northern part of the former duchy passed to the NETHERLANDS, the southern and larger part to Belgium.

BRAČ [**Brach**] [*Italian: Brazza*] (*Croatia*)

Island off the coast of Croatia, in the ADRIATIC SEA, S of SPLIT. A rugged mountainous island, it has been occupied by Greeks and Romans, by pirates, and by the powers of DUBROVNIK, VENICE, BOSNIA, FRANCE,

and AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. It passed to YUGOSLAVIA in 1918 but was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

BRACARA AUGUSTA See BRAGA

BRACH See BRAC

BRADDOCK (*United States*)

Town in SW PENNSYLVANIA, on the MONONGAHELA RIVER, 8 mi SE of PITTSBURGH. The British under General Edward Braddock were defeated here in 1755 by French and Indians. The village was a center of the Whiskey Rebellion in 1794.

BRADDOCK'S ROAD See NATIONAL ROAD

BRADFORD-ON-AVON (*England*)

Town on the Avon River, in WILTSHIRE, 6 mi ESE of BATH. The seventh-century monastery here was destroyed by the Danes in 1003. The town was a center of the medieval wool trade, and the medieval bridge and an Anglo-Saxon chapel can still be seen.

BRAEMAR [*Castleton of Braemar*] (*Scotland*)

Village in GRAMPIAN region, 50 mi WSW of ABERDEEN. The Scots under the earl of Mar raised the standard here in 1715 before the start of their abortive rebellion in the Jacobite cause. Balmoral Castle, a British royal residence since 1852, is nearby.

BRAGA [*ancient: Bracara Augusta*] (*Portugal*)

City and capital of Minho province, 30 mi NNE of OPORTO, NW Portugal. Probably established by Carthaginians c. 295 B.C., it was occupied by the Romans and became their chief post in north LUSITANIA. Conquered by the Suevi and Visigoths in the fifth century A.D., it was held by the Moors from 716 to 1040 and was the residence of the Portuguese royal court from 1093 to 1147.

BRAGANÇA See BRAGANZA

BRAGANZA [*ancient: Brigantia, Juliobriga; Portuguese: Bragança*] (*Portugal*)

City in Tras-os-Montes e Alto Douro province, 110 mi NE of OPORTO, NE Portugal. The site was first

occupied by the Celts and Romans. The house of Braganza furnished the kings of Portugal from 1640 to 1910 and the emperors of BRAZIL from 1822 to 1889.

BRAGG, FORT See FORT BRAGG.

BRAILA [*ancient: Brayla, Drinago; Turkish: Ibraila*] (*Romania*)

Town, port, and capital of Braila province, on the DANUBE RIVER, 105 mi NE of BUCHAREST, E Romania. Dating from Greek times, it was put to the torch by the Turks in 1462 and again by Stephen the Great of MOLDAVIA in 1470. Under Turkish occupation from 1554 to 1828, it passed to WALACHIA in 1829 after the Russo-Turkish War. Today it is the second-largest port of Romania.

BRAINTREE [*former: Monoticut*] (*United States*)

Town in E MASSACHUSETTS, 11 mi SSE of BOSTON. Settled in 1634, it was the scene of the famous trial from 1920 to 1927 of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, Italian immigrant radicals, who were found guilty and executed for murders they allegedly committed in Braintree. Their execution brought protests from all over the country and the world for the unfairness of the trial. Braintree was the birthplace of presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

BRAMBANAN See PRAMBANAN

BRAMHAM MOOR (*England*)

Moor and battlefield in West YORKSHIRE, 7 mi NE of LEEDS. Henry Percy, earl of NORTHUMBERLAND, was defeated and killed here on February 19, 1408, by a Royalist force under Ralph Neville, earl of WESTMORELAND. The battle ended the Percy family revolt against Henry IV.

BRAN [*Bran-Poarta*] (*Romania*)

Village in Brasov province, 14 mi SW of BRASOV, central Romania. Bran Castle was built in 1377 by the Teutonic Knights. After restoration in the early 20th century, it became the summer residence of Queen Marie of Romania.

BRANCHIDAE See DIDYMA

BRANDENBURG (*Germany, Poland*)

Former state, now in central E Germany and part of W Poland. The German conquest of Brandenburg began in the 10th century under Henry I the Fowler, who captured BRANIBOR, the capital of the Slavic Havelli tribe. His work was continued after 1106 by Lothair, duke of SAXONY. By the 12th century Brandenburg was ruled by an imperial elector. A period of disunity wracked the electorate prior to the appointment of Frederick of Hohenzollern as elector. Brandenburg expanded further under this dynasty, though it suffered Swedish occupation from 1614 to 1648 during the Thirty Years' War. Under Frederick William, the Great Elector, the foundations of the state's greatness were established. Frederick III, who ruled from 1688 to 1713, assumed the title King of Prussia; from then on Brandenburg became synonymous with PRUSSIA.

BRANDENBURG AN DER HAVEL [*ancient: Branibor, Brennabor, Brennaburg*] (*Germany*)

City in Potsdam district, 40 mi W of BERLIN, central E Germany. Founded in A.D. 512 by the Slavic Hevelli tribe, it was conquered in 928 by the German King Henry I the Fowler but retaken by the Slavs in 983. In 1150 it was inherited by the Ascanian king Albert I the Bear and, after rebuilding, gave its name to the electorate of BRANDENBURG. It was severely damaged during World War II.

BRANDY See BRANDY STATION**BRANDY STATION** [*Brandy*] (*United States*)

Battle site, 55 mi SW of WASHINGTON, D.C., in VIRGINIA. It was the scene of the largest cavalry battle of the Civil War, fought between the Union troops under General Alfred Pleasanton and the Confederates under General J.E.B. Stuart. Although the Union forces were finally made to withdraw, the engagement did force the subsequent retreat of General Robert E. Lee. The battle is also called Fleetwood Hill and Beverly Ford.

BRANDYWINE CREEK [*Indian: Wauwaset*] (*United States*)

Stream rising near COATESVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, flowing 20 mi SE to the Christina River N of WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. During the American Revolution, on September 11, 1777, the British under General Sir William Howe defeated General George Washing-

ton's Continental army here but failed to destroy it or cut it off from PHILADELPHIA. This event led directly to the important defeat of General John Burgoyne and his troops at SARATOGA. The Brandywine was also known for its flour mills from the colonial period into the 19th century and, later, for its DuPont gunpowder mills, all operated by waterpower.

BRANIBOR See BRANDENBURG AN DER HAVEL**BRANIEWO** [*German: Braunsberg*] (*Poland*)

Town in Elblag province, on the Pasleka River, 35 mi SW of KALININGRAD, RUSSIA. Built on the site of a castle established by the Teutonic Knights in 1241, it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1284 and passed to Poland in 1466. Severely damaged during the Swedish-Polish wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, it was occupied by SWEDEN from 1626 to 1635 and passed to PRUSSIA in 1772. It was almost completely destroyed during World War II.

BRANIFORTE COLONY See SANTA CRUZ (*California*)**BRAN-POARTA** See BRAN**BRANTFORD** (*Canada*)

City in SE ONTARIO, 60 mi SW of TORONTO. In 1784, after the American Revolution, Joseph Brant, a Mohawk Indian chief who had fought with the British, was granted this site as a reservation for the Six Nations Indians. The first church in Ontario was built here in 1785.

BRAS D'OR (*Canada*)

System of lakes on CAPE BRENTON ISLAND, SW of SYDNEY, N NOVA SCOTIA. This was the location of the Aerial Experiment Association, established by Alexander Graham Bell, which made major contributions to the early development of aviation. On February 23, 1909, J. McCurdy flew an airplane here for half a mile. See also BADDECK.

BRASHOV See BRAȘOV**BRASÍLIA** (*Brazil*)

City and capital of Brazil, in Goiás province, 540 mi N of SÃO PAULO. This site was chosen as the prospec-

tive location of the new capital of Brazil in 1956, and the city was carefully planned with striking contemporary architecture. The federal government began to move from RIO DE JANEIRO to Brasilia in 1960 when it became capital of Brazil.

BRASLAV [*Polish: Braslaw*] (*Belarus*)

City in Belarus, 145 mi SE of RIGA. Fortified by a castle, Braslav passed from POLAND to RUSSIA in 1795 but reverted to Poland in 1921. It was finally ceded to the Soviet Union in 1945.

BRASLAW See BRASLAV

BRAȘOV [*former: Brashov, Orasul Stalin; German: Kronstadt; Hungarian: Brassó*] (*Romania*)

City and capital of Brașov province, on the edge of the Transylvanian Alps, 106 mi NNW of BUCHAREST, central Romania. Settled by the Teutonic Knights in 1211, it became the center of a Saxon trading colony. Its German inhabitants enjoyed substantial autonomy until 1876. Occupied by Romania in World War I, it was formally annexed in 1918.

BRASS (*Nigeria*)

Town and port at the mouth of the Brass River, on the Gulf of GUINEA, 60 mi WSW of PORT HARCOURT in Rivers Province, S Nigeria. In the early 19th century Brass was a slave-trading center for the state of Brass.

BRASSÓ See BRAȘOV

BRATISLAVA [*German: Pressburg; Hungarian: Pozsony*] (*Slovakia*)

City and capital of Slovakia, on the DANUBE RIVER, 175 mi SE of PRAGUE. Settled by Celts and Romans, it was occupied by Slavs in the eighth century A.D. and was the capital of HUNGARY from 1526 to 1784. The Hungarian parliament continued to meet here until 1848. Following the Battle of AUSTERLITZ in 1805 in the Napoleonic Wars, the Peace of Pressburg was signed here between Napoleon and Francis II of AUSTRIA. Bratislava became the capital of Slovakia after World War I. In 1993, it became the capital of an independent Slovakia.

BRATTAHLID See JULIANEHÅB (Greenland)

BRATTLEBORO (*United States*)

Town in SE VERMONT, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER. It grew out of Fort Dummer, built in 1724 to protect settlers from the Indians, and was named for a land speculator, Colonel William Brattle. The town was chartered in 1753. Brattleboro was once known as an artists' colony. Rudyard Kipling, the British author, who married a native of the town in 1892, lived nearby for four years in his home "Naulahka." Richard Morris Hunt, the architect who designed such residences as those of the Vanderbilts, was born here in 1828; William Morris Hunt, the landscape painter, in 1824; and John Humphrey Noyes, the reformer and founder of the ONEIDA Community, in 1811.

BRAUNAU AM INN (*Austria*)

City in Upper Austria, on the Inn River, 31 mi N of SALZBURG. Strongly fortified in the 17th century, it came under Austria in 1779. Adolf Hitler was born in the Gasthaus Pommer here on April 20, 1889.

BRAUNSBURG See BRANIEWO

BRAUNSCHWEIG See BRUNSWICK

BRAVA (*Somalia*)

Town and port in Benadir province, on the Indian Ocean, 105 mi SW of MOGADISHU, S Somalia. Controlled in the 16th century by the Portuguese, it later passed to the Turks and in the 17th century to ZANZIBAR. It was sold to ITALY in 1905.

BRAYLA See BRAILA

BRAZIL

The largest nation in South America, occupying nearly half the continent, bordering on every country in South America except ECUADOR and CHILE. Even before Europeans reached this region, the Treaty of TORDESILLAS of 1494 divided the non-Christian world between SPAIN and PORTUGAL. It modified a Papal Bull of 1493, similar to the treaty, so as to give Portugal claim to Brazil when it was discovered.

In 1499 the Florentine navigator in Portuguese service, Amerigo Vespucci, discovered the mouth of the AMAZON RIVER. The next year the Spanish navigator Vicente Yáñez Pinzón reached the Brazilian coast in January, while the Portuguese Pedro Álvares

Cabral followed in April and claimed the region for Portugal. The French also showed interest, and in 1530 Martin Alfonso de Sousa was sent to drive them away. He established the first European settlement at SÃO VICENTE in 1532. In 1555 the French settled near present RIO DE JANEIRO, but in 1567 Mem de Sã, the first Portuguese governor general of Brazil, drove them out and founded Rio.

Beginning in 1624 the Dutch made a determined effort to secure much of Brazil. They captured SALVADOR, formerly Bahia, founded in 1549, and held it for a year. By 1633 the Dutch West India Company controlled all the northeast area and had rebuilt RECIFE, formerly Pernambuco, founded in 1548. No help came from Portugal, from 1580 to 1640 united to the Spanish Crown. In 1654, however, the Dutch were driven out. The first revolt against Portuguese rule began in the late 1780s under the leadership of Joaquim José de Silva Xavier, known as Tiradentes. The plot was betrayed in 1789 and the leaders imprisoned.

When Napoleon I invaded Portugal in 1807, King John (João) VI fled to Brazil and set up his court there in 1808, making Brazil the capital of the Portuguese Empire. When he returned to Portugal in 1821, his son Pedro I remained as regent. Restrictive policies of the homeland caused Pedro to declare Brazil a separate empire on September 7, 1822. Portugal recognized Brazil's independence on August 19, 1825. Wanting to keep URUGUAY part of Brazil, Pedro engaged in a war with that country and ARGENTINA in 1827 but was defeated. His increasing unpopularity led him to resign in favor of his son, Pedro II, in 1831. During his reign Brazil joined with Argentina and Uruguay in the War of the Triple Alliance against a dictator of PARAGUAY. The war, from 1865 to 1870, left Paraguay devastated. Brazilian troops remained in the country until 1876.

Slavery had long been established in Brazil. Although there were about 6 million Indians when Europeans came, they were unmanageable for labor in the sugarcane fields, introduced as early as the 16th century. Consequently, black slaves were imported from Africa, and over the years Brazil became a mixture of the black, white, and Indian races. The slave trade was abolished in 1850, and a law of 1871 provided for the gradual elimination of slavery. When an end was put to the system in 1888, the large planters were angered. Their complaints and others resulted in Pedro's ouster in 1889 and the end of the empire.

The first president of the republic was Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca, but he was forced to resign in

1891. The political situation continued to be volatile, but Brazil prospered in the late 19th century by reason of its coffee and rubber exports. The country came into World War I on the Allies' side in October 1917. Dictator Getúlio Dornelles Vargas, president during 1930–45 and during 1951–54, forced the development of industry and more diversified agriculture. World War II brought a new boom in rubber, and Brazil joined the Allies again in August 1942.

In the 1960s there were both inflation and political turmoil. The leftist government of João Goulart was overthrown in 1964, and the military took over. General João Baptista da Figueiredo was elected president in 1978. Although Brazil has developed economically in the early 1980s, the government continued to be repressive. In 1985, civilian rule was restored as Tancredo Neves was elected president by the electoral college, but died soon after, and José Sarney, his vice president, assumed the presidency. In 1989, Fernando Collor de Mello was elected, but corruption scandals caused his impeachment and resignation. Fernando Henrique Cardoso was elected president in 1994 and reelected in 1998. Cardoso's terms saw a number of financial crises as Brazil has developed into an industrial powerhouse, but has also seen a growing divide in income between rich and poor. In the 2002 election, Luiz Inácio (Lula) da Silva was elected as Brazil looked to the left for an alternative. BRASÍLIA is the capital. SÃO PAULO is the largest city.

BRAZZA See **BRAČ**

BRAZZAVILLE (*Republic of Congo*)

City, port, and capital of the Republic of Congo, on the CONGO RIVER, 330 mi NNE of LUANDA, below Stanley Pool. Founded in 1883 when the French bought the village of Ntamo, it became the capital of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA and was important during World War II as the headquarters of the Free French forces in Africa.

BRÉANTRÁIGH See **UNION HALL**

BRECHIN (*Scotland*)

Town in TAYSIDE, 22 mi NE of DUNDEE, in the Vale of Strathmore. It is the site of a cathedral founded in 1150 by David I of Scotland. Scotland was ceded to ENGLAND at Brechin in 1296. The castle was besieged

in 1303 by Edward I of England and fell after three weeks.

BRECKNOCK See BRECON

BRECON [Brecknock] [*Welsh: Aberhonddw*] (*Wales*)

Town in POWYS, on the Usk River, 35 mi NNW of CARDIFF. The site of a castle built in 1092 by the Normans, Brecon was one of the four most important cities in Wales in the early 16th century. A chancery and exchequer were established at the castle by Henry VIII in 1542.

BREDA (*Netherlands*)

Town in North BRABANT province, at the confluence of the Aa and Mark rivers, 27 mi SSE of ROTTERDAM. An important fortress on the Mark from 1536, it was the scene of the Compromise of Breda in 1566, which attempted to avert Spanish dominion. Breda fell to SPAIN in 1581 and after being recaptured and retaken was ceded to the Netherlands in 1648 by the Treaty of WESTPHALIA. The Declaration of Breda, made by Charles II of England in 1660, informed the English government on what terms he would accept the throne. The Treaty of Breda in 1667 marked the end of the second naval war between the Netherlands and ENGLAND.

BREED'S HILL See BUNKER HILL

BREGENZ [*ancient: Brigantium*] (*Austria*)

City on Lake Constance, 80 mi WNW of INNSBRUCK, in Vorarlberg, W Austria. The site of a Celtic settlement and the Roman camp of Brigantium, it was settled in the sixth century A.D. by the Alemanni and was ruled until 1206 by the counts of Bregenz. Sold to the Hapsburgs in 1451 and 1523, it became one of their principal seats after 1726.

BREISACH [Breisach am Rhein] [*ancient: Mons Brisiacus; former: Altbreisach*] (*Germany*)

Town in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the RHINE RIVER, 12 mi WNW of FREIBURG, SW Germany. Fortified since Roman times, it passed to the Hapsburgs in the 13th century. Its strategic position caused it to suffer continually from French attack. It passed to BADEN in 1805 and was half destroyed in World War II.

BREISACH AM RHEIN See BREISACH

BREISGAU (*Germany*)

Region of SW Germany, in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, between the RHINE RIVER and the BLACK FOREST, around FREIBURG IM BREISGAU. Occupied by the Romans and the Alemanni tribe, in the Middle Ages it belonged to the Zähringen family who founded Freiburg. In the 14th century it came under the Hapsburgs and was occupied by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War. Under the Treaty of NIJMEGEN in 1679 the Hapsburgs lost Freiburg to FRANCE until 1697. Breisgau was divided between BADEN and WÜRTTEMBERG in 1805 at the Treaty of Pressburg, but in 1806 passed wholly to Württemberg.

BREITENFELD (*Germany*)

Suburb NW of LEIPZIG, SE Germany. Two of the decisive battles of the Thirty Years' War were fought here. The first took place on September 17, 1631. When the Swedish-Saxon army of Gustavus II Adolphus destroyed the army of the Catholic League and the Hapsburgs under Count Johan Tilly. The second occurred on November 2, 1642, when the Swedish field marshal Lennart Torstenson defeated another imperial army under Octavio Piccolomini. Gustavus II Adolphus's victory over Tilly's forces demonstrated the effectiveness of mobile troops and firepower over fixed formations—a turning point in the development of modern warfare. On the site, there is a monument reading "Freedom of belief for all the world."

BREMBERG [*Polish: Zarek*] (*Poland*)

Village in Wrocław province, 10 mi S of LEGNICA, W Poland. During the Napoleonic Wars, on August 26, 1813, the Battle of the KATZBACH, in which the Prussians defeated the French, was fought here.

BREMEN (*Germany*)

City, port, and capital of Bremen province, on the Weser River, 60 mi SW of HAMBURG, NW West Germany. In the 11th century Bremen was the seat of an archbishopric including all of SCANDINAVIA, ICELAND, and GREENLAND. Bremen later became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. After Bremen became a free imperial city in 1646, the archbishopric was transferred to SWEDEN in 1648 at the Peace of WESTPHALIA. The city passed to HANOVER in 1719. As Germany's second-largest port, it was heavily bombed

in World War II. It is an important commercial and industrial center.

BREMERHAVEN (*Germany*)

City and port in Bremen province, at the mouth of the Weser River, 33 mi N of BREMEN, NW Germany. Founded as a port for Bremen in 1827, it was Germany's largest fishing port in the 19th century and the major European cotton entrepôt before World War II, during which it was heavily bombed.

BREMERSDORP See MANZINI

BREMERTON (*United States*)

City in NW WASHINGTON, 15 mi W of SEATTLE, with a fine harbor on an arm of PUGET SOUND. It was laid out in 1891 when the area was selected as the site for the U.S. Puget Sound Naval Shipyard. Ever since then the city's economy has centered around this operation. It is also in a tourist region, the gateway to the Olympic Peninsula and the Olympic Mts. The USS *Missouri*, on which the Japanese formally surrendered in TOKYO Bay, September 2, 1945, to end World War II, is docked here.

BRÉMULE (*France*)

Battleground in Eure department, between ROUEN and PARIS, N central France. On August 20, 1119, an Anglo-Norman force defeated Louis VI of France here, thus making the claim of Henry I of England to NORMANDY indisputable.

BRENNABOR See BRANDENBURG AN DER HAVEL

BRENNABURG See BRANDENBURG AN DER HAVEL

BRENNER PASS [*German: Brenner Sattel; Italian: Passo del Brennero*] (*Austria, Italy*)

Mountain pass in the ALPS, south of INNSBRUCK, on the road to BOLZANO, NE Italy. One of the major entrances to northern Italy and an important trade route, it was used by the Romans and by the Teutonic invaders of Italy. It was a major trade route from the Middle Ages on, connecting Venetian routes from the Middle East and northern Italian industrial towns with MUNICH and southern Germany. During 1940–43, the pass was the site of meetings between Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

BRENNER SATTEL See BRENNER PASS

BRENTESION See BRINDISI

BRENTFORD AND CHISWICK (*England*)

Suburb, forming part of the outer LONDON borough of HOUNSLOW, in the W. The Danes were defeated here in 1016 by Edmund Ironside. During the Civil War, on November 12, 1642, the Roundheads were vanquished here by the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

BRESCELLO [*ancient: Brixellum*] (*Italy*)

Town on the Po River, in Reggio nell'Emilia province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 11 mi NE of PARMA, N Italy. The Roman emperor Otho committed suicide here in A.D. 69.

BRESCIA [*ancient: Brixia*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town and capital city of Brescia province, LOMBARDY region. Pleasantly situated at the base of the Alps between Milan and VERONA, as Brixia it was a settlement of the Celtic Cenomani before being taken by the Romans in 225 B.C. Augustus made it a civil colony in 27 B.C., following which it became a Roman municipal center. Destroyed by the Goths in A.D. 412, it was next pillaged by Attila the Hun in 452. As a duchy under the Lombards, it functioned as an independent municipality from 936 and was one of the most effective members of the Lombard League against the German emperor in the 13th century.

In 1426 it came under Venetian influence after a brief period of rule by the Visconti of MILAN. In 1516, at the zenith of its wealth and power, it was looted by Gaston de Foix and the French, an event that left it permanently weakened. While under Austrian domination in the late 18th century, it was taken by Napoleon in 1796 and remained under French rule until the Congress of VIENNA returned it to AUSTRIA in 1815. As a center for the revolutions of 1848–49, it was the scene of a short-lived but courageous rebellion against the Austrians, but remained under Austrian control until it passed to the kingdom of SARDINIA in 1859, joining the united kingdom of Italy in 1860. Its rich architectural heritage includes some notable Roman remains, the Romanesque Duomo Vecchio (Old Cathedral) dating from the 11th century, the 12th century Broletto Palace, the Renaissance Palazzo della Loggia, and the baroque Duomo

Nuovo (New Cathedral), which dates from the 17th century. Brescia was the center of a 16th-century school of painting led by Moretto and Moroni.

BRESKENS (*Netherlands*)

Town in ZEELAND province, three mi S of FLUSHING, on the SCHELDE RIVER, SW Netherlands. It was captured from the Spanish by the Dutch in 1631. More recently, it was unsuccessfully attacked by the Allies in October 1944 while being held by the Germans during World War II.

BRESLAU See WROCLAW

BRESSANONE [*German: Brixen*] (*Italy*)

Town in Bolzano province, TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region, 20 mi NE of BOLZANO, at the southern end of the BRENNER PASS. The seat of an ecclesiastical principality in the 11th century, it was often in conflict with the counts of TYROL. The bishopric passed to AUSTRIA in 1803 after being secularized. The town was ceded to Italy in 1919.

BRESSE (*France*)

Region of E central France, in Ain and Saône-et-Loire departments, with its capital at BOURG. Following the death of Charles the Bold in 1477, Bresse passed from the dukes of BURGUNDY to the French Crown. In 1601 the southern part of Bresse was ceded to France by SAVOY at the Treaty of LYONS.

BRESSUIRE (*France*)

Town in Deux-Sèvres department, 17 mi NW of PARTHENAY, W France. Bressuire has been destroyed three times. In 1214 it was burned in retaliation for its sympathy with the Plantagenet English cause. In 1598 it was burned by Protestants, and again in 1794 by Republicans during the VENDÉE rebellion.

BREST [*ancient: Berestye; former: Brest-Litovsk; Polish: Brzesc nad Bugiem*] (*Belarus*)

City in Belarus, on the BUG RIVER, 225 mi SW of MINSK. Established in the 11th century, it passed to LITHUANIA in 1319. It later came under POLAND and was frequently attacked by Tatars and Teutonic Knights. Captured by RUSSIA in 1794, it was again a part of Poland between the two world wars. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended the war between GER-

MANY and Russia in 1918. Brest finally became part of the Soviet Union in 1945.

BREST (*France*)

City and port in Finistère department, on the N shore of Brest Roads, 315 mi W of PARIS, in BRITTANY. Originally a Gallo-Roman settlement, it was ceded to John I, duke of Brittany in 1240, was occupied by the English from 1342 to 1397, and passed to France in 1491. It was made a major naval base by Cardinal Richelieu in the 17th century. It was used in World War I for the debarkation of U.S. troops. It was severely damaged during World War II, after the Germans had built it into a massive submarine base.

BREST-LITOVSK See BREST

BRETAGNE See BRITTANY

BRÉTIGNY (*France*)

Village in the Eure-et-Loire department, 4 mi SE of CHARTRES, N central France. Following the French defeat at POITIERS in 1360, a treaty was signed here between ENGLAND and France that gave England full sovereignty over GASCONY, CALAIS, and PONTHEU.

BRETTON WOODS (*United States*)

Resort in N NEW HAMPSHIRE, 18 mi SSE of LITTLETON. The United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference met here in July 1944 to arrange financial matters for the postwar world. Attended by experts from 44 states, it resulted in the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

BREUCKELEN See BROOKLYN

BRIANÇON [*ancient: Brigantio*] (*France*)

Town in the Hautes-Alpes department, 37 mi NE of GAP, SE France. The site of a Roman station, it was sacked by Sardinians in 1692 and heavily refortified by Sébastien de Vauban in the 17th century. Toward the end of the Napoleonic Wars, in 1815, it withstood and Allied siege for three months. It was damaged during World War II.

BRIANSK See BRYANSK

BRIBIESCA See BRIVIESCA

BRICE'S CROSS ROADS (*United States*)

Battle site in MISSISSIPPI, 85 mi SE of MEMPHIS. Here on June 10, 1864, during the Civil War, the Confederates under Nathaniel Forrest brilliantly routed the Union forces under General Sam Sturgis. Brice's Cross Roads is now a national battlefield site.

BRIDGENORTH See BRIDGNORTH

BRIDGEPORT [*former: Fairfield Village, New Fairfield, Pequonnock, Stratfield*] (*United States*)

City in S CONNECTICUT, 15 mi SW of NEW HAVEN. Settled in 1639, it has long been the chief manufacturing city of Connecticut. The circus showman P.T. Barnum lived in Bridgeport. Jasper McLevy, the first socialist mayor in Connecticut, was elected here in 1933. Bridgeport's fortunes declined markedly during the deindustrialization of the United States during the 1970s and 1980s. For a time, the city had the highest per capita murder rate in the United States, as well as being the first U.S. city to declare bankruptcy.

BRIDGER, FORT See FORT BRIDGER

BRIDGETOWN See BARBADOS

BRIDGEWATER [*former: Cap de la Have*] (*Canada*)

Town in S NOVA SCOTIA, 52 mi WSW of HALIFAX. The first school in Canada was established here in 1632 by six Capuchin monks. The village was razed by a Boston privateer in 1705 but was rebuilt later.

BRIDGNORTH [*former: Bridgenorth*] (*England*)

Town in Salop on the SEVEN RIVER, 13 mi W of WOLVERHAMPTON. An ancient Anglo-Saxon bridge point, it was the site of a castle built in 1101 that was besieged many times. A Royalist stronghold during the Civil War, it fell to Parliamentary troops in 1646.

BRIDGWATER (*England*)

Town in SOMERSET, on the Parrett River, 9 mi NE of TAUTON. The duke of MONMOUTH was proclaimed king here in 1685 shortly before the Battle of SEDGE-

MOOR, in which his rebellion against the Catholic king James II was finally crushed.

BRIDLINGTON See BURLINGTON

BRIEG See BRZEG

BRIEL See BRIELLE

BRIELLE [*Briel, Bril*] [*former: The Brill*] (*Netherlands*)

Town and battlefield in South HOLLAND province, 13 mi W of ROTTERDAM, W Netherlands. During the Netherlands War of Independence the Dutch patriots, or Sea Beggars, under William I of Orange won their first victory over the Spanish when they captured the fort at Brielle on April 1, 1572.

BRIENNE-LE-CHÂTEAU (*France*)

Village and battle site, in the Aube department, 14 mi NE of TROYES, NE central France. Napoleon attended the military school here from 1779 to 1784. During the Napoleonic Wars, on January 29, 1814, the Prussians were routed here by Napoleon while they were marching on PARIS.

BRIEULLES-SUR-MEUSE (*France*)

Village in the Meuse department, 18 mi NW of VERDUN on the MEUSE RIVER, NE France. U.S. troops crossed the Meuse here on November 1, 1918, in the last stage of World War I.

BRIG [*ancient: Briga Dives; French: Brigue*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in the Valais canton, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 26 mi S of INTERLAKEN, S Switzerland. A possession of the bishops of SION in the 13th century, it was a center for trade with ITALY.

BRIGA DIVES See BRIG

BRIGANTIA See BRAGANZA

BRIGANTIO See BRIANÇON

BRIGANTIUM See BREGENZ

BRIGA-TENDA [*French: Brigue et Tende*] (*France*)

Region of the Alpes-Maritimes department, near the S end of the Franco-Italian border, SE France, in what was formerly part of ITALY. The French asked to be given the region in 1946, and it was ceded to them after a referendum in 1947. The Col de Tende is of strategic value.

BRIGHAM CITY [*former: Box Elder*] (*United States*)

City in NW UTAH, 20 mi N of OGDEN. It was founded as Box Elder in 1851, and the name was changed in 1856 to honor Brigham Young, the leader of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormons. To the west is Golden Spike National Historic Site, which marks the spot where on May 10, 1869, a golden spike was driven to join the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, thus forming the first transcontinental railroad in the United States.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE See BRIGHTON**BRIGHTON** [*ancient: Bristelmestune; former: Bighthelmstone*] (*England*)

Town in East SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 50 mi S of LONDON, S England. Mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, it is today most famous as a seaside resort. The patronage of the Prince of Wales, later George IV, gave the town importance and its regency appearance, exemplified by his Royal Pavilion, in Indian style.

BRIGUE See BRIG**BRIGUE ET TENDE** See BRIGA-TENDA**BRIHUEGA** (*Spain*)

Town and battle site in Guadalajara province, New Castile region, on the Tajuna River, 18 mi NE of GUADALAJARA, central Spain. During the War of Spanish Succession in 1710, the French under the duke of VENDÔME defeated the British under Lord Stanhope here and took 5,000 prisoners. During the Spanish civil war at the Battle of Guadalajara, in March 1937, the Loyalists defeated the Nationalist Italian contingent at Brihuega, thereby holding up their march on MADRID.

BRIL See BRIELLE**BRILL, THE** See BRIELLE**BRINDABAN** See VRINDABRAN**BRINDISI** [*ancient: Brentesion, Brundisium*] (*Italy*)

Town, port, and capital of Brindisi province, PUGLIA region, on the ADRIATIC SEA, 39 mi ENE of TARANTO, SE Italy. According to legend, Brindisi was founded by Diomedes, the companion of Odysseus. Controlled by ROME from 266 B.C., it was a center of resistance to Hannibal and was the scene of the reconciliation in 40 B.C. of Octavian and Mark Antony. Virgil died here in 19 B.C. The port was used by both Romans and crusaders sailing to the Middle East. During World War I it was the center of Italian naval operations in the Adriatic.

BRIOUDE [*ancient: Brivas*] (*France*)

Town in the Haute-Loire department, on the River Allier, 36 mi S of CLERMONT-FERRAND, S central France. Overrun by Goths in A.D. 532, it later fell to Burgundians, Saracens, and Normans. In the Middle Ages the tomb of St. Julien here was a pilgrimage center.

BRIOVERA See SAINT-LÔ**BRISBANE** [*former: Edenglassie*] (*Australia*)

City, port, and capital of QUEENSLAND, 450 mi NNE of SYDNEY, E Australia. Founded in 1834 on the site of a penal settlement, it became the capital of Queensland in 1859 and is today the third-largest city of Australia.

BRISTELMESTUNE See BRIGHTON**BRISTOL** (*England*)

City and port on the AVON RIVER, 110 mi W of LONDON. Dating probably from the sixth century B.C., it became an important port by the 12th century. King Stephen was held prisoner here for three months in 1141. It was an important shipping port for the English wool trade in the Middle Ages. John and Sebastian Cabot sailed to the New World from Bristol in 1497. A Royalist stronghold during the English Civil War, it fell to Parliamentary troops in 1645. It was a major slave-trading port during the 18th century.

BRISTOL (*United States*)

Town and port in E RHODE ISLAND, on NARRANGANSETT BAY, 13 mi ESE of PROVIDENCE. Acquired by the PLYMOUTH Colony after King Philip's Indian War of 1675–76. It was annexed by Rhode Island in 1746 and partially destroyed by the British during the American Revolution on October 7, 1775, and May 28, 1778. Once active in the slave trade, it is now a boat-building center.

BRITAIN See ENGLAND, GREAT BRITAIN, SCOTLAND, UNITED KINGDOM, WALES

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES See GRAHAM LAND, SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS

BRITISH BECHUANALAND See BOTSWANA

BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE See MALAWI

BRITISH COLUMBIA [former: New Caledonia] (*Canada*)

The westernmost province of the Dominion, on the Pacific Ocean, including VANCOUVER Island. The capital is VICTORIA. The region was originally inhabited by Indian tribes noted for their totem poles and potlatch (gift-giving) ceremonies. Juan de Fuca of Spain reputedly discovered the strait that bears his name in 1592. Another Spanish navigator, Juan Pérez, claimed the area for Spain in 1774. In 1788 James Cook also explored the coast and claimed the area for GREAT BRITAIN. John Meares, a British naval officer, established a trading post on NOOTKA SOUND in 1788 but was driven out by Spaniards the next year. In 1790, however, the Nootka Convention gave practical possession to the British. George Vancouver mapped the coast for Great Britain between 1792 and 1794, while in 1793 Alexander Mackenzie, a Scottish explorer, reached the coast, the first European to cross the North American continent overland. In the early 19th century fur traders of the North West Company were active, but after 1821 the region became the Hudson's Bay Company's preserve. The company established Fort Camosun, later Fort Victoria, on Vancouver Island in 1843. The long-disputed boundary between British Columbia and the UNITED STATES was settled peacefully in 1846. In 1849 the Hudson's Bay Company ceded

Vancouver Island to the British government, and it became a Crown colony.

The discovery of gold along the FRASER RIVER led to the gold rush of 1858 and the creation of the mainland area as another Crown colony. In 1866 the island and the mainland were combined. In 1871 the colony agreed to join the Dominion on the promise that it would be linked with the east by railroad; the line was completed in 1885. Another boundary dispute was settled in 1872 when an arbitrator allotted the SAN JUAN ISLANDS in the JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT to the United States. Another boundary argument involving the border with ALASKA was settled peacefully in 1903.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS See COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

BRITISH EAST AFRICA See KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR

BRITISH EMPIRE

Territories around the world, linked politically in various ways with GREAT BRITAIN. At its height in the early 20th century, it was the most extensive empire in history, comprising about a quarter of the world's land area and a quarter of its population. As was said at that time, the sun never set on the British Empire. The Age of Discovery, beginning in the late 15th century, saw European nations establish colonies in other parts of the world. England joined this movement in the 16th century by forming chartered companies, such as the East India Company, which were given monopolies for doing business in certain areas. In the 17th century the founding of colonies in North America and the WEST INDIES began, while posts were established in Africa to procure black slaves. As the economic value of overseas colonies grew, England tried to control their trade, by means of navigation acts forcing shipment of goods through England and forbidding trade with certain rival nations. The intent was to benefit the mother country even at the expense of the colonies.

In the 18th century the empire was enlarged by victories over FRANCE. By the Peace of UTRECHT in 1713, ending the War of the Spanish Succession, French expansion was ended, and France ceded the HUDSON BAY area, ACADIA, ST. KITTS, and NEW-FOUNDLAND to Great Britain. By the Treaty of PARIS

of 1763, which marked the close of the Seven Years' War, France ceded CANADA and acknowledged Great Britain's primacy in INDIA. This first peak of the empire ended in 1775, however, when the North American colonies, except Canada, rebelled against the Navigation Acts policy and gained their freedom in 1783. About the same time, however, explorations in the Pacific Ocean area added AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, as well as assorted islands, to the empire. Victory in the Napoleonic Wars of the early 19th century brought still more possessions, such as MAURITIUS, CEYLON, and MALTA. Great Britain's leadership in the Industrial Revolution, which began there in the 18th century, gave added incentive to the desire for colonies as markets for manufactured goods and sources of raw materials.

Although successfully put down, the Indian Mutiny of 1857 caused the British government to take full responsibility for governing India and signalled the end of the chartered trading companies. The British North America Act of 1867 marked another milestone in the evolution of the empire. It formed Canada into a dominion with a large measure of self-government and became a model for the imperial future. Beginning in 1887, conferences were held with representatives of the self-governing colonies to strengthen the home government's ties with them. In the late 19th century a new wave of imperialism swept Europe, with Africa the center of attention this time. As a result Great Britain acquired still more colonies, including EGYPT, the GOLD COAST, NIGERIA, RHODESIA, and SOUTH AFRICA, while MALAYA and BURMA were added in Asia. Victory in World War I brought more territory when the League of Nations established a mandate system to administer German colonies and other territories. Great Britain received mandates for PALESTINE, IRAQ, and TRANSJORDAN, as well as for several former German territories in Africa.

In the 1920s and 1930s, however, agitation increased within dominions and colonies for independence or more self-government. One result was the Statute of Westminster of 1931, which formally recognized the autonomy of the dominions and established the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, in which the lands involved were united only by their allegiance to the British Crown. World War II brought additional demands for independence, especially in Africa and Asia, that could not be ignored. The viceroyalty of India, divided into India and PAKISTAN, became independent in 1947. Others followed, such as

KENYA, BELIZE, Rhodesia (now ZIMBABWE), and Nigeria. Today the British Empire no longer exists, and British overseas territories consist of a few such places as GILBRALTAR, the FALKLAND ISLANDS, BERMUDA, and some islands in the CARIBBEAN SEA and the Pacific, Atlantic, and Indian oceans.

BRITISH GUIANA See GUYANA

BRITISH HONDURAS See BELIZE

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY (*Great Britain*)

Island colony in the Indian Ocean, approximately 1,000 mi S of the southern tip of India. As organized in 1965, the territory consisted of the Chagos Archipelago, formerly part of MAURITIUS; and the Aldabra, Farquhar, and Destoches islands, formerly part of the SEYCHELLES. After the Seychelles became an independent nation in 1976, its former islands were returned to it. The territory now consists of the Chagos Archipelago only. The main island of this group is DIEGO GARCIA, which was discovered by Portuguese navigators in the early 16th century. In 1972 the transient population of Diego Garcia, consisting of workers on copra plantations, was removed, and the island became a center of defense and communication facilities for Great Britain and the United States.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA See PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO See SABAH

BRITISH SOMALILAND See SOMALIA

BRITISH TOGOLAND See TOGOLAND

BRITISH WEST INDIES See WEST INDIES

BRITTANY [*ancient: Armorica; French: Bretagne*] (*France*)

Region and former province of NW France, stretching E from BREST. Conquered by Julius Caesar in 56 B.C., it was settled in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. by Celts fleeing from the Anglo-Saxons in Britain. In the ninth century Brittany gained independence from the Carolingians under Nomenoe, but it came under the Capetians, the ruling French dynasty, in the 12th

180 Briva Curretiae

century. Brittany was finally incorporated into France in 1532 and was a center of revolt against the reorganization of the Roman Catholic Church during the French Revolution. Brittany retains its special character and language to this day.

BRIVA CURRETIAE See BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE

BRIVA ISARAE See PONTOISE

BRIVAS See BRIOUDE

BRIVE See BRIVE-LA-GAILLARDE

BRIVE LA-GAILLARDE [Brive] [*ancient: Briva Curretiae*] (*France*)

Town in the Corrèze department, on the Corrèze River, 14 mi ESE of TULLE, central France. Inhabited since prehistoric times and founded as a town by the Romans, Brive was the capital of lower LIMOUSIN during the Middle Ages. A Franciscan monastery was established here by St. Anthony of PADUA (1195–1231).

BRIVIESCA [Bribiesca] (*Spain*)

City in Burgos province, 24 mi NE of BURGOS, on the road to VITORIA, N central Spain. An old Roman town, it was the site of the creation, by King Juan I in 1388, at a meeting of the Cortes here, of the title prince of ASTURIAS for the heir to the throne of CASTILE.

BRIXELLUM See BRESCELLO

BRIXEN See BRESSANONE

BRIXHAM (*England*)

Port and resort in DEVON, 23 mi S of EXETER, on Tor Bay. After James II had fled, William of Orange landed here in 1688 in the Glorious Revolution, before becoming king of England.

BRIXIA See BRESCIA

BRNO [*German: Brünn*] (*Czech Republic*)

City in Jihomoravsky province, 115 mi SE of PRAGUE, at the confluence of the Svitava and Svatka rivers, central Czech Republic. Situated in an area inhabited

since prehistoric times. Brno was colonized in the 13th century A.D. by Germans and incorporated in 1243. Under the margraves of MORAVIA the city withstood the sieges of the Hussites in 1428, the Bohemians in 1464, and the Swedes in 1645. It was occupied by the French in 1805 before the Battle of AUSTERLITZ. After World War II the German population was expelled. The Bren gun was developed at Brno.

BROACH See BHARUCH

BROADSTAIRS (*England*)

Town and seaside resort in KENT, SE England, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 17 mi E of CANTERBURY. Hengist and Horsa, the leaders of the first Anglo-Saxons to arrive in Britain, landed near Broadstairs in the fifth century.

BROCKEN [Blocksberg] (*Germany*)

Mountain peak in the HARZ MOUNTAINS, 8 mi WSW of WERNIGERODE in Magdeburg district, Germany. It figures prominently in traditional folklore because of its mystical character, and it was the scene of pagan rites long after Christianity had been introduced. The mountain is depicted by Goethe in *Faust*.

BRODY (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, 50 mi ENE of Lviv. Founded in 1584, it developed as an Austrian frontier post and was the scene of military operations during World War I. Passed to POLAND in 1919, it was ceded to the Soviet Union in 1945. Its Jewish population was exterminated during World War II.

BROMBERG See BYDGOSZCZ

BRONKHORSTSPRUIT (*South Africa*)

Town in GAUTENG, 35 mi E of PRETORIA, NE South Africa. The British were defeated here in December 1880, when fighting broke out at the start of the Transvaal Revolt.

BRONX, THE (*United States*)

Borough forming the N part of NEW YORK CITY, N of the Harlem River, E of the HUDSON RIVER, and W of LONG ISLAND SOUND. Settled in 1641 by the Dane Jonas Bronck, acting for the Dutch, it was totally annexed by New York City in 1898. The site of rapid

urban development in the first half of the 20th century, parts of the borough have declined rapidly since then. The South Bronx has become a symbol of U.S. urban decay. The borough is still the home of the New York Yankees baseball team, and of much light industry and many attractive residential neighborhoods, and it is the only part of New York City on the continental United States.

BROOKLYN [former: Breuckelen] (*United States*)

Borough of NEW YORK CITY, at the extremity of LONG ISLAND. Settled by Dutch farmers in 1636, it was named for the many small brooks that crossed its fields. It was the scene of the Battle of Long Island on August 27, 1776, during the American Revolution, in which the British under Sir William Howe, having landed at Gravesend Bay, outflanked and vanquished the Americans under Israel Putnam. George Washington established his headquarters in Brooklyn Heights before retreating across the East River.

Long a wealthy suburb for New York City's merchants, the city of Brooklyn became a borough of New York City in 1898. It was already famous for the Brooklyn Bridge, built between 1869 and 1883, which spans the East River and connects Brooklyn with MANHATTAN. The site of tranquil farmland as late as the 1920s and 1930s, Brooklyn taken by itself today would still be the fourth-largest city in the United States, with a population of over 4 million.

The borough is a major shipping and small manufacturing center. Its Verrazano Bridge over the Narrows is the longest suspension bridge in the world. Brooklyn's neighborhoods, once independent towns, include the world-famous areas of Flatbush, Bedford-Stuyvesant, Coney Island, and Brooklyn Heights. Its Prospect Park was laid out by Frederick Law Olmstead. The Brooklyn Public Library is among the first and largest systems in the country. Brooklyn's famous citizens and residents include the composers Aaron Copeland, Roger Sessions, George Gershwin, and Benjamin Britten, who lived in Brooklyn Heights. The poets Walt Whitman and Marianne Moore, and the writers Hart Crane and Thomas Wolfe also made their homes here.

BROOKS See MIDWAY

BROWNSVILLE (*United States*)

City and port of SE TEXAS, at the mouth of the RIO GRANDE, 130 mi S of CORPUS CHRISTI on the Mexi-

can border. The Mexican War started when Brownsville, then a fort, was claimed by the Americans on March 28, 1846. The Battles of PALO ALTO and RESACA DE LA PALMA were fought north of the city. During the Civil War it was one of the principal Confederate ports. The so-called last battle of the Civil War was fought nearby on May 12–13, 1865.

BRUCHSAL (*Germany*)

Town in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Saalbach River, 12 mi NE of KARLSRUHE, SW Germany. Granted to the prince-bishops of SPEYER in 1056, Bruchsal became their residence in 1720. Their castle, built between 1722 and 1732, was one of Germany's most famous rococo buildings but was mostly destroyed in World War II.

BRUGES [*ancient: Municipium Brugense; Flemish: Brugge*] (*Belgium*)

City and capital of West FLANDERS, 55 mi WNW of BRUSSELS, NW Belgium. In the ninth century A.D. the first counts of Flanders built a castle here as a defense against Norman invaders, and by the 13th century the town was a leading member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. In the late Middle Ages Bruges became the banking, shipping, and commercial center of northern Europe until supplanted by ANTWERP in the 16th century. It was occupied by the court of the dukes of BURGUNDY in the 15th century and was the center of the famous Flemish school of painting. It was held by Germany in both world wars. The city still retains its medieval plan, buildings, and canals.

BRUGGE See BRUGES

BRÜHL (*Germany*)

Town in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, 7 mi S of COLOGNE. Founded in 1285 by an archbishop of Cologne, it became the stronghold of the electors of Cologne. The baroque Augustusburg Castle at Brühl, once the summer residence of the electors, is famous for the staircase by Balthasar Neumann.

BRUKHANOVO See PERM

BRUNANBURGH See STRATHCLYDE

BRUNDISIUM See BRINDISI

BRUNEI

Sultanate of N BORNEO in SE Asia. BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN is the capital. In the 16th century the Islamic kingdom of Brunei controlled Borneo, the PHILIPPINES, and the SULU Archipelago, but its power began to wane with the growth of Dutch and Portuguese influence. By the 19th century it controlled only SARAWAK, Brunei, and part of northern Borneo. Reduced to its present size by 1877, it became a British protectorate in 1888. It was under Japanese occupation from 1941 to 1945. In 1959, a written constitution went into effect, where Brunei remained a Sultanate and British Protectorate governed by a chief minister, a council of ministers, and an elected legislative council. In 1962, the legislative council was disbanded after elections won by an antimonarchist left-wing party. In 1970, the legislative council was made an appointed body. Brunei became fully independent in 1984, and the legislative council was suspended the same year. After independence, sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah became an absolute monarch. The sultan developed a welfare state under his control using revenue from Brunei's plentiful oil reserves. In the late 1990s, Brunei was affected by the 1997–98 Asian economic crisis, losing billions of dollars in investments. In 1998, the sultan's son, Prince al-Muhtadee Billah, was named as the official heir to the throne. In 2004, the sultan reconvened an appointed 21-member legislative council, and signed a constitutional amendment calling for a future partially elected council.

BRUNEI BAY

Inlet of the South China Sea, on the NW coast of BORNEO. Australian and Dutch forces landed at this inlet on June 10, 1945, in their attack on Japanese-held Borneo.

BRUNETE (*Spain*)

Town and battle site in Madrid province, 16 mi W of MADRID, central Spain. During the Spanish civil war (1936–39), Brunete was the scene of repeated conflict. The town was rebuilt after the war.

BRUNKEBERG (*Sweden*)

Battlefield and suburb of STOCKHOLM, SE Sweden. During the Danish-Swedish Wars, on October 10, 1471, Sten Sture defeated Christian I of DENMARK at Brunkeberg and halted the Danish campaign of conquest.

BRÜNN See BRNO

BRUNSWICH See BRUNSWICK

BRUNSWICK [*German: Braunschweig, Brunswick*] (*Germany*)

City in Lower SAXONY, capital of the former state of BRUNSWICK, 34 mi ESE of HANOVER, N central Germany. Founded, according to legend, in A.D. 861, it was chartered and improved in the 12th century by Henry the Lion and became a flourishing member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was the capital of the Duchy of Brunswick until 1918. It was severely bombed during World War II, when it was an important industrial center.

BRUNSWICK [*German: Braunschweig*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy of N central Germany, in Lower SAXONY, around the city of BRUNSWICK. Emperor Frederick II established the duchy of Brunswick-LÜNEBURG in 1235. A much-reduced duchy of Brunswick was closely linked with PRUSSIA after 1735 under the house of Brunswick-Bevern. Brunswick was a constituent state of the German Reich from 1871 to 1946.

BRUSA See BURSA

BRUSSEL See BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS [*Flemish: Brussel; French: Bruxelles*] (*Belgium*)

Capital city of Belgium, in the province of BRABANT, on the Senne River in central Belgium. Located on an important trade route since the sixth century, Brussels became a flourishing commercial center, particularly known for its woolens, under the dukes of Brabant in the Middle Ages. A growing merchant aristocracy was forced to share power with craftsmen after a rebellion in 1421. Control by the duke of BURGUNDY and then by the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE followed. It became the capital of the SPANISH NETHERLANDS in 1530, suffered much destruction from the French invasions of the 17th century, and once again became the NETHERLANDS capital after the defeat of Napoleon. In 1830 it was made the capital of a newly independent Belgium. It is important today as the headquarters of NATO and the location of many of the offices of the European Union.

BRUSTEM [*former: Brusthem*] (*Belgium*)

Village and battle site in Limburg province, 2 mi ESE of ST. TRUIDEN, E Belgium. Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY defeated the Liègeois here in 1467.

BRUSTHEM See BRUSTEM

BRUTIUM See CALABRIA

BRUXELLES See BRUSSELS

BRYANSK [*Briansk*] [*former: Debryansk*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, on the Desna River, 210 mi SW of Moscow. Founded in 1146, it became the capital of a principality. Annexed by Moscow in 1503, it acted as a bulwark on Russia's southern frontier. It was under German occupation from 1941 to 1943.

BRZEG [*German: Brieg*] (*Poland*)

Town in Opole province, on the ODER RIVER, 25 mi SE of WROCŁAW, SW Poland. The capital of a duchy ruled by the Piast dynasty from 1311 to 1675, it was the center of the Renaissance in SILESIA in the 16th century and passed to the Hapsburgs in 1675. A battle was fought nearby in 1642 during the Thirty Years' War, in which the Swedes were defeated by an imperial army under Archduke Leopold.

BRZESC NAD BUGIEM See BREST

BRZEZANY See BEREZHANY

BRZEZINY (*Poland*)

Town and battle site in Łódź province, 11 mi E of ŁÓDŹ, central Poland. A battle was fought here during World War I between the Germans and Russians in November 1914.

BSHARRI [*Becharri, Besharreh, Bisharri, Bsherri*] (*Lebanon*)

Town on the W side of the Lebanon Mts, 16 mi SE of TRIPOLI, W Lebanon. The site of an old Phoenician settlement, it has the grave of author Khalil Gibran.

BSHERRI See BSHARRI

BUBASTIS [*ancient: Bast; biblical: Pi-beseth; modern: Tall Basta*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in the NILE RIVER delta, S of ZAGAZIG, N Egypt. The capital of Egypt under the pharaohs of the 22nd and 23rd dynasties (945–725 B.C.), its most prosperous period was in the 10th century B.C. under Sheshonk I. It went into a rapid decline after the second conquest by PERSIA of 343 B.C. Bubastis was the center of worship of the lion-headed goddess, Bast. Several excavations from 1886 to 1906 revealed among other remains the ruins of a large temple of the eighth century B.C.

BUCACO [*Bussaco*] (*Portugal*)

Resort and battle site in Aveiro province, 13 mi NNE of COIMBRA, central Portugal. The French march on LISBON was halted here by British and Portuguese troops during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars in 1810.

BUCAREST See BUCHAREST

BUCHACH [*Polish: Buczacz*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, 70 mi SE of LVIV. A Polish-Turkish treaty was signed here in 1672 by which POLAND gave up the Ukraine to the Cossacks. Buchach passed to AUSTRIA in 1772, was returned to Poland in 1919, and was ceded to the Soviet Union in 1945.

BUCHAREST [*Bucarest, Bucuresti, Bukarest, Bukharest, Bukhorest*] [*former: Cetatea Dambovitei; Romanian: Bucuresti*] (*Romania*)

Capital and principal city of Romania, in WALACHIA in the SE, on the Dimbovita River, a tributary to the Danube. Founded in the 14th century as a military stronghold known as Cetatea Dambovitei, it was strategically located on a principal commercial route to CONSTANTINOPLE. From 1459 it was the seat of the sovereigns of Walachia, who named it Bucharest. Under the leadership of Constantine Brancovan it was made the Walachian capital in 1698 and continued in this role with the unification of MOLDAVIA and Walachia in 1859 and the emergence of the Romanian nation in 1861. Its strategic position in eastern Europe has made it a suitable site for the negotiation of several important treaties in the region: the Peace of Bucharest between RUSSIA and TURKEY in 1812, the settlement treaty between SERBIA and BULGARIA in 1886, and the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913, which

retracted the conquests of Bulgaria in the Second Balkan War. It was occupied by GERMANY and her allies from 1916 to 1918 during World War I.

Once known for its stimulating cultural and social life, it was often referred to by Romanians as “Little Paris” or the “Paris of the East” before World War II. It was taken and held by the Nazis from 1940 until 1944 during that war. When the Romanians finally surrendered to the Allies the city was severely damaged by German bombers. It was captured by Soviet troops August 31, 1944, and, with the accession to power of a leftist, pro-Soviet coalition, became part of the communist Eastern bloc. From 1948 until 1956 it served as headquarters for the Cominform. Presently the seat of the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, it is also the site of several beautiful churches from the 17th and 18th centuries. After World War II the city was surrounded with ugly concrete apartment buildings, in the bombed out areas and then into the surrounding countryside as the population of the city doubled from one to 2 million. The Communist government poured money into huge and grandiose projects including the “House of the People,” the world’s second largest building after the U.S. Pentagon. Only Romanian materials and products were used to build the dictator’s headquarters. Now renamed the Palace of Parliament, the building of 1,000 rooms reflects the work of the country’s best architects and artisans.

BUCHENWALD (*Germany*)

Village in Erfurt district, 5 mi NW of WEIMAR, central Germany. It was the site of an infamous Nazi concentration camp from 1937 to 1945. See also DACHAU.

BUCKFASTLEIGH (*England*)

Town in DEVON, 20 mi SW of EXETER. Buckfast Abbey was established in 1018 but was abandoned in ruins after the dissolution of the monasteries from 1536 to 1539. It was rebuilt by French Benedictine monks between 1882 and 1937.

BUCKINGHAM (*England*)

Town of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 15 mi NW of AYLESBURY. The site of a Roman settlement, it was made a county town in A.D. 886 by King Alfred the Great and became a wool-trading center in the 14th century under Edward III. The trade declined when the center was moved to CALAIS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE [Bucks] (*England*)

Midland county crossed by the Chiltern Hills. Administrative headquarters is AYLESBURY. Its main rivers are the THAMES and the Ouse. It has had many associations with statesmen, such as Edmund Burke, Benjamin Disraeli, and John Hampden.

BUCKNER BAY See NAKAGUSUKU BAY

BUCKSTOWN See DUNMORE

BUCOVINA See BUKOVINA

BUCURESCI See BUCHAREST

BU CZACZ See BUCHACH

BUDAPEST [*ancient: Aquincum*] (*Hungary*)

City in N central Hungary, on the DANUBE RIVER, capital of the country. The present city was formed in 1873 by uniting Buda and Obuda on the right bank with Pest on the left bank of the river. The area has been settled since the third millennium B.C., and two Roman towns were established in the vicinity. These towns were destroyed by the Mongols in 1241, but later in the century King Béla IV of Hungary (1235–70), built a fortress here, and in the 14th century King Sigismund erected a palace. Buda became Hungary’s capital in 1361. Under King Matthias Corvinus (1458–90) it became a center of learning.

The OTTOMAN EMPIRE captured Pest in 1526 and Buda in 1541. Both were mostly ruins by the time Charles V of LORRAINE recaptured them for the Hapsburg dynasty in 1686. They were rebuilt and resettled and gradually became important cities again. The Empress Maria Theresa of AUSTRIA aided them by transferring a university to Buda in 1777 and building a palace. The united city in the late 19th century was, with VIENNA, one of the two capitals of Austria-Hungary. By the time of World War I it was also a busy commercial and industrial center. Tourists came for its many theatrical, musical, and other attractions.

In 1918, however, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy had collapsed as a result of defeat in World War I, and Hungary was proclaimed an independent republic with Budapest as its capital. In March 1919 the communists under Béla Kun gained control of the

city for a time. Hungary entered World War II on the side of Nazi GERMANY, but when it tried to withdraw, German troops occupied Budapest in October 1944. After a long siege they were driven out in February 1945 by the Russians. Much of the city was destroyed, including landmark buildings.

In October–November 1956 there was a popular uprising against the Soviet-imposed communist regime. Soviet troops entered Budapest and put down the revolt with considerable brutality. Having recovered, Budapest today is an attractive and lively city. After the fall of the communist regime in 1990, the city has become a popular tourist destination as many of the buildings including the Parliament, the largest in Europe, are undergoing renovation.

BUDAUN [Badayun] (India)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, 28 mi SW of BAREILLY, N India. Founded c. A.D. 905 by Buddh, a Hindu raja, it was captured in 1196 by Kutb-ud-Aibak and gained importance as a frontier post of the Afghan-DELHI Empire.

BUDDH GAYA See BODH GAYA

BUDE-STRATTON [formerly: Stratton and Bude] (England)

Urban district in CORNWALL, on the Atlantic Ocean, 15 mi NNW of LAUNCESTON, SW England. During the Civil War the Royalist Cornish army defeated the Parliamentarians at Stamford Hill, near Bude, on May 16, 1643.

BUDISSIN See BAUTZEN

BUDUA See BUDVA

BUDVA [Italian: Budua] (Montenegro)

Town in Montenegro, 45 mi SE of DUBROVNIK, on the ADRIATIC SEA. Inhabited successively by Phoenicians, Greeks, Illyrians, Romans, and Byzantines, it was sacked by Saracens in the ninth century A.D. and joined the Serbian kingdom of Duklja in the 11th century. It became self-governing in 1371. In 1443 it was the most southerly Venetian outpost on the Adriatic Sea and remained so until passing to AUSTRIA in 1797. It became part of YUGOSLAVIA in 1918. See also VENICE.

BUEA [Bouea] (Cameroon)

Town near the Gulf of GUINEA, 10 mi NNE of Victoria, W Cameroon. Capital of German Cameroons from 1884 to 1919, it became the headquarters of the British Commissioner for Southern Cameroons in 1922.

BUENA VISTA (Mexico)

Battle site in COAHUILA state, 8 mi S of SALTILLO. On February 22–23, 1847, during the Mexican War, the Mexicans here failed to dislodge U.S. forces under General Zachary Taylor. This U.S. victory ended the war in northern Mexico, and the fighting shifted to the east coast.

BUENA VISTA (United States) See DE KALB

BUENOS AIRES [former: Puerto de Santa Maria de Buen Aire] (Argentina)

City and capital of Argentina, on the Río de LA PLATA, 135 mi W of MONTEVIDEO. Founded in 1580 by Juan de Garay, it remained a poor city of the viceroyalty of PERU until becoming the capital of the viceroyalty of the Río de La Plata in 1776. After its separation from SPAIN in 1816 it became the capital of the newly formed Argentina in 1880. Pan American congresses were held here in 1910 and 1936. It expanded rapidly following World War II.

BUFFALO (United States)

City and port in W NEW YORK State, on LAKE ERIE, 65 mi WSW of ROCHESTER. Settled as a trading post in 1758, it was resettled in 1780 by Seneca Indians and was the American military headquarters on the Niagara frontier during the War of 1812. It was burned by the British in 1813. Economic growth was stimulated by the completion of the ERIE CANAL and by the Civil War. Today it is a major American industrial city, processing 25 percent of all U.S.-Canadian trade.

BUG [Western Bug] [Russian: Zapadnyy Bug] (Poland, Belarus, Ukraine)

River rising in the W Ukraine, it flows N to BREST then W to the VISTULA RIVER, 18 mi N of WARSAW, Poland. It was the scene of several battles in 1915 during World War I. Part of its central course was incorporated into the CURZON LINE in 1919 and formed a section of the eastern frontier of Poland.

BUGANDA (*Uganda*)

Former kingdom of S Uganda, along the N shore of LAKE VICTORIA, with its capital at KAMPALA. A vassal state of BUNYORO in the 16th century, Buganda began to expand in its own right in the 17th century and by the 19th century was a highly centralized and powerful state. Under the Buganda Agreement of 1900, it became a British protectorate. After the independence of Uganda, relations between the central government and Buganda grew so tense that Buganda was abolished in the late 1960s.

BUINAKSK [Buynaksk] [*former: Temir-Khan-Shura*] (*Russia*)

City in DAGESTAN AR, 20 mi SW of MAKHACHKALA. Established on the site of Tamerlane's camp at the end of the 14th century, it became a Russian fortress in the 1830s and was the capital of Dagestan until 1922.

BUJUMBURA [*former: Usumbura*] (*Burundi*)

City and capital of Burundi, a port at the NE end of LAKE TANGANYIKA, E central Africa. Bujumbura was a small village until 1899, when it was made a military post of German East Africa. Belgian forces took it from the Germans in 1916 in World War I, and in 1919 Bujumbura became the capital of Belgium's League of Nations mandate of Ruanda-Urundi. Its name was changed in 1962 when Burundi became independent. The city has been the site of ongoing conflict between Burundi's Huta and Tatsi peoples. See also RWANDA, TANGANYIKA.

BUKA [*former: Wichelsea*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island of the SOLOMON ISLANDS group, in the SW Pacific Ocean, N of BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND. Discovered by the British in 1767, it became a German possession in 1885 but was taken by Australian troops in 1914. It was occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945 during World War II.

BUKAREST See BUCHAREST**BUKHARA** See BUKHORO**BUKHAREST** See BUCHAREST**BUKHOREST** See BUCHAREST**BUKHORO** [Bukhara, Bokhara, Boukhara] (*Uzbekistan*)

City in Uzbekistan, 270 mi SW of TASHKENT, just N of the Afghan border. Founded by the first century A.D., it was captured by the Arabs in 709 and from the ninth to the 10th centuries was the Persian Samanid capital. It fell to Genghis Khan in 1220, to Tamerlane in 1370, and to the Uzbek Shaybanids in 1506 who made it the capital of the khanate of Bukhara. By the end of the 16th century, under the Shaybanids, Bukhara controlled most of central Asia, N PERSIA, and AFGHANISTAN. It fell to Persia in 1740 but liberated itself in 1753 under the Emir Mohammed Rahim, who founded the Mangyt dynasty that ruled until 1920. The khanate became a Russian protectorate in 1868, but the emir was overthrown by the Bolshevik Red Army in 1920.

BUKIT TIMAH (*Singapore*)

Village six mi NW of Singapore. During World War II, in February 1942 the British garrison of Singapore surrendered to the Japanese here.

BUKOVINA [Bucovina] (*Romania, Ukraine*)

Region, partly in the Ukraine and partly in Bistrita Nasaud province of Romania, around and to the S of CHERNIVTSI. Formerly part of MOLDAVIA, it gained its own identity in 1775 when the OTTOMAN EMPIRE ceded it to AUSTRIA, which ruled it as a duchy and separate crown land. Bukovina was claimed by Romania in 1879 and occupied in 1918. During World War II the USSR occupied northern Bukovina and formally retained it after the war.

BULACAN (*Philippines*)

Province of central LUZON, immediately N of MANILA. One of the earliest provinces created in the East by the Spanish, it remained under Spain until the end of the 19th century. It was the scene of opposition to the British, who had occupied Manila in 1762–63. It was a center of unrest during the anti-Spanish revolution of 1897. A civil government was established in Bulacan by the United States in 1901.

BULAMA See BOLAMA**BULANDSHAHR** [*former: Baran*] (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH state, 40 mi ESE of DELHI, N India. Captured by Mahmud of GHAZNI in 1018, it

was fought over many times during the 14th century and was eventually taken by the Moguls. It became part of British India in 1805. It has Buddhist remains of the fifth to seventh centuries.

BULAWAYO (*Zimbabwe*)

City and capital of North Matabeleland, on the Matsheumlope River, 230 mi SW of HARARE, SW Zimbabwe. Founded on the site of the kraal of Lobengula in 1893, it became a city in 1943 and is today the industrial center of Zimbabwe.

BULDUR See BURDUR

BULGARIA [*formerly: People's Republic of Bulgaria, Bulgarian: Narodna Republika Bulgariya*]

Nation of SE Europe, in the E Balkans, with the BLACK SEA on the E, SERBIA and MONTENEGRO and MACEDONIA to the W, ROMANIA to the N, and GREECE and TURKEY to the S. Its territory is roughly the same as the ancient lands of MOESIA and THRACE. Bulgar tribes from the VOLGA RIVER region settled in the territory in A.D. 679–80 and by the ninth century had merged with the Slavs they had subjugated. The first Bulgarian Empire, established by Khan Asparukh, lasted from 681 to 1018 and for a time threatened the power of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It reached its peak under Simeon I (893–927) who took the title of czar. However, attacks by a revived Byzantine Empire resulted in Bulgaria's annexation in 1018.

Bulgaria recovered its power, and in 1186 the second empire arose under Czar Ivan I (Ivan Asen). It reached its height under Ivan II (1218–41) when its rule extended over almost all the Balkan Peninsula except GREECE. This empire ended in 1396 when the Ottoman Turks defeated a Christian army at NIKOPOL. Bulgaria remained under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until 1877. At that time an unsuccessful revolt brought such atrocious reprisals by the Turks that RUSSIA entered the struggle on Bulgaria's side, and with success. The result was the Treaty of SAN STEFANO in 1878, which greatly enlarged Bulgaria and made it an autonomous principality. Fearing the sudden growth of Russian power, other European nations at the Congress of Berlin later in 1878 forced a number of changes in the treaty. Among them was the division of Bulgaria into three parts, none of them entirely independent.

In 1885 Prince Alexander, ruler of the more autonomous part of Bulgaria, annexed present southern Bulgaria, then known as Eastern RUMELIA, and

repelled an attack by SERBIA. When there was a revolt in the Ottoman Empire in 1908, Prince Ferdinand proclaimed full independence and made himself czar. In 1912 and 1913 two short wars were fought by the Balkan nations over the lands of the faltering Ottoman Empire. Bulgaria was victorious at first but was defeated in the end and lost land to all her enemies by the Treaty of Bucharest in 1913. Bulgaria entered World War I in 1915 on the side of GERMANY and her allies, the Central Powers. Her subsequent defeat resulted in the Treaty of Neuilly of 1919, by which Bulgaria ceded part of western Thrace to Greece, several border areas to YUGOSLAVIA, and paid reparations. In the interwar period, Boris III established a military dictatorship in 1934, and in 1941 joined Germany in World War II. Again on the losing side, in 1946 Bulgaria fell into the Soviet orbit with a communist government and membership in the Warsaw Pact of the Soviet-dominated nations of eastern Europe. Long-time communist leader, Georgi Dimitrov, ruled as premier from 1946 to 1949. Most of Bulgaria's farm land was collectivized in 1958.

From 1978 through 1989, Todor Zhivkov, as head of the Communist Party, was the most powerful man in the country. During this time, the country became one of the more prosperous in eastern Europe, with agricultural reform allowing private ownership of small plots and growth in the industrial sectors. The shift to a market economy after the collapse of communism in 1989 has been slow as the renamed Communist Party (now the Bulgarian Socialist Party) continued to control the government of newly democratic Bulgaria. In 2001, the Bulgarian monarchy made a return when former king Simeon II was elected prime minister. Bulgarians's Turkish minority was represented in the government for the first time, and President Georgi Parvanov has encouraged Bulgarians to be more tolerant of Turkish-Bulgarians. Bulgaria was accepted into NATO in 2004, and has applied for membership in the European Union. SOFIA, a Bulgarian town since 809, has been the capital since 1879.

BULGE, BATTLE OF THE See ARDENNES, BASTOGNE, CELLES, SAINT-VITH

BULL RUN See MANASSAS

BUNA (*Papua New Guinea*)

Village on the SE coast of NEW GUINEA, 100 mi NE of PORT MORESBY. The Japanese used Buna in July

1942 as a base for their attack on Port Moresby. It was captured by the Allies after fierce fighting on January 20, 1943.

BÜNDE (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 52 mi WSW of HANOVER, N central Germany. It was the headquarters of the Allied Control Commission for Germany from 1945 to 1948. The commission broke up before the start of the Soviet blockade of BERLIN.

BUNDELKHAND (*India*)

Region of MADHYA PRADESH state, S of ALLAHABAD and VARANASI in the Vindhyan region, central India. A hilly region, it was occupied by various groups until the 14th century, when it was settled by Bundela Rajputs who began a guerrilla war against DELHI. Sher Shah invaded Bundelkhand in 1545 but was killed in battle. By 1792 the MARATHAS were the recognized masters of the region, but at the Treaty of POONA in 1817 Great Britain acquired rights over it. Today Bundelkhand has no political identity.

BUNDI (*India*)

Town in RAJASTHAN state, 100 mi S of JAIPUR, central India. Established by the Rajputs as the capital of the princely state of Bundi in the 14th century, it came under British control in 1818 and became part of Rajasthan in 1948.

BUNKER HILL, BATTLE OF (*United States*)

Hill in CHARLESTOWN, just N of BOSTON, E MASSACHUSETTS. At the beginning of the American Revolution, on June 17, 1775, Americans under General Artemas Ward were dislodged from Bunker Hill and adjacent Breed's Hill by the British, who won the battle but sustained severe casualties.

BUNYORO See UGANDA

BUNZELWITZ See BOŁESŁAWICE

BUNZLAU See BOLESŁAWICE

BURAUEN (*Philippines*)

City and battle site on LEYTE, 21 mi SW of TACLOBAN. During World War II, Japanese-held Bureauen

was captured by U.S. forces after severe fighting on October 25, 1944.

BURDIGALA See BORDEAUX

BURDUR [Buldur] [*ancient: Polydoron*] (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Burdur province, 120 mi W of KONYA, near the E shore of Lake Burdur, SW central Turkey. Situated in an area inhabited since prehistoric times, it was taken by the Seljuk Turks in the 12th century and by the Ottomans in the 15th century. An archaeological site nearby has yielded remains from the sixth millennium B.C.

BURDWAN See BARDDHAMAN

BURGDORF [*French: Berthoud*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Bern canton, on the Emme River, 11 mi NE of BERN, W central Switzerland. Founded in 1175 by the dukes of ZÄHRINGEN, it passed to Bern in 1384. From 1798 to 1804, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, the pioneer educator, held his school in the 12th-century castle here.

BURGENLAND (*Austria*)

Federal state along the Hungarian border S of VIENNA, with its capital at EISENSTADT. Occupied since prehistoric times, it was settled by Germans in the eighth century A.D. It was linked with HUNGARY until 1529 when it became part of the Hapsburg Empire. It became a federal state in 1945.

BURGH BY SANDS (*England*)

Village in CUMBRIA, 5 mi WNW of CARLISLE. The site of a Roman military station, it was here that Edward I died on his way to put down the rebellion of the Scot, Robert Bruce, in 1307.

BURGOS (*Spain*)

City and capital of Burgos province, 80 mi SW of BILBAO, on the Arlanzon River, N central Spain. Founded in A.D. 884 as the eastern outpost of the kingdom of ASTURIAS, it later became the capital of CASTILE until the 16th century. It declined in political significance until it was revived in the 18th century by Charles III. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was occupied by the French from 1808 to

1813. It was General Francisco Franco's Insurgent capital during the Spanish civil war.

BURG STARGARD [*former: Stargard, Stargard in Mecklenburg*] (*Germany*)

Town in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA 5 mi SE of NEUBRANDENBURG, N Germany. Founded as an outpost in 1259 by the margraves of BRANDENBURG, it was the headquarters of General Johan Tilly, the commander of the imperial forces, in 1631 during his campaign against Neubrandenburg in the Thirty Years' War. It was the capital of the lordship of Stargard until 1701.

BURGUNDY [*French: La Bourgogne*] (*France*)

Former duchy, kingdom, and county, presently a region of E central France. Agriculturally rich and renowned for its wines, Burgundy's traditional capital is DIJON, with MÂCON, BEAUNE, AUTUN, and BOURG-EN-BRESSE among its important towns.

As part of the ROMAN EMPIRE conquered by Caesar in the Gallic wars, the Burgundian region was first divided into Belgic GAUL and LUGDUNENSIS, and later into Upper GERMANY and Lugdunensis. During the Roman period, Autun emerged as an important cultural center. Originally a kingdom founded in western SWITZERLAND and the Rhône Valley by Germanic Burgundians in the fifth century A.D., Burgundy evolved as part of the Merovingian and Carolingian empires. Originally part of the middle kingdom of Charlemagne's son Lothair, it was divided into Cisjurane Burgundy, including PROVENCE, in the south in 879 and Transjurane Burgundy in the north in 888. It was finally united as the Second Kingdom of Burgundy, also known as the Kingdom of ARLES in 933. By 877 a smaller region, nearly corresponding to the modern counterpart, had become the French duchy of Burgundy under Carolingian emperor Charles II, while Imperial Burgundy, the county of FRANCHE-COMTÉ, was part of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE from the 12th century.

French Burgundy's cultural flowering began in 1364 when John (Jean) II of France presented the duchy as a feudal estate to his fourth son, Philip the Bold, thereby introducing the Valois-Bourgogne line. Philip was succeeded by John the Fearless, Philip the Good, and Charles the Bold, all of whom, through astute marriages, wars, and alliances, eventually came to dominate vast territories and to reunite the old patrimony of Lothair. These included most of

modern BELGIUM and the NETHERLANDS, ALSACE, LORRAINE, ARTOIS, the then large Duchy of LUXEMBOURG, BADEN, Imperial Burgundy, or Franche-Comté, PICARDY, CHAROLAIS, and NIVERNAIS. This territorial dominance eventually gave them hegemony in the politics of France. The Burgundian alliance with ENGLAND was an important factor in the Hundred Years' War.

As the Burgundian dukes of the 15th century controlled French politics, so the Burgundian court flourished as a center of the arts, especially in painting, sculpture, music, and style. However, Charles the Bold undertook several costly wars that were opposed by the clever and innovative Louis XI. Ultimately, Charles was defeated by the Swiss at GRANDSON, MORAT in 1476, and at NANCY in 1477, where he met his end. When Charles's daughter, Mary of Burgundy, married Emperor Maximilian I Hapsburg, the alliance brought most of the Imperial Burgundian holdings under Hapsburg control. The original French duchy was taken by Louis XI and made a province of the French Crown lands. Gex, Charolais, and BRESSE were joined to it by Henri IV and Louis XIV, and it remained a royal province until the French Revolution in 1789.

BURHANPUR (*India*)

Town in MADHYA PRADESH state, 185 mi W of NAGPUR, SW central India. Founded by Nasir Khan in A.D. 1400, it was taken by the Mogul emperor Akbar in 1599 and became his capital until 1636. Frequently besieged by Moguls and Marathas, it was captured by the Duke of Wellington in 1803 and ceded to GREAT BRITAIN in 1861. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY, MOGUL EMPIRE.

BURKATOW [*German: Burkersdorf*] (*Poland*)

Village and battlefield in S Wrocław province, SW Poland. During the Seven Years' War the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here on July 21, 1762. See AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA.

BURKERSDORF See BURKATOW

BURKINA FASO [*Upper Volta*]

Small landlocked country lying in the sub-Saharan region of Africa, directly N of GHANA and S of the great bend in the NIGER RIVER in MALI. Upper Volta is an agricultural country occupying the region of the

medieval Mossi Empire. French colonialists seized the region in 1896 and ruled it until 1960, when independence was achieved. Under its first leader, Maurice Yaméogo, Upper Volta approached total bankruptcy and disorganization. A military group led by Colonel Sangoulé Lamizana took control in 1966, and Upper Volta slowly began to improve its infrastructure systems and agriculture with aid from France, the rest of the Common Market, and the World Bank. In the early 1970s the great drought of the sub-Saharan SAHEL region brought starvation and death to many thousands in the northern part of the country. Military rule ended in 1978, and Lamizana was elected president. A series of military coups followed as in 1980 Lamizana was overthrown by Colonel Saye Zerbo, who was overthrown by Major Jean-Baptiste Ouédraogo, who was overthrown by Captain Thomas Sankara in 1983.

Sankara pursued a policy of nonalignment with Western nations, and developed stronger relations with neighbors such as Ghana and LIBYA. Sankara was less suppressive of the political opposition and increased the government's focus on economic development. To declare the country's rejection of its colonial past, in 1984, he renamed Upper Volta Burkina Faso meaning "the land of incorruptible men." In 1987 Captain Blaise Compaoré took control in a bloody coup, killing Sankara. There have been elections in 1992 and 1998 with Compaoré the president-elect in the midst of election irregularities. Unrest in the IVORY COAST has impacted the country as Burkino Fasan workers have been repatriated as refugees.

BURKITTSVILLE (*United States*)

Town in SW central MARYLAND, 12 mi W of FREDERICK. During the Civil War a battle was fought nearby at South Mountain on September 14, 1862, that delayed the advance of Union forces under General George B. McClellan on General Robert E. Lee's positions at Sharpsburg, or ANTIETAM.

BURLINGTON (*United States*)

City in SE IOWA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, named after BURLINGTON, VERMONT. Zebulon Pike, explorer and army officer, chose the site for a fort here in 1805 when he was on an expedition to find the source of the Mississippi River. It was the site of an Indian village, Sho-quo-quon, meaning "flint hills." A trading post was established in 1829, and settlement began in 1833. Burlington possessed the only good location

for a steamboat landing on the west bank of the Mississippi for a distance of 80 mi. It was the capital of WISCONSIN Territory in 1837 and of Iowa Territory from 1838 to 1840.

BURLINGTON [*former: Bridlington, New Beverly*] (*United States*)

City in W NEW JERSEY, on the DELAWARE RIVER, 11 mi SSW of TRENTON. It was settled by Quakers in 1677 and incorporated in 1733. Both the center of a farm area and a port, Burlington was the capital of West Jersey from 1681 until the union of East and West Jersey in 1702. From then until 1790 it alternated with PERTH AMBOY as the state capital. Burlington profited by being on the stagecoach line between NEW YORK CITY and PHILADELPHIA until a railroad came through in 1834.

The first colonial paper money was printed here by Benjamin Franklin in 1726, and New Jersey's first newspaper began publication here in 1777. During the American Revolution Hessians in British service invaded the town in 1776, and the British shelled it in 1778. James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, was born here in 1789, as was James Lawrence, naval hero of the War of 1812, famous for his dying words, "Don't give up the ship."

BURLINGTON (*United States*)

City and port in NW VERMONT, on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 35 mi NW of MONTPELIER. Settled in 1773, it was a military post during the War of 1812 and the site of several encounters between British ships and U.S. land batteries.

BURMA See MYANMAR

BURMA ROAD (*Myanmar, China*)

Road that runs between LASHIO in NE central Myanmar and KUNMING in S China. Constructed in the period 1937–39, it was used for bringing supplies into China during the Sino-Japanese War but was closed in 1942 when the Japanese captured Lashio during World War II. It is important today in linking YANGON and CHONGQING. See also JAPAN.

BURNTISLAND (*Scotland*)

Town in FIFE, opposite EDINBURGH, on the Firth of FORTH, 9 mi E of DUNFERMLINE. The harbor here was used in A.D. 83 by the Roman general Agricola in

his invasion of Scotland. Mary, Queen of Scots, stayed at Rossend Castle in 1563. The town surrendered to Oliver Cromwell in 1651.

BURSA [*ancient: Prusa; former: Brusa*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Bursa province, 55 mi S of ISTANBUL, at the N foot of Ulu Dağ, NW Turkey. Founded in the third century B.C. by a Bithynian king, it flourished under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but changed hands several times after the First Crusade of 1096. Captured by the Ottomans in 1326, it became their capital until 1413. It remained prosperous thereafter. As late as the 17th century it was considered one of the capitals of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. See also BITHYNIA.

BUR SA'ID See PORT SAID

BURUNDI [*former: Ruanda-Urundi, Urundi*]

Republic of S central Africa, on the NE shore of LAKE TANGANYIKA, with its capital at BUJUMBURA. By the 17th century the area was inhabited by the Hima people, who pursued policies of expansion into neighboring regions throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. In 1890 Burundi became part of German East Africa but was awarded to BELGIUM as RUANDA-URUNDI after World War I. Burundi became independent in 1962 and became a republic in 1966. Melchior Ndadaye, a Hutu, won the nation's first democratic presidential election in 1991. Ndadaye was assassinated in an attempted coup in 1993, sparking "la crise" or "crisis." La crise is an ethnic civil war between Hutu and Tutsi that has claimed nearly 200,000 lives in fighting between Hutu militias and the Tutsi-dominated military. At least 500,000 Burundians, mainly Hutus, who fled the fighting are still living in refugee camps in neighboring TANZANIA and the CONGO.

BURY (*England*)

Town within Greater Manchester, 8 mi NNW of MANCHESTER. The site of an old Anglo-Saxon post, it was established as a wool town in the 14th century during the reign of Edward III.

BURYAT REPUBLIC [Buryatia] [*former: Buryat-Mongol ASSR, Buryat ASSR*] (*Russia*)

Republic within the Russian Federation, in E SIBERIA, E and S of LAKE BAIKAL; ULAN-UDE is its capital. Russian colonization of this region proceeded only gradually in the 17th century but increased in the 19th century with the arrival of the Trans-Siberian Rail-

road. The nomadic people resisted Russian expansion for a long time. In 1823, the union of the Buryat Mongol and Mongol-Buryat Oblasts formed the republic.

BURYATIA See BURYAT AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

BURYAT-MONGOL ASSR See BURYAT AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

BURY SAINT EDMUNDS [Saint Edmund's Bury] (*England*)

Town in SUFFOLK, 22 mi NW of IPSWICH. St. Edmund, king of EAST ANGLIA, was slain here by the Danes in A.D. 869, and in 1020 a Benedictine abbey was founded at the shrine commemorating his death, by King Canute of DENMARK and England. According to tradition, the English barons swore here in 1214 to make King John accept Magna Carta, the great charter of English liberties.

BUSAN See PUSAN

AL-BUSAYRAH See BOZRAH

AL-BUSEIRA See BOZRAH

BUSHBURY (*England*)

Suburb of WOLVERHAMPTON, West MIDLANDS. Charles II hid in Moseley Old Hall here after the Battle of WORCESTER in 1651. See also BOSCOBEL.

BUSHEHR See BUSHIRE

BUSHIRE [*former: Bandar abu Shehr; Persian: Bandar-E-Bushehr, Bushehr*] (*Iran*)

Former chief Persian port on the Persian Gulf, 115 mi SW of SHIRAZ. Founded by Nadir Shah in 1736, it soon supplanted BANDAR ABBAS as chief port. It was captured by the British in 1856 and occupied by them again in 1915 during World War I. After that war it declined in importance.

BUSHNELL (*United States*)

City in central FLORIDA, 55 mi NNE of TAMPA. In 1835 Major Francis L. Dade and his men were killed in a battle here by Seminole Indians.

BUSK (*Ukraine*)

City in the UKRAINE, on the BUG RIVER, 20 mi ENE of LVIV. It was attacked many times by Tatars during its early history. The city was part of AUSTRIA from 1772 to 1918 when it passed to POLAND. It became part of the SOVIET UNION in 1945, and part of Ukraine in 1991.

BUSRA (*Iraq*) See BASRA**BUSRA** [*Bosora, Bosra, Bozrah*] [*ancient: Bostra; Turkish: Bosra eski Sham*] (*Syria*)

Ancient town of SW Syria, 70 mi S of DAMASCUS, near the Jordanian border. A city of NABATAEA, during Roman times Bostra was the capital of the province of ARABIA. It became a metropolis under the Roman emperor Philip (A.D. 244–249) and in the fourth century was the see of a bishop. It fell to the Muslims c. 635. Extensive Roman ruins of black basalt remain, as do an early Byzantine basilica and a mosque. See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

BUSSACO See BUCACO**BUSSORA** See BASRA**BUSSORAH** See BASRA**BUSTAM** [*Bastam, Bistam, Bostum*] (*Iran*)

Town in Semnan province, 160 mi ENE of TEHRAN, NE Iran. A Muslim pilgrimage center, it contains the tomb of the poet and mystic, Abu Yazid al-Bistami, and the remains of buildings built by Mongol Timurid rulers in the 14th century.

BUTARITARI See MAKIN**BUTHROTUM** [*Italian: Butrinto; modern: Butrint*] (*Albania*)

Ancient city of EPIRUS, now in modern Albania, on the Channel of Corfu opposite the N end of CORFU. A major city in the sixth century B.C., it had a fortress that guarded the Straits of Corfu. Following the invasion of the Visigoths in the fifth century A.D. it declined, but recovered under Venetian rule from 1386 to 1797. It changed hands several times during

Italy's invasion of Greece in 1941. Butrint is now an Albanian National Park and an UNESCO World Heritage Site. See also VENICE.

BUTRINT See BUTHROTUM**BUTRINTO** See BUTHROTUM**BUTTE** (*United States*)

City in SW MONTANA, settled in 1862 as a gold mining camp. Silver was also found here, but Butte boomed after Marcus Daly, arriving in 1876, found immense deposits of copper under the silver and within the city limits. Daly's Anaconda Copper Mining Company successfully fought for economic and political control of the city and state with another entrepreneur, William A. Clark. Butte long had a reputation as a "wide open" western town.

BUTUAN (*Philippines*)

Town and capital of Agusan del Norte province, N MINDANAO, on the Agusan River, 140 mi N of DANAO. Spanish sovereignty over the Philippines was declared at Butuan in 1521 by explorer Ferdinand Magellan.

BUTUNTUM See BITONTO**BÜTZOW** (*Germany*)

Town in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, 9 mi WNW of GÜSTROW, N Germany. A possession of the bishops of SCHWERIN from 1171 until the 16th century, it was settled by Huguenots fleeing from FRANCE in 1685.

BUXAR [*Baxar*] [*ancient: Vedagarbha*] (*India*)

Town in BIHAR state, on the GANGES RIVER, 60 mi ENE of VARANASI, NE India. A very holy place, it is connected with the life of the Hindu god Rama. The forces of the East India Company defeated the Mogul emperor Shah-a-Lam here on October 23, 1764, thus confirming British control of BENGAL. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

BUYNAKSK See BUINAKSK**BÜYÜK MENDERES NEHRI** See MENDERES

BUZANCY (*France*)

Village and battlefield in Aisne department, 3 mi S of SOISSONS, NE France. During World War I. Buzancy was the scene of heavy fighting from July 28 to 30, 1918, when it was captured from the Germans by French and British troops.

BUZAU [*Hungarian: Bodza*] (*Romania*)

Town and capital of Buzau province, on the Buzau River, 60 mi NE of BUCHAREST, central Romania. The fair at Buzau is mentioned as early as 1431 by merchants from BRASOV. It was the site of a Greek Orthodox bishopric.

BUZULUK (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 90 mi ESE of KUIBYSHEV, in the S URAL MOUNTAINS, E European Russia. Founded as a fortress in 1736 on the site of a Tatar town, it was attacked by peasants during Pugachev's Revolt in 1775.

BYAKA See BYAKAR**BYAKAR** [*Byaka*] (*Bhutan*)

Town 150 mi S of LHASA. The Buddhist saint who introduced Buddhism into Bhutan in the eighth century A.D. meditated here. It is now the holiest place in Bhutan.

BYBLOS [*biblical: Gebal; modern: Jebeil, Jubail, Jubayl*] (*Lebanon*)

Ancient city of PHOENICIA, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 17 mi NNE of BEIRUT, W Lebanon. Possibly the oldest inhabited town in the area, it was occupied in the Neolithic period of 8000 to 4000 B.C. During the second millennium B.C. it traded with EGYPT. Byblos became the chief city of Phoenicia after the collapse of the Egyptian New Kingdom, but its glory was eclipsed by the rise of SIDON. It was captured by crusaders in 1103 but was lost to Saladin in 1189. The ancient town has been extensively excavated. The town was an originator of Phoenician script and gives its name to the Bible and to bibliographic terms.

BYDGOSZCZ [*German: Bromberg*] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Bydgoszcz province, on the Bydgoszcz Canal, 140 mi NW of WARSAW, NW Poland. Built as a frontier post, it was taken by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century and was destroyed in the Swedish

wars of the 17th century. It became important as a port when the Bydgoszcz Canal was opened in the 18th century by Frederick the Great. Included in PRUSSIA from 1772, it was returned to Poland in 1919 and staunchly resisted German attack in World War II.

BYELGOROD See BELGOROD**BYELORUSSIA** See BELARUS**BYLAND** (*England*)

Battle site in North Yorkshire, 20 mi N of YORK, N central England. Edward II of England was badly defeated here by Robert Bruce on October 14, 1322, and was compelled to accept the independence of SCOTLAND.

BYTOM [*German: Beuthen*] (*Poland*)

Town in Katowice province, 8 mi N of KATOWICE, S Poland. Founded in the 11th century by King Boleslaw I, the Brave, it was the capital of an independent duchy from 1282 to 1289. During the Nazi occupation of World War II it was the center of the Polish underground resistance movement. It has the largest silver foundry in Poland. Formerly part of SILESIA, Bytom was taken by the USSR in 1945 and assigned to Poland at the POTSDAM Conference in 1945.

BYTOWN See OTTAWA**BYZANTINE EMPIRE**

Empire of SE Europe and ASIA MINOR. Its boundaries were continually changing, but at its peak it controlled territory from SPAIN to PERSIA. The most powerful state of the Christian world until the 11th century A.D., its capital, CONSTANTINOPLE, was the richest city in Europe. A devoutly Christian state, the Byzantine Empire technically represented a continuation of the ROMAN EMPIRE, although its language and culture were predominantly Greek.

The Byzantine or Eastern Empire was created by the division of the Roman Empire, which was achieved permanently by Theodosius in A.D. 395. Initially it comprised Asia Minor, the BALKANS, SYRIA; MESOPOTAMIA, EGYPT, and CYRENAICA. Throughout the fifth century the empire was invaded by Persians, Huns, Ostrogoths, and Visigoths. However with the reign of Justinian I (527–68). Byzantine power

reached its zenith, thanks to the generals Narses and Belisarius who checked the invaders and recaptured ITALY, North Africa, and southern Spain. In the following years the Persians renewed their attacks in the east and all Byzantine territory in Italy was lost, save for a few enclaves, to the Lombards.

During the seventh century the empire suffered further reverses with the loss of North Africa and PALESTINE to the Muslims, and much of the Balkans to the Slavs and Avars. In the following century a serious threat was posed by the Arabs and Bulgars. Nevertheless, between 867 and 1025 the empire enjoyed considerable power, extending its sway to the EUPHRATES RIVER and exporting the Christian religion to RUSSIA. The emperors were able to keep the empire intact through a combination of complicated and sometimes devious diplomacy, marriage alliance, and prudent resort to force that together have coined the term "Byzantine."

The decline of the empire dates from the 11th century. The disastrous defeat of Romanus IV at MANZIKERT in 1071 saw the loss of Asia Minor, its chief source of manpower, to the Seljuk Turks. Meanwhile the Balkans were threatened by the Normans, and Byzantine commercial power was being challenged by the rise of VENICE. A near-mortal blow was dealt to the empire by the crusaders and Venetians, who sacked Constantinople in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade. After this the Western powers established the Latin Empire of Constantinople and the Latin principalities of ACHAIA,

the MOREA, and ATHENS; while in other parts of the empire independent states sprang up, notably in TREBIZOND, NICAIA and EPIRUS.

The Byzantine Empire was briefly reestablished in 1261 by Michael VIII of Nicaea, but the damage caused by the Fourth Crusade was too great, and cohesion was never restored. Stronger neighbors preyed on the dying empire at will. By the early 14th century the Turks were occupying THRACE, and in 1453 Constantinople itself fell to the Ottoman Turks. An essential characteristic of the Byzantine Empire was its Greek Orthodox Christianity, centered on Constantinople. Led by its patriarch, the church of Constantinople was in reality dominated by the emperor in a system often called *Caesero-papism*.

Long jealous of its doctrinal and administrative prerogatives, the see of Constantinople often fell into disputes with other metropolises that had serious political implications for the empire. In the seventh century, disputes with the patriarchs of ANTIOCH, JERUSALEM, and ALEXANDRIA led these cities and their provinces to welcome the Arabs rather than submit to Constantinople. In the 11th century, disputes with the Roman see eventually led to an alienation that saw the Greeks welcome the Ottoman Turks rather than submit to Latin supremacy. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE, TURKEY.

BYZANTIUM See BYZANTINE EMPIRE, CONSTANTINOPLE

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CABALLO [Pulo Caballo] (Philippines)

Fortified island strategically located 1 mi SE of CORREGIDOR, in the entrance to Manila Bay. During World War II U.S. forces holding Caballo's Fort Hughes surrendered to the Japanese in May 1942. The island was recaptured in March 1945.

CABANATUAN (Philippines)

City on LUZON, 60 mi N of MANILA. Following the fall of BATAAN and CORREGIDOR in May 1942, American and Filipino troops were imprisoned nearby at the village of Cabu by the Japanese until the liberation in early 1945. On January 30, 1945, the Great Raid on Cabanatuan, led by Lt. Colonel Henry Macie and Captain Robert Prince rescued more than 500 prisoners of war from the Japanese.

CABEZÓN (Spain)

Town and battlefield in Valladolid province, 7 mi NE of VALLADOLID, central Spain. On June 12, 1808, during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, a French cavalry unit under General Comte Lasalle defeated the Spanish under Captain-General Don Gregorio de la Cuesta here, thus causing Valladolid to fall to the French.

CABILLONUM See CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

CABINDA [Kabinda] (Angola)

District and town, in an exclave N of the CONGO RIVER, on the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Angola by a stretch of the Congo's coastline. Portuguese influence began to be felt here after Diogo Cão

explored the area in 1470 and established a fort. The fort was destroyed by the French in 1784, but in 1885 local leaders signed a treaty accepting protection by PORTUGAL. The next year by agreement with the Belgian Congo, now CONGO, Cabinda was separated from Portuguese West Africa, now Angola, to give the Congo an outlet to the ocean on the lower Congo River. In the 1960s and 1970s Cabinda participated forcefully in the Angolan movement for independence. After Portugal granted Angola independence in 1975, there was some agitation in Cabinda to become a separate nation in order to keep its plentiful oil reserves for itself.

CABIRA See SIVAS

CABO DA BOA ESPERANÇA See GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF

CABO DE HORNOS See HORN, CAPE

CABO DE SÃO VICENTE See SAINT VINCENT, CAPE

CABO TORMENTOSO See GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF

CABRA [*ancient: Aegabro, Baebro, Igabrum*] (Spain)

Town in Córdoba province, 37 mi SE of CÓRDOBA, S Spain. An important episcopal see under the Romans and Visigoths, it was captured from the Moors in A.D. 1244 by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE. Recaptured by the Moors in 1331, it was finally united with Spain in the 15th century.

CABU See CABANATUAN**CABUL** [*Kabul*] (*Israel*)

Biblical town of N CANAAN, Israel, 15 mi NE of HAIFA. A town mentioned in the Old Testament, it was ceded to Hiram, king of TYRE, by Solomon (I Kings 9: 10–13).

CÁCERES [*ancient: Alkazares, Castra Caecilia, Norba Caesarina*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Cáceres province, 152 mi SW of MADRID, W Spain. It was called Norba Caesarina by the Romans. It fell under Moorish occupation from the ninth century A.D. until 1229 when it was captured by Alfonso IX of LEÓN. Remains of the Roman fortifications, Moorish walls, the Gothic Church of San Mateo, and of a large Roman military camp nearby can be seen today. See also LUSITANIA.

CADASA [*Qadas*] (*Lebanon*)

Ancient village of N CANAAN, in S Lebanon, 24 mi SE of TYRE. A Tyrian village, it was sacked by Jews in the war against ROME of A.D. 66 to 70.

CÁDIZ [*ancient: Gades, Gadier, Gadir*] (*Spain*)

Port and capital of Cádiz province, on the Bay of Cádiz in ANDALUSIA, 58 mi NW of GIBRALTAR, SW Spain. Founded in 1100 B.C. by Phoenicians as Gadir, it was under Carthaginian occupation from 501 B.C. until the third century B.C. when it passed to ROME after the Second Punic War. Renamed Gades, it flourished until the fifth century A.D. when it was destroyed by the Visigoths. Captured from the Moors by Alfonso X of CASTILE in 1262, it became important as a transatlantic trading port following the discovery of America in 1492. The Spanish ships in the harbor were burned in 1587 by Sir Francis Drake, and in 1596 much of the city was destroyed by the English. Cádiz was capital of all of Spain not under French control during the Napoleonic Wars from 1810 to 1812. In 1812 the Spanish parliament here drafted the liberal constitution that led to the 1820 revolution. Cádiz declined as a port during the 19th century and fell quickly to Franco in the Spanish civil war. Noteworthy buildings include Moorish houses, the cathedral originally built under Alfonso X, and a Capuchine chapel with the painting on which Murillo was working when he died in 1682.

CADURCUM See CAHORS**CAELIAN HILL** See ROME, SEVEN HILLS**CAEN** (*France*)

City, port, and capital of the Calvados department in NORMANDY, 9 mi from the ENGLISH CHANNEL and SW of LE HAVRE. Capital of Lower Normandy in the 11th century A.D., it was a favorite residence of William the Conqueror, who is buried in the church of St. Étienne. It was twice captured by the English during the Hundred Years' War, in 1346 and 1417, when it was held until 1450. The city was a Girondiste center during the French Revolution. Following the D-day landings in World War II, Caen was crucial to the German resistance against the Allied advance. Two-thirds of the city was destroyed in the ensuing fighting but has since been rebuilt. Two Norman churches and parts of William's massive castle survive. Nearby are ancient quarries from which stone was exported to build Westminster Abbey and other early English monuments.

CAENE See QINA**CAENEPOLIS** See QINA**CAERDYDD** See CARDIFF**CAERE** See CERVETERI**CAEREFILI** See CAERPHILLY**CAERFYRDDIN** See CARMARTHEN**CAER GYBI** See HOLYHEAD**CAERLEON** [*Caerllion*] [*ancient: Castra Legionis; Isca Silurnum*] (*Wales*)

Town NE of NEWPORT, on the River Usk in GWENT. With CHESTER and YORK, Isca was one of the three permanent legionary bases of Roman Britain. From A.D. 75 to the middle of the third century it housed the Second Legion, sent by Emperor Claudius into Wales c. A.D. 50. Until the Norman conquest it was a Welsh princely seat and is often identified as a possible site of Arthurian CAMELOT. Traces of an amphitheater and much of the ancient fortification are visible. See also CAERNARVON.

CAERLLION See CAERLEON

CAER LUEL See CARLISLE

CAERNARFON See CAERNARVON

CAERNARVON [*Roman: Segontium; Welsh: Caernarfon, Caer Seint*] (*Wales*)

Town on the SW end of the Menai Strait, 8 mi SW of BANGOR in GWYNEDD. Settled in Neolithic times, it became an important village in the Bronze Age on a trade route from the Mediterranean. The fort of Segontium was built here in A.D. 75 following the Roman conquest of Wales. Segontium was followed by the Welsh Caer (fort) Seint, which was the capital of the Segontiaci. It was fortified by the earl of CHES-TER in 1098.

The area was subdued in 1284 by the English under Edward I, who built a strong castle here. Caernarvon became the capital of North Wales. Edward's son, Edward II, was born here the same year, and to appease the Welsh he was named prince of Wales, a title subsequently held by the oldest male heir to the English throne, who is always invested in the castle. The largely intact castle is an excellent example of a medieval fortress. It is an irregular oblong building surrounded by walls with 13 polygonal towers. See also CONWAY.

CAERPENTULACH See KIRKINTILLOCH

CAERPHILLY [*Caerefili*] (*Wales*)

Town, 7 mi NNW of CARDIFF in MID-GLAMORGAN. The town arose around the castle built in the 13th century by Gilbert de Clare. Destroyed by the Welsh prince Llywelyn ap Gruffydd in 1270, it was rebuilt but again destroyed in the Civil War by Parliamentary forces c. 1640. Today the castle is the second largest in England and Wales, and the town is known as a trade center for coal and the place of origin of Caerphilly cheese.

CAER SEINT See CAERNARVON

CAERWENT [*ancient: Venta Silurum*] (*Wales*)

Town in GWENT, 4 mi SW of CHEPSTOW. Site of the Roman city of Venta Silurum whose walls, gates,

temple, and parts of the amphitheater can still be seen.

CAESAREA (*Algeria*) See CHERCHELL

CAESAREA (*England*) See JERSEY

CAESAREA AD ANAZARBUM See ANAZARBE

CAESAREA ANTIOCHIA See ANTIOCH

CAESAREA AUGUSTA See SARAGOSSA

CAESAREA MAZACA See KAYSERI

CAESAREA PALESTINAE [*Caesarea, Caesaria Maritima, Caesarea Maritima, Qisaraya, Qisarya, Kaisariy*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city and port of PALESTINE on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 22 mi S of HAIFA, N central Israel. Seized in 104 B.C. by the Maccabees, it was the capital, built from 22 to 10 B.C., of Herod the Great. Herod used the site, once a Phoenician fortification known as Strato's Tower, as a base for his navy. It was an important center of early Christianity connected with Peter and Philip the Apostles and Paul. The last was imprisoned here before being sent to ROME for trial. According to Josephus, an incident here in A.D. 66 sparked the Jewish revolt. Following the Bar Kochba revolt in A.D. 135, 10 leaders of JUDEA were put to death here by the Romans. After the destruction of JERUSALEM, Caesarea became capital of Roman Palestine, and under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE it was capital of Palaestina Prima. Fortified during the Crusades, it was finally razed by the MAMLUK EMPIRE in 1265. In the late 1950s excavations revealed a theater, aqueduct, temple, harbor installations, and later crusader fortifications.

CAESAREA PHILIPPI See MT. HERMON

CAESAROBRIGA See TALAVERA DE LA REINA

CAESARODUNUM See TOURS

CAESAROMAGUS (*England*) See CHELMSFORD

CAESAROMAGUS (*France*) See BEAUVAIS

CAESENA See CESENA

CAFFA See FEODOSIYA

CAGAYAN (*Philippines*)

Province in NE LUZON with its capital at Tuguegarao. It was visited and explored by the Spaniards during the period 1572–81. The area was the scene of many anti-Spanish uprisings during the 17th century. Civil government was established in Cagayan in September 1901. In World War II, it was occupied by JAPAN during the years 1941–45.

CAGLIARI [*ancient: Carales, Caralis*] (*Italy*)

Capital city and port on the S coast of SARDINIA, 260 mi SW of ROME. Founded by the Phoenicians, it became the principal Carthaginian stronghold in Sardinia and was occupied by the Romans during the First Punic War. Independent during the early Middle Ages, it was under PISA's control from the 11th to 14th centuries during that city's wars with GENOA. It was heavily bombed during World War II when it served as an Axis naval base. Of historic interest are the fifth-century basilica of San Saturnino, a Roman amphitheater, and the St. Pancras tower of 1304. See also CARTHAGE.

CAHER See CAHIR

CAHIR [*Caher*] (*Ireland*)

Town on the Suir River 10 mi W of CLONMEL in TIPPERARY. A castle was built on an island here in A.D. 1142 by Conor O'Brien on the site of an ancient fort. It was besieged in 1599 by the earl of ESSEX, in 1647 by Inchiquin, and in 1650 by Oliver Cromwell during the final stages of the Civil War.

CAHOKIA (*United States*)

Village in SW central ILLINOIS, just S of EAST ST. LOUIS. Founded by the French in 1699, it was one of the first permanent European settlements in Illinois and became a leading center of French influence in the upper MISSISSIPPI RIVER valley. It fell to the English in 1765 and to the Americans in 1778. The nearby Cahokia Mounds, which are being excavated,

include the largest prehistoric earthwork in the United States. See also KASKASKIA.

CAHORS [*ancient: Cadurcum, Divona*] (*France*)

Town in Lot department, on the River Lot 60 mi N of TOULOUSE, S central France. Capital of the Cadurci tribe, it was named Divona by the Romans and was famous for its linen cloth. In the early Middle Ages it was occupied by the Visigoths and Muslims. As the capital of QUERCY it later became one of the major banking centers of medieval Europe. It was ruled by its bishops from 1316 until the French Revolution. Pope John XXII was a native of Cahors and founded a university here in 1322. Remains of a medieval fortress survive.

CAHORSIN See QUERCY

CAINARGEAVA-MICĂ See KAYNARDZHA

CAÏNO See CHINON

CAIRA See CHUR

CAIRO [*Arabic: Al-Qāhirah; former: Al Kahira*] (*Egypt*)

Capital of Egypt, on the NILE RIVER, approximately 9 mi above the branching of the delta waters. Fustât, a Muslim town founded in A.D. 641 after the Arab conquest, was close to the site of the 10th-century city built by the Fâtimids that was to become the modern Cairo. Saladin used the city as his capital in the 12th century, and it continued as a Mamluk capital in the next century. In the late Middle Ages it flourished as an important stop on the East-West spice route, but economic decline had set in by the time it fell to the Turks in 1517. Under Mehmet Ali in the first half of the 19th century it became the capital of what evolved into the modern Egyptian state. In 1882 it was occupied by British forces. The British left only after World War II, during which it was their headquarters in the Middle East. Ancient Egyptian treasures are housed in the Egyptian museum here. Many 14th- and 15th-century mosques survive, as do numerous structures from the Turkish occupation. Ancient MEMPHIS was located directly across the Nile from the city. Cairo is now the most populous city in the continent of

Africa, and a major cultural center of the Arabic-speaking world.

CAIRO (*United States*)

City in S ILLINOIS at the confluence of the OHIO and MISSISSIPPI Rivers, 125 mi SE of ST. LOUIS. Founded to be the premier port for the upper Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, it was flooded many times by both rivers, and St. Louis with its higher location and protected portside took much of the river traffic. In the Civil War General Ulysses Grant had his headquarters here during his western campaigns. The city also served as a strategic Union supply depot. Cairo was the scene of much racial strife in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

CAISEAL MUMHAN See CASHEL

CAISLEÁN AN BHARRAIGH See CASTLEBAR

CAISTOR [*ancient: Tunna-Ceaster*] (*England*)

Town in LINCOLNSHIRE 11 mi WSW of GRIMSBY. Caistor was the site of a Roman camp and an early British fort. Egbert, king of the West Saxons, is said to have defeated the Mercians here in A.D. 829. See MERCIA.

CAISTOR ST. EDMUNDS [*ancient: Venta Icenorum*] (*England*)

Suburb, 3 mi S of NORWICH in NORFOLK. Venta Icenorum was developed by the Romans following the revolt of the Icenii tribe in A.D. 62 as a town where the rebels could be thoroughly Romanized. There are traces of the large Roman encampment still visible. See also COLCHESTER.

CAIT See CAITHNESS

CAITHNESS [*ancient: Cait, Cat*] (*Scotland*)

Former county now merged in the HIGHLAND region. Inhabited since Neolithic times, Caithness is rich in prehistoric remains. As the Pictish province of Cait it was invaded by Norsemen. The earldom of Caithness was held by the Norse earls of ORKNEY until 1231. In 1680 the last great battle between Scottish clans took place here at Altamarlach. See also THURSO.

CAJAMARCA [*ancient: Caxamarca*] (*Peru*)

City and capital of Cajamarca province on the Cajamarca River, 370 mi NW of LIMA, NW Peru. The

Inca emperor Atahualpa was captured and executed here in A.D. 1532 by the Spanish conquistador Francisco Pizarro. The city has Inca remains. See also INCA EMPIRE.

CALABAR [*former: Old Calabar*] (*Nigeria*)

Port and town on the Calabar River, 350 mi ESE of LAGOS. It is capital of Cross River State. Settled in the 18th century by the Ibibio tribe, it became a market center and slave trading depot and was part of the loosely knit state of Old Calabar. A British protectorate was accepted in 1884, and Calabar served as capital of three British protectorates until 1903, when the capital was moved to Lagos. It was further eclipsed by the growth of PORT HARCOURT. Modern Calabar is an educational center and a major Nigerian tourist destination.

CALABRIA [*ancient: Bruttium*] (*Italy*)

The name of both a modern region and an ancient one at a different location. Originally it referred to the region of S Italy between the ADRIATIC and the Gulf of Tarentum, comprising the southern section of the modern province of APULIA. This area was taken by ROME between 272 and 209 B.C. After the Lombard conquest of c. A.D. 670 the name *Calabria* shifted to that southwestern peninsula of Italy comprising the provinces of CATANZARO, COSENZA, and REGGIO DI CALABRIA.

This area had been the focus of prosperous and powerful Greek colonization until the Roman conquest. It became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the ninth century A.D. and fell to the Normans under Robert Guiscard in the 11th century. A center of Italian republicanism, it was united with the Kingdom of Italy in 1860. During World War II it was an important Italian supply center, and Reggio di Calabria was frequently bombed by the Allies. Evidence of prehistoric settlement abounds in the ancient region, notably at GALLIPOLI and LECCE. See also TARANTO.

CALAE See CHELLES

CALAFAT (*Romania*)

Town and battleground in Dolj province on the DANUBE RIVER opposite VIDIN, BULGARIA, SW Romania. Founded by Genoese colonists in the 14th century, it was the scene of a battle during the Russo-Turkish wars of the 19th century.

CALAGURRIS NASSICA See CALAHORRA**CALAH** [Kalakh, Kalhu] [*modern: Nimrud*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city and military capital of ASSYRIA on the E bank of the TIGRIS RIVER in al-Mawsil province, 20 mi SSE of MOSUL, N Iraq. It was founded in the 13th century B.C. by Shalmaneser I and is mentioned in Genesis 10:11–12. It became military capital of Assyria during the reign of Ashurnasirpal II (884–859 B.C.). As the Sargonids tended to use NINEVEH as their residence in the seventh century B.C., Calah slowly began to decline and was sacked in 614 B.C. The ivories and sculpture excavated from Calah today constitute one of the richest collections in the world.

CALAHORRA [*ancient: Calagurris Nassica*] (*Spain*)

Town in Logroño province on the EBRO RIVER, 26 mi SE of LOGROÑO, N central Spain. In this town, from 76 to 72 B.C., Pompey unsuccessfully besieged the Roman general Quintus Sertorius, who had gone to aid the rebelling Lusitani. It changed hands several times between Christians and Moors from the ninth to 11th centuries A.D. Of historic interest is a restored fifth-century cathedral, traces of Roman settlement, and the Casa Santa, traditionally containing the remains of two early martyrs, Celedonius and Emeterius.

CALAIS (*France*)

City and port on the STRAIT OF DOVER in Pas-de-Calais department, 64 mi NW of ARRAS, NE France. It was fortified by the count of BOULOGNE in A.D. 1224. During the Hundred Years' War, after the battle of CRÉCY, it resisted a siege by the English for nearly all of 1346, but was finally forced to surrender. Recaptured for France in 1558 by François de LORRAINE as the last English holding in France, it was occupied by SPAIN during the period 1596–98. Napoleon gathered his troops here in 1805 for the projected invasion of ENGLAND. Part of the German push to the sea in both world wars, it was occupied by them from 1940 to 1944 and used as a launching site for flying bombs sent against England. The old town was almost completely destroyed but has since been rebuilt. A 13th-century tower survived the war.

CALAIS (*United States*) See SAINT STEPHEN (Canada)**CALATAFIMI** (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Trapani province, 21 mi ESE of TRAPANI in NW SICILY. During the Italian war of

independence, on May 15, 1860, Redshirts under Giuseppe Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitans here under General Landi, thus assisting the uprising against Austrian domination of NAPLES.

CALATAYUD (*Spain*)

Town in Saragossa province, 45 mi SW of SARAGOSSA, NE central Spain. Founded in the eighth century A.D. by Ayub the Moor, it fell in 1120 to Alfonso I of ARAGON. It contains a Moorish castle and the Church of Santo Sepulcro, a center of the Knights Templar. The ruins of the Roman city of Bilbilis are nearby.

CALATRAVA [La Vieja] (*Spain*)

Ancient fortress just ENE of CIUDAD REAL in Ciudad Real province, central Spain. Founded by Cistercians in A.D. 1158, it fell to the Moors in 1197 but was retaken in 1212. The fortress, now in ruins, gives its name to the Knights of Calatrava, Spain's oldest military order.

CALCHEDON See CHALCEDON**CALCUTTA** See KOLKATA**CALDER** See CAWDOR**CALDERA** (*Chile*)

Port in Atacama province on the Pacific Ocean, 40 mi NW of COPIAPÓ. The chief port of the province, it has the oldest railway in South America, constructed to Copiapó in 1849 by William Wheelwright.

CALDERÓN BRIDGE (*Mexico*)

Scene of battle in JALISCO province, on the Santiago River, E of GUADALAJARA, W central Mexico. On January 16, 1811, during the Mexican War of Independence, Mexican insurgents under Father Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla and José Ignacio Allende were defeated here by the Loyalist Spanish army under Félix María Calleja del Rey, who occupied Guadalajara four days later.

CALDEY ISLAND See CALDY ISLAND**CALDIERO** (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Verona province, 9 mi E of VERONA, N Italy. Two battles of the Napoleonic

Wars were fought here: the first on October 30, 1805, during which the French under Masséna defeated the Austrians under Archduke Charles Louis, and the second on November 12, 1805, during which the French were defeated by the Austrians.

CALDIRAN [Chaldiran, Chaldran] (*Turkey*)

Town and battlefield in Kars province, S of KARS, E of the EUPHRATES RIVER. The Ottoman sultan Selim I defeated Shah Ismail and the Persians here on August 23, 1514.

CALDY ISLAND [Caldey Island] [*Welsh*: Ynys Bŷr] (*Wales*)

Island in the entrance of Carmarthen Bay, 32 mi W of SWANSEA, DYFED. The monastery founded here in the fifth century A.D. once housed St. David. An abbey was established by the Benedictines in 1127. Remains found on the island attest to Neolithic and Roman settlement. An ancient stone found at the abbey site has helped to decipher the Celtic ogham alphabet.

CALE See OPORTO

CALEDONIA (*Scotland*)

Ancient region, roughly corresponding to all of modern Scotland. It was inhabited by the Caledones tribe in pre-Roman times and fell to the Romans in A.D. 82 following the battle of Mons Graupius. A legionary fortress was established at INCHTUTHIL with auxiliary forts elsewhere. The Romans evacuated Caledonia during the reign of Trajan (A.D. 98–117) and retreated to HADRIAN'S WALL. In A.D. 142 they reannexed the land as far as the Firth of FORTH, protecting the new frontier with the ANTONINE WALL. Today *Caledonia* is used poetically as a name for Scotland.

CALGARY [former: Fort Calgary] (*Canada*)

City in ALBERTA, 180 mi S of EDMONTON, SW Canada. It dates from 1875 when it was made an outpost of the Northwest Mounted Police. Calgary began to expand following the arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in 1883. The proximity of oil and gas fields gives it an importance rivaling that of Edmonton.

CALHOUN [former: Oothcaloga] (*United States*)

City in NW GEORGIA, 22 mi NNE of ROME. Destroyed during the Civil War by General William

Tecumseh Sherman's Union army, it was later rebuilt. Nearby is NEW ECHOTA.

CALIANO (*Italy*)

Village and battlefield in Trento province, NE of the N end of the LAKE OF GARDA, N Italy. During the French Revolutionary Wars Napoleon's troops defeated General Baron Paul Davidovich's Austrians here on September 5, 1796, forcing them to abandon Trento and retreat to the ALPS.

CALICUT See KOZHIKODE

CALIFORNIA (*United States*)

The most populous of the United States, it was admitted to the Union as part of the Compromise of 1850 and as the 31st state. It is on the Pacific coast, bounded on the N by OREGON and on the S by MEXICO. The word *california* was first used in a Spanish poem and was transferred to the area by Spanish explorers.

Estimates of California's prehistoric population range from 133,000 to 350,000 with the current historical and carrying capacity by Sherburne Cook in 1978 of 31,000 Indians in 100 tribes before the coming of Europeans. The first European visitor was Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, who discovered San Diego Bay in 1541 and took possession for SPAIN. In 1579 the English explorer Sir Francis Drake landed N of modern SAN FRANCISCO and claimed the land for England as New Albion. Sebastián Vizcaíno saw Monterey Bay in 1602, and in 1769 Gaspar de Portolá established the first colony on San Diego Bay and later a fort at Monterey Bay. MONTEREY became the capital of Alta California. At regular stages on the CAMINO REAL the Franciscans established missions to which they brought Indians whom they converted and forced to perform agricultural labor. Juan Bautista de Anza founded San Francisco in 1776.

The Russians, coming from the North, established FORT ROSS N of San Francisco in 1812. The first overland trip by Americans to California occurred in 1826. After Mexico won its independence in the 1820s, the government took over the missions and secularized them in 1833 and 1834. The local inhabitants drove out the Mexican government in 1845, and the next year a group of Americans, led by the explorer John C. Frémont, declared a republic under their Bear Flag at Sonoma. On July 7, 1846, an American naval officer captured Monterey and claimed

California for the United States. At the end of the Mexican War in 1848 Mexico ceded the land to the United States, and that same year gold was discovered in the SACRAMENTO Valley. The next year this brought a rush of prospectors—the Forty-Niners. There was an economic boom, inflation, lawlessness, and violence.

California was first linked to the rest of the nation by rail in 1869. The gold rush and railroad construction brought in many Chinese laborers who were resented by European workers. The result was a federal law of 1882 ending Chinese immigration. A devastating earthquake and fire leveled San Francisco in April 1906, but the city was quickly rebuilt. In the early years of the 20th century prejudice also developed against the Japanese immigrants who were buying up truck gardening land. The result was a law in 1913 that made it illegal for them to own agricultural land. A real estate boom in the 1920s stimulated more people to move to California, but the depression of the 1930s brought hard times and swelled the state with homeless migrants seeking a new life.

Prosperity returned with World War II, as ship and aircraft building boomed and California became the jumping-off place for the Pacific war. The native Japanese of California were removed to “relocation centers.” After World War II California became one of the fastest growing states, the symbol of the good American life, and the population nearly doubled between 1950 and 1970.

The 1960s saw the results of this boom and the inequalities of success and opportunity that it created. Mounting racial tensions finally erupted in WATTS, a black area of LOS ANGELES, in August 1965. In six days 34 people were killed and millions of dollars of property damage done. Later in the decade, a series of agricultural strikes were accompanied by violence as migrant farm workers sought recognition for their union and a share in California’s prosperity. The 1960s and 1970s were also a time of student unrest, first centered on the University of California campus at BERKELEY. President Ronald Reagan first achieved national political attention as an opponent of many of these new trends. In 1966 he was elected to the first of two terms as governor and set the tone for California’s growing conservatism in the 1970s. In the late 1970s the state passed Proposition 13, a property tax-cutting referendum that transferred much of the funding in the state from local to state control. Strong in manufacturing, particularly aircraft, the state is also a prolific grower of fruits and vegetables

and is the nation’s major wine producer. The state is a leader in high technology including microelectronics and computers, software, and biotechnology. In the 1990s the “dot.com” boom and bust of Internet business was a setback for the state’s economy, but California remains the world leader in Internet businesses. HOLLYWOOD has been the movie capital for nearly three quarters of a century. Sacramento is the capital, and Los Angeles is the largest city. Other cities include San Francisco, Berkeley, FRESNO, Long Beach, OAKLAND, SAN DIEGO, and SAN JOSE.

CALISIA See KALISZ

CALISSIA See KALISZ

CALIXTLAHUACA (*Mexico*)

Town and archaeological site in Mexico province, 4 mi NW of TOLUCA. Inhabited in the seventh century B.C., possibly by Matlatzincas, Calixtlahuaca has the remains of various pre-Columbian cultures, including the temple of Quetzalcoatl, the pyramid of Tlaloc, and a house of skulls. See also AZTEC EMPIRE.

CALLANISH [*Callernish*] (*Scotland*)

Port and prehistoric site on East Loch Roag, Lewis in the Western Islands area, the HEBRIDES, 13 mi W of STORNOWAY. The Standing Stones of Callanish, one of the most elaborate and complete prehistoric sites in Britain, are a collection of 47 stones laid out in the form of a cross.

CALLAO (*Peru*)

City, port, and capital of Callao province on Callao Bay, 8 mi W of LIMA, W central Peru. Founded in 1537 by Francisco Pizarro, it became the leading seaport for transporting gold from the INCA EMPIRE to SPAIN. It was pillaged in 1578 by Sir Francis Drake. Severely damaged by tsunami and earthquake in 1746, it was reconstructed a short distance away to include the fortress Castillo del Real Felipe, which withstood Spanish attack during the wars of independence and in 1825 was the scene of Spain’s final surrender. Bombarded by Spain in 1866, Callao was occupied by CHILE during the War of the Pacific from 1881 to 1883. The city was again severely damaged by earthquake in 1940, but has since been modernized into a major port.

CALLERNISH See CALLANISH

CALLEVA ATREBATUM See SILCHESTER

CALLICULA (*Italy*)

Mountain and scene of battle in Caserta province, CAMPANIA region, N of CAPUA, SW central Italy. During the Second Punic War in 217 B.C., Hannibal, while returning to APULIA, here cleverly defeated the Romans under Fabius Maximus Cunctator.

CALLINICUM (*Syria*)

Ancient town and scene of battle on the left bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER, S of EDESSA Aleppo province, N Syria. Belisarius, the Byzantine general, was defeated here in A.D. 531 by Kavadh I, king of PERSIA.

CALLIPOLIS See GALLIPOLI

CALLISTE See THERA

CALLOO See KALLO

CALMAR See KALMAR

CALNE (*England*)

Old market town in WILTSHIRE, 13 mi SW of SWINDON. It was the site of a palace of the West Saxon kings. By A.D. 1086 it was a royal borough under the Normans. During the reign of Edward II (1307–27) it was a wool trading center.

CALPULÁLPAM (*Mexico*)

City and battlefield in TLAXCALA province, 38 mi NW of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. During the Mexican liberal uprising the liberals under Benito Pablo Juárez defeated government forces here on December 22, 1860, thus opening the way to Mexico City.

CALTANISSETTA (*Italy*)

City and capital of Caltanissetta province in SICILY, 55 mi W of CATANIA. It is sometimes identified with the ancient cities of Gibil Habib and Sabucino. The city was conquered by the Normans in A.D. 1086. Damaged by heavy fighting in World War II, it was taken by the Allies in July 1943. Norman churches

and a castle, including Greek and Norman elements, are especially noteworthy.

CALVADOS (*France*)

Department of NORMANDY, NW France, bordered to the N by the ENGLISH CHANNEL, with CAEN as its capital. Calvados was the site of Allied D-day landings in World War II when on June 6, 1944, units of the U.S. First Army landed at OMAHA BEACH.

CALVARY [*Hebrew: Golgotha*] (*Israel*)

Locality in JUDAEA mentioned in the New Testament as the place where Jesus Christ was taken and crucified. Its precise location is not clear, but it is known to be outside the ancient city of JERUSALEM and thought to be within the modern city. Roman emperor Constantine the Great built the Church of the Holy Sepulchre during the period 326–335 on what is traditionally considered the location of Calvary.

CALVEN (*Italy*)

Gorge and battlefield in N Italy near the border of GRAUBÜNDEN canton, SWITZERLAND, in Sondrio province, LOMBARDY region. On May 22, 1499, the Swiss of Graubünden here defeated Maximilian I of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, thus gaining virtual independence for the group of cantons that then constituted the Swiss confederation.

CALVI (*France*)

Port on the NW coast of CORSICA, 45 mi N of AJACCIO. It was founded in 1268. It repulsed the forces of Henry II of France in 1553. The British took Calvi in 1794 during the French Revolutionary Wars after a seven-week siege. During the siege Admiral Nelson lost an eye.

CALVUS MONS See CHAUMONT

CAMAGÜEY [*former: Santa Maria de Puerto Principe*] (*Cuba*)

City and capital of Camagüey province, 300 mi ESE of HAVANA. Founded in 1514, in 1528 it was moved slightly and renamed for an Indian settlement. It was sacked by English, French, and Dutch pirates during the colonial era. In the early 19th century the city was capital of the Spanish West Indies. Today much colonial architecture survives here.

CAMARINA [*modern: Santa Croce Camerina*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city in SICILY, 13 mi SW of RAGUSA in Ragusa province. Founded by SYRACUSE in 599 B.C. it was abandoned and reoccupied many times in the sixth, fifth, and fourth centuries B.C. The Romans finally destroyed it during the First Punic War in 258 B.C. There are many remains, including the ruins of the temple of Athena.

CAMARS See CLUSIUM

CAMBALU See CAMBALUC

CAMBALUC [*Cambalu, Khanbalik*] (*China*)

This was the name used by Marco Polo for Khanbalik, the capital of China, now BEIJING.

CAMBARAO See BANDAR ABBAS

CAMBAY See KHAMBAT

CAMBODIA [*Kingdom of Cambodia*] [*former:*

Kampuchea, Khmer Republic, Camboja]

Country lying on the Gulf of Siam in S INDOCHINA, bordered by VIETNAM to the E, THAILAND to the W, and LAOS to the N. The navigable MEKONG RIVER roughly bisects the country, and its fertile flood plains provided the basis for the extensive agricultural wealth that supported the country's former greatness.

Cambodia's prehistory is cloudy, but it seems that successive waves of people passed through the area and left farm villages along its watercourses. Metal working was present, possibly as early as the fourth century B.C.

The first major culture was that of Funan, which flourished between the first and sixth centuries A.D. and derived much of its prosperity and culture from its position on the great trade route between INDIA and CHINA. Funan was absorbed by the rising Hindu state of Chen La by the beginning of the seventh century. Chen La was headed by the Khmers, whose home area was in the middle Mekong region of modern Laos. Their rule began to flourish in ANGKOR, after Chen La's demise, under the leadership of Jayavarman II (802–50) and his successors. The concept of a unified national state of Cambodia was then set in the Khmer consciousness for the first time and has since remained constant.

Jayavarman II and succeeding Khmer monarchs developed a new state religion in which the ruler was a god-king with great power. Under them Cambodia was transformed with the construction of vast irrigation systems that allowed dense populations, and there was tremendous building in the Angkor region. Yasodharapura covered 16 square miles, with extensive water supply systems. Through the 12th century the Khmers expanded in power and territory. Suryavarman II (1113–50) pressed Vietnam and had a major influence on Thailand and the MALAY PENINSULA. He instituted tremendous building projects, including Angkor Wat, Beng Meala, and Bunteay Samre. After his death, CHAMPA, which had been controlled by the Khmers in spite of continual rebellion, freed itself and began a long series of skirmishes that climaxed in the capture of Angkor in 1177 and the death of the new Khmer ruler, leaving the country in chaos. In 1181, Jayavarman VII became king, resubjugated the Chams, and began an enormous and costly campaign of temple building that created Angkor Thom. The kingdom's resources were sorely strained, and after his death the Khmer empire began a long decline.

Siam began to dominate the region, and Angkor fell to its attacks in 1369, 1389, and finally in 1444, which led to its abandonment. The Khmers moved the royal capital to PHNOM PENH and continually lost power and influence. Siam continued its successful expansion, and from 1596 to 1603 Cambodia was ruled by Spanish troops that had been brought in to help defend the country. Cambodia continued to decline throughout the 17th and 18th centuries and suffered under vassalage to both Vietnam and Siam.

FRANCE came into control of Cambodia as an outgrowth of colonial expansion in Vietnam, and in 1863 forced King Norodom to sign a treaty establishing a French protectorate. In 1884 the French forced Cambodia's acceptance of colonial status and after putting down a two-year rebellion they consolidated their power. Cambodia was quietly governed by the French until World War II when JAPAN occupied it without causing traumatic change. In 1953 Prince Norodom Sihanouk took advantage of France's preoccupation with the First Indochinese War to successfully petition for a grant of independence. In the Second Indochinese War Sihanouk moved toward alliance with North Vietnam and China, seeing the traditional enemies, South Vietnam and Thailand, as his chief threats.

He was overthrown in 1970, after U.S. air attacks on Cambodia and anti-Vietnamese riots. Under Lon

Nol's rule Cambodia fought Hanoi-backed rebels with U.S. aid until Phnom Penh was captured by the revolutionary forces of Pol Pot in 1975. The country's name was then changed to Kampuchea. A reign of mass execution of millions, population relocation, and upheaval aimed at forcibly returning the country to its agrarian past then removed the country from the view of the rest of the world. In 1979 a Vietnamese-controlled insurgent force seized control of Cambodia, and the Vietnamese army followed. However, Prince Sihanouk, now allied with the remnants of the Pol Pot forces, attempted to reinstate an anti-Vietnam, Cambodian regime in the country.

The Vietnamese withdrew in 1989, leaving the pro-Vietnam Cambodian government of Prime Minister Hun Sen to face a rebel coalition (including the Khmer Rouge) supported by China and Thailand. In 1991 all groups agreed to a cease-fire, and to UN-supervised elections. Prince Sihanouk denounced the Khmer Rouge, aligned himself with Hun Sen, and became once again the head of state. The Khmer Rouge withdrew from the peace process and resumed a guerilla war against the government. Further UN-sponsored elections in 1993 led to a new constitution, which re-established the monarchy, with Sihanouk again taking the throne of the Kingdom of Cambodia. During the period 1993–94 a government sponsored amnesty resulted in a wave of defections from the Khmer Rouge.

A fragile co-premier coalition government of the National United Front, headed by Sihanouk's son Prince Ranariddh, and Hun Sen's Cambodian People's Party finally led to open conflict in July 1997, when Hun Sen alleged that Ranariddh was merging Khmer Rouge defectors into his ranks. After a weekend of fighting in Phnom Penh, Hun Sen emerged as the sole leader. Hun Sen became the prime minister after the 1998 elections. Pol Pot was confirmed dead in April 1998, which marked the end of the Khmer Rouge's power.

CAMBODUNUM See KEMPTEN

CAMBOJA See CAMBODIA

CAMBRAI [*ancient: Cameracum; Flemish: Kambryk; former: Cambray*] (France)

City and battlefield on the Escaut River, 34 mi SSE of LILLE in Nord department. Known to the Romans as Cameracum, it was a Frankish capital by A.D. 445. The League of Cambrai was formed in 1508 against VENICE and lasted until the formation of the Holy

League in 1510. The Treaty of Cambrai in 1529 brought a brief lull in the fighting between Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor, and Francis I of France. Neighboring ENGLAND and FRANCE long vied for its control until it passed in 1698 to France by the Treaty of NIJMEGEN. An episcopal see from the fourth century, it was the residence of the archbishop and writer François Fénelon from 1695 to 1715. It was the scene of heavy fighting in both world wars.

CAMBRAI See CAMBRAI

CAMBRIA See CUMBRIA

CAMBRIDGE [*ancient: Cantabrigia, Grantabridge, Grantebryege*] (England)

University city on the River Cam, 50 mi N of LONDON in CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Site of a Roman fort and Norman castle, it was first mentioned by Bede in A.D. 731. The university was founded when Peterhouse College was established in 1284. Pope John XXII confirmed Cambridge as a university city in 1318. The modern city is remarkable for the wealth of architecture provided by the colleges and the Saxon and Norman churches. The university is, with OXFORD, one of the most important in England. Prehistoric earthworks and traces of Roman settlement remain in the Castle Hill and Market Hill areas.

CAMBRIDGE (United States)

City and educational center on the Charles River, 3 mi W of BOSTON, in MASSACHUSETTS. Harvard College—later Harvard University, oldest and one of the most prestigious of U.S. universities—was founded here in 1636 as a school for ministers for the Puritan churches, which dominated the area. Harvard was later at the center of controversies between the orthodox and liberal branches of the original Puritan church. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, George Washington assumed command of the Continental forces on Cambridge Common on July 3, 1775. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology was moved to Cambridge in 1916. The city has many other varied educational establishments.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (England)

County of low-lying fernland. It includes the former county of Huntingdonshire and Peterborough. The administrative headquarters is CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBUSKENNETH (*Scotland*)

Abbey on the Forth River in Central region, just E of STIRLING. David I of Scotland founded an abbey here c. 1140 that became one of the richest of Scotland. The Scottish parliament met here on several occasions before it was dismantled by the earl of Mar in 1604.

CAMDEN (*England*)

Inner LONDON borough, NW, created by the merger of the former boroughs of Hampstead, Holborn, and St. Pancras. The borough takes its name from Camden Town, the area where Charles Pratt had his Camden estate and in 1791 gave land for building houses. The Hampstead area has been the site of a village since Anglo-Saxon times and retains the open space of Hampstead Heath. Holborn, once the site of two medieval villages, has the Inns of Court, the heart of Great Britain's legal profession. A popular but expensive residential area, the borough has several Georgian squares, and in the Regent's Park neighborhood are houses designed by noted architect John Nash during the period 1812–20.

Many artists and writers have lived here, especially in Hampstead, including Charles Dickens, John Constable, Karl Marx, H. G. Wells, and George Bernard Shaw. Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli was born in Holborn in 1804. The home of John Keats, now a museum, is here. Holborn is also the site of the British Museum and the University of London, while in St. Pancras are three of London's famed railroad stations: Euston, dating from 1849, King's Cross of 1852, and St. Pancras of 1874. WATLING STREET, originally a Roman Road, skirts the western edge of the borough.

CAMDEN [*former: Cooper's Ferry*] (*United States*)

City on the DELAWARE RIVER opposite PHILADELPHIA in NEW JERSEY. Settled c. 1680, it was renamed in 1773 for the earl of Camden, who opposed British taxation policies. The town was occasionally held by the British during the American Revolution. Considerable industrial expansion, including the birth of the Campbell soup company here, followed the Civil War. The home of Walt Whitman, who is buried here, is preserved.

CAMDEN [*former: Pine Tree Hill*] (*United States*)

City and battleground near Wateree River in SOUTH CAROLINA, 31 mi ENE of COLUMBIA. An important

British strong point during the American Revolution, here the British under Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans under General Horatio Gates on August 16, 1780. From the stockade jail here the young Andrew Jackson observed another important British defeat of the Americans under General Nathanael Greene on April 25, 1781, at nearby HOBKIRK'S HILL. Soon afterward the British, irritated by rebel raiding parties, burned the town. A Confederate supply base during the Civil War, Camden was occupied and burned by General William T. Sherman in February 1865. Today the city is a popular winter resort and known for steeplechase races.

CAMELOT (*Great Britain*)

Site of King Arthur's court and castle in Arthurian legend. Its exact location is not known but experts have suggested CAERLEON, Camelford, WINCHESTER, and South Cadbury Castle as the site of Camelot. Excavations at the last have revealed post-Roman remains of the period associated with Arthur built over the pre-Roman hill fort.

CAMERACUM See CAMBRAI**CAMERINO** [*ancient: Camerinum*] (*Italy*)

Town in E central Italy, 16 mi SSE of FABRIANO, Macerata province. It is in the MARCHES region, which played a prominent part in the struggle between the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and the Papacy for control of this part of Italy. Camerino was one of three fiefs established in the 10th century on the marches, or borders, of the Holy Roman Empire. Cesare Borgia, soldier and son of Pope Alexander VI, finally captured Camerino for the PAPAL STATES in 1502. A university was founded here in 1336.

CAMERINUM See CAMERINO**CAMEROON** [*French: Cameroun; German: Kamerun*] (*Africa*)

Republic on the Bight of Biafra SE of NIGERIA with its capital at YAOUNDÉ. In its early history the region witnessed many migrations and invasions. Slave trading followed the arrival of the Portuguese in 1472. In the 19th century the British established commercial hegemony over the coastal area, but were later supplanted by the Germans. Germany's territory was occupied during World War I by France and Britain,

and in 1919 the area was divided into French and British zones. The French zone became independent on January 1, 1960, with Ahmadou Ahidjo as president. In 1961 the northern section of the British zone united with Nigeria and the southern section joined the independent Cameroon. In 1972 the two zones became a united state with Ahidjo as president. In 1982, Ahidjo resigned in favor of Paul Biya who has continued to rule the country through 2005. In the 1990s there was conflict between Cameroon and Nigeria over the oil-rich Bakassi Peninsula in the Gulf of Guinea, with fighting occurring in 1994 and 1997. In 2002, the International Court of Justice awarded the Bakassi Peninsula to Cameroon, but Nigeria delayed implementing the decision.

CAMEROUN See CAMEROON

CAMINO REAL (*Spain, United States*)

Spanish term for royal road, first given to a highway built in Spain in the 16th century that connected a number of important cities, including MADRID. In this same century the Spaniards began building roads in their new possessions in South and Central America, although these were mostly trails over plains or cut through forests. The term came to be applied to any important road. In the long period of Spanish rule between 1542 and 1821 the Spaniards constructed a coastal highway in CALIFORNIA that became known as El Camino Real and that ran the 600 miles from SAN DIEGO to SAN FRANCISCO. It connected 21 missions and four presidios established on or near the road from c. 1770 to c. 1825. The present California Highway 82 between San Diego and San Francisco closely follows the old royal road.

CAMIRUS (*Greece*)

Ancient town on the W coast of the island of Rhodes 18 mi SW of the city of RHODES. Before the foundation of Rhodes, it was the island's chief town and was a member of the Dorian Hexapolis.

CAMOTES SEA (*Philippines*)

Battle site, between LEYTE and CEBU. In 1944 several air and sea battles took place here during the Allied campaign against Japanese-held Leyte in World War II.

CAMP See CAMPERDOWN

CAMPĀ (*India*)

Ancient city in BIHAR state. Its exact location is not known but is thought to be on the southern bank of the GANGES RIVER east of MUNGER. Mentioned in Buddhist literature as a city of importance, it was one of the six great cities of northern India in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. and was capital of the kingdom of Anga, now East Bihar.

CAMPALDINO (*Italy*)

Village and battlefield on the Arno River ESE of FLORENCE in TUSCANY region. Here on June 11, 1289, the supporters of the Hohenstaufen from AREZZO were severely defeated by the Florentine supporters of Holy Roman Emperor Otto IV.

CAMPANIA (*Italy*)

Region of S Italy stretching from the APENNINES around BENEVENTO to the TYRRHENIAN SEA around NAPLES and SALERNO. A fertile agricultural area, it was occupied by the Samnites who conquered the Etruscans here in the late fifth century B.C. and by Greek colonies along the coast, including Naples. By the end of the fourth century B.C. it had been Romanized. Under the ROMAN EMPIRE its cities were favorite Roman resorts. Occupied by Goths, Byzantines, Lombards, and Normans following the fall of Rome, it became part of the Kingdom of the TWO SICILIES in 1282 and part of the Kingdom of Italy in 1860. See also CAPUA, POZZUOLI, SICILY.

CAMP DAVID (*United States*)

A wooded camp in the Catoctin Mountain Park in MARYLAND established by President Roosevelt as a weekend and vacation retreat. He called it Shangri-La as did President Truman. President Eisenhower renamed it Camp David. In recent years it has been used increasingly for small diplomatic meetings. Most notable were those between President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of ISRAEL and President Anwar Sadat of EGYPT, resulting in the Camp David accords of September 1978 and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty of March 1979.

CAMPECHE [*Pre-Columbian: Kimpech*] (*Mexico*)

Port, city, and capital of Campeche province on the Gulf of Campeche, 95 mi SW of MÉRIDA. Old colonial port founded in 1540 by the Spanish, it was frequently sacked in the 17th century by English and

pirate fleets. It was one of the three ports on the Gulf of Mexico in the 18th century. It suffered a two-year blockade by the French from 1862 to 1864. A 16th-century church and other remains survive.

CAMPERDOWN [*Dutch: Camp, Kamp, Kamperduin*] (*Netherlands*)

Village that has given its name to a naval battle off the NORTH SEA coast. It lies 8 mi N of ALKMAAR in NORTH HOLLAND province. On October 11, 1797, during the French Revolutionary Wars, the British fleet under Admiral Adam Duncan here defeated the Dutch under Admiral Jan Willem de Winter.

CAMP HANCOCK See BISMARCK

CAMPI CATALAUNI See CATALAUNIAN PLAINS

CAMPI RAUDII See VERCELLI, Italy

CAMPOBASSO (*Italy*)

City and capital of Campobasso province, in the APENNINE MTS, 95 mi NE of NAPLES. The old town was abandoned in 1732 in favor of a new one outside the medieval walls. During World War II British and U.S. forces linked up here in October 1943 during the VOLTURNO campaign. Of historical interest here is a 15th-century castle.

CAMPO FORMIDO See CAMPO FORMIO

CAMPO FORMIO [*modern: Campo Formido*] (*Italy*)

Village of Udine province, FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region, 5 mi SW of UDINE. The Treaty of Campo Formio was signed on October 17, 1797, following France's defeat of AUSTRIA. It ended the first phase of the Napoleonic Wars. It secured FRANCE's territorial acquisitions and ended 1,100 years of independence for VENICE. After the treaty only England remained actively hostile to France.

CAMPO MAIOR (*Portugal*)

Town near the Spanish border, 10 mi NNE of ELVAS in Alto Alentejo province. Fortified since Roman times, the town resisted a siege by the French in 1811 during the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars.

CAMPOSANTO (*Italy*)

Village and battlefield of Modena province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 14 mi NE of MODENA. During the Austro-Spanish War the Austrians and Piedmontese under Marshal Otto von Traun defeated the Spanish under General Count John de Gages here on February 8, 1743. The Spanish were forced to retreat to the Kingdom of NAPLES.

CAMPTOWN See IRVINGTON

CAMPUS MARTIUS See MARIETTA

CAMPUS STELLAE See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

CAMRANH BAY [*Vietnamese: Kamranh Bay, Vinh Cam Ranh*] (*South Vietnam*)

Inlet of the South China Sea N of Phan Rang. Seized by the Japanese in 1941, during World War II, it was used as a major naval base. During the Vietnam War, it was the site of a major U.S. base during the period 1965–72, and later a major Soviet naval base. The Russians left the base in 2002.

CAMULODUNUM See COLCHESTER

CANA [*Cana of Galilee*] (*Israel*)

Village 4 mi NE of NAZARETH in Northern GALILEE. John 2:1, 11 narrates that Jesus performed his first miracle here when he turned water into wine at a wedding feast.

CANAAN [*Chanaan*] (*Israel*)

Ancient name for Israel before the Hebrew conquest. Settled since Neolithic times, parts of it were dominated by the Semitic Amorites from c. 2000 to 1550 B.C. The northern section was held by the Hittites until 1200 B.C. Canaan developed an advanced culture, owing much to both EGYPT and MESOPOTAMIA, with wealthy walled cities like HAZOR, JERICHO, and MEGIDDO and organized armies. Much of this culture was absorbed by the nomadic Hebrews, or Israelites, who called Canaan the Promised Land and gradually subdued it following their exodus from Egypt c. 1250 B.C. About the same time Canaan's coast was invaded and settled by the Philistine *Sea Peoples*, raiders from the Aegean. Only in the 10th century B.C. were the Israelites under King David able

to subdue them. Canaan then became the land of Israel, though the northern parts remained under the Canaanites and later became known as PHOENICIA. See also HITTITE EMPIRE, PHILISTIA, UGARIT.

CANAAN (*United States*)

Town in Grafton County, NEW HAMPSHIRE, 40 miles NW of CONCORD. Incorporated in 1770, the town later was a stop on the Underground Railroad. Canaan was the site of a major trainwreck in 1907 in which 25 died in a collision between the QUEBEC to BOSTON express passenger train and a Boston & Maine freight.

CANADA

Canada is an independent nation and a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The name *Canada* is from an Indian word meaning “village” or “settlement.” OTTAWA is the capital. Canada is the second-largest country in the world, occupying all of North America north of the UNITED STATES except ALASKA. While it ranks 31st in population, Canada is an important power in world affairs. A democratic nation with traditional and strong ties to the English-speaking world, Canada is an active participant in United Nations affairs and a valued member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, to which it contributes both armed forces and political support. Strong both industrially and agriculturally, Canada is also in the upper ranks of the economically important nations of the world.

The first inhabitants were the ancestors of the modern Indians and Inuit—the Canadian “First Nations.” The first Europeans to set foot in North America were the Vikings, who reached Canada in A.D. 1001 and spent the winter on the northern coast of NEWFOUNDLAND. In the late 15th and early 16th centuries, European explorers again reached Canada in their search for a sea route, the NORTHWEST PASSAGE, to the Far East. Among them were John Cabot and Henry Hudson for ENGLAND, and Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain for FRANCE. Cabot made voyages to the New World in 1497 and 1498; Cartier in 1534, 1535, and 1541; Hudson in 1609 and 1610; while Champlain undertook five voyages beginning in 1603. These voyages caused both England and France to claim large and vaguely defined areas that included what is now Canada.

The French under Champlain were the first to colonize the country, the earliest permanent settle-

ment being made at QUEBEC in 1608. The French developed the fur trade, and such men as the sieur de La Salle, Louis Hennepin, Louis Jolliet, and Jacques Marquette were pioneer explorers of the inland regions, including the Great Lakes and the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The English, by establishing the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1670, competed with the French for the fur trade. Each side had Indian allies, the Hurons being the chief supporters of the French and the Iroquois of the English.

The first warfare between the rivals occurred in 1613 when American colonists destroyed Port Royal, NOVA SCOTIA, now ANNAPOLIS ROYAL. In 1629 the English captured Quebec. Between 1689 and 1763, four European wars between the French and English were also fought in North America. The last, from 1754 to 1763, was known in North America as the French and Indian War. It ended after Great Britain once more captured Quebec in 1759. The treaty of 1763 gave the British possession of Canada. The Quebec Act of 1774 created the province of Quebec, which took in the area E of the Mississippi River and N of the Ohio River, as well as eastern Canada.

When the American Revolution began, the colonists tried to get the Canadians to join them in rebellion, but neither the English-speaking nor the French-speaking inhabitants were persuaded. The Americans invaded Canada and captured MONTREAL in 1775 but later had to retreat. In 1777 the British used Canada as a starting point for an invasion of NEW YORK but were defeated at SARATOGA. During the War of 1812 several battles were fought on Canadian soil between the Americans and the British and Canadians with mixed results and no permanent advantage to either side. The final section of the boundary between Canada and the United States, in the Far West, was not settled until 1846.

The British changed colonial boundaries and governmental systems several times in the 19th century until in 1867 the British North America Act established the Dominion of Canada, with arrangements for a democratic form of government. At first the dominion consisted of four provinces: NEW BRUNSWICK, Nova Scotia, ONTARIO and Quebec. Since then six more provinces have been admitted: MANITOBA in 1870, BRITISH COLUMBIA in 1871, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in 1873, ALBERTA and SASKATCHEWAN in 1905, and Newfoundland in 1949. There are three other governmental units, the YUKON TERRITORY and the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES and NUNAVUT.

The discovery of gold in the KLONDIKE area of the Yukon brought a short-lived rush of prospectors in 1897 and 1898. In World War I Canada sent an army to Europe to fight on the side of the Allies. After the war, Canada joined the League of Nations and in the 1920s established its own diplomatic service. In 1931 the British Parliament's Statute of Westminster made the dominions, such as Canada, completely self-governing. The Canadian army, navy, and air force played important roles in World War II.

Modern Canada is a developed, industrialized nation of more than 31 million people with a diverse economy. Its major cities are EDMONTON, CALGARY, Montreal, Ottawa, TORONTO, VANCOUVER, and WINNIPEG. In recent years, the old differences between English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians has again come to the fore, chiefly in Quebec, over such matters as teaching language in schools. There is also a conflict between the central government and some of the provinces over the sharing of the profits and taxes from Canada's extremely valuable energy resources. In October 1980 the government asked the British Parliament to transfer from London the British North America Act of 1867, to Canada so that the dominion could control and amend its own political and governmental affairs. Canada received this constitution in 1982, but Quebec did not ratify the constitution. In 1984 the Meech Lake Accord proposed changes in the constitution bringing in Quebec as a culturally "distinct society," but it was rejected by English-speaking Canada in 1990 as Newfoundland and Manitoba failed to ratify it. In 1992 voters also rejected the CHARLOTTETOWN Accord that would have modified the constitution to suit the Québécois.

In 1992 Canada, the United States, and Mexico negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) that established a North American free-trade zone starting in 1994. In 1998 the government issued a formal apology to Canada's indigenous people for 150 years of mistreatment and established a fund for reparations. In 1999 Canada split the Northwest Territories, creating the Inuit dominated territory of Nunavut out of the eastern part. In 2000 a bill was passed making it harder financially for Quebec to secede from the nation. Canada supported the United States after the terrorist attacks of 2001 by helping travellers stranded after the hijackings, and later, by sending forces to AFGHANISTAN. Canada opposed the U.S. invasion of IRAQ in 2003.

CANADA WEST See UPPER CANADA

ÇANAKKALE [Chanakkale] [*former: Chanak, Kale Sultaniye*] (*Turkey*)

Town and fortress on the Asiatic shore of the DARDANELLES, 22 mi SW of GALLIPOLI in Çanakkale province. The fortress was founded in the 15th century by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE to guard the Dardanelles. During World War I it was unsuccessfully bombarded by the Allied fleet in March 1915 during the Gallipoli campaign. Traces of the ancient cities ABYDOS and SESTOS are nearby.

ÇANAKKALE BOĞAZI See DARDANELLES

CANAL ZONE [Panama Canal Zone] (*Panama*)

A strip of territory, 10 mi wide, extending along the PANAMA CANAL. Of vital importance, it controls the Panama Canal. In 1903 it was put under U.S. administration by treaty. However, this was disputed by Panama in 1926 and was the subject of subsequent negotiations. In 1978 the territory and canal were officially passed to Panama. Transfer of sovereignty and control was completed in 1999.

CANANDAIGUA (*United States*)

City in W central NEW YORK State, in the FINGER LAKES region, at the N end of Canandaigua Lake, 25 mi SE of ROCHESTER. A farming and resort area, it was settled in 1789. The local museum has a copy of a treaty with the Iroquois Confederacy, signed here in 1794 by Timothy Pickering. Pickering was a political leader and American Revolutionary officer who was Indian commissioner of the United States from 1790 to 1795 and who negotiated treaties with a number of tribes. In 1873 pioneer feminist Susan B. Anthony was tried here for having attempted, with a group of women she led, to vote in Rochester in 1872. She was fined and refused to pay. She carried the case to the U.S. Supreme Court and lost.

CANA OF GALILEE See CANA

CANARIES See CANARY ISLANDS

CANARY ISLANDS [Canaries] [*Spanish: Islas Canarias*] (*Spain*)

A group of mountainous islands off the NW coast of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean. LAS PALMAS and SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE are the chief towns.

Known to Pliny, the Canaries may be identified with the Fortunate Islands mentioned in classical texts. Juba, king of Mauretania, made an expedition to these islands c. 40 B.C. Arabs used the Canaries as a trading post beginning in A.D. 999, and through the Middle Ages the islands were visited by Europeans. In 1404 a Norman, Jean de Béthencourt, made himself king. The original inhabitants, the Guanches, were defeated by the Spanish in the 15th century. In 1479 Spanish sovereignty was recognized by the Treaty of Alcázar. Columbus and other explorers used the Canaries as supply bases on transatlantic voyages. In 1936 Franco's nationalist forces were based here before going to Spanish Morocco.

CANAVERAL, CAPE [1963–73: Cape Kennedy] (*United States*)

Seaward extension of a Barrier Island on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 mi E of ORLANDO in FLORIDA. Since 1947 it has been the launching site for ballistic missiles and space vehicles. On May 5, 1961, the first U.S. manned space flight under Commander Alan B. Shepard Jr. was launched from here. The first lunar landing flight was also launched here on July 16, 1969, as was the first manned space shuttle on April 12, 1981. See also HOUSTON.

CANBERRA [*former: Canberry, Canbury*] (*Australia*)

City and capital of Australia on the Molonglo River, 150 mi SW of SYDNEY. First settled in the 1820s, Canberra was selected for development as a capital for the new federation. It officially became the capital of Australia on May 9, 1927, when King George V opened the parliament. The Australian National University was founded here in 1936.

CANBERRY See CANBERRA

CANBURY See CANBERRA

CANCHA RAYADA (*Chile*)

Battlefield in Santiago province just SE of SANTIAGO. During the Chilean war of independence of March 16, 1818, Chilean and Argentine patriots under José de San Martín were defeated here by Royalists under General Mariano Osorio and forced back on Santiago.

CANDÉ (*France*)

Village on the Erdre River, 19 mi ESE of CHÂTEAU-BRIANT in Maine-et-Loire department. A treaty was

signed here in 1800 between Napoleon and the Chouans. It ended the revolt of the peasants led by Jean Cottereau, nicknamed "Chouan," referring to an owl hoot they used as a secret signal in rebellions in the VENDÉE. The last rebels were not suppressed until 1815.

CANDIA See CRETE, HERAKLION

CANEA [Kanea] [*ancient: Cydonia; Greek: Khania; Chania, Khanià*] (*Greece*)

City and port on the NW coast of CRETE, 75 miles W of HERAKLEION. Capital of Khania prefecture and one of the island's oldest cities, originally the Greek colony of Cydonia, it was conquered in 69 B.C. by ROME, and passed to the Arabs in A.D. 826. Conquered by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE under Nicephorus II in 961, it prospered under VENICE from the 13th to the 17th centuries, when it fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1645. It was capital of Crete from 1841 to 1971 and was damaged in 1941 during the German invasion of World War II, but has since been rebuilt. There are fortifications from the Middle Ages and an arsenal used by the Venetians. In its suburb, HALEPA, was signed a treaty in 1878 granting the people of Crete certain rights.

CAÑETE (*Chile*)

Town in Arauco province, 20 mi SE of Lebu. One of the oldest towns in Chile, it was founded in 1557 by García Hurtado de Mendoza and was the scene of Indian wars.

CANEY See EL CANEY

CANGAS DE ONÍS (*Spain*)

Town of Oviedo province, NW Spain, 35 mi E of OVIEDO. Seat of the kings of ASTURIAS from the eighth century A.D. until the capital moved to LEÓN in the 10th century.

ÇANKIRI [Chankiri] [*ancient: Gangra, Germanicopolis, Kangri*] (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Çankiri province, 60 mi NE of ANKARA. Gangra, the ancient capital of the kings of PAPHLAGONIA, was incorporated into the Roman province of GALATIA in the first century B.C. It was captured by the Seljuk Turks in A.D. 1071, following

212 Cannae

their victory over the BYZANTINE EMPIRE at MANZIKERT and was finally incorporated into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 15th century.

CANNAE (*Italy*)

Village and battlefield of Bari province in APULIA region, near BARLETTA. During the Second Punic War, on August 2, 216 B.C., the Romans suffered their most severe defeat here against the Carthaginians under Hannibal, who employed an unusual encirclement tactic. This victory gave Hannibal control of most of central and southern Italy. A bishop's seat in medieval times, it was destroyed in 1276. See also CARTHAGE, ROME.

CANNANORE See KANNUR

CANNAUJ See KANNAUJ

CANNES (*France*)

City and port on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 18 mi SW of NICE, in the Alpes-Maritimes department. It was settled in its early history successively by Ligurian tribesmen, Phocians, Celts, and Romans. In the Middle Ages it was sacked on two occasions by the Moors. Napoleon camped outside Cannes in March 1815 following his return from ELBA. American forces landed here during World War II on August 15, 1944. Today it is an international resort on the French RIVIERA, host of a renowned film festival. The town was first located on Mont Chevalier, where remains of a 12th-century church have been found. Offshore are the Lérin Islands with evidence of early settlement, including a fifth-century chapel to St. Honorat.

CANOBUS See CANOPUS

CANONSBURG (*United States*)

Town in PENNSYLVANIA, 18 mi SSW of PITTSBURGH. In 1794 the Whiskey Rebellion started here in protest against the excise tax on distilled liquor. See also MCKEESPORT.

CANOPUS [**Canobus**] [*Egyptian*: Pe Gewat; *Greek*: Kanopus] (*Egypt*)

City 12 mi E of ALEXANDRIA near the modern village of ABUKIR in al-Iskandariyah province. In ancient times it was a pleasure resort for the people of Alex-

andria and a pilgrimage objective until the fourth century A.D. Many remains can still be seen, including the temple of the god Serapis.

CANOSA DI PUGLIA [*ancient*: Canusium] (*Italy*)

Town in APULIA region in Bari province, 13 mi SW of BARLETTA. Canusium accepted Roman sovereignty voluntarily and flourished as a trade center. The Romans fled here in 216 B.C. following their defeat at CANNAE during the Second Punic War. Destroyed by the Saracens in the ninth century A.D., it was restored by the Normans in the 11th century and became part of the Kingdom of NAPLES. Excavations in tombs in the area have yielded numerous vases. Within the town a Romanesque cathedral and a 12th-century mausoleum are of interest.

CANOSSA See CIANO D'ENZA

CANSO (*Canada*)

Town in E NOVA SCOTIA, 130 mi ENE of HALIFAX. An old colonial fishing town, it changed hands several times. It was captured by the English from the French in the 1720s and fortified. The greater part of it was destroyed in 1812 by privateers. During the 20th century the town reemerged as an important fishing port.

CANTABRIGIA See CAMBRIDGE

CANTERBURY [*ancient*: Cantiacorum, Cantuaria, Cantwaraburn, Cantwarabyrig, Durovernum] (*England*)

City and ecclesiastic center of England in KENT, 53 mi ESE of LONDON. Although a fortified settlement here dates to 200 B.C. and Julius Caesar came close to the site, the Roman town Durovernum was established here only after A.D. 43. In the sixth century it was capital of Aethelbert, king of Kent, whom St. Augustine converted. He founded a monastery here in 598 and later the cathedral that was to become the prime see in England. In 1011 Canterbury was damaged by Danish raids. Following the murder of Archbishop Thomas Becket on December 29, 1170, in the cathedral, the town became a pilgrimage center as immortalized by Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Under Mary I in the 1550s many Protestants were burned at the stake here. The city languished in the 16th century during the Reformation. Refugee Walloon weavers brought revival as did a new fort built in the 17th

century. Canterbury was damaged by bombs in World War II, especially during June 1942. Traces of the largest Roman theater in England and a wall begun in the third century are here. Of interest too are St. Martin's church, called the Mother Church of England, and the old King's School.

CANTIACORUM See CANTERBURY

CANTIGNY (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the SOMME department, 18 mi S of AMIENS. On May 28, 1918, U.S. troops went on the offensive here for the first time in World War I.

CANTON See GUANGDONG

CANTON (*United States*)

City in NE OHIO, approximately 20 mi SSE of AKRON, in a steel-producing region. It was settled in 1805 and incorporated in 1822. President William McKinley had his home here from 1867 until his death by assassination in 1901. The McKinley State Memorial, containing his grave and a monument, was established in 1907. The adjacent Stark County Historical Museum includes a McKinley Museum. Professional football as an organized sport got its start in Canton in 1920 when the American Professional Football Association was organized. The National Pro Football Hall of Fame was established here in 1963.

CANTON ATOLL [*former: Mary Island, modern: Kanton*] (*Kiribati*)

Coral group in the W central Pacific, 1,630 mi SW of HAWAII. These islands were annexed by Great Britain in the 19th century and were important in the 1930s as a stopover point on trans-Pacific air flights. They were put under joint U.S.-British administration in 1939 following a dispute over ownership and were a strategic air base in World War II. They are a rich source of guano. In 1979, the United States ceded the islands to Kiribati.

CANTUARIA See CANTERBURY

CANTWARABURN See CANTERBURY

CANTWARABYRIG See CANTERBURY

CANUSIUM See CANOSA DI PUGLIA

CAPARRA (*United States*)

Ruins of a former settlement in N PUERTO RICO, near SAN JUAN. Founded in 1509, it was the first settlement in Puerto Rico but was abandoned in 1521. BAYAMÓN is nearby.

CAP DE LA HAVE See BRIDGEWATER

CAPE BRETON ISLAND [*French: Île Royale*] (*Canada*)

Island forming the NE part of NOVA SCOTIA, separated from S Nova Scotia by the Strait of Canso. Discovered by John Cabot in 1497, it was a French colony from 1632 to 1763 when it was ceded to England. Following the Treaty of UTRECHT in 1713, it took in Acadian refugees, who erected a fort at LOUISBOURG. It became part of Nova Scotia in 1820, and has been linked to the mainland by a causeway since 1955.

CAPE CANAVERAL See CANAVERAL, CAPE

CAPE CARMEL See CARMEL, CAPE

CAPE COAST [*former: Cape Coast Castle*] (*Ghana*)

Capital of Central Region province, 75 mi WSW of ACCRA on the Gulf of Guinea. One of the oldest towns in Ghana, it was first settled by Europeans in 1610 and was the site of the castle built by the Swedes in 1652. It passed to the English in 1664 and was Great Britain's commercial and administrative capital on the GOLD COAST until 1877.

CAPE COAST CASTLE See CAPE COAST

CAPE COD See COD, CAPE

CAPE COLONY See CAPE PROVINCE

CAPE KENNEDY See CANAVERAL, CAPE

CAPE MATAPAN See MATAPAN, CAPE

CAPE MAY See MAY, CAPE (*United States*)

CAPE MAY (*United States*)

City in S NEW JERSEY at the end of the Cape May peninsula, on the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 40 mi SW of ATLANTIC CITY. The site was visited in 1623 by a Dutch explorer, Cornelius Jacobsen Mey, and settled in 1644. In the 18th century Cape May was an important whaling port. It is one of America's oldest beach resorts, very popular around the mid-19th century and later when it became known as the "Presidents' Playground" because presidents James Buchanan, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses Grant, Rutherford Hayes, Chester Arthur, and Benjamin Harrison all spent time here. In the 1850s the city boasted the largest resort hotel in the United States, the Mount Vernon, with room for 2,000 guests. It later burned down, but the city retains many interesting examples of Victorian architecture in its houses and hotels.

CAPE MERKUS See MERKUS, CAPE

CAPE NYMPHAEUM See NYMPHAION, CAPE

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE See GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE See CAPE PROVINCE

CAPE PASSARO See PASSERO, CAPE

CAPE PROVINCE [*Cape of Good Hope Province*] [*Afrikaans: Kaapprovinsie; former: Cape Colony*] (*South Africa*)

Province situated on the southern tip of the African continent, mostly S of the Orange River, with the Cape of GOOD HOPE on its SW coast. CAPE TOWN is its capital and is also the legislative capital of South Africa. A Dutch colony was founded here on the shores of Table Bay by Jan van Riebeeck of the Dutch East India Company on April 7, 1652. During the 17th and 18th centuries the population slowly increased, and a distinctive South African Dutch dialect and culture called Afrikaans developed.

The colony, now Cape Town, was the only major European settlement in a large and sparsely settled territory. From 1799 to 1877 there were periodic conflicts, the Kaffir Wars, between Europeans and the native Xhosa tribes. The British occupied the Cape Colony between 1795 and 1803 and again from

1806 to 1814, when the Dutch ceded it. When a liberal government began to institute reforms that threatened slavery, which the Dutch settlers depended on for labor and defended as a morally important relationship, many Boers, the Dutch-descended settlers, left the colony between 1835 and 1843 on the Great Trek, a migration northward where they set up what would become the ORANGE FREE STATE and the TRANSVAAL.

Under British rule the Cape Colony became the most prosperous and Europeanized community in the region. Clashes between the British and the Boers came to a head when the Boer War erupted from 1899 to 1902. The Cape Colony was incorporated, as Cape Province, into the Union, now Republic, of South Africa in 1910. In 1994, Cape Province was split into Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province, part of North West Province and Western Cape Province. See also EAST LONDON, KIMBERLEY, PORT ELIZABETH, PRETORIA, Uitenhage.

CAPERNAUM [*Capharnaum*] [*modern: Kefar Nahum*] (*Israel*)

Ancient Palestinian city on the N shore of the SEA OF GALILEE at Tell Hum, 6 mi NNE of TIBERIAS in GALILEE. It was a Roman garrison town and administrative center. It is cited in each of the four Gospels and was the second home of Jesus. Jesus chose the disciples Peter, Andrew, and Matthew from Capernaum, where he performed much of his ministry. Remains of the synagogue where Jesus is said to have taught are believed to be under an excavated structure of the second century A.D.

CAPE SAINT VINCENT See SAINT VINCENT, CAPE

CAPE SALMONE See PLÁKA, CAPE

CAPE TOWN [*Capetown*] [*Afrikaans: Kaapstad*] (*South Africa*)

City, port, and legislative capital of South Africa, and capital of WESTERN CAPE Province, in the SW of the province, on Table Bay. Founded for the Dutch East India Company by Jan van Riebeeck in 1652, it fell to the British in 1795. The Treaty of AMIENS in 1803 restored it to the Dutch, but the British retook it in 1806 and made it the capital of Cape Colony. After the formation of the Union, now Republic, of South

Africa in 1910 it became its legislative capital, with PRETORIA as administrative capital of the country.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS [*Portuguese: Ilhas do Cabo Verde*]

Group of 10 main islands that form a republic off the W coast of Africa in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 miles W of DAKAR. PRAIA is the capital. The first Portuguese settlers arrived in 1462 and founded Ribeira Grande, the oldest European city in the tropics. The islands prospered with the growth of the slave trade, but Ribeira Grande was attacked in the 16th century by pirates and the English. It was finally abandoned following a French attack in 1712. The decline of the islands was caused by the ending of the slave trade. They recovered only after World War II. The islands became independent from PORTUGAL on July 5, 1975. Associated with GUINEA BISSAU after independence, the islands became completely independent in 1981 after Guinea-Bissau's government (which was mostly Cape Verdean) was overthrown in a coup in 1980. In 1993, the nation had its first multiparty elections. The nation has implemented economic reforms aimed at developing the private sector and attracting foreign investment, but progress has been slow due to a prolonged drought that has caused large-scale emigration and food shortages.

CAPE VERT See VERDE, CAPE

CAP FOURCHU See YARMOUTH

CAP-FRANÇAIS See CAP HAITIEN

CAP HAITIEN [Cap-Haïtien] [*former: Cap-Français; local: Le Cap*] (*Haiti*)

City and port on the Atlantic Ocean, 85 mi N of PORT-AU-PRINCE in Nord province. The second largest city of Haiti, it was founded by the French in 1670. Known as the Paris of the Antilles, it was capital of Saint-Domingue colony until 1770 and was the scene of slave uprisings in 1791. The harbor was used by American ships from 1798 to 1800 and during the American Civil War. The city was razed in 1802 by Haitian and French troops but was considerably rebuilt by Henry Christophe, the freed slave who became king of Haiti. A palace and other buildings from Christophe's kingdom of 1811 to 1820 remain. The city suffered a severe earthquake in 1842, and

political instability in the city has incited several coups and rebellions since 1992. In February 2004 Cap Haitien was taken over by militants opposed to Haitian president Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was eventually exiled from power.

CAPHARNAUM See CAPERNAUM

CAPITOL See CAPITOLINE HILL

CAPITOLIAS (*Jordan*)

City of E PALESTINE, 47 mi N of AMMAN, Jordan. An ancient Nabataean city dating from the pre-Christian era, it was later included in the DECAPOLIS. It was declared autonomous by Trajan in the late first century A.D.

CAPITOLINE HILL [Capitol] [*ancient: Mons Capitolinus*] (*Italy*)

The highest of the seven hills of ROME and the city's historic and religious center. A temple was dedicated in 509 B.C. to Jupiter Capitolinus on the hill's south summit. The citadel of Rome was on the north summit, and criminals were thrown from the Tarpeian rock onto the hill's southern face. Today it is the center of the municipal government of Rome. Its modern building plan was designed by Michelangelo in the 16th century. See also PALATINE HILL.

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT See UTAH

CAPODISTRIA See KOPER

CAPORETTO See KOBARID

CAPPADOCIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient state, province, and region of indefinite size N of the TAURUS MOUNTAINS in E central Turkey. It was held by the HITTITES and colonized by ASSYRIA. A satrapy of PERSIA in the sixth century B.C., it was not completely subdued by the invasion of Alexander the Great and developed into an independent kingdom in the third century B.C. Its capital was at Mazaca, later Caesarea Mazaca, now KAYSERI. It retained its independence by allying with Rome but was invaded in 104 B.C. by Mithridates VI of PONTUS. In A.D. 17 it was annexed by ROME as a province

and remained a strategic bulwark of the eastern BYZANTINE EMPIRE until the 11th century A.D. See also KANESH, ROMAN EMPIRE.

CAPREAE See CAPRI

CAPRERA (*Italy*)

Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, 1 mi off the coast of NE SARDINIA and part of the Sassari province. From 1856 until his death in 1882, Caprera was the home of the Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi. After his conquest of SICILY and NAPLES in 1860, he declined a popular outcry for his rule and retired here, where he is buried.

CAPRI [*Isola di Capri*] [*ancient: Capreae*] (*Italy*)

Island near the SE entrance to the Bay of Naples, 20 mi S of NAPLES in Naples province. A former colony of GREECE, it was a popular resort of Roman emperors. It changed hands several times between the French and British during the Napoleonic Wars and in 1813 was restored to the Kingdom of the Two SICILIES. Many fine Roman villas have been excavated here.

CAPRIVI STRIP [*German: Caprivi Zipfel*] (*Namibia*)

Long, narrow strip of land in NE Namibia running 280 mi E from the main part of Namibia to the ZAMBEZI RIVER. This territory was obtained from the British in 1890 by the German chancellor Leo Caprivi and afforded German South West Africa access to the Zambezi River.

CAPRIVI ZIPFEL See CAPRIVI STRIP

CAPSA See QAFAH

CAPUA [*ancient: Casilinum*] (*Italy*)

Town on the VOLTURNO RIVER 19 mi N of NAPLES in Caserta province, Campania region. Casilinum was a strategic junction on the APPIAN WAY in Roman times and was contested during the Second Punic War by Hannibal and the Romans. Capua was founded on the site of Casilinum in A.D. 856 by the citizens of ancient CAPUA. Fought over many times in the Middle Ages, it was part of the Kingdom of Naples until 1860. Parts of a ninth-century cathedral, a Norman castle, and a museum of Roman artifacts are of spe-

cial interest. Capua was the scene of several battles in World War II.

CAPUA [*Santa Maria Capua Vetere*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of Campania region, 16 mi N of NAPLES in Caserta province. Founded c. 600 B.C. by the Etruscans, it fell to the Samnites in 440 B.C. In 340 B.C. following the defeat of the Latin Confederacy, which Capua supported, the city passed to the Romans. It flourished under ROME, becoming the second city of Italy and enjoying special rights. Capua sided with CARTHAGE in the Second Punic War but fell to Rome again in 211 B.C. and consequently lost these privileges. Spartacus's slave revolt began in Capua in 73 B.C. The city was sacked in A.D. 456 by Vandals under Gaiseric and by the Saracens in 840. Traces of Etruscan temples of the sixth century B.C. can be seen today. See also ETRURIA, ROMAN EMPIRE, SAMNIUM.

CAPUZZO (*Libya*)

Village of E CYRENAICA, S of BARDIA near the Egyptian border in Derna province. In World War II it was a fortified Italian base for the attack on the British in EGYPT. Between 1940 and 1942 it changed hands frequently during the see-saw desert fighting. See also ITALY.

CARABOBO (*Venezuela*)

Village and battlefield 20 mi S of VALENCIA in Carabobo province. During the Latin American wars of independence revolutionary forces under Simón Bolívar defeated the Spanish under General Miguel de la Torre here on June 24, 1821, thus virtually freeing Venezuela from Spanish control. See also SPAIN.

CARACAS [*former: Santiago de León de Caracas*] (*Venezuela*)

City and capital of Venezuela near the CARIBBEAN SEA, 175 mi E of BARQUISIMETO in Federal District. Founded in 1567 by Diego de Losada, it was sacked by the British in 1595 and by the French in 1766. Venezuelan independence from Spain was declared here in July 1811, but earthquakes and military setbacks prevented this from becoming reality until Simón Bolívar's victory at CARABOBO in 1821. The city expanded prodigiously following an oil boom in the 1950s.

CARAHUE [*former: Imperial*] (*Chile*)

Town on Imperial River, 32 mi W of TEMUCO in Cautín province. A settlement founded here in 1551

by Pedro de Valdivia was the site of many clashes between the Spanish and Indians.

CARALES See CAGLIARI

CARALIS See CAGLIARI

CARAMAN See KARAMAN

CARANQUI (*Ecuador*)

Village in the Andes mountains just SW of IBARRA in Imbabura province. The ancient Inca remains here are revered by the natives as the birthplace of Atahualpa, the last Inca king. See also INCA EMPIRE.

CARANSEBES (*Romania*)

Town on the Timis River, 25 mi SE of LUGOJ in Caras-Severin province. Founded between the 12th and 13th centuries A.D., it was the seat of the first rulers of BANAT.

CARANTANIA See CARINTHIA

CARAVACA (*Spain*)

City, 43 mi WNW of MURCIA in Murcia province. Under Moorish occupation until A.D. 1241, it was captured by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE who gave it to the Knights Templar. A 17th-century church here contains the purportedly miraculous Cross of Caravaca.

CARBERRY HILL (*Scotland*)

Hill in LOTHIAN region, E of EDINBURGH and 3 mi SE of MUSSELBURGH. Mary, Queen of Scots, was forced to surrender to rebel barons here on June 15, 1567, after she had married Bothwell, the suspected murderer of her former husband, Darnley. She was imprisoned in Lochleven Castle.

CARBILO See SAINT-NAZAIRE

CARCASSONNE [*Ancient: Carcaso*] (*France*)

City on the Aude River, 57 mi SE of TOULOUSE in Aude department. Occupied in the fifth century B.C. by Iberians, it was a Roman hilltop site in the first century B.C. It was fortified by Euric I, king of the

Visigoths, in A.D. 485. The city was captured twice in the eighth century and fortified further by the viscounts of Carcassonne in the 12th century. It was captured by Simon de Montfort in 1209 during the Albigensian Crusade against the heretics of the region. On passing to Louis IX of France in 1247, it served as a frontier post that was considered to be impregnable until the border moved S in 1659. The remains of its medieval fortifications, restored by Viollet-le-Duc in the 19th century, are today among the finest in Europe.

CARCHEMISH [*Roman: Europus*] (*Turkey*)

Excavated ancient city, also a battleground, 35 mi SE of GAZIANTEP on the Syrian border and on the W bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER in Halab province. A city of the Mitanni kingdom in the second millennium B.C., it was established as a buffer state between 1375 and 1335 B.C. by the Hittite king Suppiluliumas. After the fall of the HITTITE EMPIRE it was the leading Neo-Hittite city-state in the area. In 716 B.C. it capitulated to Sargon II of ASSYRIA. Strategically situated, guarding a crossing point of the Euphrates, it was the site of a battle in 605 B.C. in which Nebuchadnezzar II of BABYLON defeated Necho II, thus destroying Egyptian power in Asia. Excavations have revealed evidence of settlement from the Neolithic Age. A citadel and richly decorated palace from Neo-Hittite and Assyrian periods have also been found. See also EGYPT.

CARDEDEU (*Spain*)

Town and battlefield, 18 mi NE of BARCELONA in Barcelona province. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars the French under General Laurent Gouvion-St.-Cyr defeated the Spanish under Captain-General Vives on December 16, 1808, and relieved Barcelona the next day.

CARDIFF [*former: Cayrdyf, Kairdif, Keyrdyf; Welsh: Caerdydd*] (*Wales*)

City and capital of Wales on the BRISTOL CHANNEL, 130 mi W of LONDON. The site of a Roman fort, it was not settled until the 11th century A.D. when a castle was built here by the Normans. This was partly destroyed in 1404 by Owen Glendower, the Welsh nationalist leader in the revolt against Henry IV. By 1903 Cardiff was the largest coal-exporting port in the world, but the coal trade declined during the 20th

century. Severely damaged during World War II, it was made capital of Wales in 1955. Remains of the Roman fortification are visible outside Cardiff Castle. After years of economic decline and deindustrialization in the later 20th century, Cardiff saw major redevelopment in the 1990s in the Cardiff Bay project that rebuilt the waterfront, and is now a major administrative and business center as well as a center of Welsh culture. In 1996, the county of South Glamorgan was abolished, and Cardiff became administered as a unitary authority.

CARDIGAN [*Welsh: Aberteifi*] (*Wales*)

Town, 47 mi NW of SWANSEA near Cardigan Bay in DYFED. Cardigan grew up around a 12th-century castle built during an attempted Norman conquest. The Welsh were victorious over the Normans in 1135, however. Lord Rhys sponsored the first Welsh Eisteddfod, or bardic assembly, here in 1176, which was attended by 30,000 people. Ruins of many ancient castles are found here. A cannon taken in 1854 by Lord Cardigan during the Charge of the Light Brigade in the Crimean War stands in the town.

CARDSTON (*Canada*)

Town in ALBERTA, 40 mi SSW of LETHBRIDGE. Cardston was founded in the mid-19th century by Mormons from UTAH led by Charles Ora Card and is the site of the chief Canadian Mormon temple. See also SALT LAKE CITY.

CARENAGE BAY (*Saint Lucia*)

Bay and naval battlefield in NE Saint Lucia, WEST INDIES. During the American Revolution on December 13, 1778, a British landing force under Admiral Sir Samuel Barrington and Major-General Sir William Meadows defeated a French naval force under Admiral Comte d'Estaing here and consolidated their hold on the island. This gave Britain a valuable West Indian base for operations against the French.

CARENTAN (*France*)

Town in Manche department, 23 mi W of BAYEUX. It was a strategic point of the NORMANDY invasion in World War II. Its capture by U.S. troops after severe fighting from June 8 to 12, 1944, linked the UTAH and OMAHA beachheads.

CARIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient region of ASIA MINOR in the modern provinces of AYDIN and MUGLA, S of the Maeander River in SW Turkey. Settled in early times by Dorian and Ionic colonists, it passed in 546 B.C. from LYDIA to PERSIA and was a center of the Ionian revolt in 499 B.C. Caria was united under Mausolus as a satrapy of the Persian Empire from 377 to 353 B.C. Mausolus's tomb at HALICARNASSUS was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was conquered from the Persians by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. and became part of the Roman province of ASIA in 129 B.C. See also CNIDUS, MILETUS.

CARIBBEAN SEA

Tropical sea bordered on the S by South America, on the W by Central America, and to the N and E by the WEST INDIES. Discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1493, the entire basin was claimed by SPAIN. The sea became a main route for Spanish expeditions and later for convoys bringing riches from the New World, notably from SANTO DOMINGO and HISPANIOLA. As such it was a hotbed of colonial rivalry and piracy. Many European rivals of Spain established colonies in the West Indies. The strategic importance of the Caribbean was increased in 1914 by the opening of the PANAMA CANAL. In World War II many ships were sunk here by German submarine attacks. The United States has many bases in the Caribbean, though U.S. influence in the area was severely strained by growing tensions owing to increased Soviet aid to Castro's CUBA, which in 1962 led to the Cuban missile crisis.

CARICAL See KARIKAL

CARINI (*Italy*)

Town and battleground in SICILY, 10 mi W of PALERMO in Palermo province. Sicilian revolutionaries were defeated here in 1860 by Bourbon forces.

CARINTHIA [*ancient: Carantania; German: Kärnten*] (*Austria*)

Province of Austria and former independent duchy bordering ITALY and SLOVENIA, with its capital at KLAGENFURT. In ancient times it was the center of the kingdom and Roman province of NORICUM. After the decline of the ROMAN EMPIRE, it was overrun by Germanic tribes and Slovenes. Attached to BAVARIA,

then part of the FRANKISH EMPIRE in the eighth century A.D., it became an independent duchy in 976 and passed finally to the Hapsburgs in 1335. It became an Austrian Bundesland in 1918, with a part of the former region passing to YUGOSLAVIA. It was a district of the Nazi Greater GERMANY during the period 1938–45, during World War II.

CARISBROOKE (*England*)

Village and castle on the ISLE OF WIGHT, just WSW of NEWPORT. After his defeat in the Civil War, Charles I was imprisoned in Carisbrooke Castle from 1647 to 1648. He tried in vain to escape twice. The castle incorporates Roman, Norman, and 16th-century elements.

CARLISLE [*ancient: Caer Luel, Karliol, Luguwallium*] (*England*)

City on the Eden River in CUMBRIA, 8 mi S of the Scottish border. In Roman times it was a civilian settlement. The headquarters fort of HADRIAN'S WALL at Stanwix was nearby. Carlisle was destroyed in A.D. 875 by Norse invaders. King William II, Rufus, claimed it from the Scots in 1092, and under Henry I (1100–35) it assumed strategic importance as a strongpoint on the border with SCOTLAND. Its development was impeded by constant wars and border raids. Henry II finally took it for England in 1157. During the Civil War it was besieged by Parliamentarians from October 1644 until its surrender in June 1645. Of note are the castle, erected c. 1090 and subsequently further fortified; the cathedral, which contains a Norman nave; and a 14th-century guildhall.

CARLISLE (*United States*)

Town in PENNSYLVANIA, 19 mi W of HARRISBURG. During the colonial era Carlisle was the scene of continuous Indian conflict until 1753 when a treaty was negotiated by Benjamin Franklin. Fortified in 1756, it was used as a base in the French and Indian War and as a munitions depot during the American Revolution. It was Washington's headquarters in 1794 during the Whiskey Rebellion. The town was a station on the Underground Railroad before the Civil War, bringing escaped slaves through to the Northern states and CANADA. During the Civil War it was bombarded and occupied by Confederate troops under General Fitzhugh Lee in June and July 1863.

CARLOW [*Gaelic: Ceatharlach*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Carlow on the Barrow River, 45 mi SW of DUBLIN. Of great strategic importance, it was once an Anglo-Norman stronghold. The walls were built in A.D. 1361, but the town was captured and burned in 1405 by Art MacMurrough, King of LEINSTER, and in 1577 by rebel leader Rory Og O'More. During the Civil War it was taken by Cromwell in 1650. In 1798 it was the scene of a bloody uprising of United Irishmen. There are remains of a towered castle of the early 13th century that was the first of this type in Ireland.

CARLOWITZ See SREMSKI KARLOVCI

CARLSBAD See KARLOVY VARY

CARLSRUHE See KARLSRUHE

CARMANA See Kermān

CARMARTHEN [*ancient: Maridunum, Moridunum; Welsh: Caerfyrddin*] (*Wales*)

Town, 22 mi NW of SWANSEA, on the Tywi River in DYFED. Strategically situated on a major river crossing, it was the site of Roman and Norman strongholds. During the Middle Ages it was one of the most important boroughs in Wales and an important wool port. The city was home of dramatist Sir Richard Steele until his death in 1729. The castle here fell to Cromwell during the Civil War. Traces of earthwork fortifications of that time survive.

CARMEL [*Carmel-by-the-Sea*] (*United States*)

Village in W CALIFORNIA on Carmel Bay, an arm of the Pacific Ocean, 3 mi SW of MONTEREY. The bay was discovered in 1602 by the expedition of Sebastian Vizcaino, a Spanish explorer, and named by Carmelite friars who were in the expedition. In 1770 Junipero Serra, a noted Spanish Franciscan missionary, founded a mission at nearby Monterey and named it San Carlos Borromeo. In 1771 Serra moved the mission to Carmel, which he made his headquarters for the rest of his life and where he is buried. Modern Carmel village was founded c. 1905 by a group of artists and has been a popular residence for writers and artists ever since. The author Jack London and the poet and dramatist

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Robinson Jeffers are among those who have resided in Carmel. The area is famed for its natural beauty and is much favored by tourists.

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA See CARMEL

CARMEL, CAPE (*Israel*)

Cape on the MEDITERRANEAN W of HAIFA. On May 18, 1799, during Napoleon's campaign in the Middle East, the British garrison of ACRE under Captain Sir Sidney Smith defeated a French fleet under Rear-Admiral Perrée off Cape Carmel. This victory destroyed Napoleon's chances of capturing Acre and forced him to retreat.

CARMEL, MOUNT [*Hebrew: Ha-Karmel*] (*Israel*)

Sacred mountain of Israel in modern Haifa province, S of HAIFA. Mentioned in Egyptian records of the 16th century B.C. as a holy mountain, it was the site of Elijah's confrontation with the false prophets of Baal recorded in the Bible. It was sacred to the early Christians and gives its name to the Carmelites, a Roman Catholic order of monks, founded in A.D. 1156, whose monastery is near the traditional site of Elijah's miracle. The monastery was used by Napoleon as a military hospital during his Middle East campaign. Human remains found in caves here have provided important links between Neanderthal man and Homo sapiens. See also CAPE CARMEL.

CARMO See CARMONA

CARMONA [*ancient: Carmo; former: Karmuna*] (*Spain*)

Ancient town of Seville province, 18 mi ENE of SEVILLE, in ANDALUSIA. Carmo was the strongest town of the Roman province of HISPANIA ULTERIOR. It was captured from the Moors in A.D. 1247 after a lengthy siege, by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE. Roman walls and other fortifications are visible in the town, and a necropolis is nearby.

CARNAC (*France*)

Village and prehistoric site on Quiberon Bay, 16 mi WSW of VANNES, in Morbihan department in BRIT-TANY. It is the site of numerous megalithic monuments dating from early Neolithic times, the most remarkable of which are the long avenues of menhirs, or standing stones, apparently erected for an astro-

nomical or religious purpose. The remains of a Gallo-Roman town are nearby.

CARNATIC See KARNATAKA

CARNIOLA [*Croatian: Kranj; German: Krain*] (*Slovenia*)

Region NE of the head of the Adriatic Sea around LJUBLJANA in Slovenia. Part of the Roman province of PANNONIA, it was occupied in the sixth century A.D. by Slovenes and passed to the Hapsburgs in 1335. It remained under AUSTRIA until 1918 except for a period during 1809–13, when it was ceded to Napoleon and incorporated into the ILLYRIAN PROVINCES. It was a hotbed of Slovene nationalism and in 1848 the scene of an attempt to establish an independent Slovenian kingdom. See also CARINTHIA.

CARNUNTUM (*Austria*)

Ancient Roman camp of PANNONIA province on the DANUBE RIVER, 20 mi E of VIENNA in the modern province of Lower Austria, near PETRONELL. Originally Celtic, it became the most important Roman legionary camp of the upper Danube. It was Tiberius's base in A.D. 6 for his attacks on the Marcomanni. From here traders left on the amber route until the end of the first century. It was used as a base for further campaigns against the Marcomanni from 171 to 173 by Marcus Aurelius. The Germans eventually destroyed the camp c. 400, although a civilian settlement later developed.

CAROLINA (*United States*)

Early colony comprising all the land between the 31st and 36th parallels, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This territory was granted to eight lords proprietors in 1663 by Charles II of England. Due to their failure to defend the territory in the Tuscarora and Yamasee Wars of 1711–12 and 1715–16, the charter was abrogated and separate royal governments established in NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAROLINE ISLANDS [*Carolines*] (*Micronesia*)

Archipelago in the W Pacific Ocean just N of the equator. Numbering between 550 and 680, the islands are generally uninhabited, though ruins indicate that humans lived here many centuries ago. By the seventh century A.D. there was commerce between the islands and China. They were annexed by Spain in 1686 but

only colonized in the 19th century. Following the Spanish-American War the islands were purchased by Germany in 1899 but were seized in 1914 by the Japanese who fortified them during World War II. They became U.S. trust territories in 1947, and became part of the Federated States of Micronesia in 1979.

CAROLINES See CAROLINE ISLANDS

CAROLINGIAN EMPIRE See FRANKISH EMPIRE

CAROLOPOLIS See CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

CARPATES See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS [*Carpathians*] [*ancient: Carpates; Romanian: Carpatii; Ukrainian: Karpatyi (Slovakia, Poland, Romania, Ukraine, Moldova)*]

Mountain range running along the Slovak-Polish border, then S through the Ukraine into E Romania. Approximately 930 mi long, they are the source of the VISTULA and DNIESTER Rivers and were first charted in the 19th century. The Romanian part belonged to the Roman province of DACIA. In the 12th century A.D. Saxons developed the first farming regions in the richest parts, and settlements sprung up as the crusaders passed through. Germans and Hungarians moved in the wake of Hapsburg imperialism, but the general area has remained sparsely populated. Their topography made the mountains a place of refuge during wars, and here many battles took place during both world wars.

CARPATHIANS See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

CARPATHOS See KARPATHOS

CARPATHUS See KARPATHOS

CARPATH See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

CARPATH MERIDIONALIS See TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS

CARPENISI See KARPENISIÓN

CARPENTORACTE See CARPENTRAS

CARPENTRAS [*ancient: Carpentoracte*] (*France*)

City 12 mi NE of AVIGNON in the Vaucluse department. It was occupied by the Romans, who built a triumphal arch that still stands today. The city was an episcopal see from the third century A.D. until the French Revolution and was a center of heresy in the late Middle Ages. The conclave that elected Pope John XXII met here during the period 1314–16. It was capital of COMTAT-VENAISSIN from 1229 to 1791.

CARRAE See HARAN

CARRARA [*ancient: Apuania*] (*Italy*)

City on the Carrione River 13 mi ESE of LA SPEZIA in Massa-Carrara province, TUSCANY region. The most important center of the Italian marble industry, it was the center of the principality and, after 1633, of the duchy of Massa-Carrara. There is a noteworthy 12th-century cathedral here. See also MASSA.

CARRICKFERGUS (*Northern Ireland*)

Town and port in Carrickfergus district on Belfast Lough, 9 mi NE of BELFAST. Site of a strategically positioned Norman castle, it was captured in A.D. 1315 by Edward Bruce of SCOTLAND. During the Civil War it was a place of refuge for the Protestants of ANTRIM after 1641. In 1689, while held by partisans of James II of England, it was captured by the duke of Schomberg during William of Orange's ULSTER Campaign. It was briefly held by French troops in 1760. The castle is well preserved.

CARRIZAL (*Mexico*)

Village and battlefield in CHIHUAHUA state 85 mi S of CIUDAD JUÁREZ. In a skirmish here on June 21, 1916, Mexican government troops defeated an American expeditionary force under John J. Pershing. Pershing was pursuing Pancho Villa into Mexico following the revolutionary's attacks on Americans.

CARROWMORE See SLIGO

CARSO See KRAS

CARSON CITY (*United States*)

City and capital of NEVADA, 30 mi S of RENO near Lake Tahoe. Founded in 1858 and named for the pioneer Kit Carson, it became capital of Nevada in 1864.

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It was soon settled by Mormons. On the wagon trail to California, its economy was stimulated by the discovery of silver nearby in 1859. A mint operated here from 1870 until 1893. In 1969 Carson City merged with Ormsby County to form one municipality of 146 square miles. See also COMSTOCK, VIRGINIA CITY.

CARTAGENA [*former: Cartagena de Indias*] (*Colombia*)
City and port on the NW coast of Colombia in Bolívar province 60 mi SW of BARRANQUILLA. Founded in 1533, it became one of the most important cities of Spanish America, especially in the shipping of gold to Spain and as a major slave market. Increasingly fortified in the 16th century, it fended off privateers, including Sir Francis Drake. In 1697 it was almost destroyed during a three-week siege by the French. Declaring itself independent of SPAIN in 1811, it was the scene of fighting until Bolívar captured the city in 1821.

CARTAGENA [Carthagera] [*ancient: Carthago Nova, Colonia Victrix Julia Nova Carthago*] (*Spain*)
City, port, and naval base on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 28 mi ESE of MURCIA, in Murcia province. Founded in the third century B.C. by the Carthaginian general Hasdrubal, it was captured in 209 B.C. by the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio during the Second Punic War. The Goths sacked it in A.D. 425, and it was successively occupied by Byzantines, Visigoths, and Moors until James I of ARAGON took it in 1269. A great naval port in the 16th century, it was sacked by Sir Francis Drake in 1585. In the rebellion of 1874 it was bombarded and occupied by government forces. During the Spanish civil war it was a Loyalist naval base from 1936 to 1939. See also CARTHAGE, ROME, BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

CARTAGENA DE INDIAS See CARTAGENA (*Colombia*)

CARTAGO (*Costa Rica*)
City, and capital of Cartago province 14 mi SE of SAN JOSÉ. Founded in 1563, it was capital of Costa Rica until 1823. During the 17th century it suffered frequent pirate attacks, earthquakes, and a volcanic eruption. The region is known for its rich ecological diversity and rain forests, and is also home of the Costa Rica Institute of Technology, one of Central America's most prestigious schools.

CARTAGO See CARTHAGE (*Tunisia*)

CARTEIA (*Spain*)

Ancient town and port on the S coast of Spain, W of GIBRALTAR in Cadiz province. Founded originally by Phoenicians, it was colonized by Roman veterans in 170 B.C. See ROME.

CARTERET (*France*)

Village and battlefield on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 20 mi SW of CHERBOURG in the Manche department. The capture of Carteret by U.S. forces during the NORMANDY campaign of World War II on June 17, 1944, cut off the Germans in the Cherbourg area. See also COTENTIN PENINSULA.

CARTHAGE [*ancient: Carthago, Karchedon, KartHadasht, Qarthadasht*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient city and state on the Gulf of Tunis, just outside modern TUNIS. Traditionally founded in 814 B.C. by the Phoenicians of TYRE, Carthage began a program of conquest in the sixth century B.C., capturing SARDINIA, MALTA, and the BALEARIC ISLANDS. In SICILY, however, the Carthaginians under Hamilcar were defeated in 480 B.C. by Gelon, the tyrant of Greek SYRACUSE. From the mid-third century B.C. Carthage was at war with ROME in the 100 year struggle called the Punic Wars. Under Hasdrubal it conquered SPAIN, and under Hannibal it devastated much of Italy itself until defeated by Scipio at ZAMA. Carthage was totally destroyed by Rome in 146 B.C. following the Third Punic War, but in 44 B.C. was the site of a new Roman city that became an important administrative center. It was capital of the Vandals from A.D. 439 to 533, and although destroyed by the Arabs in 698 it was inhabited for many centuries thereafter. At the height of its power, Carthage was one of the most famous cities of antiquity, enjoying an extremely high standard of cultural life. Ancient tombs, traces of a Roman aqueduct, temples, and sculpture survive.

CARTHAGE (*United States*)

City and battlefield in MISSOURI on the Spring River, 13 mi NE of JOPLIN. Established in 1842, it was a center of border warfare during the Civil War and was completely destroyed in 1863 by Confederate raiders. It was rebuilt shortly after the war.

CARTHAGENA See CARTAGENA, SPAIN

CARTHAGO NOVA See CARTAGENA (Spain)

CASABLANCA [*Arabic*: Dar el Beida; *former*: Anfa] (Morocco)

City and port, 180 mi SW of TANGIER on the Atlantic Ocean, in Casablanca province, NW Morocco. Built on the site of Anfa, a town destroyed by the Portuguese in A.D. 1468, it was briefly settled in 1515 and fully rebuilt in 1757 by Muhammad XVI. Large-scale development of the town went ahead under French occupation in the early 20th century. During World War II Casablanca was the scene of one of the three major Allied landings in North Africa in November 1942. President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill met here from January 14 to 26, 1943, and determined that peace could only follow Germany's unconditional surrender. The city has one of the world's largest artificial ports and is the site of the Mosque of Hassan II, the world's second-largest mosque with the world's tallest minaret (210 meters).

CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT (*United States*)

Prehistoric site, 45 mi SE of PHOENIX, in S ARIZONA. A massive, four-story building of adobe constructed in the 14th century A.D., Casa Grande is only the largest and best-preserved of a number of such monuments from the Classic Hohokam Indian culture in Arizona, which from the 12th to the 15th centuries attained a remarkably complex and sophisticated level of culture.

CASALE MONFERRATO [*former*: Bodincomagus] (Italy)

Town on the PO RIVER, 18 mi NNW of ALESSANDRIA, in Alessandria province, PIEDMONT region, N Italy. Founded in the eighth century A.D. on the site of ancient Bodincomagus, it became capital of the marquisate of Montferrat in 1435. It changed hands many times between MANTUA, SAVOY, FRANCE, and Piedmont until it became part of the Kingdom of Italy in 1860. The Romanesque cathedral and 15th-century fortification here are of interest.

CASALMAGGIORE (Italy)

Town and battleground on the PO RIVER in Cremona province, LOMBARDY region, 22 mi ESE of CREMONA, N Italy. The Venetians were defeated here in 1448 by Francesco Sforza. See also VENICE.

CASAL NOVO (Portugal)

Village and battlefield just S of COIMBRA in Beira Litoral province, central Portugal. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars an indecisive engagement was fought here on March 14, 1811, between the rearguard of Marshal Ney's French army and the vanguard of Wellington's British army. The French, however, were forced to relinquish Casal Novo. See also CONDEIXA.

CASAS GRANDES (Mexico)

Town, 130 mi SW of CIUDAD JUÁREZ in CHIHUAHUA province, N Mexico. Settled by the Spanish in 1662, it is near and named for the ruins of a large pre-Columbian town that was founded c. A.D. 1050 and burned in 1340. Some of the unearthed houses date from c. 700. The ruins were named Paquimé by the 16th-century explorer Francisco de Ibarra.

CASCINA (Italy)

Town and battleground on the ARNO RIVER 8 mi ESE of PISA in Pisa province, TUSCANY region, NW central Italy. Cascina was sacked in A.D. 1364 by the Florentines following their defeat of the Pisans during the long struggle between the Ghibellines and the Guelphs.

CASEROS (Argentina)

Suburb and battlefield just W of BUENOS AIRES, E central Argentina. On February 3, 1852, the Argentinian dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas was defeated here and driven into exile by the forces of BRAZIL and several Argentinian provinces.

CASERTA [*former*: Caserta Vecchia, La Torre] (Italy)

City and capital of Caserta province, 16 mi NNE of NAPLES, CAMPANIA region. Founded in the ninth century by Lombards, it was Giuseppe Garibaldi's headquarters in 1860 and the scene of the battle of the VOLTURNO in which he defeated the Neapolitan army. An Allied headquarters during World War II, it was here that the German army in Italy surrendered on April 29, 1945. A 12th-century cathedral is here, and an 18th-century cathedral palace built by Charles III of Spain, which has been often likened to VERSAILLES.

CASERTA VECCHIA See CASERTA

CASHEL [*Gaelic: Caiseal Mumhan*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Tipperary 12 mi ENE of TIPPERARY. Cashel was the stronghold of the kings of MUNSTER from the fourth century A.D., used in repulsing Scandinavian invaders. It was made a bishopric in 450 by St. Patrick. In 1171 the king of Munster submitted to Henry II of England here. The Rock of Cashel is the site of ruined fortifications, an ancient monument where coronations took place, St. Patrick's Cathedral, a round tower, and castle. Below are a Cistercian abbey from 1272 and a 13th-century Dominican church.

CASILINUM See CAPUA

CASINUM See CASSINO

CASLAV See CZASLAW

CASLE See KASSEL

CASPE (*Spain*)

Town in Saragossa province on the EBRO RIVER, 55 mi SE of SARAGOSSA, NE Spain. In A.D. 1412 the Spanish Cortes here decided the Compromise of Caspe, which settled the problem of Aragonese succession by placing Prince Ferdinand of LEÓN and CASTILE on the throne. Caspe was the scene of heavy fighting during the Spanish civil war from 1936 to 1938. See also ARAGON.

CASPER [*former: Fort Caspar*] (*United States*)

City in E central WYOMING, approximately 140 mi NW of CHEYENNE. In 1847 the Mormons established a ferry here at a fording place in the North Platte River. The ferry was in use until a bridge was built in the 1850s. The city was founded in 1888 and named after a soldier who died saving pioneers from Indian attack nearby. At the same time the railroad came through. Two years later oil was discovered, and Casper has been a boom town several times since then, especially after another discovery of oil in 1948 and in the 1970s as a result of the energy crisis. The original Fort Caspar has been restored.

CASPIAN GATES See DERBENT

CASPIAN SEA (*Russia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Iran*)

Largest lake in the world and lowest place on the European Continent, the Caspian Sea is a crossroads of Europe and Asia. The VOLGA RIVER drains into its delta at the northern end of the Caspian at ASTRAKHAN. A site of early Sythian and Sarmatian peoples, the Caspian region was home to many of the peoples that eventually overran the ROMAN EMPIRE. A powerful Islamic empire here was completely destroyed by the MONGOL EMPIRE. Held by the GOLDEN HORDE, the Caspian region was later an area of conflict between Russia and Persia. Conquered by Russia except for the southern coast, the Caspian became a center of oil production for the Soviet Union in the 20th century. With the fall of the Soviet Empire, the Caspian has become a major flashpoint for global geopolitics with its large untapped reserves of oil and natural gas and its political mix of post-Soviet democracy, strongman rule, and Islamic opposition movements. The Caspian also is facing an environmental crisis with shrinking shorelines, salinization, and industrial pollution.

CASSANDREIA See POTIDAEA

CASSANO D'ADDA (*Italy*)

Town and battleground on the Adda River, 16 mi E of MILAN, in Milan province, LOMBARDY region, N Italy. This was the scene of a battle in A.D. 1259 in which the Guelphs defeated the Ghibellines. During the War of the Spanish Succession, on August 16, 1705, the French under the duke of Vendôme defeated the Austrians under Eugene of SAVOY here. A battle was fought at Cassano during the French Revolutionary Wars on April 27, 1799, in which the Austro-Russian forces under Marshal Aleksander Suvarov defeated the French under General Jean Moreau before taking Milan.

CASSEL (*France*)

Village and battle site in the Nord department, 11 mi ENE of SAINT-OMER, N France. Situated on a hill dominating the Flanders plain, Cassel was a Roman stronghold and the old capital of Maritime Flanders. The French under Philip were victorious here in 1328 during a campaign against FLANDERS. In 1677, during the Dutch Wars, the French defeated William of Orange here. During World War I, Cassel was Mar-

shal Ferdinand Foch's headquarters from 1914 to 1915.

CASSEL (*Germany*) See KASSEL

CASSIAN WAY [*ancient: Via Cassia*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman road that ran from ROME to FLOR-
ENCE. It was linked by an extension to the AURELIAN
WAY near LUNA.

CASSINO [*ancient: Casinum, Castel San Pietro, Castrum Casinum; former: Eulogomenopolis, San Germano*] (*Italy*)

Town, monastery, and battleground in Frosinone province, LATIUM region 28 mi ESE of FROSINONE. An ancient town of the Volsci in the fifth century B.C., it passed to ROME in 312 B.C. The Benedictine monastery of MONTE CASSINO was established in A.D. 529 by St. Benedict of Nursia during the Middle Ages and became an outstanding center of arts and learning. A castle built in the ninth century was besieged and taken by the Sicilians in 1139 and later destroyed by the French. A peace treaty between Pope Gregory IX and the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II was signed here in 1230.

During the Napoleonic Wars the French under Joachim Murat were defeated here by the Austrians on March 16, 1815. During World War II the monastery, strategically placed on a hill labelled Hill 516 formed part of the German Gustav Line that barred the Allied road to Rome. It was the scene of heavy fighting from February to May 1944. During this battle both town and monastery were destroyed, though they have since been restored.

The abbey had been destroyed on three previous occasions: c. 580 by the Lombards, c. 885 by the Arabs, and in 1349 by an earthquake. A library of priceless manuscripts, the tomb of St. Benedict, and the original tower survive. Of the ancient Roman citadel an amphitheater and tombs remain.

CASTALLA (*Spain*)

City and battlefield in Alicante province in the SW, 13 mi SW of ALCOY. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars on July 21, 1812, the Spanish under General Joseph O'Donnell were defeated here by the French under Colonel Delort. This disaster put the Murcian army out of action for many months. On April 13, 1813, the Allies under Lieuten-

ant-General Sir John Murray defeated the French under Marshal Suchet here, thus preventing Suchet from interfering with Wellington's spring offensive. Of historic interest are the 11th-century walled castle, a 16th-century Catholic church, and the 17th-century town hall.

CASTAMON See KASTAMONU

CASTELFIDARDO (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield 11 mi S of ANCONA in Ancona province, E central Italy. During the struggle for the unification of Italy the Piedmontese under General Enrico Cialdini here defeated the papal forces under General Christophe Lamoricière on September 18, 1860, before marching S to link up with Garibaldi. See also GAETA.

CASTEL GANDOLFO (*Italy*)

Town and summer residence of the pope on Lake Albano, 13 mi SE of ROME, in Rome province, Latium region. The papal palace at Castel Gandolfo was begun by Urban VIII in the 17th century and as part of the VATICAN State enjoys extraterritorial privileges. Opposite the palace is the church of St. Thomas of Villanova designed in the 17th century by Bernini.

CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA [*ancient: Stabiae*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town of CAMPANIA and port 16 mi SE of NAPLES, on the coast at the E extremity of the Bay of Naples. Joining the revolt against ROME in the Social War of 90 B.C., it was taken and sacked by Sulla in 89 B.C. Later it became a region of luxurious villas of the rich. It was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79 that buried HERCULANEUM and POMPEII. In 553 A.D. it was the scene of a battle between the Byzantine general Narses and the Goth Teias that ended Ostrogoth domination of Italy. During the French Revolutionary Wars the British and Neapolitans were defeated here by the French in 1799.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA (*Spain*)

City and capital of Castellón de la Plana province, 40 mi NNE of VALENCIA near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It was captured from the Moors by James I of ARAGON in 1233. It became capital of the province in 1833.

CASTELNAUDARY (*France*)

Town and battlefield of Aude department, 22 mi WNW of CARCASSONNE, in S France. Louis XIII defeated the rebel duke of Montmorency and Gaston d'Orléans here on September 1, 1632.

CASTELO BRANCO (*Portugal*)

City near the Spanish border in Beira Beixa province, 120 mi NE of LISBON, E central Portugal. Built in A.D. 1209 by the Knights Templars as a frontier post, it suffered frequent attack. In 1807 during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was ravaged by French troops.

CASTEL SAN GIOVANNI (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Piacenza province, 15 mi W of PIACENZA, N Italy. During the French Revolutionary Wars the Austrians and Russians defeated the French here in 1799.

CASTIGLIONE DELLE STIVIERE (*Italy*)

Town and battleground in Mantua province, 22 mi NW of MANTUA in SE LOMBARDY, N Italy. During the French Revolutionary Wars, on August 5, 1796, the French under Napoleon defeated the Austrians under von Wurmser here two days after the Austrian capture of the town. After having lost more than 15,000 men in a week's time, Wurmser retreated to the Tirol. See also BRESCIA.

CASTILE [*Spanish: Castilla*] (*Spain*)

Ancient kingdom of central and N central Spain with its capital at BURGOS. The counties of Castile were united in the 10th century A.D. by Fernán Gonzalez under the kings of LEÓN. They enjoyed a certain autonomy and in the 11th century began to expand into Moorish territory. They eventually absorbed the kingdom of TOLEDO. Castile fell to Sancho III the Great of NAVARRE in 1029 but later came under the kings of León again. Castile established hegemony over León in 1188 under Alfonso VIII and the two crowns were united in 1230 under Ferdinand III, thus presenting a united front against the Moors. By the mid-13th century Castile had conquered as far south as ANDALUSIA and consequently became identified with the whole of Spain. The completion of the creation of modern Spain was completed by 1512 after Castile had annexed part of Navarre and had been united with ARAGON.

CASTILLA See CASTILE**CASTILLEJA DE LA CUESTA** (*Spain*)

Town in Seville province, 3 mi W of SEVILLE, SW Spain. It was built on the site of an ancient Iberian-Roman town, whose ruins remain. Hernán Cortés, the conquistador, died here in 1547.

CASTILLEJOS (*Morocco*)

Town and battlefield in Yebala province on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 4 mi SSW of CEUTA, N Morocco. During the Spanish-Moroccan War, on January 1, 1860, the Spanish under General Don Juan Prim defeated the Moors here and opened the road to TETOUAN.

CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS See ST. AUGUSTINE**CASTILLON** [*Castillon-la-Bataille*] [*former: Castillon-et-Capitourlan*] (*France*)

Town and battleground on the DORDOGNE River, 26 mi E of BORDEAUX, in the Gironde department, SW France. The last battle of the Hundred Years' War was fought here on July 17, 1453, when the English under the earl of SHREWSBURY attacked the French besiegers of Castillon under Jean Bureau and were badly defeated. This was largely owing to the superior use of cannon by the French. Since GASCONY, which had been a fief of the English Crown, was now defenseless, it took only the fall of Bordeaux to end the war.

CASTILLON-ET-CAPITOURLAN See CASTILLON**CASTILLON-LA-BATAILLE** See CASTILLON**CASTINE** (*United States*)

Town in SE MAINE on PENOBSCOT BAY, 35 mi S of BANGOR. One of Maine's oldest towns, it changed hands many times between the French, British, Dutch, and Americans. It was held by Great Britain during the Revolution and the War of 1812.

CASTLEBAR [*Gaelic: Caisleán an Bharraigh*] (*Ireland*)

Town and battleground in County Mayo, 140 mi WNW of DUBLIN on Castlebar Lough, W Ireland. At the start of the Irish War in 1641, the English under Sir

Henry Bingham surrendered here to the Irish Confederates under the earl of MAYO. In 1798, during the French Revolutionary Wars, French and Irish forces under General J.R.M. Humbert defeated the British militia here. A Norman castle here is of historic interest.

CASTLE BOLTON (*England*)

Village in North YORKSHIRE, 21 mi SW of DARLINGTON. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned in the 14th-century castle here from 1568 to 1569.

CASTLEDERMOT [*Gaelic: Disearc Diarmada*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Kildare, 6 mi NE of CARLOW. The ancient residence of the kings of LEINSTER, it was the site of a monastery founded c. 800 by St. Diarmuid. Edward Bruce, king of Ireland, was defeated here in 1316 by Sir Edmund Butler. A parliament was held here in 1499.

CASTLE HILL (*Italy*)

A battle site in Frosinone province, LATIUM region, 28 mi ESE of Frosinone and not far from the monastery of MONTE CASSINO, S central Italy. The hill, along with the nearby monastery, was held by the Germans in World War II. Known as Hill 193, it was captured by British and Indian troops between March 15 and 20, 1944, during the close-fought advance of the Allies up the Italian Peninsula. See also CASSINO.

CASTLE PINCKNEY NATIONAL MONUMENT

(*United States*)

Fortification on an island in CHARLESTON harbor, SOUTH CAROLINA. Built in 1797 in anticipation of war with France, it was held by the Confederates in the Civil War until 1865 and became a national monument in 1924.

CASTLETON OF BRAEMAR See BRAEMAR

CASTLETOWN (*England*)

Town on the ISLE OF MAN, 9 mi SW of DOUGLAS on Castletown Bay. Castle Rushen, a fortress in the middle of the town, was reputedly built here in the 10th century A.D. by Godred the Dane, but it is more likely 14th-century work. It was the residence of the lords of Man until the 18th century. Castletown was the seat of the Manx parliament until 1862, when it was transferred to Douglas.

CASTLE WILLIAM See GOVERNOR ISLAND (New York)

CASTRA ALAMANNORUM See TÜBINGEN

CASTRA ALBIENSIIUM See CASTRES

CASTRA BATAVA See PASSAU

CASTRA BONNENSIA See BONN

CASTRA CAECILIA See CACERES

CASTRA DEVANA See CHESTER

CASTRA LEGIONIS See CAERLEON

CASTRA REGINA See REGENSBURG

CASTRES [*ancient: Castra Albiensium*] (*France*)

City and site of a Roman camp in Tarn department, 24 mi S of ALBI on the River Agout, S France. Site of a Gallo-Roman camp, it arose in the seventh century with the founding of a Benedictine monastery. During the Reformation in the 16th century it became what historians have called a *Protestant republic*. It was conquered and subdued in 1629 by Louis XIII. Under Louis XIV it flourished with the founding of the Academy of Castres in 1648 and revived commerce in wool and fur. Many buildings from his time remain.

CASTRICUM [*Kastrikum*] (*Netherlands*)

Village in NORTH HOLLAND province, 16 mi NW of AMSTERDAM. During the French Revolutionary Wars the French defeated the British here in 1799.

CASTRIES See SAINT LUCIA

CASTRIMOENIUM See MARINO

CASTROGIOVANNI See ENNA

CASTRO URDIALES (*Spain*)

Port and ancient town on the BAY OF BISCAY, 30 mi ESE of Santander in N Santander province, N Spain.

228 Castrum Ad Confluentes

The site of an ancient Roman colony, it was an active port during the Middle Ages for trade with FLANDERS. It was destroyed during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars in 1813 by the French but has since been rebuilt.

CASTRUM AD CONFLUENTES See KOBLENZ

CASTRUM CASINUM See CASSINO

CASTRUM PALENDARA See CRAIOVA

CASTRUM TEMESIENSIS See TIMIȘOARA

CASTUA See KASTAV

CASTULO [*modern: Cazlona*] (*Spain*)

Town and battlefield on the GUADALQUIVIR RIVER, 2 mi N of LINARES in JAÉN province and ANDALUSIA region, S Spain. An important town under the Romans because of the nearby silver and lead mines, it was the scene of a battle in 208 B.C. during the Second Punic War when the Romans under Scipio Africanus defeated the Carthaginians.

CAT See CAITHNESS

CATABATHMUS MAGNA See SALÛM

CATALAUNIAN PLAINS [*ancient: Campi Catalauni*] (*France*)

Battlefield N of TROYES, in Aube department of CHAMPAGNE, central France. In A.D. 451 the Romans and Visigoths under Aetius defeated the Huns under Attila here, thus putting a stop to the destruction of GAUL.

ÇATALCA [*Chatalja*] (*Turkey*)

Town in European Turkey 20 mi W of ISTANBUL in Istanbul province. During the First Balkan War the Turks made their final stand here against the Bulgarian advance on Istanbul in November 1912.

ÇATAL HÜYÜK (*Turkey*)

Neolithic site near ÇUMRA in Anatolia, Konya province, W central Turkey. It is the largest Neolithic site

in the Middle East and proves that in Neolithic times Anatolia was the center of an advanced agricultural civilization. Excavated houses date from between 6700 to 5650 B.C. Religious wall paintings, personal decorative objects, and hunting implements are among the finds.

CATALONIA [*Spanish: Cataluña, Catalunya*] (*Spain*)

Region in NE Spain that includes the modern provinces of BARCELONA, LÉRIDA, GERONA, and TARRAGONA. Settled by Phoenicians, Greeks, and Romans, it was occupied by Goths in the fifth century A.D. and fell to the Moors in 712. Charlemagne conquered Catalonia in 795, and it became an independent Frankish duchy in the ninth century with its capital at Barcelona. United with ARAGON in 1137, it held territory N of the PYRENEES in the 13th and 14th centuries and enjoyed a monopoly of trade in the western Mediterranean. Catalonia's importance declined following the unification of Spain under CASTILE in 1469. A separatist movement broke out in the 17th century when Catalonia engaged the protection of the French king Louis XIII, but the region was completely subjugated by Spain under Philip V in 1714. Separatist movements continued to flourish in the 19th century, however, and a Catalan republic was proclaimed in 1931. This was suppressed after Francisco Franco's victory in the Spanish civil war, and Catalonia then became the center of opposition to Franco's regime. After the adoption of a democratic constitution in Spain in 1978, Catalonia recovered its autonomous status in 1980 with the election of its first parliament, and the Catalan nationalist movement has become a force in both Catalan and Spanish national elections.

CATALUÑA See CATALONIA

CATALUNYA See CATALONIA

CATANA See CATANIA

CATANIA [*ancient: Aetna, Catana, Catina*] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Catania province, on the E coast of SICILY, 100 mi SE of PALERMO, at the foot of MT. ETNA. Founded in 729 B.C. by Greek Chalcidians 50 mi N of its present site, it was conquered in the fifth century B.C. by Hieron I, tyrant of SYRACUSE, and renamed Aetna. It fell to Rome in 263 B.C. and was subsequently occupied by Byzantines, Arabs, and

Normans. It was sacked twice by Swabian German emperors who ruled Sicily in the late Middle Ages. It suffered severe natural disasters in the 16th and 17th centuries, including an eruption of Etna and pirate raids. In 1676 the French under Duquesne defeated the Dutch and Spanish fleet off Catania. As a German defensive position in World War II, it suffered severe Allied attack in July and August 1943. Remains of numerous Greek and Roman structures and sculpture are here. The cathedral, with Norman elements incorporated into the 18th-century restoration, contains the tomb of the composer Vincenzo Bellini, who was born here.

CATANZARO [*ancient: Catasarion*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Catanzaro province, 183 mi SE of NAPLES in CALABRIA. Strategically positioned on a hill overlooking the IONIAN SEA, it was founded in the 10th century A.D. by the Byzantines. It was captured in 1059 by the Norman Robert Guiscard and fell subsequently to the Saracens, Swiss, Normans, and Angevins. It resisted a four-month siege by the French in 1528 and was important in the Napoleonic Wars and in World War II. It was damaged by earthquakes in 1783 and 1908, but has since been rebuilt, though many historical churches and palaces were destroyed.

CATARAQUI See KINGSTON

CATASARION See CATANZARO

CATENNA See TÉNÈS

CATHAY [*Chinese: Ch'i-tan, Khitan; Persian: Khitai*] (*China*)

Cathay was the name by which China was known to medieval Europe and refers to northern China above the YANGZI RIVER. It was most widely introduced to Europe by Marco Polo, who visited China in the 13th century and described the culture of Cathay as superior to that of the West. After the closing of land routes in the 14th century, lack of European contact with the region led to confusion as to its location. Kitai is still the Russian name for China.

CATINA See CATANIA

CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Mountain in NW MARYLAND, an E prong of the Blue Ridge. Catoctin Mountain was the site of "Shangri-La," now CAMP DAVID, President Roosevelt's retreat and the scene of important conferences during World War II.

CATTARO See KOTOR

CATULLIACUM See SAINT-DENIS

CAUCASIA [*Caucasus*] [*ancient: Colchis; Russian: Kavkaz*] (*Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia*)

Region between the BLACK SEA and the CASPIAN SEA that contains the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. Colchis figured in Greek legend as the land in which Jason sought the Golden Fleece. First mentioned in the first millennium B.C., it was originally colonized by Milesian Greeks and remained independent until conquered c. 100 B.C. by Mithridates of PONTUS. After the Roman conquest it was ruled by local imperially appointed kings until a movement toward independence led to the creation of the state of Lazica, long an object of conflict between the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and PERSIA. By the 10th century it was united with Georgia.

An ethnically mixed region, it came under Russian control in the 19th century after wars with TURKEY and Persia, though Russian influence was severely contested by the Muslims of Azerbaijan. The vast oil resources of Caucasia were of vital importance to the USSR in World War II, and a German offensive was launched against the region in July 1942. An initially successful German attack was driven back by a counteroffensive in January 1943. Following the collapse of the USSR, Caucasia has become the location of several secessionist movements and armed rebellions fighting for division into smaller ethnically based nations.

CAUCASIAN GATES See DARYAL PASS

CAUCASUS See CAUCASIA

CAUCASUS INDICUS See HINDU KUSH

CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS [*Russian: Kavkazski Khrebet*] (*Russia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Armenia*)

Mountain range in CAUCASIA, running from the mouth of the Kuban River on the BLACK SEA SE to the

Apsheron Peninsula on the CASPIAN SEA. These mountains are considered to be the southeastern boundary between Europe and Asia, separating Ciscaucasia from Transcaucasia. Rich in minerals, they were of strategic importance in World War II.

CAUDINE FORKS (*Italy*)

Mountain passes and battlefield of ancient SAMNIUM, on the road between CAPUA and BENEVENTO, near Montesarchio in modern Benevento province, Campania region. During the Second Samnite War, in 321 B.C., the Samnites under Gavius Pontius here routed the Romans under the consuls Spurius Postumius and T. Veturius Calvinus.

CAULONIA (*Italy*)

Ancient city of MAGNA GRAECIA 9 mi ENE of modern Caulonia, on Cape Stilo in REGGIO DI CALABRIA province, CALABRIA region, SW Italy. Established in the seventh century B.C. by the Greeks as an outpost of CROTONE, it grew to be of some importance. It was captured by Campanian troops during the invasion of Pyrrhus, king of EPIRUS (280–275 B.C.). It later submitted to Hannibal in 215 B.C. As an ally of Hannibal, it withstood a Roman siege in 209 B.C. during the Second Punic War. Greek fortifications and two temples have been unearthed. See also CARTHAGE.

CAVALLA See KAVALLA

CAVAN [*Gaelic: Chabhain*] (*Ireland*)

County and town in the N Republic of Ireland. The town is approximately 70 mi SW of BELFAST. The county was organized as part of the historic province of ULSTER in 1584 and was the center of power of the chieftains of the O'Neill family. The town grew up around a Franciscan monastery founded in 1300. It was burned in 1690 by supporters of William III of ENGLAND after his forces had defeated those of the deposed James II. In the 19th century, Cavan became an important railroad junction.

CAVITE [*City of Cavite*] (*Philippines*)

City, U.S. naval base, and former capital of Cavite province on LUZON, 8 mi from MANILA across Manila Bay. It was an old center of anti-Spanish activity during the colonial era. The Spanish fleet was defeated off Cavite on May 1, 1898, by a U.S. fleet under Admiral George Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay.

Cavite was the chief Asiatic naval base of the United States from 1898 to 1941. On December 10, 1941, it was virtually destroyed by Japan, which held it from January 2, 1942, to February 13, 1945. In 1971, the U.S. closed their naval base in Cavite, which the Philippine government then converted to a special Philippine military base. See also BATAAN Peninsula, CORREGIDOR.

CAVTAT [*ancient: Epidaurus; German: Altragusa; Italian: Ragusavecchia; medieval: Civitas Vetus*] (*Croatia*)

Village on the ADRIATIC SEA, 7 mi SE of DUBROVNIK, in S Croatia. It was an ancient Greek colony until it fell to the Romans. It was destroyed in the seventh century A.D. by the Avars. The inhabitants left the town and founded Dubrovnik, or Ragusa. The legendary birthplace of Asclepius, it has Roman remains.

CAWDOR [*Calder*] (*Scotland*)

Village and castle in HIGHLAND region, 12 mi ENE of INVERNESS. According to Shakespeare, Macbeth, the thane of Cawdor, murdered King Duncan I of Scotland here. The date was probably A.D. 1040. A castle of the 15th to 17th centuries is here. CULLODEN MOOR is in the area.

CAWNPORE See KANPUR

CAXAMARCA See CAJAMARCA

CAXIAS See DUQUE DE CAXIAS

CAYENNE [*former: La Ravardière*] (*French Guiana*)

Capital of French Guiana, on the NW coast of Cayenne Island at the mouth of the Cayenne River, on the Atlantic Ocean. Founded in 1643 by the French, it took its present name in 1777. In 1848 it became a center of French penal settlements and was known as the "city of the condemned." The prisons were closed in 1944.

CAYMAN ISLANDS [*former: Las Tortugas*]

Island group in the CARIBBEAN SEA, 200 mi NW of JAMAICA, comprising three islands. Discovered in 1503 by Christopher Columbus, the islands were passed to ENGLAND by the Treaty of Madrid in 1670

and were colonized by British from Jamaica in 1734. Today the islands are a dependency of Great Britain and are a center of offshore banking.

CAYO HUESO See KEY WEST

CAYRDYF See CARDIFF

CAZANE DEFILÉ [Kazán] (Romania, Serbia)

Narrow gorge on the DANUBE RIVER, in the TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS, just SW of ORSOVA, in W Romania and E Serbia. It was the scene of an Austrian victory over the Turks in 1892. Here is one of the most spectacular sights on the Danube.

CAZLONA See CASTULO

CEA See KEOS

CEANANNUS See KELLS

CEANANNUS MÓR See KELLS

CEANANNUS OSRAIGHE See KELLS

CEANN SÁLE See KINSALE

CEARÀ See FORTALEZA

CEASTER See CHESTER

CEATHARLACH See CARLOW

CEBENNA See CÉVENNES

CEBU [*Filipino: Sugbu; former: San Miguel*] (*Philippines*)

Port, city, and capital of Cebu province, 350 mi SE of MANILA on the E coast of Cebu Island. Already a thriving port before the arrival of Magellan on April 7, 1521, it was settled by the Spanish in 1565 under Miguel López de Legaspi and was capital of the Spanish Philippine possessions for six years. A center of resistance to both SPAIN and the UNITED STATES, it was later captured by JAPAN on April 18, 1942, and

held as major base until March 27, 1945. It was recaptured after heavy bombing by the U.S. forces. The University of San Carlos here dates from 1595. MACTAN Island is off its coast.

ČECHY See BOHEMIA

CEDAR CREEK (*United States*)

Stream and battlefield in N VIRGINIA; it flows into the N fork of the Shenandoah River. On October 19, 1864, during the American Civil War, Union forces under General Philip Sheridan defeated the Confederates under General Jubal Early here. This victory broke the back of Confederate resistance in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

CEDAR MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Battlefield in central VIRGINIA, 10 mi S of CULPEPPER. On August 9, 1862, during the American Civil War, the Confederates under General R.S. Ewell defeated Union forces under General Nathaniel Banks here shortly before the Second Battle of Bull Run. See also MANASSAS.

CEFALÚ [*ancient: Cephaloedium*] (*Italy*)

Port and town on the N coast of SICILY, 18 mi SE of PALERMO in Palermo province. Strategically placed on a high promontory overlooking the TYRRHENIAN SEA, it was an ally of the Carthaginian general Himilco c. 395 B.C. Conquered later by the Greek tyrants of SYRACUSE, it fell to ROME in 254 B.C. It was captured by the Moors in A.D. 858 and by the Normans at the end of the 11th century. An archaic temple dating from the eighth century B.C. and traces of a wall of the sixth century B.C. are visible here, as is a fine 12th-century cathedral.

CEGLÉD [Czegléd] (Hungary)

Town 42 mi SE of BUDAPEST, in Pest province, central Hungary. Cegléd was the scene of two famous speeches, the first in 1514 by the Hungarian revolutionary leader György Dózsa, the second in 1848, when Louis Kossuth presented his anti-Austrian program.

CELAENAE [*modern: Dinar*] (*Turkey*)

Fortress city of ancient PHRYGIA near the source of the Maeander River, 50 mi SSW of AFYONKARAHISAR, in Afyonkarahisar province. Celaenae was the

starting point in 401 B.C. of the famous March of the Ten Thousand mercenary Greeks, led by Cyrus the Younger against his brother Artaxerxes, as described in Xenophon's *ANABASIS*. This ended in Cyrus's defeat and death at CUNAXA. It was conquered by Alexander the Great in 333 B.C. Subsequently its populace was relocated to the new commercial city of APAMEA CIBOTUS.

CELAYA (*Mexico*)

City and battlefield 45 mi SE of GUANAJUATO, in Guanajuato province, W central Mexico. Founded c. 1570, it figured in both 19th- and 20th-century revolutions. During the conflict following the Mexican Revolution of 1911, Alvaro Obregón defeated Pancho Villa here in April 1915 and forced him to retreat northward, leaving Mexico in control of Venustiano Carranza.

CELEBES See SULAWESI

CELETRUM See KASTORIA

CELJE [*ancient: Claudia Celeia; German and Italian: Cilli*] (*Slovenia*)

City in Slovenia, 38 mi ENE of LJUBLJANA, on the Savinja River. It was founded in the first century A.D. by the Emperor Claudius. The city was the seat of the powerful counts of Celje from 1333 to 1456 when the murder of Ulrich of Cilli ended both the line and 20 years of dispute over Hungarian rule between the Cillis and the Hapsburgs, and later, with Hungarian statesmen. It was part of STYRIA until 1918. World War II took a great toll on the city when many citizens were forced into the army and imprisoned in concentration camps.

CELLE [*Zelle*] (*Germany*)

City on the Aller River 22 mi NE of HANOVER in LOWER SAXONY. From 1378 to 1705 Celle was the residence of the dukes of BRAUNSCHWEIG-LÜNEBURG. The city was damaged in World War II, but was restored. It has a 13th-century ducal palace and the oldest princely theater in the country.

CELLES (*Belgium*)

Village and battlefield 8 mi E of DINANT in Namur province, SW Belgium. During World War II this

was the farthest point reached by the German counteroffensive of December 1944 known as the Battle of the Bulge. It was recaptured by the Allies on December 26.

CELTIBERIA (*Spain*)

Ancient region of NE Spain between the EBRO and TAGUS Rivers. Occupied by people of Iberian and Celtic stock from the third century B.C., it submitted to ROME in 195 B.C. but was not completely subdued until Roman domination was enforced by Publius Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus after a difficult campaign in 133 B.C. It formed part of the Roman province of TARRACONENSIS, and it includes much of modern SORIA.

CEMETERY RIDGE (*United States*)

Battleground in S PENNSYLVANIA, S of GETTYSBURG. Cemetery Hill and Culps Hill, parts of Cemetery Ridge, a Union center, were the scene of fighting during the crucial American Civil War battle of Gettysburg. In the initial fighting on July 1 and 2, 1863, the Confederates were successful, but their attack on July 3 under General George Pickett against the southern part of the ridge at ROUND TOP, was pushed back, wiping out Pickett's division. Pickett's Charge has become a legendary event of the war.

CENCHREAE See CORINTH

CENOMANI See CREMONA

CENTORBI See CENTURIPE

CENTRAL AFRICAN EMPIRE See CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC [*former: Ubangi-Shari, Central African Empire; French: République Centrafricaine*]

A landlocked, isolated country located in the center of Africa, S of CHAD, and N of the DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO and the REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO. The country served as a crossroads for many migrations of Bantu peoples prior to the 19th century. During the mid- and late 19th-century France established a colonial presence in the region, named the territory Ubangi-Shari after its important rivers,

and included it in FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. French exploitation was desultory as the lack of transportation access severely limited Ubangi-Shari's value. It was frequently the scene of slave rebellions in this century.

In 1946 the people were granted French citizenship, and in 1958 the Central African Republic became a member of the French Community. Full independence followed in 1960 under the presidency of David Dacko. In 1966 a military coup gave power to Colonel Jean-Bédél Bokassa, and for the next 10 years he ruled with rigid authority. In 1976 he assumed the title of emperor and became even more brutal. A massacre of schoolchildren protesting government regulations led to Bokassa's overthrow in a bloodless coup in 1979. David Dacko then resumed the presidency of the country. Elections in 1993 saw the beginning of civilian government. A coup in 2003 saw a return to military government. See also FASHODA.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Name given to the land mass stretching from the S border of MEXICO to the N border of COLOMBIA, including, from N to S, the countries of BELIZE, GUATEMALA, EL SALVADOR, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, COSTA RICA, and PANAMA. The Atlantic coast of Central America was explored in 1501 by Christopher Columbus and was settled around the Gulf of DARIEN in 1510. GRANADA and LEÓN were founded in 1523 by Córdoba. Alvarado conquered Guatemala and El Salvador in 1524. Except for Panama and CHIAPAS, the area was organized under the Spanish Captaincy General of Guatemala. Central America peacefully gained independence from SPAIN in 1821, and was part of a Mexican empire until 1823 when it was loosely united as the United Provinces of Central America. In 1839 it split into separate republics.

CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION

Political union of five nations: COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, HONDURAS, and NICARAGUA. In 1821 all five won independence from Spain, under which they had been a captaincy general, and for a short time after that they were part of the Mexican Empire of Agustín de Iturbide. He was forced to abdicate in 1823, and the five lands formed the federation in 1825 with Manuel José Arce as the first president. It was a loose political union, one of the major achievements of which was to abolish slavery in Cen-

tral America. In 1829 Francisco Morazán, a Honduran, overthrew Arce by force and moved the capital from Guatemala to Salvador. Conflict between conservatives and liberals and jealousies among the regions led to the dissolution of the federation in 1838 and the military defeat of Morazán in 1839 by Rafael Carrera of Guatemala. Morazán tried unsuccessfully in 1842 to reestablish the federation. Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador also failed in efforts to restore it. Justo Rufino Barrios, president of Guatemala, made a further attempt in 1885, and 10 years later José Santos Zelaya, president of Nicaragua, failed again to organize the federation with himself as head. These various efforts kept relations among the nations involved in turmoil and led to the Washington Conference of 1907 that established a Central American Court of Justice. During the period 1923–24, at a conference of Central American States in WASHINGTON, the UNITED STATES pressed for a new federation, but to no avail. See also MEXICO.

CENTRAL ASIA

Former division of the Russian Empire in W central Asia, comprising the former Soviet republics of UZBEKISTAN, TURKMENISTAN, TAJIKISTAN, KAZAKHSTAN, and KYRGYZSTAN. It was ruled before the 19th century by Muslim khanates and Turkmen tribes. The subjugation of the area by RUSSIA began in 1865 under Alexander II and was completed in 1881 at the battle of Geok-Tepe when the Turkmen tribes were defeated. The area was separated into its present divisions after the revolution and became independent nations in 1991.

CENTRAL CITY (*United States*)

Town in N central COLORADO, approximately 30 mi W of Denver. In its heyday in the 1860s and 1870s it was one of the liveliest and lustiest mining towns that the American West ever bred. Gold was discovered here in 1859, and within a year the town's population was approximately 15,000. The Teller House, exemplifying the utmost in hotel elegance of the era, was built in 1872. In 1878 the Opera House was opened and on its stage appeared such world-renowned figures as Sarah Bernhardt and Edwin Booth.

About this time, however, gold production began to fall off, and Central City eventually became not much more than a ghost town. In 1932 restoration began, and today there is a summer music and stage festival in the old Opera House. The Teller House has

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been refurbished, and tourists come by the thousands to buy souvenirs, including gold dust.

CENTRAL PARK (*United States*)

Public park in central MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY. One of the first public parks in the United States, it was also one of the first large parks in the world to be developed as landscape architecture. Work on the park was started in 1857 from a plan by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. In recent years the park deteriorated and became notorious for crime, but it is now being restored and is in constant use for concerts, recreation, opera, and demonstrations.

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR See MADHYA PRADESH

CENTRAL REGION (*Scotland*)

Region formed from the former county of Clackmannan, and parts of Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and West Lothian. The administrative headquarters is STIRLING.

CENTUM CELLAE See CIVITAVECCHIA

CENTURIPAE See CENTURIPLE

CENTURIPLE [*ancient: Centorbi, Centuripae*] (*Italy*)

Town in central SICILY, 21 mi NW of CATANIA in Enna province. In ancient times it was an ally of ATHENS and fell to Agathocles, the tyrant of SYRACUSE, after the defeat of Athens. In the First Punic War it submitted to ROME. It was destroyed by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in 1233 A.D., then rebuilt. It was the scene of heavy fighting in World War II and was taken by the Allies in the summer of 1943.

CEOS See KEOS

CEPEDA (*Argentina*)

Town and battlefield on the Atlantic Ocean, in Buenos Aires province, S of BUENOS AIRES. It was the scene of two battles during the Argentine civil war. The first was on February 1, 1820, when the Federalists defeated the Unitarians under General José Rondeau; the second on October 23, 1859, when the troops of the Argentine Confederation under

Justo José de Urquiza defeated the force of the state of Buenos Aires under Bartolomé Mitre. This led to the incorporation of Buenos Aires into the Confederation.

CEPHALLENGIA See CEPHALONIA

CEPHALOEDIMUM See CEFALÚ

CEPHALONIA [*ancient: Cephallenia, Greek: Kefallinia*] (*Greece*)

Island off the W coast of Greece, it is one of the IONIAN ISLANDS. In ancient times it was an important Mycenaean center and later a member of the Aetolian League. It was seized by Rome in 189 B.C., and then became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It fell to the Norman Robert Guiscard in the 11th century A.D. It was subsequently ruled by NAPLES, VENICE, TURKEY, and FRANCE until it fell to GREAT BRITAIN in 1809. It was ceded to Greece in 1864. It is rich in traces of Greek and Roman settlement, especially tombs and baths.

CERAM [*Seram, Seran, Serang*] (*Indonesia*)

Island W of NEW GUINEA in the MOLUCCAS, with the Ceram Sea to the N and the Banda Sea to the S. The Moluccas were discovered by the Portuguese in the early 16th century, and their traders and missionaries were active on Ceram. Also known as the Spice Islands, the Moluccas were desired by the English and Dutch as well as the Portuguese for the value of the trade in spices with Europe. The Dutch established trading posts on Ceram in the early 17th century and by mid-century more or less controlled the island, giving them a practical monopoly of the spice trade. Although the British held Ceram from 1810 to 1814 during the Napoleonic Wars, Dutch control was reestablished. Ceram became part of Indonesia when that nation achieved independence in 1949. Wahai and Bula are the main towns. See also NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL.

CERASUS See GIRESUN

CERCINA See KERKENNA ISLANDS

CERCO See KERCH

CERDAGNE See CERDAÑA

CERDAÑA [*French: Cerdagne*]

Old division of Europe in the Eastern PYRENEES, directly E of ANDORRA in the Spanish province of GERONA and in the French provinces of Ariège and Pyrénées-Orientales. Cerdaña passed to the counts of ROUSSILLON in A.D. 1276. In 1659, 33 Cerdaña communities were ceded to FRANCE by SPAIN.

CERESCO See RIPON

CERESOLE ALBA (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in PIEDMONT, S of TURIN, in Cuneo province, NE Italy. During the fourth war of François I and Charles V, on April 14, 1544, the French were defeated here by Charles V's imperial forces under Marqués del Vasto.

CERIGNOLA (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Foggia province, PUGLIA region, 22 mi SE of FOGGIA, SE Italy. During the Wars of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and SPAIN, the Spanish under Gonzalo Córdoba defeated the French under the duc de Nemours here on April 28, 1503. This made the kingdom of NAPLES a Spanish province.

CERIGO See CYTHERA

CERISY-LA-FORÊT (*France*)

Village in the Manche department, NORMANDY, 9 mi NE of SAINT-LÔ, NW France. During World War II the forest of Cerisy was the scene of heavy fighting in the Normandy campaign from June to July 1944.

CERNĂUTI See CHERNOVTSY

CERNAVODĂ [*Cerna-Vodă*] (*Romania*)

Port on the DANUBE RIVER, 32 mi WNW of CONSTANTA, in Constanta province. During World War I it was occupied by Bulgarian and German forces. It has extensive finds from the Neolithic period.

CERRO GORDO (*Mexico*)

Pass and battlefield, 40 mi WNW of VERACRUZ on the road to MEXICO CITY, in Veracruz province, cen-

tral Mexico. During the Mexican War on April 17 and 18, 1847, the Mexicans under Santa Anna tried in vain to halt American general Winfield Scott's advance to CONTRERAS here.

CERVETERI [*Caere*] [*ancient: Agylla*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Etruscan city in LATIUM region, Rome province, 30 mi WNW of ROME. Important as an Etruscan stronghold and trading center, in 253 B.C. it sided with the Tarquinii against Rome and was defeated. Partially incorporated into the Roman state, it was the legendary refuge of the Vestal Virgins in 390 B.C. after the Gauls' capture of Rome. Many ancient Etruscan tombs have been discovered here, including those in Banditaccia, a necropolis, and the large tomb unearthed in 1836, which contained a chariot, and rare gold objects dating to the seventh century B.C. See also ETRURIA.

CERVIONE (*France*)

Village in E CORSICA, near the TYRRHENIAN SEA, 25 mi S of BASTIA. Theodore, baron von Neuhof, installed himself here as first king of Corsica in 1763.

CESENA [*ancient: Caesena*] (*Italy*)

Town in Forlì province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 12 mi SE of FORLÍ on the Savio River, NE central Italy. A fortified station on the AEMILIAN WAY in Roman times, it was an independent town from the 11th to 13th centuries. In 1357 it successfully defended itself against papal general Cardinal Albornoz but was destroyed in 1377 by Cardinal Robert of GENEVA. It passed to the pope in 1465 and fell to Cesare Borgia at the end of the 15th century. During World War II it was captured by the British in October 1944. A 14th- and 15th-century castle, residence of the Malatesta family, houses an important manuscript collection here.

CĒSIS [*Tsisis*] [*German: Wenden; Russian: Vendyen*] (*Latvia*)

Town and battlefield of LIVONIA, 45 mi NE of RIGA on the Gauja River in N Latvia. Prosperous town of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, it was formerly the seat of the Livonian Knights. Between 1600 and 1721 it passed between SWEDEN and POLAND before passing to RUSSIA. During World War I a German army was defeated here by a Latvian and Estonian army in June

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1919. In World War II, the town was held by Germany from 1941 through 1944.

CESKOSLOVENSKA SOCIALISTICKA REPUBLIKA See CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ČESKÝ-BROD [*German: Böhmisches-Brod*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town and battlefield in BOHEMIA, 20 mi E of PRAGUE. On May 30, 1434, during the Hussite Crusades, the Hussites were defeated here by the Czech nobles and Utraquists. The Hussite chief Andrew Procop was killed in the battle.

ČESKÝ TĚŠÍN See TESCHEN

ČESME See CHESMÉ

CETATEA ALBA See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKY

CETATEA DAMBOVITEI See BUCHAREST

CETEHAM See CHATHAM

CETINJE (*Montenegro*)

Town in S Montenegro, 19 mi SE of KOTOR. The seat of the prince-bishop rulers of Montenegro from 1516 to 1851, it was overrun by Turks in 1692, 1714, and 1785. It was the capital of independent Montenegro from 1878 to 1918, when it was incorporated into Yugoslavia. It remained the capital through continuous fighting during most of World War II until TITOGRAD (PODGORICA) was named capital in 1945. A 15th-century monastery and tombs of rulers are here.

CETOBRIGA See SETÚBAL (Portugal)

CETTE See SÈTE

CEUTA [*Arabic: Sebta*] (*Spain*)

Port and Spanish military post opposite GIBRALTAR, 30 mi N of Tetuan, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, near the Strait of GIBRALTAR, N MOROCCO. It is a Spanish enclave and military post on Moroccan soil. Colonized by Carthaginians, Greeks, and Romans, it

became independent under the Byzantine governor Count Julian. Continually fought over during the Middle Ages because of its commercial importance, it passed to PORTUGAL in 1415 and to Spain in 1688. In 1700 a 26-year siege by the Moors was ended. The British took control in 1810 for Spain, which regained possession after the Napoleonic Wars. It was a base used by Franco in 1936. A fort with moat attests to the Portuguese presence. In the 1990s Ceuta became a way-station for many Sub-Saharan African refugees fleeing homeland strife for Europe.

CÉVENNES [*ancient: Cebenna*] (*France*)

Old region of S France around the Cévennes Mts in the modern departments of Ardèche, Gard, and Hérault and in the region of LANGUEDOC. It was a refuge of heretic Cathars during the 13th-century Albigensian Crusade. It was the scene of the uprising of the Camisards in 1702 following the Edict of NANTES in 1685.

CEYLON See SRI LANKA

CHABHAIN See CAVAN

CHABLAIS (*France*)

Region of E France, S of LAKE GENEVA in the Haute-Savoie department, formerly part of SAVOY. Its capital was THONON. Acquired by the counts of Savoy in the 11th century A.D., it was converted to Calvinism in 1535. Saint Francis of Sales won the region back to Catholicism between 1594 and 1598.

CHACABUCO (*Chile*)

Village and battlefield just N of SANTIAGO in Santiago province, central Chile. During the Latin American wars of independence, on February 12, 1817, the South American patriots under José de San Martín and Bernardo O'Higgins defeated the Spanish under General Rafael Moroto here. This victory began the expulsion of the Spanish from Chile. See SPAIN.

CHACHAPOYAS [*former: San Juan de La Frontera de los Chachapoyas*] (*Peru*)

Old Spanish city, 420 mi N of LIMA, in Amazonas province, in the East Andean Mts. It is the oldest Spanish city E of the ANDES, founded in 1538 on the site of a pre-Inca settlement.

CHACO See GRAN CHACO

CHACO BOREAL (*Bolivia, Paraguay*)

Disputed region of 100,000 sq mi in the fork of the Paraguay and Pilcomayo rivers, mainly in NW Paraguay. Bolivia and Paraguay erected fortifications in the area, and in December 1928 a first attack by Paraguay foretold the war over the region that lasted from 1932 to 1935. The peace treaty at BUENOS AIRES in 1938 assigned the larger portion to Paraguay and a small, western section to Bolivia.

CHACO CANYON (*United States*)

Archaeological site and national monument, approximately 75 mi NE of GALLUP, NEW MEXICO. In this broad canyon, approximately 12 mi long, the early Indian Anasazi people created one of the great social and ceremonial centers of the Southwest. The area may have supported some 10,000 people between the 10th and 12th centuries A.D. They built numerous pueblos, or apartment houses, the largest of which, dominating all, is Pueblo Bonito. With up to five stories and some 650 rooms, it may have held as many as 1,200 persons. The area, then well-watered, was made more fertile by complex irrigation systems. The many pueblos and outlying settlements farther afield were tied together by a network of roads.

A solar calendar or observatory to predict and mark the seasons, usual among prehistoric people, has recently been found on a nearby butte. The sun, shining through carefully placed rocks, indicated the four annual solstices. The Chaco Canyon culture collapsed c. A.D. 1200, possibly because of prolonged drought. The inhabitants dispersed, many of them becoming the ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians of New Mexico and Arizona. MESA VERDE, another Anasazi center to the northwest, lasted longer. It too eventually succumbed.

CHAD [*French: Tchad*]

Republic in N central Africa, S of LIBYA and N of the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, with its capital at N'DJAMENA. The region, originally inhabited by cave dwellers, was penetrated in the seventh century A.D. by Arab traders. The state of KANEM was established by nomads from North Africa and reached its zenith in the 13th century. The Wadai and Bagirmi empires arose in the 16th century but had fallen under Sudanese dominations by the 1890s. French sovereignty

over the area was recognized in the late 19th century when they defeated the Sudanese leader, Rabih. Chad became a colony of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA and became a republic within the French community in 1958. Full independence was granted on August 11, 1960. The Muslims of the N waged a guerrilla war during the period 1966–73 against the southern-controlled government with frequent intervention and support from FRANCE and Libya. In 2002 a peace agreement was signed with the northern rebel group following mediation from Libya. The conflict in DARFUR, has spilled over the border into Chad with rebel groups in Chad and the SUDAN raiding over the borders.

CHADDS FORD See BRANDYWINE CREEK

CHADWICK'S BAY See DUNKIRK

CHAERONEA [*Greek: Khairónia*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city and battlefield of BOEOTIA, 4 mi NNW of Levidia, SE of Mt Parnassus. Chaeronea was strategically important because of its fortifications and because of its position guarding the entrance to the northern plain of Boeotia. MACEDON's supremacy over Greece was established here in 338 B.C. when Philip II of Macedon decisively defeated ATHENS and THEBES. In 86 B.C. the Romans under Sulla defeated Mithridates VI of PONTUS here.

CHALCEDON [*Calchedon*] [*modern: Kadiköy*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient town, now a suburb of ISTANBUL, on the E side of the entrance to the BOSPORUS, opposite Istanbul. It was founded in 685 B.C. by Greeks from MEGARA, was taken by PERSIA in 616, then passed to BITHYNIA, then PERGAMUM, and finally ROME in 133 B.C. During the period of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE it was the seat of the Council of Chalcedon in A.D. 451, the fourth ecumenical council of the early Christian church, which defined the nature of Jesus Christ.

CHALCHUAPA (*El Salvador*)

City and battlefield 8 mi W of SANTA ANA, in Santa Ana province, W El Salvador. During the Central American War on April 2, 1885, the Salvadorans defeated the Guatemalans under Justo Rufino Barrios here, ending GUATEMALA's attempt to incorporate El Salvador into a Central American union.

CHALCIDICE [*Greek: Khalkidhiki*] (*Greece*)

Peninsula and province in N Greece, stretching SE from THESSALONÍKI into the AEGEAN SEA. It was settled in the seventh century B.C. by colonists from Chalcis. Chalcidice was the center of the Chalcidian League in the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., which was formed first against ATHENS and then against MACEDON. The cities of the league, OLYNTHUS and POTIDAEA, were conquered in 348 B.C. by Philip II of Macedon. In the second century B.C. the peninsula came under the control of ROME.

CHALCIS See KHALKIS

CHALDAEA See CHALDEA

CHALDEA [*Chaldaea*] [*Assyrian: Kaldu; Babylonian: Kasdu; Hebrew: Kasdim*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient region of BABYLONIA, in S Iraq between the Arabian desert, the Persian Gulf, and the EUPHRATES delta. Founded by Semites c. 1000 B.C., Chaldea was raided in 850 B.C. by Ashurnasirpal II of ASSYRIA. The Chaldean Marduk-Apla-Iddina seized the Babylonian throne in 721 B.C. but fled, leaving the throne to the Assyrians until 625 B.C. Nabopolassar then established a Chaldean, or Neo-Babylonian, dynasty that lasted until the Persian invasion of 539 B.C. By 586 B.C. Nebuchadnezzar II had subdued JUDAH and captured JERUSALEM, and Chaldea had become synonymous with Babylonia. See also BABYLON.

CHALDIRAN See CALDIRAN

CHALDRAN See CALDIRAN

CHALFONT SAINT GILES (*England*)

Town in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 18 mi NW of LONDON. John Milton lived here during the Great Plague and finished *Paradise Lost* here. The village of Jordans to the SW has the grave of William Penn and is widely known as an early Quaker meeting place.

CHALGROVE (*England*)

Village and battle site in OXFORDSHIRE, 9 mi SE of OXFORD. During the Civil War, in 1643, Royalists under Prince Rupert defeated Parliamentarians under John Hampden here. Hampden was mortally wounded.

CHALKIS See KHALKIS

CHALMETTE (*United States*)

Village in SE LOUISIANA, on the E bank of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, just below NEW ORLEANS. The Chalmette National Historical Park contains the battlefield where Andrew Jackson defeated the British in 1815 at the end of the War of 1812.

CHÂLONS-SUR-CHAMPAGNE [*Châlons-sur-Marne*]

[*ancient: Durocatalaunum*] (*France*)

Town 95 mi E of PARIS, on the MARNE RIVER, capital of the Marne department, NE central France. In 1998, the town was renamed Châlons-sur-Champagne from its traditional name of Châlons-sur-Marne. In ancient times it was the chief town of the Catalauni tribe and near the scene of a battle in A.D. 451 in which the Romans and their allies defeated Attila. United to France in A.D. 1360, it was attacked in vain by the English twice in the 15th century. During the Wars of Religion in the 16th century Henry IV transferred the French parliament to Châlons from Paris. It was captured by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War and in World Wars I and II. See also CATALAUNIAN PLAINS.

CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE See CHÂLONS-SUR-CHAMPAGNE

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE [*ancient: Cabillonum*] (*France*)

Town on the SAÔNE RIVER, 35 mi N of MÂCON, in the Saône-et-Loire department, E France. An important town of the Gallic Aedui tribe, it was made capital of BURGUNDY in the sixth century A.D. by King Gontram and became the site of major ecclesiastical meetings. It resisted a siege by the Austrians during the Napoleonic Wars in 1814. The church of St. Vincent dates to the 12th century.

CHALUKYA EMPIRE (*India*)

Political unit under a dynasty of the same name that ruled the DECCAN Region of southern India. Its founder was Pulakesin I (A.D. 543–66). A grandson, Pulakesin II (c. 608–42), enlarged the Chalukya territory. He also defeated Harsha, the emperor of Kanauj, c. 620 when he invaded from the north. Circa 625 Pulakesin captured Vengi, a region in eastern ANDHRA PRADESH, and turned it over to his brother, Vishnuvardhana, whose eastern Chalukya dynasty ruled

there until the 11th century. In 757 the dynasty lost its power to another family but recovered its authority in the Deccan c. 975. Its capital was now at Kalyani in northern MYSORE state. From this time on the Chalukyas were at war much of the time with the CHOLA dynasty of southeastern India while having to defend themselves against Arabs and Turks coming from the north. In 1189 the Chalukya empire collapsed, and its last ruler died in 1200.

CHÂLUS [Chalus] (*France*)

Village in the Haute-Vienne department, 18 mi SW of LIMOGES, W central France. Richard Coeur de Lion was mortally wounded here in 1199 while besieging its 12th-century castle.

CHAMARAS See CLUSIUM

CHAMBERSBURG (*United States*)

Town 50 mi WSW of HARRISBURG in S PENNSYLVANIA. John Brown lived here in 1859 while planning his raid on HARPER'S FERRY. In July 1863 General Robert E. Lee organized his troops here before attacking GETTYSBURG during the Civil War. The town was burned by Confederates in July 1864, and subsequently rebuilt.

CHAMBÉRY (*France*)

City and capital of SAVOY, 54 mi E of LYONS, SE France. Made capital of Savoy in the 14th century A.D. by the counts of Savoy, it was joined to France following a plebiscite in 1860. It was badly bombed in 1944 during World War II. Rousseau lived here for a while. Apart from surviving edifices from the 14th to the 16th centuries, of historical value is a ninth-century crypt in the church of Lémenc in the ancient station of Lemincum just N of the city.

CHAMBLY (*Canada*)

City in S QUEBEC on the Richelieu River, 14 mi ESE of MONTREAL. A fortified city, it was of strategic importance in the defense of NEW FRANCE against the British and Iroquois, but fell to the former in 1770. It was seized in 1775 by invading Americans and burned when they withdrew the following year. Parts of Chambly fort have been preserved.

CHAMBORD (*France*)

Village and château, 10 mi NE of BLOIS in the Loir-et-Cher department, central France. The château,

built here in the 16th century by Francis I, is the largest on the LOIRE.

CHAMONIX [Chamonix-Mont-Blanc] (*France*)

Town in E France, in the Haute-Savoie department, in the French ALPS, at the foot of Mont Blanc, approximately 40 mi E of ANNECY. It is a popular resort both winter and summer and is the main base for starting the climb of Mont Blanc and visiting the Mer de Glace, a glacier on the northern slope of the mountain. Mont Blanc, which is 15,771 ft high, was first climbed in 1786. The world's highest aerial cable car (12,605 ft) is here, while an automobile tunnel beneath Mont Blanc connects France with the village of Courmayeur, Italy. The Chamonix valley was the scene of the Winter Olympics in 1924.

CHAMONIX-MONT-BLANC See CHAMONIX

CHAMPA [*ancient: Lin-Yi*] (*Vietnam*)

Ancient kingdom that stretched along the SE coast of VIETNAM from DA NANG to Cape Varella. Formed in A.D. 192 by a people originally from Indonesia, it evolved under the cultural influence of INDIA into a decentralized region of four states but was united in A.D. 400 by King Bhadravarman. Invaded in 446 by CHINA, it enjoyed a period of great prosperity and independence following their expulsion in the sixth century. Champa was forced to surrender its capital to the Vietnamese Empire in 1000. The whole country was conquered in 1145 by the Khmers. Although liberated in 1147 by King Jaya Harivarman I, Champa again fell under Vietnamese power in the 13th century and was absorbed into Vietnam. See also KAMPUCHEA.

CHAMPAGNE (*France*)

Region of NE France that became a political unit in the 10th century A.D. under the Vermandois. It passed to the house of BLOIS and was partitioned. It was reunited in 1125 under Thibaut II, the Great, of Champagne. It prospered financially and culturally in the 12th and 13th centuries due largely to its international trade fairs, but was continually at odds with the French Crown. Champagne and France were united in 1314 by marriage. It was the scene of Joan of Arc's campaign against the English in the Hundred Years' War. Champagne was abolished as a province in 1790. It is world famous for its Champagne wine. See also MEAUX, RHEIMS, TROYES.

CHAMPASSAK (*Laos*)

Former kingdom of S Laos along the MEKONG RIVER. Established in 1713, it was one of the three kingdoms of Laos. Its western lands were absorbed by Siam, modern THAILAND, in the 19th century. The kingdom was restored by Franco-Siamese treaties in 1904 and 1905. Thailand again occupied the western part of the kingdom during World War II, and in 1946 Prince Boun Oum of Champassak renounced his sovereign territorial rights in favor of a united Laos.

CHAMPAUBERT (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the Marne department, 17 mi SSE of ÉPERNAY, NE central France. During the Five Days of the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon defeated the Allies under Field Marshal Gebhard von Blücher here, forcing them to retreat to the MARNE RIVER on February 10, 1814.

CHAMPIGNY-SUR-MARNE (*France*)

Suburb and battlefield SSE of PARIS, on the MARNE RIVER in the Val-de-Marne department. Two battles were fought here during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War. In November and December 1870 the Prussians twice defeated the French as they attempted to break out of the beleaguered city.

CHAMPION'S HILL (*United States*)

Battlefield, 20 mi E of VICKSBURG in W MISSISSIPPI. During the American Civil War, on May 16, 1863, Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant defeated the Confederates here and drove them back toward Vicksburg.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE (*Canada, United States*)

Lake and site of naval engagements, extending N from Whitehall, NEW YORK, for 107 mi along the VERMONT–New York boundary into QUEBEC. Visited in 1609 by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain, it was used by the early settlers as a route between the English colonies and French Canada. It was the scene of many battles, starting with French and Iroquois conflicts. During the American Revolution, at the battle of VALCOUR ISLAND on October 11, 1776, the British and American fleets fought their first engagement here. In the War of 1812 the British were forced to abandon their invasion of New York following their defeat at the hands of the American fleet off PLATTSBURGH. See also CROWN POINT, FORT TICONDEROGA.

CHAMPOEG (*United States*)

Settlement S of PORTLAND, in the WILLAMETTE Valley, in NW OREGON. At the Champoeg Meeting of May 2, 1843, a provisional government was organized that was the first and only government of the Pacific Northwest until the establishment of Oregon Territory in March 1848.

CHANAAN See CANAAN**CHANAK** (*India*) See BARRACKPUR**CHANAK, TURKEY** See CANAKKALE**CHANAKKALE** See CANAKKALE**CHANAR** See CHUNAR**CHANCELADE** (*France*)

Town and archaeological site in the DORDOGNE department, W of PÉRIGUEUX, SW central France. A skeleton of the Paleolithic Magdalenian Age was unearthed here in 1888. Like the Grimaldi fossils, it is a variation of Cro-Magnon man, approximately 17,000 years old.

CHANCELLOR See CHANCELLORSVILLE**CHANCELLORSVILLE** [*modern: Chancellor*] (*United States*)

Town and battleground in N VIRGINIA, just W of FREDERICKSBURG. During the American Civil War, during May 2–3, 1863, Confederate forces under Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson defeated Union forces under General Joseph Hooker here. Jackson died from wounds sustained in this battle. Following this victory, Lee prepared to invade PENNSYLVANIA in the GETTYSBURG Campaign.

CHAN CHAN (*Peru*)

Ruined city of the Chimú Kingdom on the N coast of Peru, in Libertad province, 300 mi N of LIMA. It was capital of the pre-Inca Chimú Kingdom, once the chief state of Peru, from A.D. 1200 to 1400. The Chimú were conquered by the Incas c. 1470. The remains, covering 14 sq mi, include citadels, temples, storehouses, and gardens. See also INCA EMPIRE.

CHANDA See CHANDRAPUR

CHANDANNAGAR [Chandarnagar, Chandernagor, Chandernagore] (*India*)

Settlement on the Hooghly River, 21 mi N of KOLKATA in West BENGAL province. It began as a French East India company post in 1686. As active center of maritime trade in the 18th century, it was fought over many times by France and Great Britain. It was restored to France in 1815 and joined India in 1950.

CHANDARNAGAR See CHANDANNAGAR

CHANDERNAGOR See CHANDANNAGAR

CHANDERNAGORE See CHANDANNAGAR

CHANDIGARH (*India*)

City in NW India, approximately 150 mi N of DELHI. It is the capital of two states, PUNJAB and HARYANA. The city itself is administered as a union territory by the central government of India. When India was partitioned in 1947, LAHORE, which had been the capital of the Punjab, became part of PAKISTAN. The Indians decided to build an entirely new capital city, and the noted French architect Le Corbusier was engaged to plan it. He began the work, his most ambitious, in 1951. The site was chosen for its favorable climate and plentiful water supply. Le Corbusier laid out Chandigarh in 36 rectangular sections, 30 of them residential. All government buildings are in one section, and industrial area in another, and the plans included an artificial lake. While the new capital was being built, JULLUNDUR was the interim capital of the Punjab.

CHANDRAGIRI (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU state, 80 mi NW of CHENNAI. It became capital of the VIJAYANAGARA rulers following their defeat at TALIKOTA in 1585 and remained the center of their crumbling empire until 1646, when it was taken by the Sultan of GOLCONDA. It passed to the Moguls in 1687. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

CHANDRAPUR [Chanda] (*India*)

Town in MAHARASHTRA state, 85 mi S of NAGPUR, central India. Chanda was capital of the Gond dynasty from the 12th to the 18th centuries A.D. Nearby is

Bhandak, which was a Hindu capital from the fourth to the sixth centuries A.D. In this general area one finds numerous old temples and traces of fortifications.

CH'ANG-AN See XI'AN

CHANG CHÊNG See GREAT WALL

CHANG-CHIA-K'OU See ZHANGJIAKOU

CHANGCHIAKOW See ZHANGJIAKOU

CH'ANG CHIH See CHANGZHI

CHANGCHUN [former: Hsinking, Shinkyō] (*China*)

City in JILIN province, 165 mi NNE of SHENYANG, N China. Capital of the Japanese state of Manchukuo in 1932, it was captured by Soviet paratroopers during World War II on August 22, 1945. It was the scene of unrest during the Chinese civil war of 1946 to 1947. See MANCHURIA.

CHANGDE [Ch'ang-Te] [*ancient*: Lin-Yüan] (*China*)

City on the Yuan River, 105 mi NW of Changsha, in HUNAN province, central China. A county of Lin-Yüan existed as early as the second century B.C. Changde was of great commercial importance in the 19th century as the center of China's Rice Bowl. During World War II it was attacked and damaged by the Japanese from 1939 to 1943 but did not fall until 1944.

CHANG JIANG See YANGZI

CHANG-KU FENG [*Russian*: Gora Zaozernaya] (*Russia*)

Hill and battlefield, 100 mi SW of VLADIVOSTOK on the left bank of the Tumen River at the point where the borders of RUSSIA, NORTH KOREA, and CHINA meet. Overlooking Posyeta Bay, it was claimed in 1938 by JAPAN and was the scene of fighting in July and August 1938 between Japan and the USSR.

CHANGSHA [Ch-ang-Sha] [*ancient*: Ch'ng-Yang; former: Tanchow] (*China*)

City in HUNAN province, 180 mi SSW of HANKOU, SE central China. Center of the state of Ch'u in the first millennium B.C., it became capital of the independent

Chu state in the 10th century A.D. An important commercial center from 750 to 1100, it was capital of Hunan after 1664. It was unsuccessfully besieged by rebels during the Taiping Rebellion in 1854. A renowned center of learning, it was where Mao Zedong was educated and where he led uprisings early in his career. Changsha was briefly occupied by the Japanese in 1941 and again in 1944–45, and was the site of several battles in the Sino-Japanese War of the period 1937–1945.

CH'ANG-TE See CHANGDE

CHANG-TE See ANYANG

CHANGZHI [Ch'ang Chih, Luan] [*ancient*: Lu-Chou, Lung] (*China*)

Town in SHANXI province, 100 mi NW of KAIFENG. It was a strategic center in the conflict between the central government and the HEBEI warlords, in the sixth century A.D. It was continually fought over in the 10th century. Changzhi was a Chinese military base during the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945.

CHANIA See CANEA

CHANKIRI See CANKIRI

CHANNEL, THE See ENGLISH CHANNEL

CHANNEL ISLANDS [*French*: Îles Normandes] (*Great Britain*)

Group of islands including ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, and SARK, lying 80 mi S of the British coast at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Malo in the ENGLISH CHANNEL. Inhabited since prehistoric times, they were incorporated into NORMANDY in A.D. 933 and were united with England at the time of the Norman conquest in 1066. During World War II they were the only parts of British territory to be under German occupation, from June 30, 1940 to May 9, 1945.

CHANNEL ISLANDS (*United States*) See SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS

CHANTILLY (*France*)

Town, 26 mi N of PARIS, in the Oise department. Chantilly grew famous in the 18th century for its

fine lace and beautiful porcelain. It has a 14th-century château.

CHANTILLY (*United States*)

Village and battleground, 20 mi W of WASHINGTON, D.C., in N VIRGINIA. General Stonewall Jackson's pursuit of Union forces under General John Pope was checked here following the American Civil War's second battle of Bull Run on September 1, 1862. Pope soon after suffered utter defeat and the loss of his command. See also MANASSAS.

CHAPEL HILL (*United States*)

City in N central NORTH CAROLINA, 11 mi WSW of Durham. It was founded in 1792 and takes its name from a chapel that stood in the center of the early community. The University of North Carolina, chartered here in 1789 and opened in 1795, was the first public university in the United States to award degrees.

CHAPRA (*India*)

City in BIHAR state, 25 mile N of PATNA in NE India. In the 18th century the factories in the area were destroyed by floods. In the early 20th century the city was ravaged by plague. The city is now a road and rail hub and a center for agricultural trade.

CHAPULTEPEC (*Mexico*)

Fortress and hill, 3 mi SW of MEXICO CITY, within the Federal District. Originally fortified by the Aztecs, the hill was the site of the official residence of the presidents of Mexico from the 1860s until 1940. During the Mexican War it was the last point of resistance to the invading Americans and fell to General Winfield Scott on September 13, 1847. The Act of Chapultepec, signed in March 1945 by the nations of the Western Hemisphere, pledged the signatories to guarantee the boundaries of American states. Today Chapultepec is a cultural and recreational center of Mexico City.

CHARAN See HARAN

CHARASIA (*Afghanistan*)

Battleground, 6 mi S of KABUL, in Kabul province. During the Second Afghan War, on October 6, 1879, the British under Major-General Sir Frederick Rob-

erts defeated the Afghans and Ghilzyes here and then went on to occupy Kabul.

CHARCAS See SUCRE

CHARDZHOU See CHARJUI

CHARENTON-LE-PONT (*France*)

Suburb SE of PARIS, in the Val-de-Marne department, at the confluence of the SEINE and MARNE Rivers. The town was of strategic importance in the defense of PARIS because of its bridge over the Marne. It was the center of the Huguenot churches in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Marquis de Sade was confined to the asylum here from 1803 to 1814.

CHARI-BAGIRMI See BAGUIRMI

CHĀRĪKĀR (*Afghanistan*)

Town in Parvān province, 35 mi N of KABUL. Strategically placed on the road from Kabul to the northern provinces, its garrison of British soldiers was massacred during the First Afghan War in 1841.

CHARING CROSS (*England*)

District of LONDON, in the inner borough of WESTMINSTER, around Trafalgar Square, traditionally regarded as the center of London. A cross was erected here by Edward I in memory of his wife, Queen Eleanor, who died in 1290. Several regicides were executed on the site of the cross in 1666 following the restoration of the English monarchy after the Civil War.

CHARITÉ, LA [*La Charité-sur-Loire*] (*France*)

Town in the Nièvre department, 15 mi NNW of NEVERS, central France. Built around an eighth-century Benedictine abbey, it was vainly besieged during the Hundred Years' War by Joan of Arc and was damaged during the Wars of Religion.

CHĀRJEW [*Charjui, Chardzhou*] (*Turmenistan*)

Town and battlefield, 60 mi SW of BUKHARA. During the Persian Wars, in 1740 the Persians under Nadir Shah forced the Uzbegs of Bukhara under Abdul Fayz Khan to surrender here. Abdul Fayz was restored to his throne but forced to recognize the OXUS RIVER as the boundary of PERSIA.

CHARLEROI [*ancient: Charnoy*] (*Belgium*)

Town on the Sambre River, 31 mi S of BRUSSELS in HAINAUT province. The medieval village of Charnoy was renamed Charleroi in 1666 and was occupied successively by FRANCE, AUSTRIA, and HOLLAND. During the Napoleonic Wars it was Napoleon's headquarters shortly before the Battle of WATERLOO. It was the scene of the first battle of World War I on August 22, 1914.

CHARLES CITY AND PORT See CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON [*former: Charles City and Port, Charles Towne*] (*United States*)

City and port in SE SOUTH CAROLINA, on the Atlantic Ocean, 85 mi NW of Savannah. Established by English colonists in 1670, it became the center of extensive Indian trade. During Queen Anne's War, from 1702 to 1713, the people of Charleston attempted to invade FLORIDA and LOUISIANA. The authorities' lack of response to pirate and Indian raids led to a revolt in 1719 and the setting up of the Royal government of South Carolina. After a 45-day siege during the American Revolution the town was taken by the British on May 12, 1780, and held for two years. In 1832 it was the center of the nullification movement and the scene of the passing of South Carolina's ordinance of secession in December, 1860. The Confederate attack on and capture of FORT SUMTER in Charleston Harbor from April 12 to 14, 1861, marked the outbreak of the Civil War. Following a Union blockade the city was evacuated in February 1865. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1886.

CHARLESTON [*former: Fort Lee*] (*United States*)

Capital of WEST VIRGINIA in the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, 260 mi WSW of WASHINGTON D.C. First settled in 1788 as a fort, it was soon important as a transshipment point on the migration route to the OHIO RIVER valley. It was the scene of the Civil War Battle of Charleston on September 13, 1862, after which the city was occupied by Union troops. In 1877 it became capital of West Virginia.

CHARLESTOWN (*United States*)

Town in NEW HAMPSHIRE on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 10 mi S of CLAREMONT. During the last years of the French and Indian War it was used as a military base by colonial troops. General John Stark and

the New Hampshire forces met here before the Battle of BENNINGTON on August 16, 1777, in which a raiding force from General John Burgoyne's British army was defeated.

CHARLES TOWN (*United States*)

City in NE WEST VIRGINIA, 14 mi S of MARTINSBURG. In its early history it was the residence of some of Virginia's most aristocratic families. Following his raid on HARPER'S FERRY in 1859, John Brown was tried and executed here. The city was badly damaged during the Civil War.

CHARLES TOWNE See CHARLESTON

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES [*ancient: Arcae Remorum, Carolopolis*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the ARDENNES department, on the MEUSE RIVER, 50 mi NE of RHEIMS, NE France. The twin towns of Charleville and Mézières were united in 1966. Mézières belonged formerly to the archbishops of Rheims. Successfully defended in the 16th century against the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, it was severely damaged in the Wars of Religion. Charleville was founded in 1606 by Charles de Gonzague. Both towns fell to the Germans in 1815, 1870, 1914, and 1940. During World War I they served as the German high command headquarters for western Europe. The recovery of Mézières by the Allies in 1918 was the last major battle of World War I. Arthur Rimbaud was a native of Charleville. Fortifications from the 14th to the 16th century survive.

CHARLOTTE (*United States*)

City of S NORTH CAROLINA, in Mecklenburg County 125 mi WSW of RALEIGH. The largest city of North Carolina, it was settled in 1748. The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was signed here in May 1775. It was occupied in 1780 by Lord Cornwallis, during which time it became known as the Hornets' Nest because of the fierce opposition it offered to the British. Until the 1849 California Gold Rush, Charlotte was the center of the nation's gold production. A Confederate naval yard during the Civil War, it was the scene of the last meeting of Jefferson Davis's cabinet in 1865.

CHARLOTTE AMALIA See CHARLOTTE AMALIE

CHARLOTTE AMALIE [*former: Amalienborg, Charlotte Amalia, Saint Thomas*] (*United States*)

City on ST. THOMAS Island in the WEST INDIES; capital and largest city of the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS. It was originally named for a Danish queen. The Dutch attempted a settlement in 1657 but failed. The Danes also failed in 1666 but succeeded in 1672. The city became the center of Danish colonial life in the West Indies and it still retains a Danish flavor, especially in its architecture. During the American Civil War the port was an important trading center as Confederate ships attempted to run the Union blockade of the Atlantic Coast. In 1921 the city's name was changed to St. Thomas, but the former name was restored in 1937. Two 18th-century castles, presumably built by the pirates Blackbeard and Bluebeard, overlook the harbor. The city is popular with tourists.

CHARLOTTE ISLAND See ABAIANG ATOLL

CHARLOTTENBURG [*former: Lietzenburg*] (*Germany*)

A district of BERLIN, it is the site of the famous Charlottenburg palace built during the period 1695–99 by Frederick I, king of PRUSSIA for Sophie Charlotte. The Charlottenburg stadium was the scene of the 1936 Olympic games.

CHARLOTTESVILLE (*United States*)

City in W VIRGINIA, 70 mi WNW of RICHMOND, on the Rivanna River. During the American Revolution it was a British war camp. In 1781 the English under Colonel Banastre Tarleton raided Charlottesville, hoping to capture Thomas Jefferson and other revolutionary leaders. The University of Virginia at Charlottesville was founded by Jefferson in 1819. Of historic interest is nearby Monticello, Jefferson's home, and the home of James Monroe.

CHARLOTTETOWN [*former: Port la Joie*] (*Canada*)

City and capital of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, on Hillsborough Bay, 110 mi NNE of HALIFAX. Originating in 1720 as a French settlement, it was renamed in 1763 when it passed to Great Britain. A conference was held here in 1864 in an initial step in confederating the Canadian provinces.

CHARNOY See CHARLEROI

CHAROLAIS [Charollais] (*France*)

Former county in E central France, around Charolles in the Saône-et-Loire department, S BURGUNDY. Held by the houses of Burgundy, Bourbon, and Armagnac, it was acquired in 1390 by Philip the Bold of Burgundy. It was held by the Spanish Hapsburgs from 1500 to 1684 and was united with France in 1761. The region lends its name to a famous breed of cattle.

CHAROLLAIS See CHAROLAIS**CHARRAN** See HARAN**CHARSADDA** (*Pakistan*)

Town in North-West Frontier Province, 12 mi NE of PESHAWAR, W Pakistan. Charsadda is near the site of an ancient city taken by Alexander the Great in 326 B.C., which was excavated in 1903.

CHARTORIYSK [Stary Chartoriysk, Chartorisk] (*Ukraine*)

Village in the Ukraine, 50 mi E of KOVEL, on the Styr River, SW Russian SFSR. An old residence of Polish gentry, it passed to RUSSIA in 1795 and was the scene of fighting in World War I. Returned to POLAND in 1921, it passed to the Soviet Union in 1945, and to Ukraine in 1991.

CHARTRES [*ancient*: Autricum, Civitas Carnutum] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Eure-et-Loire department, 48 mi SW of PARIS on the Eure River, N central France. Chartres was the principal Druidic center of the Carnutes, a Celtic tribe. Burned by the Normans in A.D. 858, it was sold to the king of France in 1286 and was occupied by the English for 15 years during the Hundred Years' War. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the Protestants during the Wars of Religion. The city was severely damaged in World War II, but since rebuilt. Its famous Gothic cathedral was completed in the 13th century.

CHARTREUSE, LA GRANDE (*France*)

Monastery in the Isère department, 12 mi NNE of GRENOBLE, SE France, in the ALPS. Founded by St. Bruno of COLOGNE in 1084, it is the chief house of the Carthusian order. The monks were expelled in 1903 but restored in 1940.

CHASSALA See KASSEL**CHASSELA** See KASSEL**CHATALJA** See CATALCA**CHÂTEAU COUNTRY** See LOIRE RIVER**CHÂTEAUDUN** (*France*)

Town in the Eure-et-Loire department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 27 mi SSW of CHARTRES, NW central France. The town was originally a Gallo-Roman foundation. It was sacked by Germans in 1870 after resisting a siege during the Franco-Prussian War. The 12th-century church of the Madeleine burned in 1940.

CHATEAUGAY [*French*: Châteauguay] (*Canada*)

Town and battlefield in QUEBEC, 14 mi SW of MONTREAL, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. During the War of 1812 the British under Colonel Charles de Salaberry compelled a U.S. force under Colonel Robert Purdy to retreat over the border here on October 26, 1813, thus ruining American plans to take Montreal.

CHÂTEAUGUAY See CHATEAUGAY**CHÂTEAUNEUF-DE-RANDON** (*France*)

Village in the Lozère department, 12 mi NE of MENDE, S France. Bertrand du Guesclin, the great constable of France, died here in 1380 while besieging the town. He had been successfully reconquering France from English domination during the Hundred Years' War.

CHÂTEAU-THIERRY (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, on the MARNE RIVER, 37 mi SSW of LAON, NE France. The castle built here in A.D. 720 by Charles Martel was captured in 1421 by the English, in 1544 by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V, and in 1591 by the duc de Mayenne. The town was sacked by the Prussians in 1814. It was the farthest point reached in 1918 by the last German offensive of World War I. It was also the home of Jean de la Fontaine.

CHATHAM (*Canada*)

City in SE ONTARIO on the Thames River, 40 mi E of DETROIT, MICHIGAN. An important city in the abolitionist movement before the American Civil War, it was the outlet of the Underground Railway for fugitive slaves. It was the scene of a convention held by

John Brown prior to his raid on HARPER'S FERRY in 1859.

CHATHAM [*ancient: Ceteham, Chetham*] (*England*)

Port and town in KENT, now part of ROCHESTER, on the MEDWAY, 30 mi ESE of LONDON. Formerly one of England's chief naval and military stations, it was established as a Royal Navy dockyard by Henry VIII. Forts built for Chatham's defense during the Napoleonic Wars still stand here. Lord Nelson's *Victory*, his flagship at TRAFALGAR, was built here. The dockyard was closed in the early 1980s and is now a historic trust.

CHÂTILLON [*Châtillon-sous-Bagneux*] (*France*)

S suburb of PARIS, in the Hauts-de-Seine department. It was the scene of several engagements during the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War. The town became the site of France's first atomic reactor in 1949.

CHÂTILLON-SOUS-BAGNEUX See CHÂTILLON

CHÂTILLON-SUR-SEINE (*France*)

Town in the Côte d'Or department, on the SEINE RIVER, 43 mi NW of DIJON, E central France. The residence of the dukes of BURGUNDY in the 13th century, it was the scene of a conference from February 5 to March 19, 1814, between Napoleon and the Allies that failed in its attempt to secure peace.

CHATTANOOGA (*United States*)

City and battlefield in SE TENNESSEE, on the Tennessee River, 100 mi NNW of ATLANTA, Georgia. Settled in 1794 after the defeat of Indian inhabitants, it became a major commercial center and was a Confederate communications point during the Civil War. Following the decisive battles of CHICKAMAUGA and Chattanooga in September and November 1863, in which MISSIONARY RIDGE played a significant role, the city was occupied by Union forces under General William Sherman, who used it as a base for his Atlanta campaign.

CHAUMONT [*Chaumont-en-Bassigny*] [*ancient: Calvus Mons*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Haute-Marne department on the MARNE RIVER, 140 mi ESE of PARIS. Held originally by the counts of Bassigny and the counts of CHAMPAGNE, it was attached to the French Crown in

1329. During the Napoleonic Wars in 1814, a treaty was signed here between ENGLAND, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA that strengthened the alliance against Napoleon. During World War I it was General John Pershing's headquarters for the American Expeditionary Force. Parts of an 11th-century castle survive.

CHAUMONT-EN-BASSIGNY See CHAUMONT

CHAUNY (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, 16 mi SSW of SAINT-QUENTIN, N France. During World War I, Chauny changed hands four times and was virtually razed to the ground.

CHAUTAUQUA (*United States*)

Resort village and educational institution in SW NEW YORK State, on the NW shore of Chautauqua Lake, 15 mi NW of JAMESTOWN. One of America's early and large-scale movements in adult education grew out of a Methodist Episcopal summer Sunday school institute held here in the pleasant surroundings of greenery and water. John Heyl Vincent, a Methodist bishop, and Lewis Miller, inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist, who organized religious teachers' training classes, proposed in 1873 that the summer program include secular as well as religious study. The plan was adopted the next year, and in a few years the Chautauqua program was nationally known.

Other places copied the idea. Chautauqua developed a course of study by mail and sent out lecturers and entertainers under its sponsorship. Every summer, in hundreds of towns, a week-long series of programs was presented under large tents. The movement was put on a commercial basis in 1912 and was very successful until well into the 1920s. The program continues at Chautauqua today in a relaxing setting of late 19th-century American resort architecture.

CHAVES [*ancient: Aquae Flavius*] (*Portugal*)

City and spa, on the Tâmega River, 22 mi NNE of VILA REAL, NE Portugal. Aquae Flavius was fortified by the Romans who used it as a spa. It later came under the domination of the Suebi, Visigoths, Arabs, and Spanish.

CHAVÍN DE HUANTAR (*Peru*)

Ruins of a town and ceremonial center of the Chavín culture, the first major culture of Peru, dating from c.

900 B.C. to c. 200 B.C. It lies at over 10,000 feet in W Peru, approximately 35 mi SE of HUARÁZ. The ruins consist of a series of temple platforms with interlocked galleries and chambers on different levels. The most imposing building, the Castillo, is one of the earliest stone structures discovered in South America. Measuring 245 by 235 feet, it still stands 45 feet high. The culture was characterized by some of the earliest stone carving, especially of a jaguar god, as well as well-developed ceramics. The Chavín culture spread over the whole of northern Peru, both in the highlands and along the coast.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Ridge and battlefield in E WEST VIRGINIA, in the Allegheny Mts. During the Civil War, on September 10, 1861, Confederate forces under General Robert E. Lee failed to dislodge Union forces under General Joseph Reynolds from this ridge.

CHEB [*German: Eger*] (*Czech Republic*)

City in Západočeský province, 50 mi NW of PLZE, in BOHEMIA. Strategically located, it guards the easiest approach to Bohemia from the NW. It passed from the rulers of SWABIA to Otakar I of Bohemia in the 13th century. It was damaged in the Hussite Crusade of 1419–36, in the Thirty Years' War of 1618–48, and in the War of the Austrian Succession of 1740–48. Albrecht von Wallenstein, duke of Friedland, and his officers were murdered here in 1634. After World War I, Cheb was a center of the Sudeten German movement, which led to Hitler's conquest of the country.

CHECHAOUÉN [*Xauen*] (*Moroccan: Shaf-Shawan*) (*Morocco*)

Holy city in Tétouan province, 28 mi S of TÉTOUAN, on the W slope of the Rif Mts, N Morocco. An old Muslim holy city, it was founded by Moors expelled from Spain in the 15th century as protection from Christian CEUTA. It was closed to non-Muslims until 1920, when it was occupied by SPAIN. The Spanish were forced to abandon the city during the Rif Revolt from 1924 to 1926.

CHECHNYA [*Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic*] (*Russia*)

Subdivision of the Russian Federation, in the Caucasus region of SE European Russia. It takes its name

from the Chechen people, who comprise a large part of the population. Between 1818 and 1917 the Chechen were especially fierce opponents of the attempts of czarist Russia to conquer the region. A Muslim religious leader, Shamil, headed the resistance from 1834 to 1859, when his revolt was put down. This rebellion gave Leo Tolstoy the background for his novel *The Cossacks* of 1863.

After the Russian Revolution, the Bolsheviks seized the region in 1918. They were driven out in 1919 by counterrevolutionary forces under Anton I. Denikin but reestablished their power in 1921. In 1924 the Chechen and Ingush oblasts were joined, and in 1936 they became the autonomous republic. In World War II the republic was the goal of an unsuccessful German drive aimed at the area's rich oil fields. However, many Chechen and Ingush collaborated with the Nazis, causing the Soviets to dissolve the republic and deport the people to central Asia. They were allowed to return in 1956, and the next year the republic was reestablished. In 1991, as the Soviet Union disintegrated, the parliament of the autonomous republic declared independence as the Republic of Ichkeria, now better known as Chechnya. In 1992, Russia granted Ingush inhabitants their own republic (Ingushetia) in the western fifth of the former autonomous republic.

In 1994, warfare broke out between Russia and the Chechens and the capital city of GROZNY was largely destroyed. The Russians controlled much of Chechnya by 1995, but guerrilla warfare and terrorist activity in Russia drove the Russians to withdraw in 1996, giving Chechnya de facto autonomy. Islamic law was declared in 1999, and after Islamic militants invaded DAGESTAN, Russia invaded again, took Grozny, and established control over much of Chechnya. In 2003, a Russian backed new constitution and president was imposed, but there is still unrest, and Chechen terrorist activity, both in Chechnya and in Russia.

CHEDUBA ISLAND (*Myanmar*)

Island in the Bay of Bengal, 30 mi W of TAUNGUP, on the coast of Myanmar. In the first century A.D. Cheduba was a station on the coastal route from BENGAL by which Indian civilization came to Burma. It was occupied by JAPAN from May 1942 to January 1945.

CHEFOO See YANTAI

CHEJU [*former: Quelpart Island; Japanese: Saishu To; Korean: Cheju-do*] (*South Korea*)

Island in the East China Sea, 60 mi SW of South Cholla province. Until A.D. 938 the island was the site of the independent kingdom of Tamra-Guk. During the Koryo and Yi dynasties (935–1910), the island was the refuge of political exiles. It was visited in 1653 by the Dutch seaman, Hendrik Hamel.

CHEJU-DO See CHEJU

CHEKIANG See ZHEJIANG

CHELLES [*ancient: Calae*] (*France*)

Suburb E of PARIS in the Seine-et-Marne department. Early Stone Age remains were found here in the 19th century, from which has come the archaeological term *Chellean Epoch*. The abbey of the seventh century A.D. was destroyed during the French Revolution.

CHELM [*Russian: Kholm*] (*Poland*)

Town and battlefield in Lublin province, 42 mi ESE of LUBLIN, E Poland. Founded in A.D. 1237 on the site of a Slavic village, it passed to Poland in 1377, to AUSTRIA in 1795, to RUSSIA in 1815, and to Poland again in 1921. The Germans won a battle here during World War I on August 1–3, 1915. It was the site of a German concentration camp during World War II. After liberation the Polish Republic was proclaimed at Chelm on July 22, 1944. The cathedral here is noteworthy. The real city is not to be confused with the mythical Chelm, which was a town of fools in Jewish folklore.

CHELMSFORD [*ancient: Caesaromagus*] (*England*)

Market town and administrative headquarters of ESSEX, 30 mi NE of LONDON. In the Domesday Book, the record of the census of England made in 1085–86 for the Norman king William I, the town is listed as Celmeresfort. In 1215 Chelmsford was made a center for tax collection, while a grammar school was established here in 1551. There is also a church built in 1424. Excavations in 1849 revealed the remains of a Roman settlement, Caesaromagus, on the site of Chelmsford. The town housed industry and anti-aircraft batteries in World War II and was severely damaged by German bombings. The first wireless telegraph broadcasting service began here in 1920.

CHELSEA See KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA (England)

CHEMEKETA See SALEM

CHEMILLÉ (*France*)

Town in the Maine-et-Loire department, 20 mi SSW of ANGERS, W France. During the civil wars following the French Revolution the Vendéans defeated the Republicans here in 1793. See also VENDÉE.

CHEMIN DES DAMES (*France*)

Highway and battlefield in the Aisne department, N of the Aisne River between CRAONNE and Fort Malmaison, NE France. Originally constructed for the journeys of the daughters of Louis XV, it was continually the scene of heavy fighting in World War I during the Battle of the AISNE.

CHEMMIS See AKHMIM

CHEMNITZ [*Karl-Marx-Stadt*] (*Germany*)

Ancient city on the Chemnitz River, 43 mi SE of LEIPZIG. It was originally a Wendish trading center on an important salt route, and in A.D. 1143 was chartered and given a linen-weaving monopoly. It passed to BOHEMIA in 1292 and to the margraves of MEISSEN in 1308. During the Thirty Years' War it was devastated. It was the scene of the defeat in 1639 of Imperial forces by the Swedes under Field Marshal Johan Banér. The introduction of cotton milling and knitting revived it after the war, and the first German textile machinery was made here. Restored after extensive damage in World War II, it has a town hall from 1496, a medieval tower, and a Benedictine monastery from 1136, fortified in 1540, with a Gothic church and valuable sculptures. Its name was changed to Karl-Marx-Stadt in 1953 and back to Chemnitz in 1991.

CHEMULPO See INCH'ON

CHENARESBURG See KNARESBOROUGH

CHEN-CHIANG See ZHENJIANG

CHENGALPUTTU [*Chingleput*] (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU state, 14 mi SW of CHENNAI, SE India. Capital of the VIJAVANAGARA Kingdom from 1336 to 1565, it was taken over by GOLCONDA

c. 1640. Chingleput's fort was of strategic importance to the French and British during their struggles in the 18th century and was taken by Franco-Indian forces in 1751 and captured by the British under Robert Clive in 1752.

CHENG-CHOU See ZHENGZHOU

CHENGCHOW See ZHENGZHOU

CHENGDE [Ch'eng-Te, Chengteh] [*former: Jehol; Mandarin: Je-ho*] (*China*)

City of HEBEI province, 110 mi NE of BEIJING, between the N China plain and the plateau of Inner Mongolia. Abandoned by the Ming dynasty in the 15th century, it was controlled by the Mongol Chahar tribe. It passed to the Qing emperor Kangxi, becoming his summer residence and the first intensely colonized city outside the GREAT WALL. Taken in 1933 by the Japanese, it was incorporated into the state of MANCHUKUO. It reverted to China in 1945 at the end of World War II. Today it is a center of heavy industry. See also MANCHURIA.

CHENGDU [Ch'eng-Tu] (*China*)

City and capital of SICHUAN province, 170 mi NW of CHONGQING on the Min River, SW central China. It was founded by the Qin dynasty in the third century B.C. and is one of the oldest cities in China. It became one of China's greatest commercial cities under the Tang dynasty (A.D. 618–907). Immensely prosperous in the 10th century, it introduced paper currency to China. Capital of Sichuan since 1368, it is an important agrarian and industrial center with an irrigation system dating from the third century B.C. In World War II, the city was an American air base for B–29 bombers, and went through a period of rapid industrial expansion following the Communist takeover in 1949.

CHENGTEH See CHENGDE

CH'ENG-TU See CHENGDU

CHEN-LA See CAMBODIA

CHENNAI [Madras, *former: Madraspatam, Madraspatnam*] (*India*)

Capital of TAMIL NADU state, in the SE, on the COROMANDEL COAST of the Bay of Bengal. The main port

on India's SE coast, it was founded in 1639 by Francis Day of the English East India Company and became an important British trading center that grew around the original outpost, Fort St. George. It received the East's first charter in 1687. In 1702 it was blockaded by Daud Khan, in 1741 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the MARATHAS, and in 1746 it was captured by the French under Joseph Dupleix but was returned to Britain by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Besieged by the French in 1758, it was relieved by the British fleet and was again successfully defended against Haider Ali in 1769 and 1780. St. Thom , the traditional burial place of the Apostle Thomas and now part of the city, was founded by the Portuguese in 1504, held by the French from 1672 to 1674, and ceded to the British in 1749. Outside the city is Mt St. Thomas, the traditional site of the martyrdom of the Apostle Thomas. In 1782 the French, allied with the American colonies, blockaded the port in a vain attempt to keep British troops from landing. India changed the official name of the city from Madras to Chennai in 2000.

CHENONCEAUX (*France*)

Village in the Indre-et-Loire department, on the River Cher, 18 mi ESE of TOURS, central France. The famous ch teau of Chenonceaux, spanning the Cher, was built by Thomas Bohier during the period 1515–22. Its architecture marks a transition from the Gothic to Renaissance styles in France. It was the residence of Diane de Poitiers and of Catherine de' Medici, who built the river wing to the ch teau in 1560.

CHENSTOKHOV See CZESTOCHOWA

CHEPPING WYCOMBE See HIGH WYCOMBE

CHEPSTOW (*Wales*)

Town in GWENT, on the WYE RIVER, 14 mi ENE of NEWPORT. Strategically situated in the Wye River valley, Chepstow guards the road to South Wales and has been fortified since prehistoric times. The town grew up around a castle built in the 12th century by the Normans, which is an impressive ruin today. The ruins of TINTERN ABBEY are nearby.

CHERA See KERALA

CHERASCO (*Italy*)

Town in Cuneo province, on the Tanaro River, 22 mi NE of CUNEO in PIEDMONT region, NW Italy. A

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treaty signed here on April 26, 1631, between France and Spain ended the War of the Matuan Succession. During the French Revolutionary Wars an armistice was signed here between FRANCE and SARDINIA on April 28, 1796, which ended Sardinia's support for AUSTRIA.

CHERBOURG (*France*)

Town and port in the Manche department, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 190 mi WNW of PARIS at the N end of the COTENTIN PENINSULA in NORMANDY. Built on the site of a Roman station, Cherbourg was fought over in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries by the French and English until it fell to France in 1450. Occupied by the Germans in World War II, it was used as a naval base until captured by the Allies on June 27, 1944. The harbor was practically destroyed in the battle.

CHERCHELL [*Shershell*] [*ancient: Caesarea, Iol*] (*Algeria*)

Town and port in N Algeria, on the Mediterranean Sea, approximately 50 mi W of ALGIERS. It was founded as Iol, a trading post, by CARTHAGE, which began to dominate the western Mediterranean in the sixth century B.C. In the first century B.C. the area fell to ROME, and in 25 B.C. the city's name was changed to Caesarea. It became the capital of MAURETANIA. Under the Romans Caesarea was an important port with a population of approximately 100,000 and was famous as a center of Hellenistic culture, with Juba II as king from c. 25 B.C. to c. 20 A.D.

The city fell to the Vandals in the early fifth century but was taken from them in 534 by the Byzantine general Belisarius. In 1516 the port was captured by Barbarossa (Khayr ad-Din), a Turkish corsair, and it became, along with other North African cities, a center of pirate activities that were not entirely ended until the early 19th century. FRANCE occupied the city in 1832. The site has many relics of antiquity, including the ruins of a Roman amphitheater. Caesarea's most famous citizen was Macrinus, Roman emperor from 217 to 218 A.D.

CHERCIO See KERCH

CHERDYN [*Cherdyn'*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 50 mi NNW of SOLIKAMSK, on the Kolva River, E European Russia. One of the oldest

Russian settlements in the URAL MOUNTAINS, it was founded in 1472 and developed in the 16th century as a center on the northern trade route to SIBERIA.

CHERKASI See CHERKASY

CHERKASY [*Cherkasi*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, on the DNIEPER RIVER, 100 mi SE of KIEV. Fortified by the 14th century, it was a leading Cossack town in the 15th century. It belonged to POLAND but passed to RUSSIA in 1795. In 1648 it was the scene of an uprising against Polish rule. The Germans occupied it from 1941 to 1943.

CHERKESSIA See CIRCASSIA

CHERKIO See KERCH

CHERNAYA (*Ukraine*)

River and battleground in the Ukraine. It flows E of SEVASTOPOL into the BLACK SEA in the CRIMEA. During the Crimean War the Allies defeated the Russians near this river on August 16, 1855.

CHERNIHIV [*Chernigov*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, on the Desna River, 70 mi NNE of KIEV. Dating from the seventh century A.D., Chernihiv was the capital of a principality in the 11th century and one of the chief towns of Kievan RUSSIA. Its importance declined following its partial destruction by Mongols in 1240. It later passed to LITHUANIA, POLAND, and Russia. In World War II it fell to the Germans on September 13, 1941, and was retaken in 1943 by the Red Army. Here is found an early 11th-century cathedral and monastery.

CHERNIVTSY [*Chernovtsy*] [*German: Czernowitz; Romanian: Cernăuți*] (*Ukraine*)

Town and battlefield in the Ukraine, 140 mi SE of LVIV on the Prut River. Chief town of the BUKOVINA area in the 15th century, it passed to TURKEY and then to AUSTRO-HUNGARY in the 18th century. At the heart of Ukrainian nationalistic activities in the 19th century, it became capital of Bukovina in 1849. The scene of fighting from 1915 to 1917, it passed to ROMANIA at the end of World War I and to the USSR in 1940. A 13th-century fortress and 17th-century wooden church here are especially noteworthy.

CHERNOYE MORE See BLACK SEA

CHERNYAKHOVSK [*German: Insterburg*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 50 mi E of KALININGRAD. Founded by the Teutonic Knights in the 14th century, it remained in German hands until its capture by the Soviets under General Chornyakhov in January 1945. It was assigned to the USSR by the POTSDAM agreement.

CHEROKEE OUTLET (*United States*)

A strip of land along the S border of KANSAS. This land was guaranteed to the Cherokee Indians by treaties of 1828 and 1833 when they were forced to retreat across the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The land was purchased by the U.S. government in 1891 and divided between Oklahoma and Kansas.

CHERRY VALLEY (*United States*)

Village, 50 mi W of ALBANY, in central NEW YORK State. During the American Revolution, on November 11, 1778, Iroquois Indians under chief Joseph Brant and Captain Walter Butler massacred Americans in the fortified settlement of Cherry Valley in retaliation for the colonial assault on Indian villages.

CHERSONESE See CRIMEA

CHERSONESUS See SEVASTOPOL

CHERSONESUS AUREA See MALAY PENINSULA

CHERSONESUS, TAURIC (*Ukraine*)

Ancient city of Tauric Chersonese, now the CRIMEA, 3 mi W of SEVASTOPOL, S Ukraine. First founded by Ionian Greeks in the sixth century B.C., it was refounded in the fifth century B.C. by Greeks from Heraclea Pontica, Turkish EREGLI. It became a Dorian city, retaining its independence against the Scythians, Tauri, and others. It had a considerable grain trade with ATHENS and the coastal cities of PONTUS. In 110 B.C. it was incorporated into the Pontic empire of Mithridates as protection against the Scythians. A free city under ROME, it flourished under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, but has been uninhabited since the 14th century.

CHERSONESUS THRACIA See GALLIPOLI PENINSULA

CHERZETI See KERCH

CHESAPEAKE BAY (*United States*)

Maritime inlet stretching from the Atlantic Ocean at NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, 193 mi N to BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. The bay connects Baltimore with the sea and is the largest inlet of the eastern United States's Atlantic coastal plain. JAMESTOWN, near the bay, was settled as early as 1607 and the bay charted during the following year by Captain John Smith. During the War of 1812 the British used the bay to reach and burn WASHINGTON in 1814, but were repulsed at Baltimore.

CHESHIRE (*England*)

County of NW England, with its administrative headquarters at CHESTER. Settled in the Bronze and Iron Ages, Cheshire was incorporated into the kingdom of MERCIA following the defeat of the Celts by the Anglo-Saxons in A.D. 830. The county was established by the Normans in 1066. It lost large areas in 1974 to the new counties of Greater Manchester and Merseyside.

CHESMÉ [*Çesme, Tchesme*] (*Turkey*)

Village near site of naval battle on the Sakiz Strait, 45 mi W of IZMIR, in Izmir province, W Turkey. On July 7 and 8, 1770, the Russian navy under Admiral Alexei Orlov and Vice-Admiral John Elphinston defeated a Turkish fleet under Hassan Bey here during the Russo-Turkish Wars. The Russians failed to exploit this victory, however, thus missing their only chance in 200 years of taking ISTANBUL.

CHESTE (*Spain*)

Town and battle site in Valencia province, 16 mi W of VALENCIA, E Spain. During the Carlist War of 1836–37 the forces of Queen Christina here defeated the Carlists, or conservative supporters of Don Carlos.

CHESTER [*ancient: Castra Devana, Deva; Saxon: Ceaster, Legaceaster*] (*England*)

Ancient city and administrative headquarters of Cheshire on the River Dee, 15 mi S of LIVERPOOL. During the Roman occupation Deva was the chief western legionary fortress, built to halt attacks from northern WALES and northern Britain. During the 10th century A.D. it was important under the Mercian kings and was the last town to surrender to William

the Conqueror of NORMANDY in 1070. Annexed to the Crown in 1241 by Henry III, it became a bishopric under Henry VIII. During the Civil War it was besieged by Parliamentarians and taken in 1646. Its importance as a port had declined by the 18th century, following the development of Liverpool. Its medieval walls are still standing. There are traces of a large Roman amphitheater here. Also noteworthy is the cathedral, which incorporates medieval elements.

CHESTER [*former: Upland*] (*United States*)

City in SE PENNSYLVANIA on the DELAWARE RIVER, 14 mi WSW of PHILADELPHIA. Settled by Swedes in 1644, it is the second oldest settlement in Pennsylvania. The first assembly of Pennsylvania was convened here in 1682 by William Penn. The first house built in Pennsylvania by the English, dating from 1683, still stands here.

CHESTER-LE-STREET [*ancient: Coneangium, Cunecastre*] (*England*)

Urban district in County DURHAM, 10 mi S of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, N England. Built on the site of a Roman military headquarters, it was once the seat of the bishops of BERNICIA. Remains of Roman and earlier settlements have been unearthed here.

CHETATE (*Romania*)

Village and battlefield in Dolj province on the DANUBE RIVER, N of CALAFAT, SW Romania. During the Crimean War the Turks under Ahmed Pasha drove the Russians under General Fischbuch out of Chetate in a battle during January 6–9, 1854.

CHETHAM See CHATHAM

CHEVILLY (*France*)

Battle site and suburb S of PARIS, in the Seine department. During the siege of Paris in the Franco-Prussian War, the French under General Joseph Vinoy broke out of the city on September 30, 1870, but were driven back at Chevilly by the Prussians under von Tümping. See also PRUSSIA.

CHEYENNE (*United States*)

City and capital of WYOMING, 10 mi N of the COLORADO border, SE Wyoming. Cheyenne developed alongside the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867 and was

made territorial capital in 1869. It became an outfitting point for goldfields of the BLACK HILLS. In 1957 launching pads for intercontinental ballistic missiles were established nearby.

CHHATTISGARH (*India*)

A state in central India with the capital at RAIPUR. Formerly the western part of MADHYA PRADESH, Chhattisgarh was formed on November 1, 2000, as the 26th state of the Indian Union. The unbroken history of Chhattisgarh or of South Kosala can be traced back to the fourth century A.D. In the 10th century A.D. a powerful Rajput family ruled the kingdom of Chedi at Tripuri near JABALPUR. This Rajput family called themselves the Haihaya dynasty, which ruled Chhattisgarh for six centuries until about the 14th century. The Marathas attacked Chhattisgarh in 1741 and destroyed the Haihaya power. In 1745 A.D. after conquering the region, they deposed Raghunathsinhji, the last surviving member of the Ratanpur house. In 1758, the Marathas finally annexed Chhattisgarh. In 1818 Chhattisgarh came under some sort of British control for the first time. The first war of independence in 1857 was spearheaded in Chhattisgarh by Vir Narain Singh. Though long a part of Madhya Pradesh state, Chhattisgarh has been a site of separatist activity since the early 1920s and more recently the Maoist Naxalist movement.

CHIA-HSING See JIAXING

CHIAMA NGU CHU See SALWEEN

CHIANG-HSI See JIANGXING

CHIANG-LING See JIANGLING

CHIANG MAI [*Chiengmai, Kiangmai*] (*Thailand*)

City and capital of Chiang Mai province, 360 mi NNW of BANGKOK on the Ping River, N Thailand. Thailand's second-largest city, it was the capital of the Lanna Thai or Larn Na kingdom from A.D. 1296 until 1558, when it fell to the Burmese. The Burmese were driven out in 1774 by the Siamese king Taksin.

CHIANG-SU See JIANGSU

CHIAN-NING See NANJING

CHIAPAS (*Mexico*)

State in SE Mexico on the Pacific Ocean, bordered on the E by GUATEMALA. The Spanish had great difficulty in conquering the area, which in colonial times was part of the captaincy general of Guatemala. After independence from Spain and after the collapse of the Mexican Empire in 1823, Chiapas attained a degree of independence until it became part of Mexico in 1824. Its present boundaries were set in 1882. Near Tuxtla Gutiérrez, which is the capital, are the Mayan ruins of BONAMPAK, discovered in 1946 and containing colorful frescoes. Also in Chiapas is another splendid Mayan city, PALENQUE, with well-preserved temples. Chiapas has been the site of local revolutionary activity since 1994 by the Zapatistas led by Commandante Marcos that have made armed and political struggle for the benefit of the indigenous populations. The state's economic development has been delayed by the local unrest and lack of adequate transportation facilities.

CHIARI [*ancient: Clarium*] (*Italy*)

Town and battleground in Brescia province, 16 mi W of BRESCIA, in LOMBARDY region, N Italy. During the War of Spanish Succession the Austrians under Prince Eugene defeated the French under François de Villeroy here on September 1, 1701.

CHIARRAIGHE See KERRY**CHIBA** (*Japan*)

City of Honshū province, capital of Chiba prefecture, on the E shore of TOKYO Bay. Chiba was the capital of a powerful Daimyo family from the 12th to the 16th centuries A.D.

CHICAGO (*United States*)

City in NE ILLINOIS on the shore of LAKE MICHIGAN. The city is located at the shortest and lowest connection between the GREAT LAKES and MISSISSIPPI RIVER watersheds, making it a natural location for a transportation center. Two French explorers, Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, were the first Europeans here in 1673. Nearly a century later a fur-trading post was established on the site, and in 1803 a U.S. Army post, FORT DEARBORN, was erected. During the War of 1812 it was the scene of an Indian massacre.

By the mid-1820s the westward movement brought settlers and commerce to the area, and in

1830 the town was named Chicago from an Indian word meaning *onion place*. The next stimulus to Chicago's growth came with the building of the railroads, which gradually made the city the hub of the nation's transportation system. Chicago became the country's foremost meat-packing center, with enormous stockyards and slaughterhouses. A sudden but brief halt to its progress came in 1871 when most of the city was destroyed and hundreds killed in the Great Chicago Fire.

In the late 19th century Chicago became the home of some of the first and best steel skyscrapers and also of some of the worst labor disturbances. The HAYMARKET SQUARE riot of 1886 caused the deaths of seven policemen when a bomb was thrown and resulted in the convictions of eight alleged anarchists, who almost certainly were not guilty. In the PULLMAN strike of 1894, Federal troops broke the resistance of the labor unions with considerable bloodshed. By this time, however, the city was becoming a midwestern cultural center, marked by the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, which contributed to Chicago's place in architectural style.

In the 1920s the city was notable chiefly for the murderous gang warfare arising out of Prohibition. Al Capone became a gang leader of international renown and a symbol of the place and era. Chicago has also long been known as the home of one of the most efficient old style political machines, especially under the leadership of Richard J. Daley, first elected mayor in 1955.

Today Chicago, the "Windy City," is at the center of a diversified metropolitan area, is the third-largest city in the country, and is one of the world's most important commercial, financial, industrial, and transportation centers.

CHICHÉN ITZÁ (*Mexico*)

Archaeological site in YUCATÁN province, 20 mi W of MORELIA, S Mexico. It was built up in the ninth century A.D. by Mayan people from the S after the collapse of the classical MAYA EMPIRE. In the late 10th century, influences from the Toltec of Mexico (see TULA) became strong, suggesting an actual invasion to modern students. The magnificent buildings still extant date largely from the Toltec-Maya period and include temples, pyramids, towers, and a cenote, or sacred well or lake, into which young men and women were thrown as sacrifice. In its late period Chichén Itzá became a member of the League of Mayapán

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along with MAYAPÁN and UXMAL and gradually declined. It was finally abandoned c. A.D. 1200.

CHICHESTER [*ancient: Noviomagus Regensium; Saxon: Cisse ceastre*] (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of West SUSSEX, 16 mi ENE of PORTSMOUTH. A flourishing Roman town, it was conquered in A.D. 477 by the Saxon Aella and his sons. Important in the South Saxon Kingdom, it had a mint in the early 10th century A.D. Construction of the Norman cathedral was begun c. 1090. Chichester was important during the Middle Ages in the wool trade, and many buildings from the 12th to the 14th centuries remain, as do parts of the ancient wall. Nearby is the excavated ruins of a large Roman palace at Fishbourne.

CHICHICASTENANGO [*Santo Tomas*] (*Guatemala*)

Town in W central Guatemala, approximately 50 mi NW of GUATEMALA CITY. After the Quiché Indians, of Mayan linguistic stock, were defeated in 1524 by the Spanish conquistador Pedro de Alvarado, this town became their spiritual center. A manuscript of the *Popol Vuh*, the sacred book of the Quiché, was discovered in a Dominican monastery founded in 1542. Indian relics, including carved jade, are among the town's attractions.

CHICKAHOMINY RIVER (*United States*)

River and site of battles in E VIRGINIA. It rises 16 mi NW of RICHMOND and flows SE into the JAMES RIVER. The banks of the river were the scene of heavy fighting in the PENINSULA campaign and Seven Days Battles of the Civil War.

CHICKAMAUGA CREEK (*United States*)

Creek and battlefield in N GEORGIA, 12 mi SE of CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. On September 19 and 20, 1863, during the Civil War, the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg won a decisive victory here over Union forces under General William Rosecrans. This was one of the bloodiest battles of the war.

CHICKASAW BLUFFS (*United States*)

Hills and battlefield in W MISSISSIPPI, on the Chickasaw Bayou just N of VICKSBURG. On December 29, 1862, General William Tecumseh Sherman's unsuccessful attack on Chickasaw Bluffs, held by the Con-

federates under General John Pemberton, put an end to Union hopes of taking Vicksburg during the early stages of the Civil War.

CHIDAMBARAM [*Thillai*] (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU, 150 miles S of CHENNAI. It is the site of a vast temple complex of Dravidian Hindu shrines including the Nataraja temple and the Thil-laikaliyamman temple.

CHIENGMAI See CHIANG MAI

CHIETI [*ancient: Teate Marrucinorum*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Chieti province, ABRUZZI region, near the Pescara River, 9 mi SW of PESCARA. Capital of the Marrucini, Teate was taken by the Romans in 305 B.C. It was held by the Ostrogoth king Theodoric. It then passed to the Lombards. Under the Normans it was capital of Abruzzi. It then became a holding of the Hohenstaufens and Angevins. It was taken by the French in 1802 during the Napoleonic Wars. Roman ruins and a Romanesque cathedral are here. See also Kingdom of NAPLES.

CHIFU See YANTAI

CHIHLI See HEBEI

CHIHUAHUA (*Mexico*)

City and capital of Chihuahua state, N Mexico, 230 mi S of EL PASO, TEXAS. Settled in the 16th century, it was the scene of uprisings against Spanish rule, especially in 1810. It was linked with DURANGO until Mexico won independence in 1823. It was captured twice by U.S. forces during the Mexican War. There is a monument here to revolutionary martyr Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, who was executed here in 1811.

CHILACHAP See TJILATJAP

CHILE

A nation occupying a narrow strip of the western side of South America, extending 2,650 miles northward from CAPE HORN.

In the mid-15th century, when Europeans arrived, northern Chile was part of the INCA EMPIRE. The rest was occupied by the Araucanian Indians, who fiercely

resisted the Spaniards until the late 19th century. Diego de Almagro, who helped conquer PERU, made a long march S into Chile, beginning in 1535, and probably reached present Coquimbo. Another Spaniard, Juan de Saavedra, founded VALPARAÍSO in 1536, but the city was not permanently established until 1544 by Pedro de VALDIVIA. De Valdivia began a march from Peru in 1540, founded SANTIAGO in 1541, CONCEPCIÓN in 1550, and VALDIVIA in 1552. Concepción was destroyed by Indians in 1555 and refounded two years later. During most of the colonial era Chile was a captaincy general under the viceroyalty of Peru, but in 1778 it became practically independent.

A revolt against the Spanish government began in 1810 under the leadership of Juan Martínez de Rozas and Bernardo O'Higgins. The first phase of the struggle ended on October 1–2, 1814, when O'Higgins was defeated by superior Spanish forces at RANCAGUA. In 1817 José de San Martín led an army over the ANDES from ARGENTINA, and on February 12, 1817, he and O'Higgins bested the Spaniards at the battle of CHACABUCO. San Martín's victory on the banks of the MAIPO RIVER on April 5, 1818, assured independence, which had been proclaimed already on February 12, 1818.

O'Higgins ruled Chile until 1823, when he was ousted. A new constitution in 1833 provided a government that stabilized the nation for two decades. From 1836 to 1839 Chile was at war with a dictator who ruled both Peru and BOLIVIA. The war ended with a Chilean victory on January 20, 1839, at YUNGAY, Peru. Another conflict occurred during the period 1879–84 when Chile again fought Peru and Bolivia in the War of the Pacific. A dispute over access to nitrate fields ended with Chile annexing Bolivia's Pacific coast region. The Tacna-Arica Controversy between Chile and Peru arose out of the treaty ending this war, in which two provinces of Peru were ceded to Chile for 10 years. Because a plebiscite to decide possession was not held as scheduled in 1909, Chile colonized the region. The controversy did not end until 1929 when President Herbert Hoover of the United States proposed that Chile retain ARICA but return TACNA to Peru.

The later 19th century was an era of conflict between presidential and congressional power. The president was overthrown in January 1891 in a brief civil war, and congress prevailed through the early 20th century. In 1902 Argentina and Chile settled long-standing boundary disputes and commemorated

the agreement in 1904 by erecting a statue, the Christ of the Andes, on a mountain top on their border. Chile joined with BRAZIL and Argentina as the ABC Powers in 1914 to mediate a dispute between the UNITED STATES and MEXICO. The depression of the 1930s brought hardships, blamed on the government, and in 1938 a coalition of democrats and leftists won power. Nazi supporters were active during World War II, but in 1943 Chile broke diplomatic relations with the Axis powers and in 1945 declared war on JAPAN.

During the 1950s and 1960s inflation was high and Chile's economy faltered. When the Christian Democratic Party's Eduardo Frei Montalva was elected president in 1964, his government took over foreign-owned companies and distributed land to small farmers. In the election of 1970, Salvador Allende Gossens won a narrow victory, becoming the first Marxist freely elected to head an American nation. His policies were strongly opposed, and on September 11, 1973, he was killed in the course of a bloody military coup. He was succeeded by General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, who then headed a dictatorial right-wing regime. During the late 1970s Chile's economy underwent rapid growth and lowered inflation, but the early 1980s saw a serious recession. The Pinochet government was responsible for many human rights violations as opponents of the regime were tortured and killed by government forces and death squads. Pinochet was forced to cede control to a popularly elected government of Patricio Aylwin Azocar in 1990. Chile has remained politically stable, although there is still tension between the military and the government concerning the human rights violations of the Pinochet regime. Chile has continued to see strong economic development through the 1990s through free market policies and trade alliances such as MERCOSUR with its South American neighbors. Chile signed a free trade agreement with the United States in 2003. Santiago is the capital, and Concepción, Valparaíso, and VIÑA DEL MAR are important cities.

CHILIANWALA [Chillianwala] (Pakistan)

Village and battlefield in PUNJAB, 28 mi WNW of GUJARAT, N Pakistan. During the Second Sikh War an indecisive engagement was fought here, on January 13, 1849, between the Sikhs under Shere Singh and the British under Sir Hugh Gough. The Sikhs were crushed five weeks later at Gujarat.

CHI-LIN See JILIN**CHILKOOT PASS** (*Canada, United States*)

Mountain pass N of SKAGWAY, ALASKA, in the Coast Range, N ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Long a Chilkoot Indian route, it was first entered by Europeans in 1878. During the KLONDIKE gold rush of 1896–98 the pass was used by many gold prospectors. See WHITE PASS.

CHILLÁN [*former: Chillán Viejo*] (*Chile*)

City and capital of Ñuble province, 56 mi NE of CONCEPCIÓN, central Chile. Founded in the 16th century, it was reconstructed after devastation by earthquake in 1751 and then ravaged again by earthquake in 1835 and 1939. The last killed 10,000 people and was one of the world's worst earthquakes. Bernardo O'Higgins, the Chilean liberator, was born here, and much revolutionary activity took place in Chillán.

CHILLÁN VIEJO See CHILLÁN**CHILL CHOINNIGH** See KILKENNY**CHILLIANWALA** See CHILIANWALA**CHILLICOTHE** (*United States*)

City in S central OHIO, on the Scioto River, 44 mi S of Columbus. Settled in 1796, it was the capital of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY from 1800 to 1803 and state capital from 1803 to 1810 and from 1812 to 1816. It is the site of burial mounds of prehistoric Hopewell Indians.

CHILLON (*Switzerland*)

Castle in Vaud canton at the E end of LAKE GENEVA. Dating from the 13th century, it was a stronghold of SAVOY. Francois de Bonnavard, hero of Lord Byron's *The Prisoner of Chillon*, was imprisoned here from 1530 to 1536.

CHILOÉ (*Chile*)

Island and battlefield in the Pacific Ocean off the S coast of Chile across the Gulf of Corcovado. During the Chilean War of Independence the Spanish Royalists under Quintanilla were dislodged from this island on January 19, 1826, by the Chilean patriots under

Ramón Freire, thus losing their last foothold in Chile.

CHILPANCINGO [*Chilpancingo de los Bravos*](*Mexico*)

City in GUERRERO province, 55 mi NE of ACAPULCO, SW Mexico. Founded in 1591, it was the site of the first Mexican congress in 1813, which met under José María Morelos y Pavón. It was the scene of fighting in the wars of independence and in the revolution of the early 20th century.

CHILPANCINGO DE LOS BRAVOS See CHILPANCINGO**CHILUNG** [*Keelung, Kilung*] (*Japanese: Kirun*)(*Taiwan*)

City and port on the East China Sea, 15 mi ENE of TAIPEI. Occupied by the Spanish in 1626, it was subsequently controlled by the Dutch, the Chinese (who began its permanent settlement), and the Manchus. The port was occupied from 1883 to 1885 by French troops during the Sino-French War. It was developed into a city under the Japanese occupation of 1895 to 1945.

CHIMKENT See SHYMKENT**CHIMU KINGDOM** See CHAN CHAN**CHIN** See CHIN HILLS SPECIAL DIVISION**CHINA**

One of the world's major powers, occupying a vast area of central and eastern Asia. Civilization is traditionally thought to have arisen here c. 2000 B.C. when the legendary Xia dynasty ruled an area that apparently included parts of SHANXI and HENAN, though archaeological confirmation for this is lacking. By 1500 B.C. the Xia were supplanted by the Shang Empire, which extended its rule over a major area of present N central China. The Shang ruled a semi-nomadic country where hunting was a major food source and farming was of the primitive slash-and-burn type. Chinese artistic skill was already impressive, however, as Shang bronzes attest. A rival to the Shang developed as the Zhou dynasty grew in the western valleys of the WEI and HUANG HO. By 1000 B.C.

the Shang were conquered and the Zhou had started to develop a complex feudal society centered around the development of major irrigation projects, which transformed agriculture and led to the rise of permanent settlements.

In 771 B.C. the Zhou lost much of their power to strong feudal states after a barbarian raid killed the king and forced their capital's relocation E to LUOYANG. Although Chinese political unity was lost, philosophy became a powerful force as Taoism, Mohism, and other schools gained wide followings. Confucius lived around the turn of the sixth century B.C., and his teachings would later become the main ideological pillars of imperial China.

In 221 B.C. the state of Qin unified the present extent of the country for the first time, signalling the beginning of Imperial China. The Qin created the GREAT WALL by linking former structures as a protection against northwestern barbarians, but their rule was short-lived.

The succeeding Han Empire (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) established a nation comparable by the first century B.C. to the ROMAN EMPIRE, with which it was a frequent trading partner. The Han Empire was briefly controlled by a usurper from A.D. 8 to 23, but flourished upon its resumption. Buddhism, imported from INDIA, became an important force and Chinese scholarship gained world renown during this period.

In A.D. 220 a weakened Han dynasty fell, and the empire split into a host of contending states. This fragmentation lasted until 581 when the Sui dynasty gained overall control. The Sui built the Grand Canal and sought to solidify their hold, but a series of disastrous wars of territorial expansion led to their downfall. Power passed to the Tang Empire in 618, which soon became recognized as the leading power in the world, noted for its accomplishments in art, philosophy, and science. The capital of CH'ANG-AN (XI'AN) attracted a vast array of visitors from across Asia, including embassies from NEPAL, MAGADHA, CONSTANTINOPLE, and PERSIA. Tang receptiveness extended to foreign philosophy and belief. Nestorian Christianity flourished alongside Buddhism and Persian religions during their rule. In addition the emperor favorably received an embassy from Muhammed, the prophet.

Although after the end of the Tang dynasty in 907, ANNAM and parts of the southwestern empire had broken away from imperial rule, Song rulers, taking over in 960, could find some solace in China's continuing scientific prowess. Movable type for print-

ing, the magnetic compass, and gunpowder were invented during their rule.

Kublai Khan, the Mongol, annexed China and inaugurated the Yuan dynasty in 1260. The MONGOL EMPIRE regained all of China's lost territory and also brought Nan-chao (LAOS) and TIBET under Chinese sway. BEIJING was made the capital, and foreign trade was greatly expanded. Marco Polo benefited from this new climate during his Chinese travels from 1275 to 1292 in a land he knew as CATHAY.

The Mongols were driven from China in the 14th century and the Ming dynasty ruled over a revitalized empire. China was placed under a ruthless totalitarian despotism that had little regard for the lives of its individual subjects. Under active Ming emperors, China's international influence was substantial; even JAPAN was compelled to pay tribute. Foreign commerce was pressed as never before, and Chinese traders sailed as far as the African coast. In the 16th century however, court politics in the Ming palaces turned China inward. The ships were burned and China declined as a world power.

In 1644, Manchu invaders from the northeastern frontier conquered China. The early Manchu Empire was stable and extensive, successfully incorporating Chinese ideology and bureaucratic system. By the mid-18th century it became suspicious of relentlessly growing Western imperial ambitions and closed its borders, except for the port of GUANGZHOU. During the 19th century China's increasing weakness became apparent as Great Britain easily won the Opium War of 1839 and demanded the first of several unequal treaties that opened China to Western commercial exploitation and forced the annexation of various territories. The Manchus were also tested by many internal revolts, such as the Taiping rebellion of 1850–64. In 1900 the Manchu-approved, anti-Western Boxer Rebellion erupted. It was crushed by an international army of Western troops and gunboats. The United States then demanded the Open Door policy guaranteeing Chinese independence and open trade, because it feared European imperial aims.

Imperial China ended in 1912 when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown and a republic headed by Sun Yat-sen was founded. The situation remained volatile, however, and Nationalist forces led by Chiang Kai-shek fought Mao Zedong's Communists for control. In 1931 Japan seized MANCHURIA and by 1939 had conquered most of eastern China. During World War II China fought with the Allies and in 1945 signed a treaty with GREAT BRITAIN and the

UNITED STATES establishing its position as a major postwar power.

Civil war raged in China after the Japanese defeat, and in 1949 the Communists took power, forcing the Nationalists to flee to TAIWAN. Chinese armies fought U.N. forces in KOREA in 1950 and aided the Vietnamese during the first Indochinese War. Mao Zedong broke China's close ties with the SOVIET UNION in 1956, and China became a major independent world power, stressing its kinship to the developing countries. Mao initiated the massive purges and dislocation of the Cultural Revolution in the late 1960s. After his death in 1976, power passed to a group of leaders who attempted to move away from Mao's legacy and resume a more moderate course. From 1976 through 1978, China was ruled by a committee of which Hua Guofeng was the most powerful, but by 1979, supreme power was taken by Deng Xiaoping, who shifted China's course toward economic modernization, some political reform, and opening of trade and relations to the West. In 1979 a short border war with VIETNAM occurred, and in 1980 the "Gang of Four" trial helped to repudiate the excesses of the Cultural Revolution and consolidate Deng's power in the government as his protégés Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang took leading roles. The 1980s saw accelerated economic growth in China. In 1987 many of the older leaders stepped down as Zhao Ziyang was elevated to Chairman of the Communist Party. Progress in economic reforms was not matched by the speed and breadth of political reform. In 1987 the spread of the democracy movement came to a head in the TIANANMEN SQUARE protests where government troops fired on protesters with estimates of 2,600 dead and 7,000 to 10,000 injured. Jiang Zemin took over as head of the Communist Party in 1989 and was appointed president in 1993. China continued to grow at a high rate during the 1990s. In 1997, Deng died, ending almost 20 years as the ruler or power behind the rulers in China. In 1997 HONG KONG was transferred from British to Chinese rule as a Special Administrative Area under the "One Country and Two Systems" policy. In 1999, MACAO was transferred from Portuguese to Chinese rule. In the 21st century, China has become recognized again as a legitimate world power and economic powerhouse. The beginning of the 21st century has seen China's first manned spaceflight in 2003 and China is looking forward to hosting the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing.

CHINAN See TSINAN

CHINATOWN See SAN FRANCISCO

CHIN-CHOU See JINZHOU

CHINCHOW See JINZHOU

CHINDWIN (*Myanmar*)

River flowing from N Myanmar southward to the IRRRAWADDY RIVER at Myingyan. During World War II the Chindwin was the scene of much fighting in the Burma campaign. It was crossed by the British in November 1944 as they advanced into Burma.

CHINESE TURKISTAN See XINJIANG

CHINESE WALL See GREAT WALL

CH'ING-HAI See QINGHAI

CHINGLEPUT See CHENGALPATTU

CH'ING-TAO See QINGDAO

CHING-TE-CHEN See JINGTEZHEN

CHING-YÜAN See NINGBO

CHINHAE (*South Korea*)

City and naval base in South Kyongsang province, 20 mi W of BUSAN. During the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05 Chinhae was the base of operation for the Japanese navy. Today it is the headquarters of the South Korean navy.

CHIN HILLS SPECIAL DIVISION [Chin] (*Myanmar*)

Division of Myanmar, NW of Magwe division, and SE of the Indian border. This area was created in 1948 to recognize the distinctive Chins of Tibetan origin. It was the scene of heavy fighting from 1942 to 1944 during World War II in the Japanese campaign against MANIPUR.

CHIN-HSIEN See JINZHOU

CHIN-HUA See JINHUA

CHINHUT (*India*)

Village and battlefield in UTTAR PRADESH state, 10 mi N of LAKNAU, N India. During the Indian Mutiny, on June 30, 1857, British garrison troops under Sir Henry Lawrence were defeated here by mutineers under Barhat Ahmed and forced to withdraw to Laknau.

CHIN-KIANG See ZHENJIANG**CHIN-MEN** See QUEMOY**CHINNEROTH** See GALILEE, SEA OF**CHINON** [*ancient: Caïno*] (*France*)

Town in the Indre-et-Loire department, on the Vienne River, 18 mi ESE of SAUMUR, central France. An important strongpoint even before the arrival of Roman conquerors, it was heavily fortified from the 11th to 15th centuries with three separate fortresses. One, the Château de Saint-Georges was the residence of Henry II of ENGLAND and resisted a siege by Philip II of France from 1204 to 1205. In 1429, in the Château du Milieu, the best preserved of the three, Joan of Arc met Charles VII of France for the first time.

CHIOGGIA [*ancient: Fossa Claudia*] (*Italy*)

Town and port in Venezia province, VENETO region, on an island 15 mi S of VENICE in the Venetian lagoon. Of Roman origin, the fishing town is built on piles over the water. The Genoese took Chioggia in A.D. 1378 but were finally forced to surrender here to the Venetians in 1380. This victory assured Venice's naval power for the next two centuries.

CHIOS [*Khíos*] [*Italian: Scio*] (*Greece*)

Island off the W coast of TURKEY in the AEGEAN SEA. The reputed home of Homer, Chios joined the Pan-Ionian League in the eighth century B.C. and submitted to Cyrus I of PERSIA in 546 B.C. Following the defeat of Persia by the Greeks in 480 B.C., Chios joined the Delian League and was considered to be one of the best governed states in Greece. It revolted unsuccessfully against ATHENS in 412 B.C., but its independence was recognized in 354 B.C. It was occupied successively by Romans, Byzantines, Seljuk Turks, Venetians, and Genoese. During the War of Greek independence in the 19th century, many of

Chios's Christian inhabitants were massacred by the Turks. The island was reunited with Greece in 1913 after the Balkan Wars.

CHIPEHAM See CHIPPENHAM**CHIPPAWA** (*Canada*)

Village and battlefield in SE ONTARIO on the Niagara River, 2 mi N of NIAGARA FALLS. During the War of 1812 the Americans under Jacob Brown defeated a mixed force of British, Canadians, and Indians under General Phineas Riall here on July 5, 1814.

CHIPPENHAM [*ancient: Chipeham, Cippanhamm*] (*England*)

Town in WILTSHIRE, on the Avon River, 12 mi ENE of BATH. The site of a royal residence during the Dark Ages, it was taken by Danish invaders in A.D. 878. It was mentioned in the *Domesday Book* of 1086 as a Crown manor. There is a church of the 12th to 15th centuries in the town. Five miles away is Lacock Abbey, a mansion incorporating an abbey and architecture from the Gothic to Georgian periods. CALNE is also nearby.

CHIPPING WYCOME See HIGH WYCOMBE**CHISHIMA RETTO** See KURIL ISLANDS**CHISHOLM TRAIL** (*United States*)

Route from TEXAS to KANSAS, formerly used to drive cattle to market. In 1866 trader Jesse Chisholm started N from the vicinity of SAN ANTONIO, Texas, with a wagon load of buffalo hides. Chisholm had a trading post near WICHITA, Kansas, and he drove his wagon across Indian territory that is now OKLAHOMA. According to traditional accounts, the wagon wheels made deep ruts and marked out a route cattlemen used for almost 20 years to drive cattle to railheads in Kansas, especially to ABILENE. On the first drive almost 35,000 longhorn steers made the dusty trip, and within two years the Chisholm trail and another trail saw 10 times that many cattle trudging north. However, as more railroads were built and more land fenced in, the trail fell into disuse.

CHISIMAIO See KISMAYU

CHIŞINĂU [Kishinev, Kishinyov] (*Moldova*)

Capital city of Moldova, 90 mi NW of ODESSA. A monastic site in the 15th century, it was held by the Turks in the 16th century and was often attacked, particularly in the Russo-Turkish war of 1788. It flourished after becoming the capital of BESSARABIA in 1812, when RUSSIA annexed it. Pushkin lived in exile here from 1820 to 1823. It was the scene of a Russian massacre of Jews in 1903. Part of ROMANIA from 1918 to 1940, it was severely damaged in World War II.

CHITA (*Russia*)

City in Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, 3,000 mi E of MOSCOW. Founded as a Cossack stockade, it developed through trade with CHINA. The Decembrists were exiled here following their revolutionary plot of December 1825. It was capital of the Transbaikalian government from 1851 to 1926.

CH'I-TAN See CATHAY**CHITTOOR** [Chitor, Chitorgarh] (*India*)

Town in RAJASTHAN, 65 mi ENE of UDAIPUR, NW central India. Capital of the state of Mewār and stronghold of the Sesodia Rājputs, it was besieged three times by Muslim attackers in 1303, 1534–35, and 1567–68. Each time the defenders chose death rather than surrender. The capital was moved in 1568 to Udaipur.

CHITOR See CHITTOOR**CHITORGARH** See CHITTOOR**CHITRAL** [Chitral, Kashkar] (*Pakistan*)

Former princely state and district of North-West Frontier province, on the Afghan border in N Pakistan. Chitral was conquered in the first century B.C. by the Chinese. In the 17th century A.D. the House of Mehtar was established, which became the resort of slave traders who sold the beautiful Chitrali women in PESHAWAR and AFGHANISTAN. Chitral was occupied by the English in 1895 after troops under Sir Robert Low eventually routed 7,000 Pathans. It became part of Pakistan on August 15, 1947. See also MALAKAND PASS.

CHITRAR See CHITRAL**CHITTAGONG** [Chittagrām] [*Portuguese*: Porto Grande] (*Bangladesh*)

Major port town on the Karnaphuli River, 120 mi SE of DHAKA, SE Bangladesh. Known to Arab sailors in the 10th century A.D., and to the first Portuguese explorers, it was conquered by Muslims in the 14th century. Captured by the nawab of BENGAL in 1666, it was ceded to the British East India Company in 1760. The port was damaged in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

CHITTIM See LARNACA**CHIU-CHIANG** See JIUJIANG**CHIOSI** See CLUSIUM**CHIZBÜHEL** See KITZBÜHEL**CHKALOV** See ORENBURG**CHLUMEC** [*German*: Kulm] (*Czech Republic*)

Village and battlefield in Severočeský province, 5 mi NW of Usti and LABEM, in BOHEMIA, NW Czech Republic. During the Napoleonic Wars the French were defeated here in 1813 by the Allied forces of AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and PRUSSIA.

CH'NG-YANG See CHANGSHA**CHOCIM** See KHOTIN**CHOGA-ZAMBIL** [*ancient*: Dur Untashī] (*Iran*)

Archaeological site in Khuzistan province, 90 mi N of AHWAZ, SW Iran. This site has the only existing examples of Elamite architecture, including the remains of a ziggurat, palace, and temples. It was founded c. 1250 B.C. as a holy town by the Elamite king Untash-Gal. The town, which was never completed, was destroyed in 640 B.C. by Assurbanipal in his campaign against the last Elamite king, Humbanaltash III. See ASSYRIA, ELAM.

CHOISEUL See SOLOMON ISLANDS

CHOISY-LE-ROI (*France*)

Suburb SSE of PARIS, in Val-de-Marne department. The château built here in 1686 by Mansard was the favorite residence of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. It was destroyed during the French Revolution and its stones sold to aid the revolutionary cause.

CHOJANICE [*German: Konitz*] (*Poland*)

Town and battleground in Bydgoszcz province, 45 mi NW of BYDGOSZCZ, central Poland. The Teutonic Knights won their last great victory over the Poles here in 1454.

CHO-K'OU-TIEN See ZHOUKOU DIAN**CHOLA** (*India, Sri Lanka*)

Kingdom of ancient SE India and Ceylon, with its capitals at Tanjore and KANCHIBURAM. Chola emerged in the ninth century A.D. and expanded in the 10th and 11th centuries under Rajaraja I and Rajendra I when it captured Ceylon, invaded BENGAL, and occupied parts of MYANMAR, SUMATRA, and MALAYA after naval attacks. The kingdom declined in the 13th century.

CHOLET (*France*)

Town in Maine-et-Loire department, on the River Maine, 32 mi SSW of ANGERS, W central France. Dating from the 11th century A.D., Cholet was completely destroyed during the Wars of the VENDÉE of 1793 to 1796. It has since been rebuilt.

CHOLON See SAIGON**CHOLULA** [*Cholula de Rivadabia*] (*Mexico*)

Town in Puebla province, 8 mi W of PUEBLA, central Mexico. A former Aztec city, it was a major center of Mesoamerican culture as far back as the early classic period of A.D. 100 to 600. Human sacrifices were performed here by the Aztecs in honor of their god, Quetzalcoatl. The city was destroyed by Hernán Cortés in 1519, and the inhabitants were massacred.

CHOLULA DE RIVADABIA See CHOLULA**CHOMOLUNGMA** See EVEREST, MOUNT**CHONG-JIN** [*Chong-ju, Chungjin*] [*Japanese: Seishin*] (*North Korea*)

Port, city, and battlefield in Hamgyōng province, on the Yellow Sea, 140 mi SW of VLADIVOSTOK. During the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese under General Mischchenko drove off Cossacks and occupied Chong-jin in April 1904. This was the first land engagement of the war.

CHONG-JU See CHONG-JIN**CHONGQING** [*Chungking, Ch'ung-ch'ing, Tchongking*] (*China*)

City in SICHUAN province, on the YANGZI RIVER, 450 mi WSW of HANKOU, central China. Chongqing dates from the 11th century B.C. It suffered great devastation during the Zhang Xianzhong rebellion of the A.D. 1630s, and was the scene of a widespread revolt against the Manchu dynasty in 1896–98. Chongqing was made capital of China by the Nationalists from 1938 to 1946 and again briefly in 1949, until it was taken by the Communists. It was a U.S. air base from 1944 to 1945 during World War II.

CHONGQING (*China*)

Municipal-level city in SICHUAN province in central China. In 1997, as part of a project to develop western China, Chongqing was combined with three prefecture-level cities to make one municipal administrative region. Chongqing's location near the Three Gorges Dam has made it the manufacturing center of southwestern China, and it is expected that Chongqing will soon become the world's largest inland port.

CHONJU [*former: Zenshu*] (*South Korea*)

Ancient city in North Chōlla province, 120 mi S of Seoul. One of the oldest cities of Korea, it dates from 57 B.C. during the Three Kingdoms period. Surrounded by steep hills with fortified castles, it was a strategic point of local civil and military administration. From 1392 to 1910 it was the cradle of the Yi dynasty.

CHORASMIA See KHIVA**CHORRILLOS** (*Peru*)

Town and battlefield in Lima province, 9 mi S of LIMA, W Peru. During the War of the Pacific, Chilean forces

sacked and burned Chorrillos on January 13, 1881. It was severely damaged by earthquake in 1940.

CHORSA See KARS

CHORZÓW (*Poland*)

Town in Katowice province, 4 mi NW of KATOWICE, S Poland. Dating from the 12th century A.D., Chorzów has been under many European powers. In 1790 it became one of Silesia's first coal-mining centers. See also BYTOM, SILESIA.

CHOTIN See KHOTIN

CHOTUSICE See CHOTUSITZ

CHOTUSITZ [*Czech: Chotusice*] (*Czech Republic*)

Village and battlefield in Czech Republic, 2 mi N of CÁSLAV. During the War of the Austrian Succession the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here on May 17, 1742, thus forcing Maria Theresa to cede much of SILESIA. See AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA.

CHOUKOUTIEN See ZHOUKOUDIAN

CHRISTCHURCH [*ancient: Thuinam; former: Christchurch Twynham*] (*England*)

Town in DORSET, at the confluence of the Avon and Stour rivers, 4 mi ENE of Bournemouth. This was an important site during the late Bronze and early Iron Ages in trade with Europe. It was held for a time by the rulers of WESSEX. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 as a royal borough. A fine Norman priory church stands here.

CHRISTCHURCH (*New Zealand*)

City on the E coast of SOUTH ISLAND, 190 mi SW of WELLINGTON, in Canterbury province. Settled in 1850 by the Canterbury Association, which planned it as an ideal Church of England colony, Christchurch has grown to be the most important industrial city and the largest administrative center of New Zealand.

CHRISTCHURCH TWYNHAM See CHRISTCHURCH (*England*)

CHRISTIANIA See OSLO

CHRISTIANSAND See KRISTIANSAND

CHRISTIANSTED (*United States*)

City on the island of ST. CROIX of the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, in the WEST INDIES. Founded in 1733, it was at one time the capital of the Danish West Indies. From 1765 to 1772 the city was the boyhood home of Alexander Hamilton, first secretary of the treasury of the United States.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND (*Kiribati*)

Island in the Line Islands group, S of HAWAII in the W central Pacific Ocean. Discovered in 1777 by Captain Cook, it was valued for its guano and claimed by the United States in 1856 but was annexed by Great Britain in 1888. British sovereignty was disputed in 1936 by the United States. After 1956 the island was used as a base by both Great Britain and the United States for nuclear weapons tests. It is now part of independent Kiribati.

CHRISTOPOLIS See KAVALLA

CHRYSLER'S FARM (*Canada*)

Battlefield in QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 50 mi SW of MONTREAL. During the War of 1812 the Americans under General John Parke Boyd were defeated here by the British under Colonel J. W. Morrison on November 11, 1813. This encouraged the British to take the initiative in the war.

CHRYSTOPOLIS See ÜSKÜDAR

CH'ÜAN-CHOU See QUANZHOU

CHUAN-CHOW See QUANZHOU

CHUDSKOYE OZERO See PEIPUS, LAKE

CH'Ü-FOU See QUFU

CH'Ü-HSIEN See QUXIAN

CHUNAR [*Chanar*] (*India*)

Town on the GANGES RIVER, 20 mi SSW of VARANASI, in S UTTAR PRADESH state. Scene of much

Afghan-Mogul fighting, it was captured in 1539 by the Afghan Sher Shah from the Mogul emperor Humayan, but fell to the Moguls under Akbar in 1575. A treaty was signed here in 1781 between Governor General of India Warren Hastings and the nawab of OUDH.

CH'UNG-CH'ING See CHONGQING

CHUNG HUA JEN MIN KUNG HO KUO See MIDDLE KINGDOM

CHUNGJIN See CHONG-JIN

CHUNGKING See CHONGQING

CHUQUISACA See SUCRE

CHUR [*ancient: Curia Rhaetorum; French: Coite; Italian: Caira; Romansch: Quera*] (*Switzerland*)

Capital of GRAUBÜNDEN canton, 43 mi E of ALT-DORF, E Switzerland. The center of the Roman province of RAETIA Prima, it was ruled by its bishops in the Middle Ages. In 1376 it was the center of the *Gotteshausbund*, formed against the power of the prince-bishops and the Hapsburgs. It became capital of Graubünden in 1803. Of interest are the eighth-century church, the Raetian Museum, and the Romanesque cathedral.

CHURCHILL [*former: Fort Churchill, Fort Prince of Wales*] (*Canada*)

Town in NE MANITOBA, at the mouth of the CHURCHILL RIVER on the western shore of HUDSON BAY. Jens Munck, a Danish explorer, wintered on the site in 1619. The Hudson's Bay Company built a trading post here in 1717, which came to be called Fort Prince of Wales. A stone fort was erected between 1731 and 1733 and was captured by the French in 1782. The fort was retaken and rebuilt by the British and named Fort Churchill. Churchill is now a modern port, incorporated in 1931. The old fort is partially preserved.

CHURCHILL RIVER (*Canada*)

River that rises in Lake La Loche, SASKATCHEWAN, and flows 1,000 mi into the HUDSON BAY at

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA. Discovered in 1619 by Jens Munck, it became a famous fur-trading route. The Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post at the mouth of the river in 1717.

CHUUK [*Truk Islands, Truk*] [*former: Hogoleu*] (*Micronesia*)

Cluster of 11 volcanic islands in the CAROLINE ISLANDS, W Pacific Ocean, administered as part of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Visited in the 19th century, the islands were purchased by GERMANY from SPAIN in 1899. They were annexed by the Japanese in 1914 and were heavily fortified for use in World War II. They were bombed by U.S. forces in 1944–45.

CIANO D'ENZA (*Italy*)

Town in Reggio Nell Emilia province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 12 mi SW of REGGIO NELL'EMILIA, N Italy. Here on January 28, 1077, the Emperor Henry IV submitted to Pope Gregory VII at the castle of Canossa during the Investiture Conflict. In the 19th century, German chancellor Bismarck used the term "going to Canossa" to denote humble submission.

CIBINIUM See SIBIU

CIBOLA [*Seven Golden Cities of Cibola*] (*United States*)

A vague region, perhaps Zuni Indian country in N NEW MEXICO. Spanish explorers of the 16th century believed this region to contain seven cities of vast wealth. An expedition under Antonio de Mendoza was sent to locate the cities in 1539 but failed. Francisco de Coronado set out from Compostela, MEXICO, in search of the splendor reported by a Franciscan missionary and explorer. He traveled from 1540 to 1542, reaching QUIVIRA, but found only Indian villages.

CIENFUEGOS [*former: Bahía de Jagua, Fernandina de Jagua*] (*Cuba*)

City and port in Las Villas province, 30 mi SW of SANTA CLARA on Cienfuegos Bay. One of the chief ports of Cuba, it was visited first by Christopher Columbus in 1494 and was settled in 1738. It suffered repeated pirate attacks. French from LOUISIANA founded the city of Fernandina de Jagua in 1819. It

had to be rebuilt after a hurricane destroyed the city in 1825. In 1970 it was to be the site of a Russian submarine base, which caused U.S. opposition, and the plan was dropped.

CIESZYN See TESCHEN

CIL CUDBERT See KIRKCUDBRIGHT

CILICIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient country of S Turkey, extending along the Mediterranean coast, S of the TAURUS MOUNTAINS toward SYRIA. Eastern Cilicia was independent in the 14th and 13th centuries B.C. but later fell successively to the Hittites, Assyrians, Persians, Macedonians, and the Seleucids, who founded SELEUCIA Tracheotis. All Cilicia had been annexed to ROME by Pompey by 67 B.C. St. Paul visited Cilicia on his missionary journeys, and it became a Christian center for 600 years until the Arab occupation. In A.D. 1080 the principality of Lesser ARMENIA was established here by Armenian refugees. The region was overrun by the Mongols c. 1300 and conquered by the Mamluks in 1375. After 1918 part of the area passed to France, but active Turkish rebellion forced her to withdraw. See also TARSUS.

CILICIAN ARMENIA See LITTLE ARMENIA

CILL DALUA See KILLALOE

CILL DARA See KILDARE

CILLI See CELJE

CILL MHAIGHNEAM See KILMAINHAM

CILL MOCHEALLÓG See KILMALLOCK

CILL RÓNÁIN See KILRONAN

CIMMERIAN BOSPHORUS See CRIMEA

CÎMPULUNG (*Romania*)

Town in Arges province, 80 mi NW of BUCHAREST, at the foot of the Iezer and Papusa Mts, central Romania. Once a frontier post on a strategic road that

crossed the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, it was the first capital of WALACHIA until the 14th century.

CIMRU See WALES

CINCINNATI [*former: Losantiville*] (*United States*)

City and port in SW OHIO, 220 mi SW of Cleveland, on the OHIO RIVER. It was founded as Losantiville on the site of a Moundbuilder Indian village in 1788. The town first developed around Fort Washington, and began to grow after the battle at FALLEN TIMBERS, which removed the Indians. It became a port following the opening of the Miami and Erie Canal. The Cincinnati Riot of March 1884 was provoked by corruption in political and legal matters. Today the city is the third largest in Ohio.

CINQUE PORTS (*England*)

Confederation of ports in Sussex and Kent that originally included DOVER, SANDWICH, ROMNEY, HASTINGS, and HYTHE; later also WINCHELSEA and RYE. These ports were associated in the 11th century during the reign of Edward the Confessor for the defense of the coast of England. Granted special privileges following the Norman conquest, they had lost their monopoly of sea power by the 14th century. Today only Dover is a major port.

CINTRA See SINTRA

CIPPANHAMM See CHIPPENHAM

CIRCASSIA [*Cherkessia*] (*Russia*)

Region in Russia on the NE coast of the BLACK SEA, and N of the Western CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. This area was inhabited by a people known to the Greeks as the Zyukhoy, who were converted to Christianity in the sixth century A.D. but who adopted Islam in the 17th century while under OTTOMAN control. When Cirassia passed to Russia from TURKEY in 1829, the people fiercely resisted, but in 1859 they were either deported or emigrated to Turkey.

CIRENAICA See CYRENAICA

CIRENCESTER [*ancient: Corinium*] (*England*)

Town in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 13 mi NW of SWINDON on the edge of the Cotswolds. During the Roman

occupation Corinium was an important road junction, the capital of the Dobuni tribe, and one of the largest towns of Britain. It was captured by the Saxons in 577 A.D. The abbey was destroyed in the 1530s during Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries. Still standing are a 15th-century grammar school, remains of Roman walls, and an amphitheater.

CIRENE See CYRENE

CIRTA See CONSTANTINE

CISALPINE GAUL [*Latin*: Gallia Cisalpina, Gallia Citerior, meaning "on this side of the Alps"] (*Italy*)
The Italian part of ancient GAUL. The region was again divided into Cispadine Gaul, a territory S of the lower Po RIVER comparable to present-day EMILIA-ROMAGNA, and Transpadane Gaul, a region N of the upper Po comparable to present-day northern PIEDMONT and western LOMBARDY. The title, Gaul, derives from inhabitants who arrived in the fourth and third centuries B.C. and who were in fact Celtic invaders. They were called Gauls by the Romans.

CISALPINE REPUBLIC (*Italy*)

Former state in N Italy, its capital was MILAN, and it stretched as far S as BOLOGNA. Created as a satellite state by Napoleon following his victories in 1796 and 1797, it was the first time in modern history that the northern Italian states had been united. It was occupied in 1799 by Austro-Russian armies, though French control was restored by the treaty of Lunéville in 1800. It became the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in 1805 and was broken up by the Congress of VIENNA in 1815. See CISPADANE REPUBLIC.

CISPADANE REPUBLIC (*Italy*)

Former state of Italy S of the Po RIVER around BOLOGNA, FERRARA, MODENA, and REGGIO NELL' EMILIA. Created by Napoleon in 1796, it was incorporated into the CISALPINE REPUBLIC in 1797.

CISSE CEASTRE See CHICHESTER

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES (*India*)

Group of Indian principalities S of the Sutlej River, stretching toward DELHI in PUNJAB and HARYANA states. The Cis-Sutlej states appealed to the British in

the 19th century when faced with absorption into the Sikh kingdom of Ranjit Singh. British protection was recognized by Ranjit Singh in 1809 by the treaty of AMRITSAR. The Cis-Sutlej states survived as a unit until 1947.

CITIUM [*biblical*: Kittim; *Greek*: Kition] (*Cyprus*)

Ancient city on the S coast of Cyprus, near LARNACA. A colony of MYCENAE from 1400 to 1100 B.C., it was a conduit of Phoenician culture to Cyprus and the Aegean. It was the capital of Cyprus during the Assyrian protectorate of 709 to 668 B.C. In the Greek revolts against PERSIA in 499, 386, and 353 B.C., Citium sided with Persia. In 449 B.C. the Athenians attacked Citium. The population moved to Larnaca in medieval times as the harbor began to silt up.

CITTÀ NOTABILE See MDINA

CITTÀ VECCHIA See MDINA

CITY OF CAVITE See CAVITE

CITY OF DAVID See JERUSALEM

CITY OF KANSAS See KANSAS CITY

CITY OF THE DALLES See DALLES, THE

CITY OF THE GREAT KING See JERUSALEM

CITY OF WESTMINSTER See WESTMINSTER

CITY OF ZAMBOANGA See ZAMBOANGA

CITY POINT See HOPEWELL

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR [*former*: Angostura, San Tomás de la Nueva Guayana de la Angostura] (*Venezuela*)

City and capital of Bolívar province on the ORINOCO RIVER 275 mi SE of CARACAS, central Venezuela. Founded in 1764, it was the scene in 1809 of Simón Bolívar's declaration of the independence of GRAN COLOMBIA from SPAIN. For a time it was headquarters of the revolution, and it was where Bolívar was named president in 1819.

CIUDAD DE MÉXICO See MEXICO CITY

CIUDAD DE VICTORIA See DURANGO (Mexico)

CIUDAD GUAYANA See SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA

CIUDAD GUZMÁN [*former: Zapotlán el Grande*] (Mexico)

City in JALISCO state, SW Mexico, 35 mi S of Lake Chapala. It was the site of the pre-Columbian kingdom of Zapotlán, which SPAIN conquered in 1526. The name was changed in 1856.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ [*former: El Paso del Norte*] (Mexico)

City in CHIHUAHUA State on the RIO GRANDE opposite EL PASO, Texas. Developed in the 17th century, it was the headquarters of Benito Juárez in 1865 during his struggle with the French. In 1910 the city was captured by Pascual Orozco and Francisco Villa, an act that finally led to revolution.

CIUDAD MORELOS See CUAUTLA

CIUDAD PERDIDO See ACAPULCO

CIUDAD PORFIRIO DÍAZ See PIEDRAS NEGRAS

CIUDAD REAL, MEXICO See SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LAS CASAS

CIUDAD REAL [*former: Villa Real*] (Spain)

Battleground and capital of Ciudad Real province, 99 mi S of MADRID, central Spain. Founded in 1255 by Alfonso X the Wise of LEÓN and CASTILE, it became the seat of the Inquisition in the 15th century. In 1809, during the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, the French defeated the Spanish nearby. The fortress of CALATRAVA is nearby.

CIUDAD RODRIGO (Spain)

City in Salamanca province near the Portuguese border, 53 mi WSW of SALAMANCA, W Spain. Founded in 1150 by Count Rodrigo González on the site of a Roman town, this fortified city figured prominently in the Napoleonic Wars. Captured by the French under André Masséna on July 10, 1810, it was recap-

tured by Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington, on January 19, 1812. Wellington drove the French out of BADAJOZ three months later. The historic portion of the city is well-preserved within medieval walls.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO See SANTO DOMINGO

CIUDAD VICTORIA See TAMAULIPAS (Mexico)

CIUDAD VIEJO See GUATEMALA CITY

CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI [*ancient: Forum Julii*] (Italy)

Ancient town in Udine province, 9 mi ENE of UDINE, FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region, NE Italy. Founded possibly by Julius Caesar, it was later capital of Friuli, the first Lombard duchy in Italy. From A.D. 730 to 1238 it was the residence of the patriarchs of AQUILEIA. It fell to VENICE in 1420.

CIVITA CASTELLANA See FALERII VETERES

CIVITAS CARNUTUM See CHARTRES

CIVITAS EBUROVICUM See ÉVREUX

CIVITAS NEMENTUM See SPEYER

CIVITAS VANGIONUM See WORMS

CIVITAS VENETORUM See VANNES

CIVITAS VETUS See CAVTAT

CIVITAVECCHIA [*ancient: Centum Cellae, Trajani Portus*] (Italy)

Town and port in Rome province, on the TYRRHENIAN SEA, 39 mi WNW of ROME, LATIUM region, central Italy. The port was founded in the second century A.D. by Trajan and flourished in the late Roman empire. It was sacked by Vandals in the fifth century and by Saracens in 828. By 1870 the port was one of the most heavily fortified in the country. Most of the town was destroyed in World War II. Today Civita-vecchia is the chief port of Rome. An impressive Roman bath and a gate dedicated to Trajan are here. A keep was designed in 1537 by Michelangelo.

CLACKMANNAN (*Scotland*)

Former county in Scotland and the smallest, now merged in Central region. It was originally inhabited by the Celtic Damnonii tribe and was converted to Christianity by St. Servan in the seventh century A.D. In 844 Kenneth Macalpine, king of the Scots, defeated the Picts near TULLIBODY.

CLAIRVAUX (*France*)

Village in the Aube department, 40 mi ESE of TROYES, E central France. The abbey, founded here in 1115 by St. Bernard of Clairvaux, became a center of the Cistercian order. It was turned into a prison in 1808.

CLAMECY (*France*)

Town in the Nièvre department, 36 mi NNE of NEVERS, central France. Following the capture of JERUSALEM by Saladin in 1188, Clamecy was the seat of the titular bishops of BETHLEHEM until 1798.

CLARE [*Gaelic: an Chláir*] (*Ireland*)

County on the W coast of Ireland, N of the SHANNON RIVER. It has been inhabited since the Neolithic and Bronze Ages. Part of MUNSTER in the fourth century A.D., it was part of the kingdom of Thomond until the 16th century and was made a shire during the reign of Elizabeth I. Daniel O'Connell's 1828 election victory in Clare led to the emancipation of the Catholics in Ireland. Many prehistoric monuments are found in the county.

CLARENCETOWN See MALABO**CLARENDON PARK** (*England*)

Historic village in WILTSHIRE, 2 mi SE of SALISBURY. During the reign of Henry II, in 1164, a council of bishops met here and approved the Constitutions of Clarendon, which extended the powers of the Crown over the clergy and which caused the rift between the king and Thomas à Becket.

CLARIUM See CHIARI**CLARKSBURG** (*United States*)

City in central WEST VIRGINIA, 70 mi E of PARKERSBURG. Settled in 1765, it was an important Union supply base during the Civil War. Stonewall Jackson was born here in 1824.

CLASSIS See RAVENNA**CLATSOP, FORT** See FORT CLATSOP**CLAUDIA CELEIA** See CELJE**CLAUSENTUM** See SOUTHAMPTON**CLAVA** See CULLODEN MOOR**CLAZOMENAE** (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in Izmir province, 20 mi W of IZMIR, on the Gulf of Izmir, W Turkey. Founded by Greek settlers from Cleonae and PHLIUS, it became part of the Ionian Dodecapolis and in the sixth century was famous for its painted terracotta sarcophagi. Under Athenian control in the fifth century B.C., it revolted in 412 B.C. and in 387 B.C. came under Achaemenid PERSIA. It was incorporated into the Roman province of ASIA in 133 B.C. Anaxagoras, the philosopher, was a native of Clazomenae.

CLEAVELAND See CLEVELAND**CLERMONT-FERRAND** [*ancient: Augustonemetum*] (*France*)

City in Puy-de-Dôme department, formed by merger in 1731 of Clermont and Montferrand, 88 mi E of LIMOGES, central France. Of Roman origin, Clermont became capital of the Arverni. During the Middle Ages it was an ecclesiastical center. Pope Urban II preached the First Crusade here in 1095. It became capital of the duchy of AUVERGNE in 1556. It is now a prosperous industrial city and is headquarters for the Michelin Tire and Rubber conglomerate.

CLEVE See KLEVE**CLEVELAND** (*England*)

County around the Tees River, formed in 1974 from areas formerly included in DURHAM and the North Riding of YORKSHIRE. The administrative headquarters is MIDDLESBOROUGH.

CLEVELAND [*former: Cleaveland*] (*United States*)

City and port in NE OHIO, on LAKE ERIE at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, 300 mi E of CHICAGO.

The second-largest city of Ohio and a major port, it was laid out in 1796 by Moses Cleaveland for CONNECTICUT interests. The city expanded rapidly after the completion of the Ohio and Erie Canal in 1827 and following the arrival of the railroad in 1851. Cleveland was plagued by racial disorder in the 1960s. It is one of America's leading steel and ore centers and was where John D. Rockefeller began his career. Cleveland has made great progress in redeveloping its old industrial waterfront district.

CLEVES See KLEVE

CLEVSIA See CLUSIUM

CLINTON (*United States*)

Town and battlefield in N SOUTH CAROLINA, 33 mi S of SPARTANBURG. Site of several skirmishes during the American Revolution, including the Battle of Musgrove Mill of 1780, which was fought nearby.

CLIPPERTON (*French Polynesia*)

Island in the SE Pacific Ocean, 1,800 mi W of PANAMA. It is the most easterly of the French Polynesian islands. Discovered by the English pirate John Clipperton in 1705, it was claimed by France in 1858 but forcibly occupied by MEXICO in 1897. It became more important with the opening of the PANAMA CANAL. Through the arbitration of the king of Italy the island was awarded to France in 1930. See also FRENCH POLYNESIA.

CLISSA See KLIS

CLONMACNOISE [*Gaelic: Cluain Mic Nois*] (*Ireland*)

Early Christian center in Offaly county, on the River SHANNON, 9 mi S of ATHLONE, central Ireland. After the foundation of an abbey here in A.D. 545 by St. Ciaran, Clonmacnoise became the foremost monastic city of Ireland and was an important center of learning by the ninth century. Attacked and plundered throughout its history, it was destroyed by the English in 1552. The surviving ruins are a national monument.

CLONTARF (*Ireland*)

Suburb and battleground on the N shore of Dublin Bay, NE of DUBLIN. The Irish defeated Norse Viking invaders and settlers here on April 23, 1014, thus

ending Norse power in Ireland. The Irish king, Brian Boru, was killed in the battle.

CLOYNE [*Gaelic: Cluain-Uamhe*] (*Ireland*)

Ancient bishopric of S Ireland, approximately 15 mi SE of CORK. It was established during the sixth century A.D., was raided by Norse Vikings in 823, and suffered several destructions from warring factions. The noted Irish philosopher George Berkeley was the bishop of Cloyne from 1734 to 1753. There is a 14th-century cathedral here.

CLUAIN MIC NOIS See CLONMACNOISE

CLUAIN-UAMHE See CLOYNE

CLUJ [*former: Culus; German: Klausenberg; Hungarian: Kolozsvár*] (*Romania*)

City and capital of Cluj province, 200 mi NW of BUCHAREST. Founded by German colonists in the 12th century A.D. on the site of an ancient Dacian settlement, later a Roman fort, it was a flourishing trading and cultural center in the Middle Ages. In the 16th century, it became capital of the principality of TRANSYLVANIA. It was part of AUSTRIA-HUNGARY from 1867 to 1920. An 11th-century church and the 14th-century Church of St. Michael are of historic interest here.

CLUNIA See FELDKIRCH

CLUNY (*France*)

Town in the Saône-et-Loire department, 12 mi NW of MÂCON, central France. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in A.D. 910 by Duke William the Pious of AQUITAINE that became the center of the Cluniac order. Cluny became one of the leading ecclesiastical and cultural centers of Europe, known for its elaborate liturgies. The abbey church went through several building campaigns and was at one time the largest in the world. It was destroyed in 1790 during the French Revolution. Only ruins of a transept remain. There is a museum on the site.

CLUSIUM [*Etruscan: Chamaras, Clevsia; Italian: Chiusi; pre-Etruscan: Camars*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city in Siena province, 40 mi SE of Siena in TUSCANY region, central Italy. One of the 12 original

cities of ETRURIA, it flourished from the seventh to sixth centuries B.C. Lars Porsena marched against ROME from here around 500 B.C. The city later joined with Rome and in 205 provided many of the soldiers who fought Hannibal. An early Christian center and seat of a bishopric, it declined in the Middle Ages. Extensive finds of pottery and artifacts from as early as the eighth century B.C. have been found in tombs here.

CLWYD (*Wales*)

County formed in 1974 from Flintshire, most of Denbighshire, and parts of Merionethshire. In 1996, it was divided among Flintshire, Denbighshire, Wrexham, Conwy, and Powys.

CLYDE RIVER AND FIRTH OF CLYDE (*Scotland*)

River and its estuary, the most important in Scotland. The river rises in the southern uplands and then flows NW to the firth. The river is 106 mi long, the estuary 64 mi long. There is a connection by canal with the Firth of FORTH. This region is the center of Scotland's population and industry, especially shipbuilding. On the river's bank is GLASGOW, Scotland's largest city, seaport, and industrial and shipbuilding center, which in recent years has been in decline. The largest passenger ships in the world, the *Queen Mary* and the two successive ships named *Queen Elizabeth*, were built here. Other towns and cities on the Clyde include DUNOON, where there are ruins of an ancient castle; HAMILTON, near where Rudolf Hess, the Nazi leader, landed when he fled from GERMANY in a small airplane in May 1941; LANARK, where the power of the falls of the Clyde attracted early 19th-century textile mills; Renfrew, a busy port since the 12th century; and RUTHERGLEN, a royal burgh from 1126. ARRAN, an island in the Firth, is where the Scottish hero, Robert Bruce, hid in 1306. The popular draft horse, the Clydesdale, was developed in the valley of Clyde.

CLYSMA See SUEZ

CNIDOS See CNIDUS

CNIDUS [Cnidos] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city, in Muğla province, 60 mi SW of Muğla on the Resadiye Peninsula in SW Turkey. Originally the site of a Spartan colony, it was one of the cities of the Dorian Hexapolis. The Cnidians submitted to the Persians c. 545 B.C., but joined the DELIAN LEAGUE

against PERSIA in 479 B.C. Cnidus became a democracy in the fourth century B.C. The Athenians under Conon defeated the Spartans under Pisander in a naval battle off Cnidus in 394 B.C. As part of the Roman province of ASIA, Cnidus was a free city.

CNOSSUS See KNOSSOS

CNOSUS See KNOSSOS

COALBROOKDALE (*England*)

Town in SALOP, 11 mi ESE of SHREWSBURY, near the SEVERN RIVER, W England. Iron works were founded here in 1709 by Abraham Darby where pig iron was smelted by the use of coke for the first time in England. This was a major contribution to the early Industrial Revolution in England. The site, with the first iron bridge at IRONBRIDGE, is now an extensive open-air museum.

COA RIVER (*Portugal*)

River and battlefield in Beira Alta province, near the Spanish frontier, WNW of CIUDAD RODRIGO, NE Portugal. On July 24, 1810, during the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars an Anglo-Portuguese force under Brigadier Robert Crauford was compelled to withdraw from ALMEIDA across the Coa by the French under Marshal Ney.

COBA See QUINTANA ROO

COBEQUID See TRURO

COBLENZ See KOBLENZ

COBLESKILL (*United States*)

Village and battlefield in E NEW YORK State, SW of AMSTERDAM. During the American Revolution a battle was fought here between the patriots and an Indian-Tory force on May 30, 1778.

COBURG [Koburg] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 36 mi NW of BAYREUTH, Central GERMANY. First mentioned in A.D. 1056. Coburg passed to the house of Wettin in 1353 and was strategically important in the 15th and 16th centuries because of its fortified castle. It withstood many sieges

during the Thirty Years' War of 1618–48. It was the alternate capital, with GOTH, of SAXE-COBURG-GOTH from 1826 to 1918. It became part of Bavaria in 1920.

COCANADA See KAKINADA

COCHIN See KOCHI

COCHIN CHINA [*native*: Nam Phan] (*Vietnam*)

Region of SE Asia, around SAIGON and the MEKONG delta, extending W to CAMBODIA. Originally part of the Khmer Empire, it was occupied by the Vietnamese emperor Le Thanh Tong in 1471. The capital of Cochin China, Saigon, was occupied by the French in 1859, and Cochin China became a French colony in 1862. It became part of Vietnam in 1949.

COCOS ISLANDS [*Keeling Islands*] (*Australia*)

Group of islands in the INDIAN OCEAN, approximately 580 mi SW of JAVA. Discovered by William Keeling in 1609, they were first settled in 1823 and acquired by GREAT BRITAIN in 1857. During World War I, on November 9, 1914, the German cruiser *Emden* was destroyed by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* off the Cocos Islands. The islands passed to Australia in 1955.

COD, CAPE (*United States*)

Peninsula of SE MASSACHUSETTS extending 65 mi into the Atlantic Ocean. It was discovered by an English expedition under Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602. In 1620 the Pilgrims landed near PROVINCE-TOWN on Cape Cod for the first time. Today Cape Cod is a popular tourist center. Of historic interest here is the site of Guglielmo Marconi's first wireless station in the United States. Cape Cod National Seashore preserves much of the area's natural beauty. HYANNIS is the home of the Kennedy family.

CODOGNO (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Milan province, 34 mi SE of MILAN, in LOMBARDY region, N Italy. During the French Revolutionary Wars the French defeated the Austrians here in 1796.

CODY (*United States*)

Town in NW WYOMING, on the Shoshone River, 55 mi E of Yellowstone National Park. The state of

Wyoming presented land to William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, the flamboyant plainsman and showman, on which he laid out the town in 1901. The town has now been given the flavor of the frontier West, with dude ranches, and is a popular tourist resort. The Buffalo Bill Historical Center exhibits memorabilia of Cody, the Whitney Gallery of Western Art is here, and there is an annual rodeo. Cody is the headquarters for the Shoshone National Forest.

COEUR D'ALENE (*United States*)

City in N IDAHO, approximately 30 mi E of SPOKANE, WASHINGTON. Fort Coeur d'Alene, later called Fort Sherman, was built on the site in 1876, and a trading post and town grew up around it. It is named for an Indian tribe that lived in the area. Beginning in 1884 a mining boom brought in large numbers of people after rich lodes of silver, lead, and zinc were found the previous year. In the 1890s there was industrial strife in the region. When the radically inclined Western Federation of Miners, formed in 1893, became active federal troops were used here to establish order. The city today is the gateway to a popular resort area.

COGNAC [*ancient*: Compniacum] (*France*)

Town in the Charente department, 24 mi W of ANGOULÊME on the Charente River, W France. The Treaty of Cognac, signed here in 1526, formalized a coalition between France, the pope, Sforza, VENICE, and FLORENCE directed against Emperor Charles V and the Spaniards. Cognac was a Huguenot stronghold in the latter part of the 16th century, during the Wars of Religion. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the leader of the Fronde in 1651. During World War II it was occupied by the Germans from 1940 to 1944.

COHOES (*United States*)

City in E NEW YORK State, 10 mi N of ALBANY. Settled by the Dutch in 1665, it was on the route of the military road toward LAKE GEORGE, which was used before and during the American Revolution. It was General Horatio Gates's headquarters during that war. In 1863 the world's first power-operated knitting mill was opened here.

COILUM See QUILON

COIMBATORE [Kongunad, Kovai] (*India*)

City in TAMIL NADU, 75 miles NE of KOCHI. Coimbatore is a textile center also known as the “MANCHESTER of South India.” Coimbatore (then called Kongunad) existed even prior to the second or third century A.D., ruled by Karikalan, the first of the early Cholas. Among its other great rulers were Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas, Pandyas, Hoysalas, and the Vijayanagara kings. When Kongunad fell to the British along with the rest of the state, its name was changed to Coimbatore.

COIMBRA [*ancient: Aeminium, Conimbriga*] (*Portugal*)

City in Beira Litoral province, 108 mi NNE of LISBON, central Portugal. Dating from Roman times, it was a Moorish stronghold until Alfonso III of ASTURIAS and LEÓN captured it in A.D. 878. In the 11th century it was the base of Ferdinand III of León and CASTILE in his operations against the Moors. It was capital of Portugal from 1139 to 1260. It was a center for Dom Miguel (1802–66) and supporters attempting to dethrone Maria II. Portugal’s oldest university, founded in 1290, was moved from Lisbon to Coimbra in 1537.

COITE See CHUR

COLCHESTER [*ancient: Camulodunum; Saxon: Colneceaster*] (*England*)

Town in ESSEX, 53 mi NE of LONDON. Capital of the Belgic ruler Cunobelinus, it was the site of the first Roman colony in Britain, founded by Claudius in A.D. 43. Although destroyed by Boudicca (Boadicea) in 60, it became one of the chief towns of Roman Britain. During the Civil War it was captured by Parliamentarians under Fairfax in 1648 after a long siege. Numerous Roman ruins and early earthworks remain as do two 11th-century churches and the impressive Norman castle of 1070, built over Claudius’s Roman temple.

COLCHIS See CAUCASIA, MINGRELIA

COLD HARBOR (*United States*)

Battlefield in E VIRGINIA, 10 mi NE of RICHMOND. This was the scene of two Civil War battles, the first at the site also known as Gaines’s Mill on June 27, 1862, when Confederates under General Robert E. Lee dislodged Union troops under Generals George B.

McClellan and Fitz John Porter. This battle ended the Peninsular campaign. In the second, from June 3 to 12, 1864, Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant failed to dislodge entrenched Confederates under Lee. This was one of the worst and bloodiest Northern defeats of the war.

COLDSTREAM (*Scotland*)

Town in BORDERS region, on the River Tweed, 13 mi SW of BERWICK-ON-TWEED. Long an ecclesiastical center, it was also significant militarily. Edward I crossed here in his invasion of Scotland in 1296. General George Monck raised troops here in 1660 before marching into ENGLAND to assist in the restoration of Charles II. His regiment was named the Coldstream Guards.

COL DU PETIT-SAINT-BERNARD See LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS

COLENZO (*South Africa*)

Village and battlefield in KWAZULU-NATAL, 65 mi NW of PIETERMARITZBURG. During the Boer War the British under Sir Redvers Buller were defeated here by the Boers under General Louis Botha while advancing to relieve LADYSMITH on December 15, 1899. The British finally occupied Colenso on February 20, 1900.

COLEROON RIVER [*Modern: Kolllidam River*] (*India*)

River and battlefield in TAMIL NADU, a N branch of the Cauvery River, which empties into the Bay of Bengal, 25 mi S of KUDALUR. During the Second MYSORE War, on February 18, 1782, the British under Colonel John Braithwaite surrendered here to the Mysorean army of Tipu Sultan and the French under Major Henri Lally. The defeat was a considerable disaster for the British.

COLESBERG (*South Africa*)

Town and battlefield in NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE, 130 mi SW of BLOEMFONTEIN. During the Boer War Colesberg was the scene of several encounters between the Boers and the British in 1899 and 1900.

COLLE DEL PICCOLO SAN BERNARDO See LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS

COLLEGE PARK (*United States*)

City in W central MARYLAND, 8 mi NE of WASHINGTON, D.C., of which it is a suburb. It was settled in 1745. The city developed around the Maryland Agricultural College founded in 1856. This is now part of the University of Maryland, whose main campus was located here in 1920.

COLLIPPO See LEIRIA**COLMAR [Kolmar]** [*ancient: Columbaria*] (*France*)

City in Haut-Rhin department, 42 mi SSW of STRASBOURG, in ALSACE, E France. The city played a role in Charlemagne's campaigns against the Saxons. It was created as an imperial town in 1226 by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. It was occupied by SWEDEN in 1632 during the Thirty Years' War. Colmar became capital of Alsace in 1673. It was occupied by the Germans from 1871 to 1919 and from 1940 to 1945. A 13th-century Dominican convent is now a museum with several notable treasures from the 15th and 16th centuries. The city boasts many medieval buildings.

COLNECEASTER See COLCHESTER**COLOGNE** [*ancient: Colonia Agrippina, Oppidum Ubiorum; German: Köln*] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the RHINE RIVER, 20 mi SSE of DÜSSELDORF. Garrisoned by the Romans in the first century B.C., it was made a Roman colony by Claudius in A.D. 50 and became the headquarters of the governor of Lower Germany. After A.D. 258 it was the capital of Postumus's empire comprising GAUL, BRITAIN, and SPAIN. Captured by the Franks in 456, it was made an archbishopric by Charlemagne. It prospered as a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE but declined after the Thirty Years' War in the 17th century. Seized by the French in 1794, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. It was ruined by Allied air raids in World War II but has been rebuilt as an important industrial and commercial center. Its cathedral, which survives, was begun in 1248 and completed only in 1824.

COLOMA See SUTTER'S MILL**COLOMBEY [Colombey-Nouilly]** (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the Moselle department, 4 mi E of METZ, E France. During the Franco-Prussian

War, the French under Marshal Achille Bazaine were forced to retreat over the MOSELLE RIVER here by the Prussians under General Karl von Steinmetz on August 15, 1870. This battle is also called the Battle of Borny after a village nearby.

COLOMBEY-NOUILLY See COLOMBEY**COLOMBIA**

A nation in NW South America, bordering on both the Pacific Ocean and the CARIBBEAN SEA. Its name honors Christopher Columbus.

Pottery dating back nearly 5,000 years has been found in Colombia. Between A.D. 500 and 1000 the Quimbaya culture flourished, followed by the Chibcha, which began its rise c. A.D. 1200. Europeans first saw the area in 1499 when Alonso de Ojeda, a Spanish conquistador, explored the southwestern coast of the Caribbean. Two years later Rodrigo de Bastidas, another Spaniard, discovered the mouth of the MAGDALENA RIVER. Later, in 1525, he founded SANTA MARTA, the oldest city in Colombia. In 1536 Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada conquered the Chibcha and turned their main center, BOGOTÁ, into a Spanish settlement in 1538. Sebastián de Benalcazar founded CALI and POPAYÁN in 1536 and PASTO in 1539. These two conquistadores, along with a German adventurer, Nikolaus Federmann, were searching for *El Hombre Dorado*, the "Golden Man," after tales of the Chibcha custom of covering a new chief with gold dust had grown into the legend of the fabulous land of El Dorado. Two other early Colombian cities were CARTAGENA, founded in 1533, and TUNJA, founded in 1539.

From 1717 to 1722 and then from 1739 on, Colombia was part of the Spanish viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA, along with present ECUADOR, VENEZUELA, and PANAMA. The first revolt for independence took place in Bogotá in 1810, but freedom was not won until 1819 when Simón Bolívar of Venezuela led an army to victory on August 7 at Boyacá. In 1821 the four parts of the viceroyalty became the nation of GRAN, or Great, COLOMBIA with Bolívar as president. In 1830 Ecuador and Venezuela withdrew, however, and Colombia, including what is now Panama, became the nation of New Granada. In 1863 it changed its name to the United States of Colombia.

The 19th century was marked by political conflict that at times became civil war between factions of the right and left. In 1878 Colombia gave a French com-

pany a concession to build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, but the project failed. The Hay-Herrán Treaty of 1903 transferred this right to the UNITED STATES, and in return Colombia was to receive \$10 million and an annuity of \$250,000. When the Colombian senate refused to ratify the treaty, a revolt on November 3, aided by the United States, made Panama a separate nation. In 1921 Colombia recognized Panamanian independence after a U.S. payment of \$25 million.

A clash with PERU arose in 1932 over ownership of LETICIA and its region, and in 1934 the League of Nations awarded it to Colombia. The years from the late 1940s to the late 1950s were marked by bloody civil strife—*la Violencia*. In 1957 the exhausted liberals and conservatives formed a coalition that lasted until 1978 and resulted in less violence. The government of Liberal Julio César Turbay Ayala, elected president in 1978, claimed to have destroyed the main guerrilla group, but violence continued into the 1980s. In 1982 Conservative Party candidate Belisario Betancur was elected president. The 1980s and 1990s saw much civil strife between right-wing and left-wing militias and government forces. The situation was complicated by the presence and support of “narco-lords” from the MEDELLÍN and Cali drug cartels that have supported different sides at times in exchange for some protection of the cocaine trade. In 1993 the Medellín drug cartel was broken, and the Cali cartel was later undermined by arrests of key leaders.

In 1998 Conservative Andrés Pastrana Arango, a former mayor of Bogotá, was elected president. Pastrana started negotiations with the leftist FARC rebels, and started to implement his “Plan Colombia,” a \$7 billion social aid and antidrug program that included \$1.3 billion in largely military aid from the United States. In 2002, after FARC hijacked an airliner, Pastrana ordered the military to attack rebel bases in their mountainous zone of control. FARC responded with attacks against Columbia’s power and telecommunications infrastructure. Hard-line rightist candidate Álvaro Uribe Vélez won the 2002 elections and continued the military crackdown on FARC with limited success. Some of the paramilitary “narco-militias,” deprived of their revenue by anti-drug operations, began negotiating demobilization. In 2005, bounty hunters in Venezuela captured and delivered a FARC leader to Colombia, an act that caused friction with the Venezuelan government.

Bogotá is the capital and largest city. Others are Medellín, Cali, and BARRANQUILLA.

COLOMBO [former: Kalantott, Kolambu] (*Sri Lanka*)

Capital city and port on the W coast of Sri Lanka, on the INDIAN OCEAN. Founded by Arab traders in the eighth century A.D.—although known to them and to the Chinese and Romans 1,000 years earlier—it became a Portuguese trading post when they arrived here from COCHIN in November 1505. The Sinhalese capital was moved from KOTTE to Colombo in 1551. Under Dutch control in the 17th century, it passed to GREAT BRITAIN in 1796. An Allied naval base in World War II, it became capital of Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, in 1948. In June 1951 an economic development organization, the Colombo Plan, was established at an international conference here. Of historic interest is the Portuguese fort and a large district of old streets.

COLONIA (*Turkey*) See ŞEBINKARAHISAR

COLONIA [*Colonia del Sacramento*] (*Uruguay*)

City and capital of Colonia province, on LA PLATA RIVER opposite BUENOS AIRES, S Uruguay. The first permanent settlement in the country, it was founded by the Portuguese in 1680 and was bitterly contested by the Spanish who took it before moving their base to MONTEVIDEO. Spain gained formal control through treaties in 1777 and 1778.

COLONIA AGRIPPINA See COLOGNE

COLONIA AMASA See MOZAH

COLONIA AUGUSTA AROË PATRENSIS See PÁTRAL

COLONIA AUGUSTA FIRMA See ÉCIJA

COLONIA DEL SACRAMENTO See COLONIA

COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA DERTOSA See TORTOSA

COLONIA JULIA FELIX CLASSICA See SESSA AURUNCA

COLONIA JULIA VICTRIX TRIUMPHALIS See TARRAGONA

COLONIA VICTRIX JULIA NOVA CARTHAGO See CARTAGENA (Spain)

COLONUS (*Greece*)

Ancient village of ATTICA, just N of modern ATHENS, within Greater Athens. The birthplace of Sophocles, it was the place of exile of Oedipus according to Sophocles' play *Oedipus at Colonus*.

COLOPHON (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of LYDIA in İzmir province, 15 mi NW of EPHEBUS, W Turkey. It was a flourishing commercial city in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C., famous for its cavalry and its luxury. It was seized by Gyges of Lydia in 665 B.C. and was controlled first by PERSIA and then by ATHENS in the Peloponnesian Wars. It declined in the third century B.C. with the development of NOTIUM, its port, as an independent city. See also IONIA.

COLORADO (*United States*)

State in the W central United States, admitted to the Union in 1876 as the 38th state. Colorado is a Spanish word for *reddish*.

Its earliest inhabitants were the people known as Basket Makers, an early stage of the Anasazi culture. They lived here around the start of the Christian era. They were succeeded by cliff-dwelling Indians, the remains of whose homes can be seen in MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, in the 16th century, was probably the first European in the area. Spain claimed the territory in 1706 but made no settlements. A search for gold brought Juan Maria Rivera in 1765, while two Franciscans reached the region in 1776. A portion of what is now Colorado was also claimed by FRANCE as part of the LOUISIANA territory. France ceded this region to SPAIN in 1763, but got it back in 1800, then sold it to the United States in 1803. The United States acquired the rest of the state from MEXICO in 1848 after the Mexican War.

American expeditions under Zebulon M. Pike in 1806, Stephen H. Long in 1819–20, and John C. Frémont in 1842–43 and 1845 explored the region. BENT'S FORT became the best-known western trading post, but there were few people in Colorado until after the discovery of gold in 1858 near PIKE'S PEAK and at the site of present DENVER. The next year gold was also found at CENTRAL CITY. The region was part of KANSAS Territory, but in 1861 the Colorado Territory was established. A number of Indian tribes

lived here, and from the 1840s on there was warfare between them and the settlers, including the Indian Wars of 1861–69, the Buffalo War of 1873–74, and a final outbreak in 1879.

The gold ran out, and most mining centers became ghost towns, but a railroad link to CHEYENNE, WYOMING, in 1870 stimulated farming. Huge cattle ranches were established, sheep raising became important, and some smelting was done. In the 1870s the discovery of silver at LEADVILLE and in the early 1890s the finding of a new gold field at CRIPPLE CREEK brought another mining boom. In 1893, however, the federal government stopped buying silver, and the market collapsed. Around the turn of the century there arose railroad franchise disputes, war between sheep and cattle interests, and labor conflicts. A violent outbreak of labor unrest in 1903 in the Rockefeller-owned coal fields was crushed by federal troops. Ten years later a similar strike led to more bloodshed.

The establishment of national parks in the early 20th century brought tourists, while in World War I the price of silver increased greatly. Both were factors in Colorado's growing wealth. Such prosperity ended, however, with drought and the depression of the 1930s. World War II renewed prosperity as the demand for food, minerals, and metal products was stimulated. The boom continued after the war when many Americans moved west. Colorado's population increased by 900,000 between 1950 and 1970. With the coming of the energy crisis of the early 1970s, the Colorado economy prospered even more. Denver, now a city of skyscrapers, is western headquarters of companies seeking oil and gas in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS region.

Eastern Colorado is part of the High Plains section of the GREAT PLAINS, while in the west are the Rocky Mountains. The COLORADO, North and South PLATTE, and ARKANSAS Rivers, and the RIO GRANDE all originate in the state. Colorado is an agricultural and manufacturing state as well as a source of mineral wealth. Denver is the capital and largest city. The United States Air Force Academy is at COLORADO SPRINGS. Other cities include BOULDER, FORT COLLINS, PUEBLO, and GREELEY.

COLORADO CITY See COLORADO SPRINGS

COLORADO RIVER (*Mexico, United States*)

River that rises in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS in N COLORADO and flows 1,450 mi SW through Colorado,

UTAH, ARIZONA, forming a boundary between Arizona and NEVADA and CALIFORNIA, then into Mexico, emptying into the Gulf of California. A major river of North America, it has many deep gorges, the principal and most famous being the GRAND CANYON in Arizona. In 1539 Francisco de Ulloa from Spain reached the mouth of the river, and in 1540 Hernando de Alarcón explored the lower reaches. John Wesley Powell was the first to navigate the Grand Canyon by boat in 1869, starting from the Green River in WYOMING, and through the canyon to the mouth of the Virgin River. Many cliff and pueblo dwellings of the Anasazi Indians were built in the area of the Grand Canyon and the river valley, and in recent times the river has been harnessed for hydroelectric power and other uses by such great dams as the Hoover, Davis, Parker, Glen Canyon, and Imperial. Many national parks and recreational areas are also found along its course. Large diversions of water for irrigation in the United States and Mexico have removed so much of the rivers flow that it often no longer flows into the Gulf of California.

COLORADO SPRINGS [*former: Fountain Colony*]
(*United States*)

City in central COLORADO, S of Denver, at the foot of PIKE'S PEAK. Founded in 1871 as Fountain Colony, it expanded following the CRIPPLE CREEK gold strikes of the 1890s. In 1917 it incorporated Colorado City, originally El Dorado, settled by miners in 1859. Today it is an important military center, near the U.S. Air Force base, the headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command, and an Olympic training facility. Once a wealthy spa, it is still famous for its mineral waters.

COLOSSAE (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of PHRYGIA, near DENIZLI, Denizli province, W Turkey. A flourishing commercial city at the time of Herodotus in the fifth century B.C., it declined after the founding nearby of LAODICEA. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians of A.D. 62 was addressed to the members of the early Christian church here.

COLUMBARIA See COLMAR

COLUMBIA (*United States*)

City and capital of SOUTH CAROLINA, on the Congaree River, 80 mi S of CHARLOTTE. Laid out in 1786 to

replace CHARLESTON as state capital, it was a Confederate communications center during the Civil War. On February 17, 1865, General William Tecumseh Sherman's Union troops occupied and almost totally destroyed Columbia.

COLUMBIA RIVER (*Canada and United States*)

Rising in SE BRITISH COLUMBIA, this river of SW Canada and NW United States flows approximately 1,200 mi before emptying into the Pacific Ocean W of PORTLAND, OREGON. After 465 mi it enters the state of WASHINGTON, and thereafter forms the boundary between Washington and OREGON. It pours the largest volume of water into the Pacific Ocean of any river of North America, and long before Europeans arrived Indians fished it for salmon.

The Columbia was discovered on May 11, 1792, by an American merchant ship captain, Robert Gray. It was named for his ship. The same year it was entered by a British naval officer, William R. Broughton. Lewis and Clark, on their expedition to explore the newly acquired LOUISIANA PURCHASE, reached the river overland from the E in 1805 and spent the winter at its mouth at FORT CLATSOP. In 1811 David Thompson, a Canadian, traced the Columbia to its source, then traveled its length and reached the coast. That same year John Jacob Astor's fur trading company established Fort ASTORIA on the estuary of the river. This was its first permanent settlement and helped establish the United States's claim to the region. A large area, including all that traversed by the Columbia, was in dispute between Great Britain and the United States in the early 19th century. When the present boundary was agreed on in 1846 it left the Columbia divided between the two nations. By the 1850s steamboats were plying the river. The Columbia Basin Project, initiated in 1948, is a U.S. government irrigation, hydroelectric power, and flood-control plan of which Grand Coulee Dam is the key unit.

COLUMBUS (*United States*)

City in central GEORGIA, on the Chattahoochee River, 80 mi WSW of MACON. Founded in 1827 on the site of Creek Indian trading posts, it became a leading inland cotton port. A major Confederate artillery supply city in the Civil War, its capture by Union forces under General James H. Wilson on April 16, 1865, was the last battle east of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

COLUMBUS (*United States*)

City in NE MISSISSIPPI, on the Tombigbee River, 7 mi W of the Alabama line. Settled in 1817, it is today a trading and shipping center for its area. Franklin Academy, the first free school in the state, was opened here in 1821. It is now part of the public school system. Columbus was the temporary state capital in 1863 when Union troops occupied JACKSON. The first Confederate Decoration Day was observed here on April 25, 1866. Many beautiful antebellum mansions are open to the public during an annual pilgrimage.

COLUMBUS (*United States*)

Village in SW NEW MEXICO, 70 mi W of EL PASO, Texas. Gold, silver, copper, and onyx are mined in the region. On March 9, 1916, followers of Francisco "Pancho" Villa, Mexican revolutionary, crossed the border, raided the village, and killed 19 Americans. It is not certain whether Villa himself was with the group. In retaliation President Wilson ordered American troops into MEXICO to catch and punish Villa. Although they chased him for 11 months, they never caught him.

COLUMBUS (*United States*)

City and capital of OHIO, on the Scioto River, 97 mi NE of CINCINNATI. Laid out as state capital in 1812, it developed as a manufacturing town throughout the 19th century as transportation facilities improved. The city has grown to be Ohio's largest city. Columbus is home to the Ohio State University.

COMANA [*modern: Şahr*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of CAPPADOCIA, in Adana province. Its exact location is uncertain, though it is in the TAURUS MOUNTAINS on the upper Seyhan River. In the first century B.C. it was an important religious center for the worship of Ma-Enyo. The city supported the temple. Comana became a Roman colony in the third century A.D. under Emperor Caracalla, when it lay on the chief military road to the empire's eastern frontier.

COMAYAGUA [*former: Valladolid la Nueva*] (*Honduras*)

Town in W central Honduras, approximately 35 mi NW of TEGUCIGALPA. Founded in 1537, in the 19th century Comayagua struggled with the city of Tegucigalpa for political supremacy. After independence was won for Honduras from SPAIN in 1821, Comay-

agua was the stronghold of the conservative faction, while its rival was the seat of the liberals. It was severely damaged by revolutionary groups in 1827. The cities alternated as capital of the nation until 1880, when the prize went permanently to Tegucigalpa. Comayagua is now the center of a mining and agricultural area. It retains a colonial cathedral and other structures of the era.

COMBACONUM See KUMBAKONAM**COMBE-CAPELLE** (*France*)

Archaeological site in DORDOGNE department, near BERGERAC, SW central France. A Paleolithic skeleton of the Aurignacian period was discovered here in 1909 and is called Combe-Capelle man after the site.

COMBLES (*France*)

Battleground in the SOMME department, 6 mi NNW of PÉRONNE, NE France. The town here was ruined during bitter fighting in World War I.

COMMAGENE (*Turkey*)

Ancient province of SYRIA on the EUPHRATES RIVER, S of the TAURUS MOUNTAINS in S central Turkey. Formerly under ASSYRIA and PERSIA, Commagene achieved independence from the Seleucid kings of Syria c. 62 B.C. and reached the zenith of its power under King Antiochus I (c. 69–34 B.C.). Antiochus played his neighbors, the Parthians and Romans, against each other and thus preserved Commagene's independence for a while. Commagene was annexed by ROME in A.D. 17 under Tiberius, but was only finally joined to Rome in A.D. 72. Khosru I of Persia invaded the province in A.D. 542 but was checked by Belisarius. SAMOSATA was its capital.

COMMENCEMENT CITY See TACOMA**COMMONWEALTH, THE** [*Commonwealth of Nations, British Commonwealth, British Commonwealth of Nations*]

Voluntary association of independent nations and dependencies of GREAT BRITAIN, including certain "associated states" whose foreign affairs are conducted by the United Kingdom. It is an outgrowth of the BRITISH EMPIRE and consists of members in all parts of the world. The Commonwealth grew out of

the Statute of Westminster, an act of the British Parliament passed in 1931. The act gave formal recognition to the right of self-rule by those states with the status of dominion within the British Empire. The Commonwealth was stated to be a free association, bound only by allegiance to the British Crown. It put the legislatures of the dominions on a footing equal to that of the British Parliament. The statute was to some extent a sequel to the series of Imperial Conferences, first held in 1887, which were first known as the Colonial Conferences. World War I spurred the development of autonomy within the empire, and World War II completed the process. Members of the Commonwealth meet regularly for consultation, but no binding action is taken, although Great Britain still plays a leading role. Economic ties and trade agreements are stressed.

The 54 members of the Commonwealth are ANTIGUA and BARBUDA, AUSTRALIA, BAHAMAS, BANGLADESH, BARBADOS, BELIZE, BRUNEI, BOTSWANA, CAMEROON, CANADA, CYPRUS, DOMINICA, FIJI, GAMBIA, GHANA, GRENADA, GUYANA, INDIA, JAMAICA, KENYA, KIRIBATI, LESOTHO, MALAWI, MALAYSIA, MALDIVES, MALTA, MAURITIUS, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NAURU, NEW ZEALAND, NIGERIA, PAKISTAN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA, SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS, SAINT LUCIA, SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, SAMOA, SEYCHELLES, SIERRA LEONE, SINGAPORE, SOLOMON ISLANDS, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA, SWAZILAND, TANZANIA, TONGA, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO, TUVALU, UGANDA, UNITED KINGDOM, VANUATU, and ZAMBIA. The Republic of South Africa withdrew from the Commonwealth in 1961 and rejoined in 1994. Pakistan withdrew in 1972 and rejoined in 1989, but has been suspended from councils since 1999 following a military coup. ZIMBABWE withdrew from the Commonwealth in 2003. Fiji was suspended between 1987 and 1997, and again in 2000–01 as a result of coups.

COMO [*ancient: Comum*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Como province, at the SW end of Lake Como, 24 mi N of MILAN, in LOMBARDY region, N Italy. This town of the Insubrian Gauls became a Roman colony in 196 B.C. An independent commune in the 11th century A.D., it was destroyed by the Milanese in 1127 and rebuilt by Emperor Frederick I, who erected a fort here. It came successively under Milanese, Spanish, French, and Austrian rule until 1859, when it became part of the kingdom of Italy. Benito Mussolini was arrested here and executed on

April 28, 1945. Lake Como is mentioned in the writings of Virgil and both Plinys. Noteworthy in the town are the sixth-century St. Carpoforo church, the 13th-century town hall, and a marble-faced cathedral begun in the 14th century.

COMORAO See BANDAR ABBAS

COMOROS [Union of the Commoros] [*formerly: Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros, French: Îles Comores, Territoire des Comores*]

An island group and nation situated in the Mozambique Channel of the INDIAN OCEAN, 300 miles NE of MADAGASCAR. They consist of four main islands and several smaller ones.

The earliest inhabitants came from mainland Africa, though the islands may have been known to explorers from PHOENICIA. The earliest detailed knowledge comes from Arab voyagers who swept over the islands and became the dominant cultural force by the 15th century A.D. During the 16th century explorers from FRANCE, HOLLAND, PORTUGAL, and Madagascar visited the Comoros.

In the 19th century France realized the strategic value of the island of MAYOTTE and took possession after negotiating a treaty with the ruling sultan. In 1886 the remaining islands of Grand Comoro, Anjouan, and Moheli were claimed by France to forestall German colonial expansion. During the 20th century the Comoros slowly gained increasing freedom, attaining complete internal authority by 1961. Independence was declared in 1975, but Mayotte opted to remain French. The new government disputed this and had their position backed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. The islands have seen consistent political unrest with governments changing frequently through coups. In 1997, the islands of Anjouan and Moheli declared their independence from Comoros, but negotiations led to a new constitution in 2002, creating a revolving presidency among the islands. In legislative elections in 2004, voters favored parties supporting more autonomy for each island.

COMOTAY See KAMATAPUR

COMPENDIUM See COMPIÈGNE

COMPIÈGNE [*ancient: Compendium*] (*France*)

Town in the Oise department, on the River Oise, 34 mi E of BEAUVAIS, NE France. Dating from Roman

times, it was the site of assemblies and councils of Merovingian kings in the early Middle Ages. Joan of Arc was captured here by Burgundians in 1430. In 1624 Cardinal Richelieu signed a treaty here with the Dutch. In the Franco-Prussian War, Compiègne was the headquarters of the invading German army and was the scene of the signing of the armistice that ended World War I and of the signing of the armistice with Hitler on June 22, 1940, that followed France's collapse in World War II. The same railway carriage was used for the signing of both armistices.

COMPLUTUM See ALCALÁ DE HENARES

COMPNIACUM See COGNAC

COMPOSTELA (*Mexico*) See NAYARIT

COMPOSTELA (*Spain*) See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

COMSTOCK LODGE (*United States*)

Rich silver deposit found on Mt Davidson in W NEVADA in 1857. The two original discoverers died before recording their claims. Henry T.P. Comstock, a sheepherder and prospector, and others recorded claims in 1859, but Comstock sold out for \$11,000. When word spread that there were enormous deposits of silver, a rush ensued, but only a relatively few men who had the capital necessary to finance large-scale mining operations made fortunes. Four of them became known as the Silver Kings: James C. Flood and William O'Brien, who had been partners in a saloon; and James G. Fair and John W. McKay, who speculated in mining claims. In 20 years \$300 million worth of precious metal was taken out, but by 1898 the Comstock was largely abandoned, the result of wasteful mining methods and a drastic fall in the value of silver. Nearby VIRGINIA CITY was the capital of the area, famous for the luxury it offered and for the amount of money fortunate miners spent there.

COMTAT-VENAISSIN (*France*)

Region of SE France, in the Vaucluse department around AVIGNON, E of the Rhône River. CARPENTRAS was its capital. Inhabited originally by the Gallic Cavari tribe, it prospered under the Romans and was later held by the counts of TOULOUSE until A.D. 1229,

when Raymond VII ceded it to Pope Gregory IX. It remained a papal enclave until 1791, when it passed to France following a plebiscite.

COMUM See COMO

CONAKRY [*Konakri*] (*Guinea*)

City in SW Guinea, West Africa, a port on Tombo Island, just off the Atlantic Coast. It is the capital and largest city of the country. FRANCE proclaimed a protectorate over the Guinea coastal region in 1849 and founded Conakry in 1884, where a village of the Susu people was located. It became the capital of the protectorate of French Guinea in 1891. In the early 1970s Conakry was the headquarters of a group attempting to secure independence for GUINEA-BISSAU, a region to the N, now an independent nation.

CONCA See CUENCA

CONCEPCIÓN [*Spanish: Concepción de la Madre Santísima de la Luz*] (*Chile*)

City and capital of Concepción province, 260 mi SW of SANTIAGO, central Chile. The third-largest city of Chile, it was founded in 1550 where modern Penco is now sited but was immediately laid waste by Araucanian Indians. Refounded a short distance S in 1557, it suffered severe earthquakes in 1570, 1730, 1751, 1835, 1939, and 1960.

CONCEPCIÓN DE LA MADRE SANTÍSIMA DE LA LUZ See CONCEPCIÓN

CONCEPCIÓN DE LA VEGA See LA VEGA

CONCEPCIÓN DEL URUGUAY (*Argentina*)

City on the Uruguay River, 150 mi N of BUENOS AIRES, in Entre Rios province, NE Argentina. Concepción was capital of the Argentine Confederation during the revolutionary and civil wars of 1813–21 and 1860–83.

CONCÓN (*Chile*)

Town and battlefield in Valparaíso province, on the Pacific Ocean, 12 mi NNE of VALPARAÍSO, central Chile. During the Chilean Civil War, Congressists under General del Canto captured Concón from the

Balmacedists under General Barbosa on August 21, 1891. President José Balmaceda was forced to resign following a further defeat at Placilla and committed suicide.

CONCORD [*former: Musketaquid*] (*United States*)

Town and battlefield in E MASSACHUSETTS, on the Concord River, 12 mi S of LOWELL. Founded in 1635 as part of the MASSACHUSETTS BAY colony, it was the scene of the Battle of Concord, the first battle of the American Revolution. On April 19, 1775, a British troop marching to Concord to seize military supplies from the colonists was first fired upon in LEXINGTON ("the shot heard around the world"), then marched on to Concord, where they were repulsed by Minutemen (irregulars) at Concord's North Bridge. The town was also an intellectual center and home for many 19th-century writers, notably Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. See also BOSTON.

CONCORD [*former: Rumford*] (*United States*)

City and capital of NEW HAMPSHIRE, on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 15 mi N of MANCHESTER. Settled in 1727 as Pennycook Plantation, it was incorporated as Rumford in 1733 by MASSACHUSETTS. Reincorporated as Concord by New Hampshire in 1765, it became state capital in 1808. Franklin Pierce lived here after 1842, making his mark as a lawyer before becoming an officer in the Mexican War and eventually president of the United States.

CONDATE See COSNE-SUR-LOIRE, MONTEREAU, RENNES

CONDEIXA (*Portugal*)

Town and battlefield in Beira Litoral province, 8 mi SSW of COIMBRA, central Portugal. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, from March 10 to 13, 1811, Arthur Wellesley, duke of Wellington's Anglo-Portuguese army forced the French under Marshal Michel Ney to retreat from Condeixa toward CASAL NOVO and SPAIN. The French could then no longer hold a line in central Portugal.

CONDÉ-SUR-NOIREAU (*France*)

Town in Calvados department, 33 mi SSW of CAEN, N France. Important during the Middle Ages, it was

held by the English from 1417 to 1449 during the Hundred Years' War. It was completely destroyed during World War II, but has since been rebuilt.

CONDIVINCUM See NANTES

CONDOM (*France*)

Town in the Gers department, 20 mi SW of AGEN, SW France. Founded in the eighth century A.D., it was an episcopal see from 1317 to 1790. It was attacked and damaged by the Huguenots in 1569.

CONDORE (*India*)

Village and battlefield in ANDHRA PRADESH state, 40 mi N of RAJAHMUNDY near Peddapore, E central India. During the Third Carnatic War, on December 7, 1758, a British and native force under Lieutenant Colonel Francis Forde defeated the French here under the marquis de Conflans and occupied Rajahmundry.

CONEANGIUM See CHESTER-LE-STREET

CONEMAUGH See JOHNSTOWN

CONFEDERACY, THE See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA [*The Confederacy*] (*United States*)

Short-lived government established in 1861 by 11 states in the South that seceded from the Union. They seceded as the conflict between the North and the South over black slavery came to a head, but the dispute was also rooted in sectional differences, economic policy, and the question of states' rights. Secession was triggered by the election of Abraham Lincoln, Republican and opponent of slavery, in November 1860. SOUTH CAROLINA withdrew from the Union in December and was soon followed by ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, and TEXAS. Delegates from these states, except Texas, met at MONTGOMERY, Alabama, on February 4, 1861, and organized a government with Jefferson Davis as president. The convention drafted a constitution that was modeled on that of the United States, but with significant differences: slavery was recognized, as were stronger states' rights, and protective

tariffs were forbidden. In May the capital of the Confederacy was moved to RICHMOND, Virginia.

The Confederacy demanded the surrender of FORT SUMTER at CHARLESTON, South Carolina, held by the U.S. government; when the demand was refused, they fired on it on April 12 and 13, 1861. Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion, whereupon four more states seceded, including ARKANSAS, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, and VIRGINIA. The Civil War, in which both sides were to suffer very heavy casualties, had begun. At first the South showed superior military skill and scored battlefield victories, but gradually the superiority of the North in manpower and industrial and transportation facilities began to tell.

For practical purposes the end of the Confederacy came on April 9, 1865, when the South's intrepid general Robert E. Lee surrendered his depleted army to General Ulysses S. Grant at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE. Slavery was abolished, and the Union was preserved, but much of the South lay in ruins. In addition, there was bitter disagreement in the North as to the terms on which the seceding states should be readmitted to the Union. The process, called Reconstruction, was not completed until 1876, after much turmoil. The physical and psychological scars of the terrible conflict lingered on into the 20th century.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE

A league of German states, it included the kingdoms of BAVARIA and WÜRTTEMBERG and stretched as far S as TRENT in ITALY. It was created as a French satellite by Napoleon following his defeat of AUSTRIA at AUSTERLITZ in 1806. Its members abandoned their allegiance to Austria and the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The Confederation collapsed in 1813 after Napoleon's disastrous Russian campaign. See also GERMANY.

CONGO [Democratic Republic of the Congo] [former: Belgian Congo, Congo, Congo Free State, Zaïre]

An inland country of south-central Africa with a narrow access to the Atlantic Ocean along the N bank of the CONGO RIVER estuary. After the former colony of the BELGIAN CONGO was granted independence in 1960, a fragile coalition emerged from national elections that hoped to rule the country. In less than a week the new nation's stability was shattered as a mutiny by Congolese soldiers against Belgian officers spread and led to widespread attacks on Belgian nationals. The civil service disintegrated as its Belgian

administration fled, and chaos reigned. In response to the widening turmoil, BELGIUM airlifted troops in to restore order. Taking advantage of the governmental breakdown, Moïse Tshombe declared the mineral-rich Katanga region, now SHABA region, an independent state.

The fledgling Congolese government appealed to the United Nations to resist Belgium's reoccupation, and an international peacekeeping force of Africans replaced the Belgian troops. Katanga, the key to the country's wealth, was ignored by the United Nations, and direct Belgian aid helped consolidate its secession. By 1961 three rival governments were fighting for control of the country: Colonel Joseph Mobutu had seized power in LÉOPOLDVILLE; Tshombe was in control of Katanga; and Patrice Lumumba's followers were centered in STANLEYVILLE. Lumumba was mysteriously killed while held prisoner in Katanga, and the resulting world outrage led to a strong UN stand against all foreign aid to the Katanga rebels. The secession was finally broken by UN forces in 1963, but rebellion and fighting continued to rock the countryside.

Stability was finally achieved in 1966 when General Mobutu seized power and wiped out a greatly weakened rebel movement, while establishing a strong central control with himself as president. Mobutu's government retained Western ties while it nationalized the country's major economic resources. In 1971 the Congo was renamed Zaïre, and Mobutu led a movement to replace European influence with native Zaïrois custom and usage wherever possible. Zaïre opposed the successful Soviet-backed faction in the ANGOLA civil war of 1975–76, and in 1977 an invasion of former Katanga rebels was mounted from Angola. Mobutu defeated this attack with the help of 1,500 Moroccan troops flown in by France. In 1978 a second invasion was repulsed with the direct military assistance of France, Belgium, and the United States, which perceived a Soviet- and Cuban-sponsored threat.

Riots by unpaid soldiers in Kinshasa led Mobutu to agree to a coalition government with opposition leaders in 1991. The country continued to collapse economically, with a deteriorating national infrastructure and unpaid civil servants making do through corruption and theft. Zaïre's internal problems were compounded by an influx of hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees from RWANDA and a spillover of ethnic fighting between Hutus and Tutsis into Zaïre. In 1994 Kengo Wa Dondo, an economic reformer, was chosen prime minister by parliament. In 1996

and 1997 Mobutu was in Europe being treated for cancer, while Rwandan- and Ugandan-supported rebels captured much of the eastern half of the country. Aided also by ZAMBIA and ANGOLA, rebels took Kinshasa in 1997. Rebel leader Laurent Kabila was sworn in as president and changed the name of the country to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Instead of holding elections in 1999 as promised, Kabila banned all political opposition parties and retained control of the government. The economy did not improve and massacres of Congolese Tutsis by their Hutu neighbors in the mid-1990s, and massacres of Rwandan Hutus by Kabila's forces during the earlier revolutionary conflict lost most support for his regime both at home and abroad. In the eastern part of the country Congolese Tutsi forces rebelled against the center government supported by the Rwandans in 1998. The government was backed by ZIMBABWE, Angola, and NAMIBIA who sent troops to aid Kabila's government, while Rwanda and Uganda continued to back the rebels. In 1999, at a peace conference in LUSAKA, Zambia, the six nations signed a cease-fire agreement, and later, the two main Congolese rebel groups also signed the pact. The country was split between the government forces in the SW and the rebel forces in the NE. War continued in 2000 as Ugandan and Rwandan forces fought each other while the government tried to advance in the NW. In 2001 Kabila was assassinated, and his son, Major General Joseph Kabila, was named the successor. Joseph Kabila's government ended the ban on political parties and began negotiating for peace. By 2002 most foreign troops had left the Congo, and the government and the two main rebel groups signed a peace agreement in 2003. Fighting among tribal groups continued and the United Nations has dispatched a French-led peacekeeping force. See also CABINDA.

CONGO FREE STATE See CONGO

CONGO, REPUBLIC OF [*former: The Middle Congo, Peoples Republic of the Congo*]

A nation of W central Africa, largely covered by dense equatorial forest and marshland.

The history of the Congo before the arrival of Portuguese explorers in the late 15th century is conjectural. Several kingdoms existed at that time, including the KONGO Kingdom, the Loango Kingdom, and the Bateke Kingdom. During the 16th and 17th centuries the Portuguese actively worked with the coastal

tribes to funnel large numbers of inland peoples to the holds of waiting French, English, and Dutch slavers who competed for the lucrative trade.

In the late 19th century the French turned their colonial ambition toward interior central Africa. In 1880 they induced a local king to agree to a French protectorate along the N bank of the CONGO RIVER and in 1885 achieved international acceptance of their control, eventually making the territory part of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA. The territory was brutally exploited by private concessionaires as the French government was content to collect taxes and rents from them and to ignore their administration of the region. By 1907 international outrage forced France to establish some control over the private concessions, but lasting damage had been done to the native population and to the ivory and rubber trade. Further devastation was visited upon the Africans of the Congo by the French as they used forced labor to build the Congo-Ocean railway after World War I. An estimated 17,000 people died during its construction.

BRAZZAVILLE, the capital, was an important center of Free French resistance during World War II. After the war the Congo gradually received greater autonomy until it became independent on August 15, 1960. A military coup brought an end to democracy in 1968 when Marien Ngouabi seized control and moved toward closer ties with the SOVIET UNION. Ngouabi was assassinated in 1977, and the new military rulers swiftly moved to resume diplomatic ties with the UNITED STATES and the West while remaining a Marxist-Leninist state with close Soviet and Chinese ties. In 1992 the country had democratic elections and Prof. Pascal Lissouba was elected, but he shortly thereafter dissolved the parliament and called for elections the following year. The elections of 1993 were disputed by the opposition and only international arbitration averted civil war. In 1997 former president Sassou with Angolan assistance overthrew the government. There continues to be unrest.

CONGO RIVER [*Zaire River*] (*Angola, Republic of Congo, Congo*)

River formed in CONGO, Africa, by the confluence of the Luapala and Lualaba Rivers, it flows N and E to the Atlantic Ocean at Matadi. One of the largest rivers in the world, the Congo drains a huge area of Africa and is potentially the continent's largest source of hydroelectric power. The entire Congo River system was first explored by H. M. Stanley from 1874 to 1884.

CONIMBRIGA See COIMBRA**CONJEEVERAM** See KANCHIPURAM**CONNAUGHT [Connacht]** (*Ireland*)

Ancient kingdom of W and NW IRELAND. Its rulers were displaced in the fourth century A.D. by the kings of TARA, who ruled Connaught until their power was disrupted by the Anglo-Norman settlement of the 12th century. Connaught was awarded to Richard de Burgh in 1227 by Henry III and was divided into shires in 1576.

CONNECTICUT (*United States*)

This southernmost of the NEW ENGLAND states was one of the original 13 colonies. In January 1788 it became the fifth state to ratify the federal Constitution of the United States. Its name is an Indian word that was first applied to the CONNECTICUT RIVER. The state is divided into eastern and western highlands by that river.

A Dutchman, Adrian Block, was the first European to see Connecticut when he sailed through LONG ISLAND SOUND in 1614 and found the Connecticut River. The Dutch built a fort in 1633 on the site of present HARTFORD but abandoned it in 1654. The first Englishman in the area seems to have been Edward Winslow of PLYMOUTH Colony in 1633. The following year, people from that colony established a trading post at WINDSOR. This was soon absorbed by the MASSACHUSETTS Bay Company, and a group led by John Oldham in 1634 set up a post at WETHERSFIELD. They were followed in 1636 by Thomas Hooker and his congregation, who came from CAMBRIDGE to settle near the Dutch post. Their migration stemmed from a desire for more and better land rather than from religious reasons. The Pequot Indians were badly defeated and scattered in 1637, and the next year the three towns of Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield organized the colony of Connecticut, with religious restrictions on voting and holding office. At this time NEW HAVEN was founded separately from the colony, and in 1643 both joined Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth to form the New England Confederation for mutual support against attacks from the Indians and the Dutch.

In 1662 the Connecticut colonies requested and received a royal charter from King Charles II, which confirmed their civil rights. A bloody struggle with

the Wampanoag Indians, known as King Philip's War for their chief, was fought in 1675–76 and ended with the complete defeat of the Indians. The English government tried to assert control over the colony from 1687 to 1689 but did not succeed. Congregationalism was made the official religion in 1703, and harmony prevailed until the 1730s when a religious revival, the Great Awakening, split the church into radicals and conservatives. Divisions based on politics and economic life also developed between 1750 and 1776.

During the American Revolution there were only a few skirmishes in Connecticut, but the colony was a major source of supplies for the patriots. After the war Connecticut gave up claims to lands in the West granted in its charter, except for the WESTERN RESERVE in Ohio. Part of this land was given to Connecticut citizens in 1792 and the rest sold in 1795. The War of 1812 was unpopular in Connecticut, and the state joined other New England states at the Hartford Convention of December 1814 to January 1815, which for a time considered secession. Slavery was abolished here in 1848, and the state strongly supported the Union in the Civil War.

Connecticut and "Yankee ingenuity" have long been synonymous. American mass production began in 1798 at New Haven in Eli Whitney's gun factory, and Connecticut was in the forefront of the Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century, as many industries were attracted by the waterpower and fertile land of the Connecticut River valley. Industry here has turned out everything from clocks and silverware to nuclear submarines. In 1810 an insurance company opened in Hartford, and the city is now the national capital of the industry. In recent years large corporations have moved their headquarters to the southwestern part of the state, especially to GREENWICH and STAMFORD.

Connecticut's rural towns and villages typify New England life. Its many shore communities have long played host to fishermen, vacationers, and the wealthy. Its southwestern tier is the site of several bedroom communities for the New York metropolitan area. Hartford is the capital and largest city. Others not mentioned above include BRIDGEPORT, NEW LONDON, and WATERBURY.

CONNECTICUT FARMS See UNION**CONNECTICUT RESERVE** See WESTERN RESERVE

CONNECTICUT RIVER See CONNECTICUT

CONSENTIA See COSENZA

CONSTANCE [*ancient: Constantia; German: Konstanz*] (*Germany*)

City and port in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 75 mi S of STUTTGART on Lake Constance, SW Germany. The site of a Roman fort, it was captured by the Alemanni in the third century A.D. Frederick I Barbarossa came to terms with the Lombard States at Constance in 1183. The head of a powerful confederacy of towns in the 14th century, it was the scene of the Council of Constance, 1414–18, which condemned as heretical the doctrines of Huss, Wycliffe and Jerome of PRAGUE. A member of the Protestant Schmalkaldic League, it fell to AUSTRIA in 1547 and became Catholic. It passed to BADEN in 1805. A medieval gate remains, and here is a 14th-century market house. Along Lake Constance (*German: Bodensee*) there are traces of prehistoric settlement.

CONSTANȚA [*ancient: Constantiana, Tomi, Tomis; Turkish: Küstenja*] (*Romania*)

City, port, and capital of Constanța province on the BLACK SEA, in SE Romania. A Greek city of ancient SCYTHIA, it was founded in the sixth century B.C. by Greeks from MILETUS and was annexed by ROME in 72 B.C. It was the site of Ovid's exile. The city was reconstructed in the fourth century A.D. by Constantine I but declined after a long period of foreign invasion and final Turkish occupation. The city reemerged as part of modern Romania. Many remains of Greek and Roman settlements are to be seen here.

CONSTANTIA (*France*) See COUTANCES

CONSTANTIA (*West Germany*) See CONSTANCE

CONSTANTIANA See CONSTANTIA

CONSTANTINE [*ancient: Cirta, Kirtha, Sarim Batim; native: Blad el-Hawa*] (*Algeria*)

City and capital of Constantine province, 200 mi ESE of ALGIERS, NE Algeria. Founded by Carthaginians, it became capital of NUMIDIA in the third century B.C., and was later the head of a confederation of four Roman colonies on the African coast. During a war

in A.D. 311, it was destroyed, but was rebuilt by Constantine the Great in 313. Taken by the Arabs in the seventh century, it fell to the Turks in the 16th century. Virtually independent at the start of the 19th century, it did not fall to France until 1837. During World War II it, along with SETIF, were Allied bases. A well-preserved medieval wall surrounds the town, which includes a large casbah, or native quarter.

CONSTANTINOPLE [*former: Byzantium; Greek: Constantinopolis; Turkish: Istanbul*] (*Turkey*)

City, now Istanbul, on the European side of the BOSPORUS where it enters the Sea of Marmara dividing Europe from Asia, on both sides of the Golden Horn, an inlet of the Bosphorus. Constantinople was the capital of the powerful BYZANTINE EMPIRE and the largest and finest city in Europe, of the highest cultural and commercial importance. The city was founded in 667 B.C. by Greeks from MEGARA, and as Byzantium it grew in importance by reason of its location on the Bosphorus, which also connects with the BLACK SEA. It changed hands several times during the Peloponnesian Wars of 431 to 404 B.C. Although ROME held the Bosphorus area from at least 74 B.C., the city itself was captured in A.D. 196 by Septimius Severus of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Constantine I, who became emperor in 324, moved his capital here in 330, rebuilt it as Constantinople, and made it, for the most part, a Christian city. The Byzantine Empire came into existence when in 395 the Roman Empire was divided between east and west.

In the seventh century the city was subject to almost annual attacks by Arabs that finally ended in 678. After the break in 1054 between the Roman Catholic and the Orthodox Eastern Churches, the patriarchate of Constantinople became the most powerful in the East. In the Middle Ages the city became the guardian of the inherited cultures of GREECE and ROME and was much more advanced than western Europe in arts and literature. In 1204, however, Constantinople suffered a disaster when the French soldiers of the Fourth Crusade and their Venetian carriers decided to sack the rich city instead of continuing on to fight the Muslims in the Holy Land. They established the Latin Empire of Constantinople.

The Byzantine Empire divided into successor states, but in 1261 Michael VIII, emperor of NICAIA, recaptured the city and restored the empire. Meanwhile, the OTTOMAN EMPIRE of Islamic Turks was increasing in power as the glory of the Byzantine

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Empire faded. By the mid-15th century Constantinople controlled no more than its immediate neighborhood. Nevertheless, when the Ottoman sultan Muhammad II laid siege to the city in 1453 it held out for 50 days, falling only when its ancient walls crumbled before the new Turkish artillery. Muhammad then moved his capital here and the city became known by its Turkish spelling as Istanbul. The fall of Constantinople, after its long history as defender of Christendom and Western culture, was so decisive an event that it was once taken by many as marking the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of the Renaissance. Though many Greek scholars did flee the city with their precious manuscripts, cultural communication with the West had never ceased, and the Italian Renaissance is now seen to have begun a century earlier through Byzantine influences. In 1930, under Kemal Atatürk, the city was formally renamed ISTANBUL.

CONSTANTINOPOLIS See CONSTANTINOPLE

CONSTANTIOLA See OLTENIȚA

CONTAE NA MIDHE See MEATH

CONTALMAISON (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the Somme department, 3 mi ENE of ALBERT, NE France. During World War I, the British captured this village from the Germans in one of the first battles of the SOMME on July 11, 1916.

CONTRERAS (*Mexico*)

Town and battlefield, 14 mi SSW of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. During the Mexican War, on August 19–20, 1847, U.S. troops under General Winfield Scott defeated the Mexicans under General Gabriel Valencia here. See also CERRO GORDO, CHURUBUSCO.

CONWAY [*former: Aberconwy; Welsh: Conwy*] (*Wales*)

Town in GWYNEDD, 40 mi W of CHESTER, on the Conway River estuary. Conway was fortified by Edward I in 1283 and was one of his chain of fortified towns across newly conquered northern Wales. Richard II was turned over to Henry IV Bolingbroke here in 1399. Today, with its 13th-century castle, it is one of the finest examples in Europe of a medieval walled town.

CONWY See CONWAY

COO See KOS

COOCH BEHĀR [*Cooch Behār, Kuch Bihār*] (*India*)

Former princely state S of the HIMALAYAS, in West Bengal, E India. Once a powerful state of ASSAM, it formed part of the Kāmārūpa Kingdom. It came under British control in 1772 and since 1947 has been a district of West Bengal state.

COOCH'S BRIDGE (*United States*)

Scene of a skirmish in N DELAWARE, 13 mi WSW of Wilmington on the Christiana River. During the American Revolution, on September 3, 1777, Americans under Brigadier General William Maxwell attacked a British column under Charles Cornwallis here. There was little bloodshed.

COOK ISLANDS [*Southern Cook Islands*] [*former: Hervey Islands*] (*New Zealand*)

Group of 15 widely scattered islands in the SE Pacific Ocean, 2,000 mi NE of NEW ZEALAND. The group was first sighted in 1595 by Álvaro de Mendaña. Some were visited by Captain Cook and, following decades of the presence of the London Missionary Society, they were declared a British protectorate in 1888. Annexed by New Zealand in 1901, they became self-governing in 1965.

COOKTOWN (*Australia*)

Town in NE QUEENSLAND, on the Coral Sea, within the Great Barrier Reef. Although the town was not founded until 1873, when gold was found nearby, the site had been visited in 1770 by Captain James Cook, British explorer and navigator, on his voyage around the world between 1768 and 1771. He beached his ship *Endeavour* here for repairs. Although the town's population grew to 30,000 at one point, it declined after 1885, partly due to several major fires and cyclones. In World War II, Cooktown was a key military base for Australian and American troops.

COOLGARDIE [*former: Bayley's Reward, Fly Flat, Gnarlbine*] (*Australia*)

Town in SW WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 350 mi E of PERTH. It was founded in 1892 when quartz gold was discovered and was declared a municipality in 1894.

At that time it was named Coolgardie, an aboriginal name meaning water hole. By 1910 it had a population of approximately 20,000, but then many left to work in the more productive Golden Mile Reef of KALGOORLIE, 25 mi to the east. Coolgardie then became the Old Camp, and gold production declined. The 2,000-ounce Eldorado gold nugget was found here in 1951, but the town is now primarily a rustic stop on the railway and highway.

COOMASSIE See KUMASI

COOPER'S FERRY See CAMDEN

COOPERSTOWN (*United States*)

Village in E central NEW YORK State, approximately 60 mi W of ALBANY, on OTSEGO LAKE. The SUSQUEHANNA RIVER begins at the southern end of the lake. The town was founded by William Cooper, who brought his family here in 1787. Before that, during the American Revolution James Clinton and his American troops assembled here and on August 9, 1779, started down the river to link up with General John Sullivan at Tioga, Pennsylvania. Sullivan was in command of an expedition sent by General George Washington to subdue the Iroquois Indians who had been harassing the settlers of New York and PENNSYLVANIA.

Cooper's son, the novelist James Fenimore Cooper, made his home here after 1833. The region is the setting for his *Leatherstocking Tales* and Otsego Lake is the Glimmerglass of his books. Abner Doubleday, a Union general in the Civil War, is said to have invented baseball here in 1839, but this account is now generally discredited. In any event, the National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum is here and is a popular tourist attraction. There is also a Farmers Museum, and Fenimore House is the headquarters of the New York State Historical Association.

COORG See KODAGU

COOTE'S PARADISE See DUNDAS

COPÁN (*Honduras*)

Archaeological site, in Copán province, 22 mi WNW of Santa Rosa de Copán, W Honduras. This impressive Mayan city, noted for its portrait sculptures, flourished in the Classic period from A.D. 300 to 900

and was a center of learning and astronomy. The ruins were discovered by the Spanish in the early 16th century. See also MAYA EMPIRE.

COPENHAGEN [*Danish: København; former: Havn*] (*Denmark*)

Capital city and port of Denmark on the E SJAELAND and N Amager Islands, on the ØRESUND Sound. Inhabited for 6,000 years, it was a trading and fishing center by the 11th century A.D. Though twice destroyed by the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, it replaced ROSKILDE as capital of Denmark in 1443. Often attacked during the 16th century wars, it was besieged by SWEDEN from 1658 to 1659, and in 1660 a peace treaty made here ceded the southern tip of present-day Sweden to the Swedish Crown. On April 2, 1801, in the Battle of Copenhagen during the French Revolutionary Wars, the city was attacked by the British under Sir Hyde Parker and Admiral Horatio Nelson, sent to fight a league of Sweden, PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, and Denmark opposed to British searches at sea. After severe fighting, Nelson began negotiations with Denmark. Copenhagen was bombarded by the British in 1807. It suffered German occupation from 1940 to 1945, during World War II. Christiansborg Castle incorporates remains of the original 12th-century fortress. See also MALMÖ.

COPIAPÓ [*former: San Francisco de la Selva*] (*Chile*)

City and capital of Atacama province, 425 mi N of SANTIAGO, N central Chile. It was settled in 1540 by Pedro de Valdivia. Expeditions from here in the 19th century led to discoveries of mineral wealth that gave this city political and economic power. The city was ruined by earthquakes in 1819, 1822, 1851, and 1939. Today the city is based in industries that process and ship the copper, gold, and silver found in the surrounding region.

COPPEROPOLIS See ANACONDA

COPTOS [*Coptus*] [*modern: Kuft, Qift*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in Qena province, on the right bank of the NILE RIVER, 20 mi NE of THEBES, E central Egypt. An important commercial center in antiquity, it lay on the trade route from the Nile to the RED SEA, INDIA, and the ARABIAN PENINSULA. During the first and second dynasties nearby mines yielded gold and porphyry. Destroyed in A.D. 292 by Diocletian following

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a rebellion, Coptos later became a Christian community, lending its name to the Coptic Christians of Egypt. Numerous early Egyptian artifacts and a temple have been found here.

COPTUS See COPTOS

COQUILHATVILLE See MBANDAKA

CORAL SEA

Section of the SW Pacific Ocean, extending E of AUSTRALIA and NEW GUINEA, S of the SOLOMON ISLANDS. During World War II, from May 4 to 8, 1942, the Coral Sea was the scene of a naval and air engagement in which a U.S. fleet turned back a Japanese invasion force heading for PORT MORESBY, New Guinea.

CORATO (*Italy*)

Town in Bari province, PUGLIA region, 24 mi W of BARI, SE Italy. Founded by the Normans, Corato passed to Alfonso V of ARAGON at the end of the 15th century. It later passed to the Carafa family. Noteworthy churches of the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries are here.

CORBEIL-ESSONNES [*ancient: Corbolum*] (*France*)

Town in the Seine-et-Oise department, 16 mi SSE of PARIS. The capital of a countship under the Carolingian kings, it was annexed to France in 1108 by Louis VI. A treaty was signed here in 1258 between Louis IX of France and James I, the conqueror of ARAGON.

CORBOLIUM See CORBEIL-ESSONNES

CORBRIDGE (*England*)

Village in Northumberland on the Tyne River, 16 mi W of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. It is near the site of Corstopitum, a major Roman supply base, fort, and civil settlement just S of HADRIAN'S WALL on the frontier with modern SCOTLAND. Corbridge was later an important town in the kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA and was its capital in the A.D. eighth century. It was the site of a battle in 914, and later was frequently ravaged by Scottish armies. Corbridge has an eighth-century church and many excavated remains of Roman forts, barracks, and granaries.

CORCAIGH See CORK

CORCYRA See CORFU

CORCYRA MULAINA See KORČULA

CORCYRA NIGRA See KORČULA

CORDILLERA DE LOS ANDES See ANDES

CÓRDOBA (*Argentina*)

City and capital of Córdoba province, 387 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES, central Argentina. Founded in 1573, it was an important Spanish colonial city and capital of the province of Tucumán. In the war of independence it was a hotbed of Spanish resistance. Later it was frequently a center of provincial rebellion and was involved in the toppling of Juan Perón in 1955. General Eduardo Lonardi's taking of the city marked the beginning of the overthrow of the president. Much colonial architecture remains.

CÓRDOBA (*Mexico*)

City in Veracruz province, 55 mi WSW of VERACRUZ, SE central Mexico. Settled in 1618, it was the scene of the signing of the Treaty of Córdoba on August 24, 1821, which secured Mexico's independence from SPAIN. It was damaged by an earthquake in August 1973.

CÓRDOBA (*Spain*) See CÓRDOVA

CÓRDOVA [*ancient: Corduba*] (*Spain*)

City and center of the flowering of Moorish culture in Spain, now capital of Córdoba province in ANDALUSIA, 86 mi NE of SEVILLE.

Believed to have been founded by CARTHAGE, Córdoba was captured by ROME in 206 B.C. and was a flourishing center under the ROMAN EMPIRE and until its capture by the Visigoths in A.D. 572. It remained in their control until 711 when the Moors of the Umayyad dynasty conquered it.

After gaining independence from the caliphate of DAMASCUS under Abd-ar-Rahman I and his successors, it became the most important city and state in Spain, flourishing as an artistic and intellectual center. Attaining its zenith under Abd-ar-Rahman II in the 10th century, it was known throughout Europe as the "Athens of the West" and was famous for its intellectual accomplishments. After being known as

both a Muslim and a Jewish center, the overthrow of the Umayyads in 1031 brought the city's decline. It was annexed to Seville in 1078.

Following the city's capture by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE in 1236, the great eighth-century mosque here was converted to a Catholic cathedral in 1238. Later, the city was ravaged by the French in 1808 and 1811 during the Napoleonic Wars. More recently, during the Spanish civil war, it sided with General Francisco Franco. It was the birthplace of the Senecas, Lucan, Averroës, and Maimonides and is now the site of a university.

CORDUBA See CÓRDOVA

CORFINIUM [Valva] (*Italy*)

Ancient town of SAMNIUM in L'Aquila province, ABRUZZI region, 7 mi N of Sulmona, central Italy. Corfinium was the capital of the short-lived republic of Italia, founded in the first century B.C. by allied Italians seeking the same rights enjoyed by the Romans they had aided. They also waged the Social or Marsic War, during the period 90–88 B.C. Corfinium was taken by Julius Caesar in 49 B.C., and after the decline of the town, a new one, Valva, arose here. The church of Santo Pelino dates to the fifth century A.D.

CORFU [*ancient: Corcyra; Greek: Kérkira, Kérkyra*] (*Greece*)

Island in the IONIAN SEA, off the coasts of NW Greece and SW ALBANIA. Traditionally the Scheria of Homer, it was settled c. 735 B.C. by Corinthians. It tried to assert its independence but was involved in the first recorded sea battle in 664 B.C. and reduced in 600 B.C. by Periander, tyrant of CORINTH. Corfu's appeal for aid from ATHENS helped start the Peloponnesian Wars. Corfu passed to ROME in 229 B.C. and was part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from the fifth to the 11th centuries A.D. Because of its favorable position it fell successively to many powers, including the Normans and VENICE. It became a British protectorate from 1815 to 1864, when it was returned to Greece. The Pact of Corfu, signed here on July 20, 1917, created a new Serb, Croat, and Slovene state, later YUGOSLAVIA. Italy occupied Corfu for a month in 1923 in an international incident that was to lead to the first major involvement of the League of Nations. Corfu was occupied by the Italians and Germans from 1941 to 1944. A 16th-century Venetian fort is here.

CORINIUM See CIRENCESTER

CORINTH [*Greek: Kórinthos*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city in the NE PELOPONNESUS, on the Gulf of Corinth. It was one of the oldest, largest, wealthiest, and most powerful cities of ancient Greece. The site was inhabited in the Neolithic Age. The city was founded in the ninth century B.C. by the Dorian invaders of Greece after the original settlement shifted to the port of Korakou. It became a leading maritime power in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. under the tyrants Cypselus and Periander. It colonized CORFU, SYRACUSE, and POTIDAEA. The Peloponnesian Wars were largely caused by Athens going to the aid of these rebellious colonies. Corinth fought against SPARTA with ATHENS in the Corinthian War of 395 to 387 B.C. Following the battle of CHAERONEA in 338 B.C., Corinth was garrisoned by Macedonian troops and was destroyed in 146 B.C. by the Romans. Restored by Caesar in 46 B.C., it and nearby Cenchreae were visited by St. Paul from A.D. 52 to 54. Held by Goths, Byzantines, crusaders, Turks, and Venetians, it was captured from the Turks by Greek insurgents in 1822. A new city was built in 1858 after the destruction of the old one by an earthquake. Corinth was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1944. Much of the ancient city has been excavated. See also SICYON.

CORINTH (*United States*)

City and battlefield in NE MISSISSIPPI, 80 mi ESE of MEMPHIS. Founded in 1855, it was a strategic rail center in the Civil War. It was easily won by Union general H. W. Halleck in May 1862. Attacking Confederates under E. Van Dorn were repulsed here on October 3 and 4, 1862, by Union troops under General Rosecrans.

CORIOLI (*Italy*)

Ancient town of the Volscii in LATIUM region, central Italy. Its exact location is not known. By tradition it was besieged in 493 B.C. by Gaius Marcius Coriolanus, whose name derives from this town.

CORITO See CORTONA

CORIZZA See KORÇE

CORK [*Gaelic: Corcaigh*] (*Ireland*)

Town and county borough of Cork, on the River Lee, 130 mi SW of DUBLIN, SW Ireland. Norsemen burned and raided Cork in A.D. 821, 846, and 1012 before eventually settling here. They were ousted in 1172 by Dermot MacCarthy. Oliver Cromwell occupied Cork in 1649, and the duke of MARLBOROUGH took it in 1690. Cork was a center of resistance to British occupation from 1919 to 1920. Noteworthy are the Blarney Stone at the 15th-century Blarney Castle, numerous prehistoric stone monuments, and remains of ancient abbeys. See also KINSALE, MUNSTER.

CORLEONE (*Italy*)

Town in Palermo province, 21 mi S of PALERMO, W SICILY. Either of Byzantine or Saracen origin, it was made a military center in the 12th century A.D. by the Hohenstaufen rulers of Sicily. It was a center of anti-Bourbon nationalism in the 19th century. Starting around the 1960s the town became infamous as a hotbed of Mafia activity.

CORMANTYNE See KORMANTINE**CORNETO** See TARQUINIA**CORNICHE** (*France, Monaco*)

Three roads in the Alpes-Maritimes department, running for 19 mi parallel to the RIVIERA from NICE to MENTON, SE France. The upper road, La Grande Corniche, was built in 1806 as a military road by Napoleon. La Moyenne Corniche links intermediate towns. La Petite Corniche runs along the coast.

CORNING (*United States*)

City in S NEW YORK State on the Chemung River, 14 mi W of ELMIRA. Settled in 1788, the place was named in 1837 for Erastus Corning, a railroad promoter. Corning is famous for the Corning Glass Works started in 1868. The 200-inch telescope mirror for the Mt Palomar, CALIFORNIA, observatory was produced here, and a glass museum was established in 1951. In 1972 flood waters caused by Hurricane Agnes damaged the city, including the museum, very heavily.

CORNWALL (*England*)

Most westerly county in England. It is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the N, W, and S, and by DEVON

on the E, and includes the SCILLY ISLANDS. Settled since prehistoric times and never fully Romanized, it was the last Celtic part of Britain to submit to the Saxons. It was created an earldom by William the Conqueror after 1066. It was made a duchy by Edward III in 1337 and is still an appanage of the Prince of Wales. The administrative headquarters is Truro.

There are numerous prehistoric stone monuments from as early as 2500 B.C., stone crosses, and other evidence of prehistoric and Celtic culture here. The unusual traditions of Cornish wrestling date by tradition to 1000 B.C. Cornwall's moors and heaths have been the subject of many legends. Land's End and the Cornish coast have long been an important landfall for Atlantic shipping and now serve the same purpose for air routes. Many of its chief towns, such as FALMOUTH and TRURO, point to the area's role in American colonization.

CORO [*former: Santa Ana de Coriana*] (*Venezuela*)

City in Falcón province, 200 mi WNW of CARACAS, NW Venezuela. Founded in 1527 in an area inhabited by Coros Indians, it became the headquarters of a German banking firm that held the rights to western Venezuela. It became a base for Spanish expeditions in search of EL DORADO, and was briefly capital of Venezuela until 1578. Francisco de Miranda revolted against SPAIN here in 1806. Though unsuccessful, the attempt was the first step in a growing movement toward independence.

COROMANDEL COAST (*India*)

Coastal region of SE India, on the Bay of Bengal, extending approximately 400 mi N from Point Calimere to the delta of the Krishna River. Over the centuries some of the empires and peoples that ruled the CARNATIC, the area between the Eastern Ghats and the Coromandel Coast, also held sway over the coastal region. Chief among them were the CHOLAS, who ruled the coast from the ninth to the late 13th century A.D. The coastal city of THANJAYUR (Tanjore) on the Cauvery River delta was their capital, and in the 11th century they built the Grand Anicut dam and canal, one of the oldest navigation and irrigation systems in India.

The Coromandel Coast was the setting for the struggle of the European powers for control of SE India. The Portuguese established a post at NAGAPATTINAM early in the 16th century. This was occupied

by the Dutch from 1660 to 1671. The Danes established themselves at TRANQUEBAR in 1616, while MADRAS grew up around Fort St. George, an English post completed in 1640. It was fought over several times by the English and the French. The first permanent settlement of the French was at PONDICHERRY in 1674. KARIKAL was another French enclave on the coast, which they acquired in 1739. By 1801, however, except for the French possessions, Great Britain was master of southern India, and Madras was its administrative headquarters. The two French enclaves were not turned over to independent India until 1954. Otherwise, the Coromandel Coast became part of the newly created states of TAMIL NADU and ANDHRA PRADESH.

CORONEA [*Greek: Koroneia*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town and battlefield of BOEOTIA, in central Greece 7 mi S of LEVADIA. The Boeotians defeated the Athenians here in 447 B.C. After the Battle of NEMEA in 394 B.C. during the Corinthian War, the Spartans under Agesilaus II defeated a confederation of Thebans, Athenians, Boeotians, Argives, and Corinthians here but failed to consolidate their victory. See also ATHENS, SPARTA.

CORONEL (*Chile*)

City in Concepción province, 17 mi S of CONCEPCIÓN, on the Golfo de Arauco, S central Chile. During World War I, the German East Asiatic squadron under Graf von Spee defeated the British under Sir Christopher Cradock off Coronel on November 1, 1914.

CORONIUM See CORUNNA

CORPUS CHRISTI (*United States*)

City in S TEXAS, 125 mi SE of SAN ANTONIO, on the SW shore of Corpus Christi Bay. It was founded in 1838 as a trading post for pioneers and gold-rushers, but was known at least a century before. It was the scene of fighting in the Mexican War and in the Civil War. The city has suffered hurricane damage several times, especially in 1970.

CORRAL (*Chile*)

Port and battlefield in Valdivia province, 12 mi SW of VALDIVIA, on Corral Bay, S Chile. In 1819, during

the Chilean war of independence, the Chileans under Admiral Cochrane defeated the Spanish here.

CORREGIDOR (*Philippines*)

Fortified island in the entrance to MANILA Bay, S of Bataan province in LUZON. Fortified by the Spanish in the 18th century, it was made a U.S. military station in 1900 and was chosen as a major defense invasion of the Philippines in World War II. It fell on May 6, 1942, after holding out for 27 days under Lieutenant General Jonathan Wainwright. See also CABALLO, CABANATUAN.

CORRIENTES (*Argentina*)

City and capital of Corrientes province on the Paraná River, 480 mi N of BUENOS AIRES, NE Argentina, near the border of PARAGUAY. Fortified since 1588, Corrientes was the first town to rebel against Spain's domination, in 1762, and against the dictatorship of Juan Manuel de Rosas, in 1844. It was also the site of the decisive defeat of a Paraguayan invasion force in 1865.

CORSE See CORSICA

CORSICA [*ancient: Cynros, Kurnos; French: Corse*] (*France*)

Island and department of France in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 105 mi off the S coast of France. Strategically situated in the central Mediterranean, Corsica has been occupied by many powers. Civilized by the third millennium B.C. and later disputed by Greeks, Etruscans, and Carthaginians, the island began to fall to ROME in 259 B.C. with the conquest of ALERIA. After long battles it was finally subjected in 163 B.C. Later it was occupied by Vandals, Lombards, and Saracens. In the 13th century it came under Genoese control but was conquered by Henry II of France in 1553. The island was returned to GENOA in 1559. The islanders forced the expulsion of the Genoese from the interior by a rebellion from 1729 to 1769. Corsica was then annexed by France in 1769, espoused the revolutionary cause and so was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN from 1794 to 1796 and from 1814 to 1815. It offered continued resistance to the Axis in World War II during 1942–43, after which it became an important Allied base. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here in 1769, the year of France's annexation, thus making him a Frenchman. There are stone

statues dating from the 15th century B.C. and diverse Bronze Age finds. See also AJACCIO, BASTIA, CORTE.

CORSTOPITUM See CORBRIDGE

CORTE (*France*)

Mountain town in central CORSICA, 52 mi NE of AJACCIO. The 15th-century citadel built by Vincenzello d'Istria was a Corsican bastion against the Genoese. Corte was the seat of the government of Pasquale Paoli, the Corsican patriot, from 1755 to 1769.

CORTENUOVA (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in Bergamo province, 12 mi SSE of BERGAMO, in LOMBARDY region, N Italy. During the wars between the Lombard League and Emperor Frederick II, the Lombards were defeated here on November 27, 1237.

CORTONA [*ancient: Corito*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of TUSCANY region, in Arezzo province, 14 mi SSE of AREZZO, central Italy. Strategically placed on a hillside, Cortona was one of the 12 original cities of ETRURIA. It was united with ROME in 310 B.C. It was overrun by the Vandals in A.D. 405. Following a siege in 1529 by Pope Clement VII and the Emperor Charles V, the city became part of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. Traces of the Etruscan fortifications survive.

CORTRACUM See KORTRIJK

CORUNNA [*ancient: Coronium; former English: The Groyne; Spanish: La Coruña*] (*Spain*)

Port and capital of Corunna province, on the Atlantic Ocean, 320 mi NW of MADRID. Dating from pre-Roman times, Corunna was most prosperous during the Middle Ages as part of the caliphate of CÓRDOVA. Because the Spanish Armada assembled here in 1588, the English sent a fleet under Sir Frances Drake to burn much of Corunna in 1589. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, on January 16, 1809, the British under Sir John Moore, on their way back to Portugal, held off the French under Marshal Nicolas Soult here. Moore was killed in the battle and immortalized in an Irish elegy. A Roman tower and churches from the 12th and 15th centuries are here.

CORUPEDION [*Corupedium*] (*Turkey*)

Battlefield of ancient LYDIA, in Manisa province, N of IZMIR, W Turkey. In 281 B.C. Seleucus Nicator, the Macedonian general, defeated and killed Lysimachus, king of THRACE here. See also SELEUCID EMPIRE.

CORUPEDIUM See CORUPEDION

CORYDON (*United States*)

Town in S INDIANA, 18 mi WSW of NEW ALBANY, Indiana. Settled in 1805, it was capital of Indiana Territory from 1813 to 1816 and capital of Indiana from 1816 to 1825. The only Civil War fighting in Indiana took place in Corydon on July 9, 1863, when the town was briefly occupied by Confederates under John Hunt Morgan. Of historic interest here is Indiana's original statehouse.

COS See Kos

COSA [*ancient: Orbetello; Latin: Cosae; modern: Ansedonia*] (*Italy*)

Archaeological site on the Tyrrhenian Sea, Grosseto province, SW TUSCANY, 25 mi E of GROSSETO. The site, apparently the Etruscan city of Orbetello, seems to have been a center of the Vulci. It had close ties with the cities of MAGNA GRAECIA, but in 273 B.C. was subdued by ROME, which established a colony here to control the region. The city remained loyal to Rome during the Second Punic War but suffered heavily in the fighting and gradually declined thereafter. It was last mentioned in 49 B.C. By the fifth century A.D. the area was known as Ansedonia. The remains include a polygonal wall capped by 18 towers and pierced by three gates. The foundations of a triple temple, or capitolium, a small forum, a council house, and other civic buildings have been excavated.

COSAE See COSA

COSEDIA See COUTANCES

COSENZA [*ancient: Consentia*] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Cosenza province, in CALABRIA region, 150 mi SE of NAPLES, SW Italy. Ancient capital of the Italic Bruttii tribe, it was taken by ROME in 204 B.C. The Visigothic king Alaric by tradition died

here in A.D. 410. Cosenza was then occupied successively by Byzantines, Saracens, Normans, Angevins, and the Spanish. It was proclaimed a republic in 1799. While part of the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two SICILIES, it was the scene of many Italian nationalist uprisings. It has frequently been damaged by earthquakes. A cathedral with Romanesque and Norman elements and a Hohenstaufen castle are here.

COSNE-SUR-LOIRE [*ancient: Condate*] (*France*)

Town in the Nièvre department on the LOIRE RIVER, 37 mi NNW of NEVERS, central France. An important French position during the Middle Ages, it was taken in 1420 by the English during the Hundred Years' War.

COSPICUA (*Malta*)

Town across the harbor from VALLETTA in Malta. With Senglea and VITTORIOSA, one of the Three Cities of Malta, it was severely damaged by the Turks in 1565 during the Great Siege. It was restored by the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The town was damaged in air raids during World War II.

COSSYRA See PANTELLERIA

COSTA DE MOSQUITOS See MOSQUITO COAST

COSTA RICA [*former: Nueva Cartago*]

Republic of CENTRAL AMERICA, S of NICARAGUA with its capital at SAN JOSÉ. It was discovered by Christopher Columbus, who named it for the gold he found along its coast. Conquered by the Spanish in 1563, it was part of the captaincy general of GUATEMALA until independence from SPAIN in 1821. The country became part of the Mexican Empire of Augustín de Iturbide and subsequently a member of the Central American Confederation from 1823 to 1838. It became a sovereign republic in 1838.

A bloodless coup in favor of Federico Tinoco in 1917 caused friction with the United States, and Tinoco was deposed in 1919. In December 1941 Costa Rica entered the war against the Axis. Civil war broke out briefly in 1948 following a disputed election result. A new constitution was adopted in 1949, and the country since then has been democratically governed. In 2004, the country's reputation for good government was shaken by allegations of corruption by a number of its former presidents. Costa

Rica continues to be one of the most stable and prosperous nations in Latin America, having no armed forces, and is known worldwide for pioneering the development of ecotourism.

COSYRA See PANTELLERIA

CÔTE D'AZUR See RIVIERA

CÔTE D'IVOIRE [*Ivory Coast*]

Independent republic of West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea, W of GHANA. Its capital is YAMOUSSOUKRO, though the largest city, former capital, and still administrative center is ABIDJAN. In the 16th century it was the site of Portuguese trading posts dealing in slaves and ivory. French influence in the region grew throughout the 19th century, and in 1893 a French protectorate was established over it. The protectorate was incorporated into FRENCH WEST AFRICA in 1904. The Ivory Coast was granted autonomy by FRANCE in 1958 and became a fully independent republic in 1960 under president Félix Houphouët-Boigny. Côte d'Ivoire was a one-party state until opposition parties were legalized in 1990 after widespread popular protests.

Houphouët-Boigny died in 1993, and was replaced by assembly speaker Henri Konan Bédié, who was reelected in 1995. The economy improved in the late 1990s, but religious discord between the Christian south and Muslim north began to split the country. In 1999, there was a coup by the military. Elections in 2000 were won by Laurent Gbagbo of the Socialist Popular Front, but the results were contested by Alassane Ouattara, a northern Muslim whose candidacy had been suppressed by the authorities. Civil war broke out between north and south in 2002. In 2004, a UN peacekeeping force arrived. Attacks on French forces resulted in a French attack that destroyed the Ivorian air force on the ground. Anti-French rioting forced the evacuation of foreigners from Abidjan. In 2005, an agreement negotiated by South African president Thabo Mbeki brought a cease-fire from the rebels and the promise of new elections.

COTENTIN PENINSULA (*France*)

Peninsula in the Manche department between the CHANNEL ISLANDS and the Bay of the SEINE, in NORMANDY, N France. In its earlier history its capital was COUTANCES. It was the object of great rivalry between England and France in the late Middle Ages. The

beachhead at OMAHA BEACH established by the Americans near Montebourg was the scene of heavy fighting during World War II from June 6 to 27, 1944, leading to the fall of German-occupied CHERBOURG.

CÖTHEN See KÖTHEN

COTONOU [*Kotonou*] (*Benin*)

City in Benin, West Africa, 15 mi WSW of PORTO-NOVO, on the Gulf of Guinea. It was formerly the capital of the French colony of Dahomey, now Benin. Cotonou was once a small state that was dominated by the African kingdom of Dahomey, beginning in the 18th century. In 1851 the French made a treaty with Gezo, the king of Dahomey, that allowed them to set up a trading post here. They occupied the city by force in 1883 when they thought the British were about to seize it. GREAT BRITAIN assented to French ownership in 1885. The port has been enlarged and modernized since the 1960s and remains an important commercial and governmental site. See also FRANCE.

COTRONE See CROTONE

COTTBUS [*Kottbus*] (*Germany*)

City and capital of Cottbus district, on the Spree River, 64 mi SE of BERLIN, near the Polish border. Located in the center of Europe, it has belonged to many powers. A trading town in the 12th century, it passed to BRANDENBURG in 1445, to SAXONY in 1635, and finally to PRUSSIA in 1815. A tower from its medieval fortifications still stands here.

COTTI REGNUM See SEGUSIO

COTYORA [*modern: Ordu*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient town and port on the BLACK SEA, on the site of present Ordu, 80 mi E of SAMSUN. Cotyora was founded by Greek colonists c. 500 B.C. From here the survivors of Xenophon's Ten Thousand embarked for Greece. They had joined themselves to Cyrus the Younger of PERSIA and suffered with him a disastrous defeat by Artaxerxes II. Their story is told in Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

COULMIERS (*France*)

Town and battlefield in the Loiret department, W of ORLÉANS, central France. During the Franco-Prussian

War, the French under Aurelle de Paladines defeated the Bavarians here on November 9, 1870, thus forcing the Germans to withdraw from Orléans.

COUNCIL BLUFFS [*former: Council Hill, Kanesville, Miller's Hollow*] (*United States*)

City in SW IOWA, on the MISSOURI RIVER, opposite OMAHA, NEBRASKA. Scene of a conference between the Lewis and Clark expedition and Indians in 1804, it was settled by Mormons between 1846 and 1852 and was an important supply point during the gold rush from 1849 to 1850. After a visit in 1859, Abraham Lincoln declared it the starting point of the Union Pacific Railroad, whose founder, General G. M. Dodge, lived here.

COUNCIL HILL See COUNCIL BLUFFS

COURCELETTE (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the SOMME department, 5 mi NE of ALBERT, N France. During World War I it was captured by the Canadians in 1916 and was the scene of seesaw fighting in 1918.

COURLAND See KURLAND

COURTRAI See KORTRIJK

COUTANCES [*ancient: Constantia, Cosedia*] (*France*)

Ancient town in the Manche department, NORMANDY, 17 mi WSW of SAINT-LÔ, N France. A chief town of pre-Roman Gaul, it was inhabited by the Unelli Celtic tribe. The site was fortified by the Romans and named Constantia. The seat of a viscount during the Middle Ages, it was frequently besieged. In World War II, after the Battle of SAINT-LÔ, it was taken by the Allies and suffered severe damage. The 13th-century cathedral was built on the remains of an 11th-century church. See also COTENTIN PENINSULA.

COUTRAS (*France*)

Battlefield in the Gironde department, 56 mi NE of BORDEAUX, SW France. During the Wars of Religion, the Huguenots under Henry of Navarre defeated the Catholics here under Anne, duc de Joyeuse, on October 20, 1587, but failed to exploit their victory.

COVADONGA (*Spain*)

Village and battlefield in Oviedo province, 5 mi from CANGAS DE ONÍS, NW Spain. The Visigothic king Pelayo of ASTURIAS defeated the Moors here c. A.D. 720. This battle marked the start of the Christian reconquest of Spain. A chapel in a nearby cave, purportedly a hiding place for Pelayo, dates to the eighth century.

COVELONG (*India*)

Fortress in TAMIL NADU state, 30 mi S of CHENNAI on the Bay of Bengal, SE India. During the Second Carnatic War, the French garrison of Covelong surrendered to the British under Robert Clive on September 16, 1752.

COVENTRE See COVENTRY**COVENTREU** See COVENTRY**COVENTRY** [*former: Coventre, Coventreu*] (*England*)

City in West MIDLANDS, 18 mi ESE of BIRMINGHAM. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in A.D. 1043 by Leofric, earl of MERCA, and his wife Lady Godiva. It was the center of the Midlands cloth industry by 1400 and was the seat of English Parliaments during the reigns of Henry IV and Henry VI. An important industrial center, it was the target of German air attack during World War II that completely destroyed the city center on November 14 and 15, 1940. The surviving tower of St. Michael's church has been made part of a dramatic modern cathedral.

COVINGTON (*United States*)

City in N KENTUCKY, on the OHIO RIVER, opposite CINCINNATI, Ohio. A ferry and a tavern occupied the site c. 1800, and the city was founded in 1812. It is named for General Leonard Covington, who died in the War of 1812. In 1819 the opening of a turnpike brought prosperity to the city and made it a trading center. Today it is an industrial city and also a suburb of Cincinnati, with which it is connected by a bridge completed in 1867, designed by John A. Roebling, designer of the BROOKLYN Bridge. Frank Duveneck, the portrait and genre painter, was born here in 1848, and there is a museum of his works here. Daniel Carter Beard, illustrator, naturalist, and one of the founders of the Boy Scouts of America, was born here in 1850.

COW COMMONS See SOMERVILLE**COWPENS** (*United States*)

Town and battlefield, now a national park, 8 mi ENE of SPARTANBURG near the N border of SOUTH CAROLINA. During the American Revolution, the Americans under General Daniel Morgan defeated the British under Colonel Banastre Tarleton here, on January 17, 1781, thus substantially slowing Cornwallis's campaign in South Carolina.

COXEN HOLE See ROATÁN**COXIN'S HOLE** See ROATÁN**COYOACÁN** (*Mexico*)

City in central Mexico, 6 mi S of MEXICO CITY. The first capital of NEW SPAIN, it was from here that Hernán Cortés launched his attack on the Aztec capital, TENOCHTITLÁN, in 1521. The palace used by Cortés still stands. It was the birthplace and lifelong home of painter Frida Kahlo.

CRAC DES CHEVALIERS See AL-KARAK**CRACOW** See KRAKÓW**CRAIGAVAD** (*Northern Ireland*)

Suburb of BELFAST. On July 12, 1913, it was the scene of a meeting of 150,000 Ulstermen protesting against the Home Rule Bill.

CRAIOVA (*Romania*)

City in Dolj province, WALACHIA, 120 mi WSW of BUCHAREST. It was founded near the site of Castrum Palendara, a Roman settlement on Trajan's Wall. The city was a prosperous trading center in the 17th and 18th centuries, despite an earthquake in 1790, plague in 1795, and the assault of the Turks in 1802. Many Roman ruins are in the area.

CRANNON [*Cranon*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town and battlefield in THESSALY, 13 mi SW of LARISSA, central Greece. During the Lamian War, ATHENS and the Greek cities in revolt against MACE- DON were crushed here by Antipater and Craterus in 322 B.C. See also LAMIA.

CRANON See CRANNON

CRANSTON (*United States*)

City in N RHODE ISLAND, a suburb of PROVIDENCE. It was settled in 1636 under the leadership of William Arnold, an associate of Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. It is named for Samuel Cranston, a colonial governor of the colony. Beginning in 1824, Cranston became an important textile-manufacturing center. There is a Friends Meeting House from 1729 and several other pre-Revolutionary buildings, as well as the Sprague Mansion, built c. 1800.

CRAONNE (*France*)

Village and battlefield in the Aisne department, 15 mi SE of LAON, in NE France. During the Napoleonic Wars, on March 7, 1814, the Prussians and Russians under Field Marshal Gebhard von Blücher were defeated here by Napoleon and forced to retreat to Laon. During World War I Craonne was taken and retaken three times from 1917 to 1918 in the struggle for the strategic CHEMIN DES DAMES, and was almost completely destroyed.

CRÉCY [*Crécy en Ponthieu, Cressy*] (*France*)

Town and battlefield in the Somme department, 12 mi N of ABBEVILLE in N France. The first major land battle of the Hundred Years' War was fought here on August 26, 1346, during which the English under Edward III defeated the French under Philip VI. The battle established ENGLAND as a military power and saw the first effective use of massed archers and supporting infantry against cavalry charges. Following this victory, in which a third of the French nobility here were slain, the English marched north to take CALAIS.

CRÉCY EN PONTIHIEU See CRÉCY

CREDIT ISLAND See DAVENPORT

KREFELD See KREFELD

CREMA (*Italy*)

Town of Cremona province, on the River Serio, 23 mi NW of CREMONA in LOMBARDY region. Possibly of Celtic origin, Crema was sacked in A.D. 1159 by

Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. Occupied successively by the Visconti, Milanese, Venetians, French, and Austrians, it became part of Italy in 1860.

CREMONA [*Gallic: Cenomani*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman city and capital of Cremona province, 49 mi ESE of MILAN, on the PO RIVER, in LOMBARDY region. Founded by the Romans in 218 B.C. on the site of the Gallic Cenomani, it was here that Virgil attended school. Sacked by Goths and Huns in the fifth century A.D., it was rebuilt by the Lombards in the seventh century and grew famous as a center of learning. Independent after 1098, Cremona initially supported Frederick I but turned against him in 1167 and joined the Lombard League. Occupied successively by the Visconti, Milanese, Venetians, Spanish, and Austrians, Cremona became part of Italy in 1860. Fine Romanesque and Renaissance architecture is found around the central square. It was famous in the 17th and 18th centuries for violin-making. MANTUA is nearby.

CRÉPY [*Crépy-en-Laonnois*] [*former: Crespy*] (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, 6 mi NW of LAON, NE France. The fourth war between Francis I and Charles V was ended here by treaty on September 18, 1544. The Holy Roman Emperor Charles V renounced his claims on BURGUNDY, and Francis I of France renounced his claims on ARTOIS, NAPLES, and FLANDERS and in secret agreed to help the emperor against the Protestants.

CRÉPY-EN-LAONNOIS See CRÉPY

CRÉSPY See CRÉPY

CRESSY See CRÉCY

CRESWELL CRAGS (*England*)

Ravine and archaeological site in DERBYSHIRE, between CHESTERFIELD and Worksop. Caves here have yielded one of the most important series of extinct vertebrate remains in Great Britain. The implements of Paleolithic hunters have also been found. The remains date from between the 13th and ninth millennia B.C. and represent a type called the Creswellian Culture, named after the site.

CRETA See CRETE

CRETE [*ancient: Candia, Creta; Greek: Krete, Kriti*] (*Greece*)

An island in the E Mediterranean, SSE of Greece and W of Turkey. It is considered the fountainhead of Aegean civilization. Its early periods are generally called Minoan, after the legendary King Minos, and can be divided into three eras: Early Minoan, c. 2800–2100 B.C.; Middle Minoan c. 2100–1500 B.C.; and Late Minoan c. 1500–1000 B.C. In the Early Period there was a remarkable growth of culture from a Neolithic base with the importation of metals, use of bronze, and hieroglyphic writing. The great centers of KNOSSOS and PHAISTOS as well as many lesser settlements, first date from this time. Vases, seals, and fabrics of Cretan origin incorporated into Egyptian deposits from the Twelfth Dynasty found at Kahun have provided evidence of extensive foreign trade in this period.

The Middle and Late Periods produced great palaces and a pictographic script (Linear A). Then c. 1500 B.C., the vast earthquake and eruption of THIRA, followed by an invasion of Greeks from MYCENAE destroyed or crippled much of the island's culture. The civilization soon declined. It rose again in the Late Minoan period with luxurious palaces rebuilt around the island, often under Mycenaean Greek control. As the period waned, Crete ceased to be the center of Aegean culture, which passed to the mainland. During the Dark Ages, Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic Periods (11th through the first centuries B.C.) the history of Crete was part of that of Greece.

Crete was annexed to ROME in 67 B.C. by Quintus Metellus. It became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in A.D. 395 but fell to the Arabs in 824 and became the headquarters of Saracen pirates during the ninth century. It was reconquered for the Byzantine Empire by Nicephorus Phocas in 960–61. Boniface, count of Montferrat, a leader of the Fourth Crusade of 1202 to 1204, sold it to VENICE. In 1669 it was conquered by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which completed the expulsion of the Venetians by 1715.

In the late 19th century Crete sought independence from TURKEY and annexation to Greece, obtaining the assistance of Greece in 1896, thus bringing about the Greco-Turkish War of 1897. Although the Turks were victorious, they were forced by the European powers to evacuate the island, and although Crete remained nominally Turkish, it was supervised by a high commission provided by ENGLAND, FRANCE, RUSSIA, and ITALY. It became a semi-independent state, then joined Greece preliminarily in 1908, with

final annexation in 1913. In World War II it was captured by German airborne forces between May 20 and 30, 1941. It was freed by the Allies in 1944.

CRICKLADE (*England*)

Town in Wiltshire, on the THAMES RIVER, 7 mi NW of SWINDON. Site of a Roman reconnaissance center established in A.D. 69, it was made a borough by King Alfred in 871 and possessed its own mint in the 10th century.

CRIMEA, THE [*ancient: Chersonese, Tauris; Russian: Krim, Krym*] (*Ukraine*)

Peninsula in the N BLACK SEA, SW of the Sea of Azov in the Ukraine. It was the home originally of a Cimmerian people, the Tauri, who founded the Greek-influenced Cimmerian Bosphorus kingdom here in the fifth century B.C. It was colonized along the coastal regions in the sixth century B.C. by Dorian and Ionian Greeks, who made the peninsula a major supplier of wheat to GREECE. The Greeks called the peninsula the *Chersonese*, literally "peninsula," a term also used for other areas.

Becoming part of PONTUS in the second century B.C., Tauris was subdued by ROME in the first century A.D. and became a protectorate. It was later overrun by many tribes, though the southern coast remained under BYZANTINE control from the sixth to the 12th centuries A.D. An independent khanate was established in N and central Crimea in 1475 by the Tatars, but the whole peninsula fell in the 15th century to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The Tatars, as vassals of Turkey, raided MOSCOW in 1572 and were extremely powerful.

Catherine II of RUSSIA annexed the Crimea in 1783, and the peninsula was the scene of the Crimean War between Russia and the forces of France, Great Britain, and Turkey from 1854 to 1856. The Crimea became an independent republic after the Russian Revolution, and was taken by the Germans in World War II after an eight-month siege. The Crimean Republic was dissolved in 1945 at the end of the war because of alleged collaboration with the Nazis, and was eventually incorporated into the Ukrainian SSR. See also ALMA, BALACLAVA, CHERSONESUS, FEODOSIYA, INKERMANN, KERCH, SIMFEROPOL, SEVASTOPOL, YALTA.

CRIMEAN PENINSULA See CRIMEA

CRIMISUS (*Italy*)

River and battlefield in W SICILY. Timoleon, a Corinthian coming to the aid of SYRACUSE in Sicily, defeated CARTHAGE here in 340 B.C.

CRIMMITSCHAU [*Krimmitschau*] (*Germany*)

City, 36 mi S of LEIPZIG, in SE Germany. An industrial city since the 18th century, it became a center of the working-class movement in the 19th century. The strike of textile workers here from August 1903 to January 1904 mobilized textile workers all over Germany in support. The women were led by Clara Zetkin, a pioneer in the women's movement.

CRIPPLE CREEK (*United States*)

City in central COLORADO, SW of COLORADO SPRINGS. In 1891, Cripple Creek was one of the richest camps of a gold-producing area but was virtually a ghost town after 1920. Miner strikes here in 1893 and 1904 ended in violence.

CRISA (*Greece*)

Ancient city of PHOCIS, between DELPHI and the Gulf of CORINTH in Euboea province, central Greece. During the First Sacred War, c. 590 B.C., Crisa was destroyed by the Amphictyonic Council, a religious league. Its reconstruction in 339 B.C. by Amphisso prompted the Fourth Sacred War.

CRNA GORA See MONTENEGRO**CROATIA** [*Serbo-Croatian: Hrvatska*]

Independent nation and former constituent republic of YUGOSLAVIA in the NW part of the country, on the ADRIATIC SEA. It includes SLAVONIA, DALMATIA, and most of ISTRIA as well as Croatia itself. In ancient times it was part of PANNONIA, a Roman province. In the seventh century A.D. it was settled by the Croats, a Slavic people who migrated from the UKRAINE. Croatia became a kingdom in the 10th century and acquired some surrounding territory by force, but it in turn was conquered in 1091 by King Ladislaus I of HUNGARY. The Croats remained in union with Hungary until 1526 when a Turkish victory at the Battle of MOHÁCS put most of the land under Ottoman rule. By the end of the 17th century the OTTOMAN EMPIRE was in decline, but Croatian autonomy was restricted by the Hapsburg monarchs of AUSTRIA.

Part of Croatia was included in the ILLYRIAN PROVINCES set up by Napoleon I in 1809 but was restored to Austrian rule in 1815. Croatian nationalism, always fervent, was expressed in an unsuccessful revolt in 1848. In 1867, with the formation of the Austro-Hungarian dual monarchy, Croatia proper was included in Hungary with ZAGREB as its capital. The following year Croatia and Slavonia were given some autonomy. When World War I resulted in the collapse of Austria-Hungary, Croatia became part of the kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. However, Until World War II some Croat patriots struggled fiercely for more autonomy or even for independence. In 1941 the Nazi invasion of Yugoslavia put Croatia under German and Italian rule in the form of a supposedly independent state until 1945, when Yugoslavian freedom was restored.

Croatia declared independence in 1991. Croatian Serbs declared autonomy in ethnic enclaves supported by Serbian forces. By 1995, Croatia, had taken control back from the Serbian forces. Croatia's economy has improved, but there is still friction between ethnic groups within the nation and between Croatia and its neighbors SLOVENIA, HUNGARY, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, and MONTENEGRO. In 2003, Croatia applied for membership in the European Union. See also RIJEKA.

CROCODILE See LIMPOPO RIVER**CROCODILOPOLIS** See ARSINOË**CRO-MAGNON** See DORDOGNE, LES EYZIES**CRONSTADT** See KRONSHLOT**CROPREDY** (*England*)

Village and battlefield in OXFORDSHIRE, 3 mi N of BANBURY. During the Civil War, the Royalists under Charles I defeated the Parliamentarians under Sir William Waller here on June 29, 1644.

CROSS KEYS (*United States*)

Village and battlefield in N VIRGINIA, 20 mi NE of STAUNTON. On June 8, 1862, during the SHENANDOAH VALLEY campaign of the Civil War, Confederates under General R.S. Ewell defeated Union troops under General John Frémont here.

CROTO See CROTONE

CROTON See CROTONE

CROTONA See CROTONE

CROTONE [Controne] [*ancient: Croto, Croton, Crotona*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town and port in Catanzaro province, NE of CATANZARO on the Gulf of Taranto, in CALABRIA region, SW Italy. Founded as a Greek republic in MAGNA GRAECIA by Achaeans in 710 B.C., it developed as a port, growing powerful and wealthy because it was the only one between RHEGION and TARENTUM. In 530 B.C. it was the home of Pythagoras and a center of medicine. It destroyed its rival, SYBARIS, in 510 B.C. Attacked in the fourth and third centuries by Syracusans and Pyrrhus, king of EPIRUS, it fell to ROME in 277 B.C. but revolted in the Second Punic War. The German emperor Otto II was defeated here in A.D. 982 by Byzantines and Saracens.

CROTON-ON-HUDSON (*United States*)

Village in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SE NEW YORK State, 34 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, on the E bank of the HUDSON RIVER. It was first settled in 1609. The village lies within historic Van Cortlandt Manor, a grant of land made in 1697 to Stephanus Van Cortlandt, which consisted of 87,000 acres and extended from the Croton River on the S to near PEEKSKILL on the N and E to the Connecticut border. In the 19th century Croton became the home of numerous Irish and Italians who arrived to build the Croton Dam and Aqueduct between 1837 and 1842 to supply New York City with water. New Croton Aqueduct was added between 1885 and 1891, and a new dam was built in 1905.

After World War I Croton became the site of a colony of avant-garde literary, artistic, and politically radical figures including Max Eastman, Edna St. Vincent Millay, John Reed, Boardman Robinson, and Stuart Chase. In the 1930s the prominent architect William Lescaze designed one of his best-known examples of modern simplicity, the Hessian Hills School. Croton is now chiefly a commuter town. The Van Cortlandt Manor house has been preserved and restored and is open to the public.

CROWLAND [Croyland] (*England*)

Village in LINCOLNSHIRE, 7 mi NNE of PETERBOROUGH. The Benedictine abbey, founded here in A.D.

720 by King Aethelbald of MERCIA, was destroyed by marauding Viking Danes. Rebuilt, it was besieged during the Civil War in 1643 by Parliamentary troops and subsequently fell into ruins, traces of which remain.

CROWN POINT (*United States*)

Town in E NEW YORK State, on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 7 mi S of TICONDEROGA. Strategically located on the route from NEW YORK CITY to CANADA, it was the scene of a battle in 1609 between the Iroquois and Samuel de Champlain. A French fort built here in 1731 was captured by the British in 1759 and fell at the start of the American Revolution to Colonel Seth Warner and the Green Mountain Boys. It was briefly occupied by the British again in 1777.

CROYLAND See CROWLAND

CRUZ POINT (*Solomon Islands*)

Promontory and battleground on GUADALCANAL, just W of the mouth of the Mataniko River. During World War II there was much fighting here between Japanese and U.S. forces in October and November 1942.

CTESIPHON [*Arabic: Al Madain, Taysafun, Tusbun*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient ruined city on the TIGRIS RIVER opposite the ruins of SELEUCIA, chief city of the Seleucid Empire, about 20 mi SE of BAGHDAD. The winter capital of PARTHIA after 129 B.C., it was briefly captured by ROME c. A.D. 115 in the bitter Parthian-Roman wars. Circa A.D. 225 it became capital of the succeeding empire of PERSIA, the Sassanid, and from this period come the huge remains of the great hall of the palace of the sixth century A.D. Plundered by the Arabs in 637, it fell into decay when they founded BAGHDAD. On November 21, 1915, the Turks defeated the British under Major General Charles Townshend here, the furthest point of British penetration into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE during World War I.

CUATLA AMILPAS See CUAUTLA

CUAUHNÁHUAC See CUERNAVACA

CUAUTLA [Ciudad Morelos, Cuatla Amilpas] (*Mexico*)

Town and battlefield in MORELOS state, 45 mi SSE of MEXICO CITY, S Mexico. During the Mexican war of

independence the patriots under Father Morelos held out here against the Spanish and Loyalists under General Félix María Calleja del Rey from January 18 to May 2, 1812. They finally escaped under cover of night.

CUBA

Nation occupying the largest island of the WEST INDIES, at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, with the CARIBBEAN SEA on the S and the Atlantic Ocean on the N. It includes some other islands of which the Isle of Youth, Isle of Pines until 1978, is the largest. Cuba has a semi-tropical climate and fertile land on which the growing of sugarcane created a largely one-crop economy beginning in the late 18th century. Relations with the UNITED STATES have played a large part in Cuba's history for over a century, and, for a small nation, Cuba recently has figured prominently in world events.

The island was discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1511 Diego de Velázquez conquered it for SPAIN. He also founded several towns: Baracoa, the oldest, in 1512; HAVANA, now the capital and largest city, in 1515; and SANTIAGO DE CUBA in 1514. In the colonial era Cuba was part of the viceroyalty of NEW SPAIN. The Arawak Indians died or were killed off and their place was taken by imported black slaves. Cuba prospered, but there was unrest in the early 19th century, the Spanish suppressing slave revolts without mercy. Expansionists in the United States, especially in the slave states, wanted to acquire Cuba, and the Ostend Manifesto of 1854, drawn up by three American diplomats, proposed buying Cuba from Spain. Nothing came of this, but the struggle for independence continued with the Ten Years' War of 1868 to 1878. The warfare was mostly guerrilla fighting, reforms were promised but not fulfilled, and Cuba remained Spanish.

American interest resulted in the Spanish-American War in 1898, triggered by the mysterious blowing up of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. On July 3 American ships destroyed a Spanish fleet at Santiago, and on July 17 the city was taken by U.S. land forces. On May 20, 1901, an independent Cuban government took power, although an act of the U.S. Congress, the Platt Amendment, gave the United States the right to intervene in Cuban affairs. This right was given up in 1934, but it was exercised when revolt broke out in 1906. U.S. military occupation lasted until 1909. A corrupt and dictatorial regime,

that of Fulgencio Batista y Zaldivar, was overthrown in 1959 by revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro.

Castro began a series of wide-ranging social and economic reforms. He soon formed close ties with the USSR, receiving economic and military aid from the Soviets. In 1961 Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist, ruling as a dictator. On April 14, 1961, an anti-Castro Cuban force, trained by the United States, was crushed in an attempted invasion of the island at the BAY OF PIGS. In the summer of 1962 U.S. air reconnaissance revealed that the USSR was building missile sites in Cuba. This led to the imposition of a naval blockade and the threat of war by President John F. Kennedy, whereupon the USSR backed down and dropped the project.

In 1976 Castro began to send large numbers of Cuban troops abroad, especially to ANGOLA, to support Soviet-backed regimes or rebels. By 1978 it was estimated that perhaps as many as 50,000 Cubans were in Africa. In 1980 Castro suddenly lifted a ban on emigration, and by September about 125,000 Cubans had sought refuge in the United States. In the 1990s the economic problems caused by the collapse of Soviet aid, downturns in the world sugar market, and a long-lasting U.S. embargo led the regime to reverse some of its socialist economic policies. In 1994, there were more boatloads of Cuban refugees sailing to the United States, and the United States agreed to limit legal migration to 20,000 a year. In 1998 the United States allowed food and medicine sales to Cuba, and in 2000, food and medicine were exempted from the trade embargo. The United States maintains a naval base at GUANTÁNAMO BAY, in SE Cuba, leased by treaty in 1903, which Castro wants returned to Cuba. The base at Guantánamo has been used since 2001 for Taliban and Al Qaeda prisoners from the AFGHANISTAN war.

CÚCUTA [*former: San José de Cúcuta, San José De Guasimal*] (*Colombia*)

City in Norte de Santander province, 50 mi NE of BUCARAMANGA near the Venezuelan border. Founded in 1733, it was used by Bolívar as his base before the march on CARACAS. It was destroyed in 1875 by an earthquake and rebuilt.

CUDDALORE See KUDALUR

CUDDAPAH (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state in S central India, 140 miles NW of CHENNAI. The city was part of the

CHOLA Empire in the 11th–15th centuries. Muslims conquered it in 1565, and the British took control in 1800.

CUENCA [*Santa Ana de Cuenca*] [*ancient: Tumibamba*] (*Ecuador*)

City and capital of Azuay province, 190 mi S of QUITO, S Ecuador. It was founded in 1557 by Gil Ramírez Dávalos on the ruins of Tumibamba, the residence of the Inca ruler Huayna Capac. The city has outstanding examples of Spanish colonial architecture.

CUENCA [*ancient: Conca*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Cuenca province, on the Júcar River, 89 mi ESE of MADRID, E central Spain. It was founded as Conca by the Romans. The city was retaken from the Moors in A.D. 1177 by Alfonso VIII of CASTILE. It was badly damaged by fighting in the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars and in the Second Carlist War. A Romanesque and Gothic cathedral bears witness to the city's wealth from the 14th to the 16th centuries.

CUERNAVACA [*ancient: Cuauhnáhuac*] (*Mexico*)

City of MORELOS state, 37 mi S of MEXICO CITY, in S central Mexico. Capital of the Tlahuica Indians, it was captured in 1521 by Hernán Cortés and became an important Spanish colonial town. Many pre-Columbian ruins are nearby.

CULIACÁN (*Mexico*)

City in W Mexico, capital city of SINALOA state, on the Culiacán River, approximately 25 mi inland from the Pacific Ocean. Founded in 1531 during the Spanish colonial era, it was an important staging point for expeditions to the north. Most notable of these was the 1540 expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, who reached NEW MEXICO and beyond. There is a fine cathedral here.

CULLODEN MOOR (*Scotland*)

Moor and battleground in HIGHLAND region, E of INVERNESS. It was the scene of the last battle of the 1745 Rebellion. On April 16, 1746, the Jacobites under Prince Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, were defeated here by the English under the duke of Cumberland. This defeat ended all Jacobite hopes of restoring the Stuart dynasty. Locally it is

also known as the battle of Drum Mossie. Prehistoric stoneworks are found at Clava, one mile away.

CULPS HILL See CEMETERY RIDGE

CULUS See CLUJ

CUMAE [*Greek: Kyme*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town in Naples province, CAMPANIA region, 12 mi W of NAPLES, SW central Italy. Founded by Greeks from CHALCIS in 750 B.C., it grew to be a great power, resisting Etruscan and Umbrian attack until falling to the Samnites c. 425 B.C. Cumae was subjugated by ROME in 338 B.C. The town was destroyed by Naples in A.D. 1205. It was the site of the cavern of the Cumaean Sibyl, the priestess of Apollo. Tombs from before and after Greek settlement have provided invaluable artifacts.

CUMANÁ [*former: Nueva Córdoba*] (*Venezuela*)

City in Sucre province, 185 mi E of CARACAS. The first European toehold on the South American mainland, it was settled in 1520 by Las Casas who established a model Indian colony. Destroyed and resettled by 1523, it was frequently raided by the Dutch and English in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was almost totally destroyed in 1766 by an earthquake and again in 1929.

CUMBERLAND (*England*)

Former county in NW England with the Irish Sea on the W and Solway Firth on the N. Since 1974 it has been part of the county of CUMBRIA. Ancient occupation is evidenced by the remains of stone circles, such as the one at Little Salkeld known as Long Meg and Her Daughters. During the Roman occupation of England the Emperor Hadrian ordered a wall, now known as HADRIAN'S WALL, built across the narrowest part of England, across Cumberland. Christianity was brought to the region in the fourth century A.D. by St. Ninian. The region was part of the Celtic kingdom of CUMBRIA but came under Saxon control c. 945. Border warfare between the English and the Scots went on for many years, with CARLISLE, the chief city of Cumberland and site of a Roman camp, often the Scottish target. William II Rufus of England took Carlisle back from the Scots in 1092. During the English Civil War the Parliamentarians captured Carlisle from the forces of Charles I.

Cumberland includes the LAKE DISTRICT, one of the most scenic areas of England, with its 15 lakes and mountains that are the highest in the country. There are ancient remains and ruins of old castles and churches. The district has long been favored by artists and writers. William Wordsworth, born in Cumberland, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey are known as the Lake Poets.

CUMBERLAND [former: Will's Creek] (*United States*)

City in W MARYLAND, 45 mi S of JOHNSTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA, in the APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS. Settled in 1750 as an Ohio Company trading post, Fort Cumberland was headquarters for General Edward Braddock and George Washington in the French and Indian War. Occupied by Union troops during the Civil War, it was the scene of the capture of two Union generals by McNeill's Rangers on February 21, 1865. See also CUMBERLAND ROAD.

CUMBERLAND GAP (*United States*)

Pass in the Cumberland Mountains, NE TENNESSEE, near the VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY lines. Discovered in 1750, it became an early pioneer route, the WILDERNESS ROAD, and was a strategic point, frequently changing hands in the Civil War.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE See SASKATCHEWAN

CUMBERLAND ROAD (*United States*)

First national road in the United States, originating at CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND. Under construction from 1811, it eventually extended to VANDALIA, ILLINOIS, as the first section of the NATIONAL ROAD. It is not to be confused with Daniel Boone's WILDERNESS ROAD, cleared in 1775 and running through the CUMBERLAND GAP, which was of strategic importance during the Civil War. See also BRADDOCK'S ROAD, NEMACOLIN'S PATH.

CUMBRIA [former: Cambria] (*England*)

Modern county and ancient kingdom, in NW England. In an area inhabited since 2500 B.C., the ancient Celtic kingdom of Cumbria stretched across the border into SW SCOTLAND. The Romans first built a series of forts and then a wall here between Wallsend and Bowness-on-Solway (See HADRIAN'S WALL). CARLISLE was its main nonmilitary settlement. St. Ninian began Christianization of the area. By the

seventh century A.D. Cumbria, for a long time also known as *Cambria*, from the Roman name for Wales, was controlled by NORTHUMBRIA. After two centuries of raids by Scandinavians and Irish, the southern part of the kingdom was under Anglo-Saxon control by A.D. 945. The northern part passed to Scotland in 1068. The recent county of CUMBERLAND was created in 1177 and for centuries was the scene of border warfare. In 1974 the name *Cumbria* was put back into use to include the former counties of Cumberland, in addition to WESTMORELAND, the Furness Peninsula (formerly in Lancashire), and parts of YORKSHIRE.

CUMIÈRES [Cumières-le-Mort-Homme] (*France*)

Site of village in the Meuse department, on the MEUSE RIVER, 6 mi NW of VERDUN, NE France. This village was completely destroyed during the fighting around Verdun in World War I.

CUMIÈRES-LE-MORT-HOMME See CUMIÈRES

CUNAXA (*Iraq*)

Ancient town of BABYLONIA, E of the EUPHRATES RIVER, 87 mi NW of Babylon, scene of a battle in 401 B.C. between Cyrus the Younger, satrap of Anatolia, and his brother Artaxerxes II to decide who should ascend the Achaemenian throne. Cyrus was killed and his troops routed, except for the mercenary Greek contingent, which regrouped and marched north to the BLACK SEA. This is known as the retreat of the Ten Thousand, described by Xenophon, the Greek historian, in his *Anabasis*.

CUNECASTRE See CHESTER-LE-STREET

CUNEO (*Italy*)

Capital of Cuneo province and battlefield in PIEMONTE region, 69 mi W of GENOA, NW Italy. Cuneo was founded c. A.D. 1200 by refugees fleeing the destruction of MILAN by Frederick Barbarossa. During the War of the Austrian Succession, from September 30 to October 22, 1744, a Sardinian and Austrian army under Charles Emmanuel I of Sardinia and Prince Lobkowitz of Austria attacked and drove off a Franco-Spanish army under Prince Louis de Conti of France and Philip, Infante of Spain, that was besieging Cuneo. France held Cuneo following its victories at CHERASCO (1796) and MARENGO (1800). A 10th-

century cathedral is among buildings of historic interest here.

CUNETESFORD See KNUTSFORD

CURAÇAO (*Netherlands*)

Island of the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, 60 mi N of the NW coast of VENEZUELA. Originally settled by the Spanish in 1527, it was taken by the Dutch in 1634 and occupied by the British from 1807 to 1815 during the Napoleonic Wars. The capital, WILLEMSTAD, was seized by Venezuelan revolutionaries in 1929. Curaçao was the scene of violent racial strife in 1969.

CURES (*Italy*)

Ancient town in Rome province, NE of ROME in LATIUM region, W central Italy. In legend, Cures was the home of the Sabines who settled the QUIRINAL hill, in Rome. It was the birthplace of Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome (715–673 B.C.).

CURIA RHAETORUM See CHUR

CURICUM See KRK

CURRACH See CURRAGH, THE

CURRAGH, THE [*Currach*] (*Irish Republic*)

Plain in County Kildare, just E of KILDARE. An ancient meeting place, it has been the site of horse races since the first century A.D. The Irish Derby takes place here annually. Site also of a military camp since 1646, it was the scene of the Curragh Incident in 1913, when some British officers revolted against the Home Rule Act.

CURUPÁITY (*Paraguay*)

Battlefield in Ñeembucú province, near the confluence of the Paraguay and Paraná Rivers, SW Paraguay. During the Paraguayan War, the Paraguayans under General Francisco López defeated the Argentinians, Brazilians, and Uruguayans here on September 22, 1866. This temporarily forced ARGENTINA out of the war.

CURZOLA See KORČULA

CURZON LINE (*Poland, Belarus, Ukraine*)

Demarcation line between Poland and the USSR, extending S from GRODNO through BREST-LITOVSK, along the Bug River to Sokal, then W and S past PRZEMYŚL to the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. This line was suggested as a possible frontier by Lord Curzon during the Polish-Russian War of 1919–20. It was only implemented after the YALTA conference of 1945.

CUSCO See CUZCO

CUSH See KUSH

CUSHNOC See AUGUSTA

CUSTOZA [*Custoza*] (*Italy*)

Village and battlefield in Verona province, 11 mi SW of VERONA in LOMBARDY region, N Italy. It was the scene of two battles during the Italian Risorgimento. The first, on July 24, 1848, saw the Austrians under Joseph Radetzky defeat Charles Albert, king of SAR-DINIA-PIEDMONT, and prompt an armistice. In the second, on June 24, 1866, the Italians under Victor Emmanuel II were defeated by the Austrians under Archduke Albert. The Austrians were later compelled to retire from Italy by French and Prussian pressure.

CUSTOZZA See CUSTOZA

CÜSTRIN See KOSTRZYN

CUTCH See KACHCHH

CUTHAH [*modern: Tall Ibrahim*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of BABYLONIA, in al-Hillah province, near BABYLON, central Iraq. A center for the worship of Nergal, the ruler of the lower world, it was looked after by all Sumerian and Semitic rulers until a few centuries before the Christian era. ASSYRIA took some of its inhabitants to colonize SAMARIA in CANAAN. In ancient times there was a canal here. Now only a large mound is visible.

CUTTACK (*India*)

City in ORISSA state, on the Mahanadi River, 220 mi SW of KOLKATA, E India. It was founded and fortified

in the 13th century A.D. by King Anangabhimha Deva III. The city fell to the Afghans in 1568 and was the capital of Orissa for the MOGULS and MARATHAS. It fell to the British in 1803. A 17th-century palace and several temples are among the city's noteworthy buildings. Modern Cuttack is a vital trade center for rice and jute, and home to several colleges.

CUXHAVEN (*Germany*)

City in Lower SAXONY at the mouth of the ELBE RIVER, 22 mi NNE of BREMERHAVEN. It is both a commercial port and a summer resort. It was conquered by HAMBURG in 1394 and held for many years. In 1907 it was incorporated and joined with nearby Döse. During World War II it was often bombed by the Allies and captured by them in May 1945. Its landmarks included the 14th-century Ritzebuttel Castle and a 14th-century lighthouse, the oldest on the German coast.

CUZCO [*Cusco*] (*Peru*)

City and capital of Cuzco province, in the ANDES MOUNTAINS, 350 mi SE of LIMA, S Peru. Capital of the old INCA EMPIRE and known as the City of the Sun, it was founded in the 11th century A.D. by Manco Capac, who according to legend was the first Inca ruler. The city was occupied and plundered in 1533 by Francisco Pizarro and almost completely destroyed in 1650 by earthquakes. It has extensive Inca remains, though several suffered damage during an earthquake in 1950. MACHU PICCHU is nearby.

CYCLADES [*Greek: Kikládhes*] (*Greece*)

Group of 220 islands in the S AEGEAN SEA, between the PELOPONNESUS and the DODECANESE. The islands were a center of Bronze Age culture and all have sites of archaeological interest, especially the sacred island of DELOS. The islands passed from the OTTOMAN EMPIRE to Greece in 1829.

CYDONIA See CANEA

CYDWELI See KIDWELLY

CYMRU See WALES

CYNAETHA See KALAVRYTA

CYNINGESTUN See KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES

CYNOSCEPHALAE (*Greece*)

Two hills and battleground in THESSALY, 18 mi SSE of LARISSA, central Greece. It was the scene of two battles. The first was in 364 B.C. when Pelopidas, the Theban general, defeated Alexander, tyrant of PHERAE. The second, which ended the Second Macedonian War in 197 B.C., saw the Romans under Flaminus defeat Philip V of MACEDON.

CYNOSSEMA (*Turkey*)

Promontory on the E side of the GALLIPOLI Peninsula, in Canakkale province. The Athenians under Alcibiades and Thrasybulus defeated the Spartans in a naval battle offshore here in 411 B.C. See also ATHENS and SPARTA.

CYNOSURA See SALAMIS

CYPRUS [*Greek: Kypros; Turkish: Kibris*]

E Mediterranean island, 40 mi S of TURKEY and 60 mi W of SYRIA. Evidence exists of settlements as early as 4000 B.C. and colonization by the early Greeks. A trading center because of its location, Cyprus has been a veritable palimpsest of the expansion and commercial activity of early Western civilization. A marked Phoenician presence is evident in the ninth century B.C. It was Assyrian for approximately 50 years after 709 B.C., Egyptian from the mid-sixth century B.C., then Persian. Afterward it fell to Alexander the Great and later became Egyptian once again.

From 58 B.C. until the end of the fourth century A.D. it was part of the ROMAN EMPIRE. For the next 700 years it was usually under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, with some periods of Muslim rule. In 1191 it fell to the crusading Richard I of England, who gave it to Guy of Lusignan. The kingdom set up by the Lusignans served as a base of operations for the crusaders for the next two centuries until Genoese and Venetian domination in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Turks seized Cyprus in 1573, and it passed finally into British hands in 1878.

By the 20th century the population of the country was about 80 percent Greek and 20 percent Turkish, and this has been the bane of its modern history. At the end of the 19th century the Greek element was already demanding union (*énosis*) with the motherland. Greek-Turkish conflict brought violence in

1955. The symbol of Greek-Cypriot nationalism was the Orthodox archbishop Makarios III. Its military-political arm was Eoka, a paramilitary group headed by Colonel George Grivas. The British, seeking to impose order, exiled Makarios. Finally, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, and TURKEY agreed to set up an independent, neutral Cyprus with proportional representation for Greeks and Turks. The new nation emerged in 1960 with Makarios as its president. Renewed conflict brought the stationing of UN troops to maintain order in 1964. Terrorism did not abate, and in 1974 a coup toppled the Makarios government. Turkey invaded Cyprus and seized about 30 percent of the island. The Turkish section then declared its independence from the Greek-held area, resulting in a divided nation and a stalemate that persists today. Cyprus became a member of the European Union in 2003, and Turkish Cyprus opened the Green Line border. A plebiscite to reunite the country in 2004 was defeated on the Greek side. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, ASSYRIA, EGYPT, GENOA, ALEXANDRIAN EMPIRE, PERSIA, PHOENICIA, VENICE.

CYRENAICA [Cirenaica] [*ancient: Pentapolis; Libyan: Barqah*] (*Libya*)

Region in the NE, bordered on the W by the Khalij Surt, on the N by the Mediterranean, and on the E by EGYPT. Settled by Greek colonists in the seventh century B.C., it became important because of its position on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA and on trade routes W from ALEXANDRIA. The Greeks founded five cities, including BENGHAZI and CYRENE. Pentapolis became a Roman province in 67 B.C. and passed to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It was conquered by the Arabs in A.D. 642. Part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE by the 15th century, it was ceded to ITALY in 1912 following the Italo-Turkish War. A major center of operations in World War II, it was occupied by the British following the Battle of el-ALEMEIN and became a province of Libya in 1951.

CYRENE [*Italian: Cirene*] (*Libya*)

Ancient Greek colony of CYRENAICA on the coastal road, 8 mi SW of APOLLONIA, NE Libya. Founded c. 630 B.C. by Greeks from THIRA, it was the original capital of Cyrenaica and was ruled by the Battiad dynasty until 440 B.C. Taken by Alexander the Great in 331 B.C., it later came under the Ptolemies and became one of the great intellectual centers of the Classical world. Under Roman rule from 96 B.C., it

ceased to exist after being captured by the Arabs in A.D. 642. The extensive ruins are being excavated.

CYRNOS See CORSICA

CYTHERA [*Greek: Klithira; modern: Cerigo*] (*Greece*)

Island off the SE coast of the PELOPONNESUS, 8 mi S of Cape Malea. It is the most southerly of the IONIAN ISLANDS. In ancient times Cythera was the center of the worship of Aphrodite, and according to legend she emerged from the sea here.

CYZICUS [*Turkish: Kapıdağlı*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city at the base of a peninsula, formerly an island, extending into the Sea of Marmara, approximately 350 mi W of BURSA, NW Turkey. It was founded by Greeks from MILETUS c. 757 B.C. During the Peloponnesian Wars, the sea off the ancient city was the scene of a battle in 410 B.C. in which Alcibiades of ATHENS defeated a Spartan fleet. Nearby, at the same time, Athenian troops routed a Spartan-Perian army. The city thrived as a commercial center down to the times of the SELEUCID EMPIRE. Scattered ruins remain. See also SPARTA.

CZARNOVO (*Poland*)

Town and battlefield in Warsaw province, 25 mi N of WARSAW, central Poland. During the Napoleonic Wars, the French under Napoleon drove the Russians under Count Ostermann-Tolstoy out of Czarnovo on December 24, 1806. The French went into winter quarters following the battle.

CZASLAV [Caslav] (*Czech Republic*)

City and battlefield 45 mi ESE of PRAGUE, BOHEMIA, in the Czech Republic. During the War of the Austrian Succession the Prussians under Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Marshal Prince Charles of Lorraine here on March 17, 1742. See also AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA [Czecho-Slovakia, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic] [*Czech: Československa Socialistická Republika*]

A former country in central Europe. This star-crossed nation had its origins in the cauldron of nationalities that made up the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. In 1916, during World War I, the Czechs and Slovaks

united in a national council headed by Thomas Masaryk to lobby with the Allies for a Czechoslovak national state after the war. In October 1918 the council declared the independence of that state, whose boundaries, the consequence of World War I peace negotiations, came to include not only BOHEMIA and MORAVIA, but also Upper SILESIA, part of the duchy of TESCHEN, and Carpathian RUTHENIA. Czechoslovakia's liberal constitution of 1918 guaranteed minority rights, but this congeries of Czechs, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Slovaks, and Ukrainians proved to be unstable.

President Masaryk and Edvard Beneš, who succeeded him in 1935, managed to guide the state through the troubled waters of its early years and through the Great Depression of the 1930s. By the middle of that decade, however, German agitation in the SUDETENLAND of Bohemia, led by the local leader Konrad Henlein and encouraged by Hitler, posed a grave threat to the nation. Following his annexation of AUSTRIA in March 1938, Hitler demanded that those areas of Czechoslovakia with more than 50 percent German population be placed under German control. GREAT BRITAIN and France agreed to these demands in order not to provoke a war, a policy that became known as "appeasement." In an agreement signed at MUNICH on September 29 the Sudetenland was handed over to GERMANY. POLAND demanded and got Teschen; Ruthenia and part of SLOVAKIA went to HUNGARY. In March 1939 Hitler took what was left and made it a German protectorate.

German rule during World War II was brutal, especially so after the assassination of Reich Protector Reinhard Heydrich in May 1941. All the men in the town of LIDICE were executed in reprisal. The Czech government in exile came under Soviet influence. The war ended with the Soviet liberation of Czechoslovakia and the restoration of the boundaries of 1938, except for Ruthenia, which became part of the USSR. Klement Gottwald, a communist, became prime minister in 1946. By February 1948 communist domination was complete. A Soviet-style state was set up with centralized and rigid control of political and economic activity.

The Communist Party was purged in the early 1950s. By the middle of that decade some attempts at liberalization began to appear in order to counter growing discontent. But unrest continued to build and

finally broke to the surface in the "Prague Spring" of 1968. The Soviet Union, feeling increasingly threatened by what it perceived to be the Westernization and breakdown in party discipline and control in Czechoslovakia, led a Warsaw Pact invasion of the country on August 20. Under military occupation, Gustave Husák replaced the reformist Alexander Dubček as premier. Rigid party control of government and society was instituted and has continued to 1989 when the communist government collapsed. Slovak nationalism resulted in the separation of SLOVAKIA and the establishment of the CZECH REPUBLIC in 1993.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CZECH REPUBLIC

Nation in Eastern Europe consisting of BOHEMIA and MORAVIA from the former republic of CZECHOSLOVAKIA as a result of the "Velvet Revolution" of 1992, during which the Czechs and Slovaks amicably agreed to break up their republic. In 1993, SLOVAKIA became a republic and the Czech Republic was born. The nation has pursued a free market economic system and has aligned itself with Western Europe. In 1999, the Czech Republic joined NATO, and in 2003, it became a member of the European Union. The capital of the Czech Republic is PRAGUE.

CZEGLÉD See CEGLÉD

CZENSTOCHAU See CZESTOCHOWA

CZERNOWITZ See CHERNOVTSY

CZESTOCHOWA [*German*: Czenstochau, Schenstochau; *Russian*: Chenstokhov] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Katowice province, on the Warta River, 40 mi N of KATOWICE, S Poland. A religious center, it was very wealthy in the 15th century. The monastery, containing an image of Our Lady supposedly painted by St. Luke, was fortified and resisted the Swedish invasions of 1655 and 1705. The city was captured by the Germans in both world wars.

D



DABA See DIBBAH

DABIE [*former: Dab Stary; German: Altdamm*] (*Poland*)
Town, formerly in POMERANIA, now in Szczecin province. Founded in 1176, it was a fortress from 1249 to 1872. Incorporated in 1939 into SZCZECIN, it was rechartered after 1945 and briefly called Dab Stary. Dabie's German population was evacuated after World War II.

DABROMIERZ [*German: Hohenfriedeberg*] (*Poland*)
Village in the SW, near STRZEGOM, formerly in the SILESIA region of Prussia. On June 4, 1745, during the Second Silesian War, Dabromierz was the site of the victory of PRUSSIA under Frederick the Great over the armies of AUSTRIA and SAXONY, led by Charles of Lorraine.

DABROWA GÓRNICZA [*German: Dombrau; Russian: Dombrowa*] (*Poland*)
Town in the SW, just NE of KATOWICE. The town prospered when coal mining began here in 1796. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1795 and to RUSSIA in 1915 and reverted to Poland in 1919. During the 19th century it served as a mining and metallurgical center, where the first Polish mining school was established in 1889.

DABROWNO [*German: Gilgenburg*] (*Poland*)
Town, formerly in EAST PRUSSIA, now in Olsztyn province, Poland. In 1319 the Teutonic Knights established the castle here. From 1910 to 1939 the town was a German frontier station on the Polish border.

DAB STARY See DABIE

DACCA See DHAKA

DACHAU (*Germany*)
Town in BAVARIA, 11 mi NW of MUNICH. Chartered in 1391, in 1933 Dachau became the site of a notorious concentration camp, where Germany under the Nazis used Jews and other minorities, as well as political and Russian prisoners, for forced labor and for supposed medical research. Dachau was also the site of mass extermination of prisoners. The Allies captured it on April 29, 1945, and freed 32,000 surviving prisoners.

DACIA (*Romania*)
Ancient country in E central Europe, with borders roughly equivalent to those of modern Romania. It was inhabited before the Roman conquest by the Getae and Dacians, peoples of Thracian stock who invaded the ROMAN EMPIRE during the reign of Domitian. Dacia was conquered by Trajan and made into a Roman province after the death of the Dacian king Decebalus in A.D. 107. It was colonized and fortified as a post across the DANUBE RIVER but was abandoned to the Goths in A.D. 270, when Aurelian withdrew Roman colonists to a new Dacia created in MOESIA to the south.

DACRE (*England*)
Village in CUMBRIA, 4 mi SW of PENRITH. The 14th-century castle of Dacre was the seat of the powerful lordship called Dacre of the North, whose title derived

from the city of ACRE in the Levant, where much fighting took place during the Crusades and which was the final outpost of the crusaders in the E until its fall in 1291.

DADEVILLE See HORSESHOE BEND

DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI (*India*)

Region, approximately 125 mi N of MUMBAI, between GUJARAT and MAHARASHTRA states. It came under Portuguese control in 1789. In 1954 indigenous freedom movements forced PORTUGAL to abandon it to India. It was declared a union territory in 1961.

DAGAHPUR [Dagapur, Daggah Bur] (*Ethiopia*)

Town and market center in the Harar province of the SE OGADEN region, 95 mi SE of JIJIGA. In 1936, during the Italo-Ethiopian War, the town was occupied by ITALY. In World War II GREAT BRITAIN occupied it in 1941.

DAGAPUR See DAGAHPUR

DAGGAH BUR See DAGAHPUR

DAGESTAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC See DAGESTAN

DAGESTAN [Dagestan Autonomous Republic] (*Russia*)

Autonomous republic in S Russia, on the W shore of the CASPIAN SEA, bordered on the S and W by the Caucasus Mountains. From early times it was the home of wild, semi-nomadic tribes. Ceded by PERSIA to Russia in 1813, it was not subdued until 1859. In 1877 its inhabitants revolted during the Russo-Turkish War. It formed a separate Russian republic during the Revolution but continued to struggle until 1921, when a famine struck the area. In 1921 it was declared an autonomous Soviet republic. It has assumed great strategic importance to Russia for its location adjacent to the breakaway Russian Republic of CHECHNYA as well as its importance as an oil producer. In 1999, there was an uprising led by Chechen rebels that was put down by Russian authorities. Since 2000 there has been continuing sporadic rebel activity and Russian police responses.

DAGÖ See HIIUMAA

DAGU [Taku] (*China*)

Town in E HEBEI province, 37 mi E of TIANJIN, at the mouth of the Hai River, NE China. Once the location of fortresses guarding the outskirts of Tianjin, it was besieged by foreign troops in 1860 and again in 1900 during the Boxer Rebellion. The forts were destroyed in 1902.

DAGUPAN [former: Bacnotan] (*Philippines*)

City, 130 mi N of MANILA, on the island of LUZON. It was originally established by the Spanish in 1590 and named Bacnotan. It was a stronghold of insurgent resistance in 1898 during the Spanish-American War. In 1941 the city was the initial point of invasion in the Japanese drive toward Manila in World War II.

DAHALA See BAGHELKAND

DAHLAK ARCHIPELAGO [*Italian*: Isole Dahalach] (*Eritrea*)

Island group in the RED SEA, off the coast of Eritrea. Pearl fisheries here were known to the Romans. The islands became an independent Muslim state in the seventh century A.D. but were conquered later by YEMEN and then taken by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In the late 19th century the islands became part of the Italian protectorate of Eritrea.

DAHLEM See BERLIN

DAHLONEGA (*United States*)

Town in N central GEORGIA, Lumpkin county, 17 mi NNW of Gainesville. Dahlonega was a mountain trading center, settled with the opening of gold mines nearby in 1828 and incorporated in 1833. A U.S. mint was sited here during the period 1838–61, when Georgia broke away from the Union at the beginning of the Civil War.

DAHOMEY See BENIN

DAHSHÛR [Dashur] (*Egypt*)

Pyramid site, S of SAKKARA, on the W bank of the NILE RIVER, near MEMPHIS. Two of the five pyramids here

are thought to have been built by King Snefru in the middle of the third millennium B.C. One of these, known as the blunted or bent pyramid due to a change midway in the angle of construction, is the only such Old Kingdom structure to have two entrances. The other is the first true, not step, pyramid. Using this as a model, Snefru's successor, Khufu, built the great pyramid at GIZA. The other three, from the early second millennium B.C. but not well preserved, are surrounded by royal tombs that contained jewelry and other artifacts of the highest quality.

DAIHOKU See TAIPEI

DAINAN See T'AI-NAN

DAIQUIRÍ (*Cuba*)

Town, in EL CANEY municipality, on the coast, 14 mi E of Santiago Bay. During the Spanish-American War, U.S. troops landed at Daiquirí on June 22, 1898, before their assault on SANTIAGO.

DAIRBHRE See VALENTIA

DAIREN See DALIAN

DAIRSIE [*Dairsiemuir, Osnaburgh*] (*Scotland*)

Village in FIFE region, on the Eden River, 6 mi W of ST. ANDREWS. Dairsie's church dates from 1622, and the village contains remains of Dairsie Castle, dating from the 16th century. David II (1324–71), son of Robert Bruce, Scotland's liberator and first king, spent his youth here.

DAIRSIEMUIR See DAIRSIE

DAI VIET See VIETNAM

DAJABÓN (*Dominican Republic*)

Town and capital of Libertador province, in the NW. Founded between 1771 and 1776, it was abandoned during the war of independence and resettled in 1865 after the war of restoration. It was made the province's capital in 1938, when the province was formed from Montecristi as Libertador. The surrounding region had been disputed between SPAIN and FRANCE during the colonial era.

DAKAR (*Senegal*)

Port and capital of Senegal, West Africa, on the S end of Cape Verde Peninsula. It was founded in 1857 as a fort to protect the French merchants and traders of GORÉE. A railroad was built from Dakar to ST. LOUIS, between 1882 and 1885, and the city became a naval base. In 1902 it became capital of FRENCH WEST AFRICA, and from 1924 to 1946 the city and surrounding areas were autonomous. It was rejoined to Senegal in 1946 and became capital of the new nation in 1956.

DAKA RIVER (*Ghana*)

River in the NE, rising 40 mi NNW of Yendi, and flowing 200 mi S to the VOLTA RIVER. Until World War I the Daka formed the boundary between the GOLD COAST and German TOGOLAND.

DAKHINESWAR (*India*)

Village in SE West BENGAL, on the Hugli River, 6 mi N of KOLKATA. Dakhineswar is the site of many ancient temples. At the temple of Kali here, the young Ramakrishna (1834–86) developed into a renowned yogi and Hindu religious teacher.

DA KHURE See ULAN BATOR

DAKOTA See JAMES RIVER

DAKOTA TERRITORY See NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA

DALARNA [*Dalecarlia*] (*Sweden*)

Central province, with borders nearly identical to those of the modern administrative province of Kopparberg. In 1521 the peasants of Dalarna, led by Gustavus I Vasa, founder of the dynasty, freed Sweden from the rule of DENMARK.

DA LAT (*Vietnam*)

City in the S, NE of HO CHI MINH CITY. Founded in the 19th century and developed by FRANCE, Da Lat was the site chosen by the French scientist Alexandre Yersin in 1893 for his research on bubonic plague.

DALE (*Wales*)

Village in DYFED, 6 mi W of MILFORD HAVEN. In 1485 Henry Tudor, the earl of Richmond, later King

Henry VII, landed nearby to claim the English Crown before the defeat and death of Richard III at BOWORTH FIELD on August 22.

DALECARLIA See DALARNA

DALHART (*United States*)

Town in extreme N TEXAS, NW of AMARILLO in the N corner of the Texas panhandle. Founded in 1901 and incorporated in 1903, Dalhart was born with the arrival of the railroad in cattle-ranching country. It grew with the railroad shops and stockyards as well as the construction of grain elevators.

DALHOUSIE (*Canada*)

Town in N NEW BRUNSWICK, 140 mi N of FREDERICTON, at the mouth of the Restigouche River. First settled by Scots c. 1800, it was named by statute in 1826 for the ninth earl of Dalhousie, governor-general of Canada from 1819 to 1828.

DA-LI See XIAGUAN

DALIAN [Ta-Lien] [*Japanese*: Dairen; *Russian*: Dalny] (*China*)

Major Chinese port in MANCHURIA, on the S coast of Liaodong Peninsula, 20 mi E of PORT ARTHUR, with which it is joined in a common municipality called Lü-ta. In 1899, then under RUSSIA, it became the terminus of the South Manchurian Railroad and a commercial free port. Occupied by JAPAN in 1904 during the Russo-Japanese War, it was a free port again by 1906. The city suffered some damage during World War II and was taken by Soviet troops in August 1945. However, by a treaty with Nationalist China, renewed with Communist China, the Chinese retained sovereignty, but Russia holds port privileges. The Soviet troops withdrew in 1955.

DALKEITH (*Scotland*)

Town in Lothian region, 7 mi SE of EDINBURGH. Just to the N is Dalkeith House, seat of the dukes of Buccleuch, built by Sir John Vanbrugh c. 1700 to replace an earlier 13th-century fortress.

DALKEY (*Ireland*)

Town in Dublin County, on the S horn of Dublin Bay. It was an important town during the Middle Ages.

Dalkey Island, separated from the mainland by a narrow sound, was famous in the 18th century for the election of the mock "king of Dalkey."

DAL LAKE (*India*)

Lake in the Vale of KASHMIR, just S of SRINAGAR, W central Kashmir. Near the lake's east bank are the famous Mogul gardens of Chama-i-Shahi, built in 1633 by Shah Jahan. Along the shores of the lake are other Mogul gardens and buildings. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

DALLAS (*United States*)

Town in NW GEORGIA, 30 mi NW of ATLANTA. Incorporated in 1854, Dallas was the site of the Battle of New Hope Church, in March 1864, during the Civil War, an indecisive meeting of the armies of Generals Grant and Lee.

DALLAS (*United States*)

City in N TEXAS, second largest in the state, on the Trinity River, approximately 33 mi E of FORT WORTH. It was first settled in 1841 and named for George Mifflin Dallas, then vice president of the United States. It was incorporated as a city in 1871 and grew as a center for cotton production, banking, and later the petroleum industry. The Texas Centennial Exposition was held here in 1936. Dallas was birthplace of the integrated circuit computer chip in 1958. In November 1963 President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas. Dallas suffered during the crash of the Savings and Loans in the 1980s, but recovered economically in the 1990s as a center of high technology.

DALLES, THE [City of the Dalles] (*United States*)

City in N OREGON, on the COLUMBIA RIVER, 72 mi E of Portland. The explorers Lewis and Clark found an Indian market on this site in 1805. White settlers came in 1838, and the city was chartered in 1857. It is at the eastern end of a 200-mi waterway from the Pacific Ocean to the Bonneville Dam, a huge hydroelectric project undertaken during the New Deal and opened in 1943.

DALMACIJA See DALMATIA

DALMATIA [*Serbo-Croatian*: Dalmacija] (*Croatia*)

Region in the BALKANS, on the Adriatic Sea, part of the Republic of Croatia. The first known inhabitants

were from ILLYRIA and overran the northwestern part of the Balkan Peninsula beginning c. 1000 B.C. ROME conquered the region c. 35 B.C., and the Ostrogoths took control in A.D. 481, following the collapse of the ROMAN EMPIRE. In the sixth century the region was taken by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, and Slavic peoples began moving into all areas except in the coastal cities in the seventh century. In later centuries Dalmatia was divided among CROATIA, SERBIA, and VENICE, most of it coming under Venetian control by 1420. The Turks held part of Dalmatia from 1526 to 1699. More changes followed. It passed to AUSTRIA in 1797; to FRANCE in 1805; to Napoleon's ILLYRIAN PROVINCES in 1809; and back to Austria in 1815. In 1915 the Allies promised to give Dalmatia to ITALY in return for that nation entering World War I on the Allied side. They did not keep the promise, and in 1918 Dalmatia became part of the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. In World War II Italy held Dalmatia for a time, but in 1945, at the end of the war, the region was returned to Yugoslavia. After the breakup of Yugoslavia, this region was divided up between Croatia (holding the majority of the territory), Montenegro, and Bosnia. Dalmatia's coast is now an area of beautiful scenery and popular resorts.

DALNY See DALIAN

DALOA (*Ivory Coast*)

Town, administrative headquarters of the Daloa department, West Africa. Originally founded by two Africans—Gboto of the Bete tribe, and Dalo of the Guro tribe—the town became a French military post in 1903.

DALRIADA (*Northern Ireland*)

Ancient Gaelic kingdom on the North Channel, in the present Moyle district. In the fifth century A.D. Dalriada sent many emigrants to establish a kingdom of the same name in SCOTLAND. The Irish Kingdom gradually declined and, after the Viking invasions of the ninth century, it lost its political identity.

DALRIADA (*Scotland*)

Ancient kingdom in STRATHCLYDE region, on the North Channel. From the fifth century A.D. this region experienced extensive Irish immigration and became an Irish area. Despite heavy onslaughts from the Picts,

it continued to expand. In 878 its king, Kenneth I, brought the Picts permanently under control, and ruled almost the entire country N of the Firth of FORTH, which was thereafter known as Scotland.

DALSLAND (*Sweden*)

Province near the Norwegian border, now part of Älvsborg province. Because of its location, Dalsland was often involved in warfare between Sweden and NORWAY, but only for a short time did it belong to the latter. Toward the end of the 19th century, with the decline of the iron industry and agriculture, there was mass emigration from Dalsland to Norway and to the UNITED STATES.

DALTON (*United States*)

City in extreme NW GEORGIA, in the Appalachian Valley, SW of CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE. Incorporated in 1847, during the Civil War this city was the Confederate headquarters of the Chattanooga campaign. It fell to General William Sherman in the campaign for ATLANTA in 1864.

DALTON [*former: Ashuelot Equivalent*] (*United States*)

Town in W MASSACHUSETTS, just NE of PITTSFIELD. Settled in 1775 on land granted to Oliver Partridge, it was then known as Ashuelot Equivalent. In 1784 it was incorporated. Since 1846 the Crane Paper Company in this town has made the paper for U.S. currency and bonds.

DALTONGANJ (*India*)

Town and administrative headquarters of the Palaman district, W BIHAR state, in a coal-mining area. It was founded in 1862 by Colonel Edward Dalton, the British commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and it became a municipality in 1888.

DALY CITY (*United States*)

Residential city in W CALIFORNIA, just S of San Francisco. Daly City was settled in 1906 by survivors of the SAN FRANCISCO earthquake. It was incorporated in 1911.

DALY RIVER (*Australia*)

River in NW NORTHERN TERRITORY, flowing 225 mi W to Anson Bay on the Timor Sea. Discovered in 1865 by Boyle Finniss, who became the first

governor of a settlement in the territory, it was named in honor of Sir Dominick Daly, then governor of SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

DAMAN [*Portuguese: Damão*] (*India*)

Former Portuguese colony on the Gulf of Cambray, on the NW coast, 100 mi N of MUMBAI. It was acquired by the Portuguese in 1558. Daman, the colony's capital, was a center of extensive overseas trade, especially with East Africa, before the power of PORTUGAL declined in the 18th century. India seized the colony in December 1961.

DAMAN AND DIU (*India*)

Union territory of India created in 1987 when GOA became an Indian state. See also DAMAN, DIU.

DAMANHUR [*Greek: Hermopolis Parva*] (*Egypt*)

City in the W NILE RIVER delta, E of ALEXANDRIA. It was capital of a Ptolemaic nome and was known in Hellenistic times as Hermopolis Parva. It was first made a provincial capital under Fatimid rule in the 11th century A.D., and it prospered as a caravan town in the Middle Ages. In 1302 an earthquake severely damaged its fortifications, but they were restored in the 14th century for protection against Bedouin attacks. In 1799 one of Napoleon's companies was massacred here by the troops of Mahdi Ahmad during the Egyptian Campaign.

DAMAO See GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

DAMÃO See DAMAN

DAMAR See DHAMAR

DAMAS See DAMASCUS

DAMASCUS [*Arabic: Ash-Sham, Dimash, Dimashq; French: Damas*] (*Syria*)

Nation's capital and principal city, located in the Ghouta oasis in the SW, at the E base of the Anti-Lebanon Mts, approximately 57 mi SE of BEIRUT, presently the administrative, financial, and communications center of Syria. Of uncertain origin, it is considered by some to be among the oldest continually inhabited cities in the Western world. A trading cen-

ter was on the site before the time of Abraham, c. 2000 B.C. It was probably first inhabited by Aramaeans from the Syrian Desert.

Like much of the surrounding Middle Eastern region, through the centuries it has been invaded and absorbed by a succession of conquerors and their empires. Probably a part of the domain of EGYPT before being taken by the Hittites in the second millennium B.C., it was then controlled by the Aramaeans and the Israelites. While part of ASSYRIA under Tiglath Pileser III after 732 B.C., it was captured by BABYLONIA, then taken by PERSIA, which made it a provincial capital in the empire. Conquered by Alexander the Great, it passed to the succeeding SELEUCID dynasty, which was then threatened by the Greek Ptolemies of Egypt. ARMENIA under Tigranes next held Damascus until defeated by ROME under Pompey in 64 B.C. As one of the cities of the DECAPOLIS, it remained under Roman influence until the division of the empire. the city accepted Christianity early in its history, the road to Damascus being famous as the site of the conversion of the Roman civil servant Paul. In A.D. 379 the Roman emperor Theodosius I ordered the construction of a Christian church on the foundations of a temple to Zeus. Following the division of the ROMAN EMPIRE into eastern and western parts in A.D. 395, the city became a provincial capital of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Shortly after the birth of Islam, it was captured by the Arabs and was slowly converted to the religion of Muhammad. It became the seat of the Umayyad Caliphate from 661 to 750. The Christian church of Theodosius was rebuilt in 705 as the Great Mosque. The city became a center of Islamic culture and of a naturalistic art heavily indebted to its Hellenistic past.

Damascus became less important in the Islamic world after 750, when the ABBASID CALIPHATE made BAGHDAD the Muslim center. It was subsequently taken by the Egyptians, Carmathians, and Seljuk Turks by 1076, and it was then threatened unsuccessfully in the 12th century by Christian crusaders during periods of Saracen weakness. The city flourished under Saracen rule, developing a renowned metal-smithing and swordmaking industry. Damascus steel has been famous in Europe since that time. Its cloth was widely exported to the West during the Middle Ages as cloth of Damascus, or Damask. In 1260 it was captured by the Mongols, and was subsequently ravaged by Tamerlane c. 1400 who carried away the expert armorers and swordmakers.

Taken by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1516, it remained under the control of the Turks for 400 years, until the end of World War I. Early in this period Suleiman I, then Ottoman ruler of Damascus, constructed a notable mosque and the Tekkiya Inn to house pilgrims making the hajj or holy pilgrimage to MECCA.

During World War I Thomas Edward Lawrence, "Lawrence of Arabia," was instrumental in preparations for the British capture of the city by Lord Allenby and Emir Faisal, later Faisal I of IRAQ. Made a French mandate under the League of Nations after the war, the city joined the Druse in a rebellion against the French in 1925–26. Nevertheless, it remained under nominal French control. During World War II the British and Free French entered it, but it was named the capital of an independent Syria in 1946. In 1958 it became the Syrian capital of the United Arab Republic, composed of Syria and Egypt, from which Syria withdrew in 1961 to form an independent Syrian Arab Republic.

Historic structures include the Great Mosque, one of the largest and most outstanding in the Islamic world; a quadrangular citadel dating from Roman times and reconstructed in 1219; a Muslim monastery from the 16th century; and the Azm palace dating from 1749, now a museum and institute for the study of Islamic art and architecture. The ancient "street which is called Straight" in the book of Acts 9:11 runs E to W through the old city.

DAMBADENIYA (*Sri Lanka*)

City and seat of a dynasty that ruled most of the island of Ceylon from 1255 to 1330. The Dambadeniya dynasty is of uncertain origin, but it arose in opposition to the Malay usurper Mazha, who in 1215 seized power in the north. Although the city ceased to be the dynasty's capital from c. 1280, the dynasty bearing its name lasted until the accession of the Gampola dynasty in 1340.

DAMBULLA (*Sri Lanka*)

Village in Central province, 38 mi N of KANDY. Nearby is Dambulla rock, to which Buddhist pilgrims come. The noted Buddhist cave temples here date from the first century B.C. Among the sculptures is a famous reclining Buddha, 47 ft in length.

DAMERY (*France*)

Village in the Marne department, 4 mi WNW of ÉPERNAY. During World War II Damery's 13th-century church was almost destroyed. The village is the birth-

place of the actress Adrienne Lecouvreur (1692–1730), a mistress of Maurice of SAXONY. She was probably poisoned by a rival for Maurice's affections.

DAMGHAN (*Iran*)

Town in N Iran, S of Elburz Mountains and chief town of Semnan governorate, NW KHORĀSĀN. Once an important medieval town and capital of the Qumis province, it was destroyed by the Afghans in 1723. The ninth-century Tarik Khaneh, possibly the oldest mosque in Iran, stands here, and four medieval towers survive. Nearby is the prehistoric mound of TEPE HISSAR, excavated in the 1930s. Also in the neighborhood are the ruins of HECATOMPYLOS, an ancient city that was for a time the capital of PARTHIA.

DAMIETTA (*Egypt*)

City and port, on Manzala Lake, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. A commercial and strategic center in the Middle Ages, it was pillaged by the Byzantines and the Sicilian Normans and captured and held by the crusaders from 1219 to 1221, and from 1249 to 1250 by Louis IX of FRANCE on his first Crusade. During both Crusades it marked the farthest advance of the Christians. In the latter Louis and his army were surrounded in the city, after heavy losses, and were freed only after surrendering it and paying a heavy and humiliating ransom. It was later destroyed and rebuilt by the Egyptians. Dimity cloth, named for the city, was first made here.

DAMLLOUP (*France*)

Village in the Meuse department, 5 mi NE of VERDUN. In 1916, during World War I, Damloup was the scene of fierce fighting between Allied and German forces.

DAMMAM (*Saudi Arabia*)

Town and port on the PERSIAN GULF, opposite BAHRAIN. Now a residential town for oil workers, it had been an ancient port, and the remains of a stone castle here stand on a coral reef. Dammam's modern development began in the late 1940s, when it replaced the old port of Oqair.

DAMME (*Belgium*)

Village in West Flanders province, on the Bruges-Sluis Canal. Originally on the Zwiijn estuary of the NORTH SEA, Damme was the North Sea port for BRUGES in the 13th and 14th centuries, and merchants of the

HANSEATIC LEAGUE were governed by its maritime law. It declined when the Zwiyn silted up in the 15th century, landlocking the port, and is now an agricultural village on reclaimed land.

DAMOH (*India*)

City, administrative headquarters of Damoh district, MADHYA PRADESH state, 190 mi N of NAGPUR. In the 14th century it rose to importance when occupied by Muslims and became the seat of MARATHA governors. It was overrun by mutineers in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

DAMPIER LAND (*Australia*)

Peninsula on the NW coast, in the state of WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Dampier Land was named for the English mariner William Dampier, who explored the coast of Western Australia in the late 17th century.

DAMPOLIS See YAMBOL

DAN [*ancient*: Laish, Leshem; *Arabic*: Tell el-Qadi] (*Israel*)

Ancient village at the northern extremity of Israel. According to the Old Testament, when Dan, founder of one of the 12 tribes of Israel, was allotted a small area SW of JERUSALEM for his group, he found the hostile Amorites living there. Most of the tribe moved N to occupy Laish, or Leshem. In 1939 a modern village of Dan was founded just N of the biblical village, and excavations here have turned up material from the 17th century B.C. Dan was one of the 10 northern "lost tribes of Israel" that disappeared from history after the Assyrians conquered the kingdom of Israel in 721 B.C. and deported them. Samson, the strong man undone by Delilah, was a Danite hero. The expression "from Dan to BEERSHEBA" was a way of stating the northern and southern extremes of Israel. New excavations on the site have recently uncovered remains of massive city gates and guard towers. See also ELTEKEH.

DA NANG [*French*: Tourane] (*Vietnam*)

City, autonomous municipality in Quang Nam province. Da Nang was first ceded to FRANCE with the Con Son Islands in 1787, and in 1858 it was occupied briefly by the French. Later its port served as a French concession beyond the jurisdiction of the protectorate. The city grew in importance after the partition of Vietnam in 1954, and it was the site of a major U.S.

air base from the late 1960s until 1973 during the war in Vietnam.

DANASTRIS See DNIESTER RIVER

DANBURY (*United States*)

City in SW CONNECTICUT, 20 mi NW of BRIDGEPORT. It was first settled in 1685. An early military depot, in 1777 it was the object of a British raid under William Tryon, which resulted in the death nearby of General David Wooster and the burning of part of the village. Danbury's famous hat industry dates from 1780. The Danbury Hatters' Case, originating here, was decided by the Supreme Court in 1908 against a labor union boycott.

DANDARAH See DENDERA

DANDI (*India*)

Village in the Surat district, N MUMBAI, near the Gulf of Cambay. Here in 1930, after their march from AHMEDABAD, Gandhi and his followers made salt in defiance of the salt monopoly of the British government of India.

DANELAGA See DANELAW

DANELAGH See DANELAW

DANELAW [*Danelaga, Danelagh*] (*England*)

Area in N, central, and E Anglo-Saxon England colonized by invading Danish Vikings in the ninth century A.D. After the treaty of King Alfred with the Dane Guthrum in 886, a dividing line between Anglo-Saxon and Danish England was settled along the route of WATLING STREET, an old Roman road running NW from London to the Mersey River. Danish law prevailed in four regions: EAST ANGLIA, ESSEX, and in most of MERCIA and NORTHUMBRIA. These were reclaimed from Danish domination by 954, but many legal, social, and linguistic customs continued.

DANEVIRKE [*Danevitke, Danewerk*] (*Denmark*)

Vast system of early medieval earthworks constructed by the Danes across the base of the JUTLAND Peninsula. Building the fortifications, considered the most extensive historic remains in SCANDINAVIA, took more

than three centuries. They were important in repelling invaders from the S, including Charlemagne in the late eighth century A.D. See also HEDEBY.

DANEVITKE See DANEVIRKE

DANEWERK See DANEVIRKE

DANGER ATOLL [Pukapuka] (New Zealand)

One of the N COOK ISLANDS, a dependency of New Zealand, in the SW Pacific Ocean. It was first sighted in 1595 by the Spanish explorer Álvaro de Mindaña and rediscovered in 1765 by John Byron, an English navigator. The British annexed the atoll in 1892.

DANMARK See DENMARK

DANNOURA (Japan)

Area at the E end of Shimoneseki Strait, on the SW extremity of HONSHŪ ISLAND. In 1185 Dannoura was the site of a famous naval battle in which Minamoto leaders under Yoshitsune decisively defeated the Taira. Seven years later Minamoto Yoritomo had established the first of the shogunates, or military regimes, which controlled Japan's emperors for more than 600 years.

DANSKOYA [Norwegian: Danskøya] (Norway)

Island in the Spitsbergen group, in the Arctic Ocean, just NW of SPITSBERGEN. From Virgo Harbor in the north, S.A. Andrée began his daring but unsuccessful try at reaching the NORTH POLE by balloon in July 1897.

DANSVILLE (United States)

Village in W central NEW YORK State, SSE of GENESEO. It was founded in 1795 and incorporated in 1845. In 1881 Clara Barton founded the first local chapter of the American Red Cross here.

DANUBE RIVER [*ancient: Danubius; Bulgarian: Dunav; Czech: Dunaj; German: Donau; Hungarian: Duna; Romanian: Dunarea; Russian: Dunai; Serbo-Croatian: Dunav*]

River of central and E Europe that flows generally ESE from its source in GERMANY to the BLACK SEA. In its lower course it is also known as the Ister. Approx-

imately 1,770 mi long, it is one of the major rivers of the world and has approximately 300 tributaries. The Danube is navigable to ULM, and for centuries it has been an invasion route and thus the scene of numerous battles and the migration of peoples. It has formed the boundaries of empires and influenced the settlement of Europe. The Danube flows through or forms part of the borders of 11 nations: AUSTRIA, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CZECH REPUBLIC, Germany, HUNGARY, MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, SERBIA, SLOVAKIA, and the UKRAINE. Important cities on its banks are BELGRADE, BRAILA, BRATISLAVA, BUDAPEST, LINZ, PASSAU, REGENSBURG, SILISTRA, ULM, and VIENNA. The Iron Gate, on the Serbia-Romania border, is a deep gorge through which the river flows, where swift currents and rocks had formed an obstacle to shipping. The rocks were cleared in the 1860s and in 1896 the Sip Canal was opened, allowing larger ships to use the river. The gorge is now the site of a hydroelectric power plant and dam, built after World War II, the construction of which did away with much evidence of prehistoric inhabitants of the area, such as the Celtic tribes that later moved W across Europe.

Before the Roman period the Danube River valley was inhabited by Illyrians, Thracians, Cimmerians and others whose presence can be adduced from c. 1200 to 700 B.C., while Celts held its upper course. Thereafter and down to c. the fourth century B.C. the Celts, Illyrians, and Thracians were conquered or driven out. Gallic tribes then held its upper course, and Hellenistic successor states to the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE held its lower valley. In Roman times the Danube was the border between its civilization and the barbarian world to the north. Dacians, Sarmatians, and others were in the area, and for a time Rome made DACIA into a Roman province. The Roman boundary of the Danube, however, was first seriously crossed in the fourth century A.D. when the Visigoths raided across the river, and they were followed into the Danube basin in the next century by the Ostrogoths and Huns. In the seventh century the barbarian Avars dominated the Hungarian plain, but were forced westward by the Magyars, who in turn were pressed by the Pechenegs in the 11th century. The Cumans followed, but were defeated by the Mongols, who reached W as far as Hungary and Germany in 1241.

Over the centuries the Danube increased in importance as an artery of transportation, particularly with the growth of medieval commerce and during the ensuing era of the Crusades from the 11th to the 14th centuries, but Turkish control of the lower regions in the

314 Danubian Principalities

15th and 16th centuries hindered western European trade. Growing traffic in the 19th century resulted in the establishment in 1856 of an international commission to control the waterway. This commission lasted until World War II. After the war a new commission was established with headquarters in Budapest. The music of Johann Strauss the Younger continues to remind the world of the bygone days of imperial Vienna on the great river. See also MONGOL EMPIRES, OSTROGOTHIC KINGDOM, VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES See MOLDAVIA, ROMANIA, WALACHIA

DANUBIUS See DANUBE RIVER

DANUBYU (*Myanmar*)

Town in the Maubin district of Lower Burma, on the right bank of the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 65 mi NE of BASSEIN, British forces took the town in 1825 during the First Anglo-Burmese War.

DANVERS (*United States*)

Town in NE MASSACHUSETTS, just NW of SALEM. Settled in 1636, it was incorporated in 1757. More than half of the victims of the Salem witchcraft trials of c. 1700 came from Danvers. Benedict Arnold's army camped here on its march to QUEBEC during the American Revolution. The Revolutionary officer Israel Putnam was born here, and the poet John Greenleaf Whittier also lived here.

DANVILLE (*United States*)

City in central KENTUCKY, 32 mi SSW of LEXINGTON. It was settled in 1775, and incorporated in 1836. One of the oldest settlements in Kentucky, Danville was made the local seat of government during 1785–92 by act of the Virginia legislature. Kentucky constitutional conventions were held here, and their setting has been preserved. Today in an agricultural region, it is a thriving industrial center.

DANVILLE (*United States*)

City in S central VIRGINIA, SE of ROANOKE, on the Dan River. It was founded in 1793. In April 1865, at the end of the Civil War, Confederate president Jefferson Davis and his cabinet fled the RICHMOND area and came here. The Sutherlin mansion here became the last capital of the Confederacy. The city has one

of the largest textile mills in the South. See CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

DANZHU [*Tan-Chu, Tanchuk*] (*China*)

Town in SE GUANXI CHUANG province, 60 mi W of WUZHOU, on the Xi River, SE China. The location of a U.S. air base during World War II, it was abandoned to the Japanese on November 1, 1944. The Chinese recaptured it on July 9, 1945.

DANZIG See GDAŃSK

DAPHNAE [*Arabic*: Tall al-Dafana; *Greek*: Daphnai; *Hebrew*: Tahpanhes] (*Egypt*)

Ancient fortress town situated near QANTARAH, W of the SUEZ CANAL. Many refugees, including the prophet Jeremiah, fled here c. 585 B.C. after the destruction of JERUSALEM by BABYLON. In the sixth century B.C. it began to decline when Ahmose II gave NAUCRATIS the monopoly of Greek trade.

DAPHNAI See DAPHNAE

DAPITAN (*Philippines*)

City in N Zamboanga del Norte province, on Dapitan Bay, MINDANAO. Dapitan is one of the oldest towns in the Philippines, as well as a famous trading center because of its fine harbor. Dr. José Rizal, Philippine writer and nationalist, spent three years of his long exile here between 1893 and 1896 before he was arrested and returned to MANILA by the Spanish for his trial and execution.

DAR'Ā [*Der'ā*] [*ancient*: Edrei] (*Syria*)

Old town in the S, a former fortress and market center in N MESOPOTAMIA. It was captured by PERSIA in A.D. 573 during the war of Khosrau I of the Sassanid Empire against Justin II, ruler of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In 636 the decisive Battle of the YARMUK RIVER, in which the Byzantine forces were overwhelmed and Syria taken by the Arabs, was fought nearby. The town was also the scene of fighting in World War I.

DARAB (*Iran*)

Village in the SW. Here Shapur I of PERSIA had rocks sculpted in bas-relief to commemorate his victory over the Roman emperor Valerian in A.D. 260, in

which the Roman army was destroyed and the emperor taken prisoner.

DARAVADA See DHARWAR

DARBY (*United States*)

Town in SE PENNSYLVANIA, just W of PHILADELPHIA near the DELAWARE RIVER. Settled in 1682, Darby is one of the oldest towns in the state and has many colonial buildings. Quakers founded the Darby Library Company here in 1743. The town was incorporated in 1853.

DARDANELLES [*Hellespont*] [*ancient: Hellespontus; former: Bahr-Sefed Boghazi; Turkish: Canakkale Boğazi*] (*Turkey*)

Strait running SW to NE, between Europe and Asia, connecting the AEGEAN SEA with the SEA OF MARMARA and the BOSPORUS. It has been of enormous strategic and commercial importance because, together with the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, it links the BLACK SEA and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA and has provided access to ISTANBUL, formerly CONSTANTINOPLE, from the west. Its modern name derives from Dardanus, a city of ancient Greece located on the Asian shore of the strait.

Xerxes of PERSIA used it in 481 B.C. when he constructed a bridge of boats across the strait to invade GREECE, a feat of engineering viewed as sacrilegious by Aeschylus. Alexander the Great emulated Xerxes in 334 B.C. by building a similar bridge to invade ASIA MINOR. Part of the Eastern Roman or BYZANTINE EMPIRE until the 14th century, the strait was taken by the Turks following the capture of Gelibolu in 1356 and has generally remained under their jurisdiction to the present. Sultan Mohammed II, conqueror of Constantinople, first fortified the Dardanelles in 1462.

Its strategic importance increased with Russian expansion into the Black Sea region in the 18th century and the simultaneous weakening of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, contributing to the strait's importance to the Western powers. A treaty of July 1841, reaffirmed by the Peace of PARIS following the Crimean War in 1856, stipulated that foreign warships were prohibited from entering the strait without Turkish permission. This edict remained in effect until World War I, when in 1914 Admiral Sackville Carden commanded an Anglo-French fleet attempting to storm the Dardanelles and take Constantinople. The attempt failed, as did a second assault during the GALLIPOLI

campaign of 1915. However, with the Ottoman Empire's collapse near the end of the war, the Allied fleet forced the strait and took Constantinople.

The 1920 Treaty of SÈVRES with Turkey internationalized and demilitarized the straits zone. Later the 1923 Treaty of LAUSANNE confirmed the demilitarization but returned the strait to Turkish jurisdiction. The 1936 MONTREUX Convention acknowledged the refortification of the strait, which Turkey had already carried out in secret. The Montreux arrangements prevailed until January 1945, when further modifications were introduced to permit the Allies to transport supplies to the Soviet Union during World War II. Following the war, attempts by the Soviets to gain additional modifications to their benefit were unsuccessful, and the strait remains under Turkish control.

The mythological feat of Leander, who swam the strait to be with his beloved Hero, was emulated by the poet Lord Byron in the early 19th century.

DARDANIA See SKOPJE

DARDISTAN (*India, Pakistan*)

Area in N Pakistan and the KASHMIR region of India, inhabited by the Dard people. Mentioned by the classical writers Herodotus, Pliny the Elder, and Ptolemy, the Dard are people of Indo-Aryan origin who ascended the INDUS VALLEY from the PUNJAB plains, reaching as far N as CHITRAL. Converted to Islam in the 14th century A.D., they speak at least three distinct dialects, subgroups of the Indo-Iranian languages.

DAR EL BEIDA See CASABLANCA

DAR-ES-SALAAM (*Tanzania*)

City and port of Tanzania, 45 mi S of ZANZIBAR, on the INDIAN OCEAN. Founded in 1862 by the sultan of Zanzibar, who built a palace here, it remained a fishing village until 1882, when occupied by the Germans. It became capital of German East Africa in 1891 but passed to GREAT BRITAIN in 1916. The city was made capital of TANGANYIKA when that nation received its independence in 1961, and it remained the capital after Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar in 1964 to become Tanzania. In 1996 the capital was moved to Dodoma. In 1998 one of the deadly U.S. embassy bombings occurred here.

DARFUR (*Sudan*)

Former sultanate in W Sudan. Founded in the 15th century, it was captured by EGYPT in 1874 and came

under Anglo-Egyptian suzerainty with the fall of the Mahdists in 1898. In 1916, during their operations against the Sanusi, the British captured the sultanate and subsequently incorporated it into the Sudan. It became part of the Sudan after that country gained its independence in 1956. The area is divided into three federal states: Gharb Darfur (West Darfur), Janub Darfur (South Darfur), and Shamal Darfur (North Darfur). In 2003 the region was the scene of a bloody rebellion by non-Arab rebel groups against the Arab-dominated government. The area has prehistoric remains that may relate to predynastic Egypt. The region continues to be the site of a humanitarian crisis as the inhabitants are suffering from food shortages and attacks by government-supported militias.

DARGUN (*Germany*)

Town in MECKLENBURG, 9 mi W of DEMMIN. Dargun's church was built in the 13th century. A Cistercian monastery built here in 1172 was secularized in 1552. In the 17th century it became a castle.

DARIEL See DARYAL PASS

DARIÉN [*former: Santa Maria Antigua del Darién*] (*Panama*)

Region on the E Isthmus of Panama, extending into COLOMBIA. It was first reached in 1501 and seen by Columbus on his last voyage two years later. The first European settlement in South America was attempted here in 1510. From here Balboa marched to the Pacific Ocean in 1513. It was abandoned after colonists left in 1519 to found PANAMA CITY. In 1698 another attempt at colonization was made when a Scottish trading company started a settlement halfway between PORTOBELLO and CARTAGENA.

DARIEN (*United States*)

Town on LONG ISLAND SOUND, Fairfield county, in SW CONNECTICUT. The area was settled in 1641, established as Middlesex parish in 1773, and renamed in 1820 when it was incorporated as a town by Thaddeus Bell, who compared it to the Isthmus of DARIEN in Panama. In 1781, during the American Revolution, Darien was captured by British soldiers and local Tories. It has become an exurb of NEW YORK CITY.

DARIEN [*former: New Inverness*] (*United States*)

City in SE GEORGIA. It was founded in 1736 by a group of Scottish Highlanders recruited by James

Oglethorpe to counteract Spanish influence in the area. The town was first named New Inverness after the settlers' home in Scotland, and the surrounding area was called Darien. Nearby is the site of Fort King George of 1721–27, the first English settlement in Georgia.

DARIORIGUM See VANNES

DARJEELING [*Darjiling*] (*India*)

Town and hill station in Jalpaiguri division, WEST BENGAL state, altitude 7,500 ft. Darjeeling was purchased in 1835 from the raja of SIKKIM and was developed as a sanatorium for British troops. It was constituted a municipality in 1850, and has become noted for its incomparable mountain views, including that of Mt EVEREST, and for its tea. Now many Tibetan refugees live in the surrounding area.

DARJILING See DARJEELING

DARLING RIVER (*Australia*)

River in the SE, flowing generally SW across NEW SOUTH WALES for approximately 1,700 mi to join the Murray River at Wentworth. From 1815 onward, the headwaters of the Darling, largely in the Great Dividing Range, were gradually discovered by pastoral herders. The river is named for Ralph Darling, governor of New South Wales from 1825 to 1831.

DARLINGTON (*England*)

Town in DURHAM, on the Skerne River near its junction with the Tees River. The locomotive that in 1825 drew the first passenger train on the Stockton and Darlington Railway is preserved in the Bank Top Station here.

DARLOWO [*German: Rügenwalde; Polish: Darlowo*] (*Poland*)

Town in the NW, in Koszalin province, near the BALTIC SEA. Chartered in 1312, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1362. Darlowo was long the residence of the dukes of POMERANIA. Its late Gothic basilica contains the grave of King Eric of Pomerania.

DARMSTADT (*Germany*)

City in S HESSE, 17 mi S of FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN. Chartered in 1330, it was ceded to the landgraves of Hesse in 1479. It became the capital of Hesse-

Darmstadt in 1567 and was burned by French invaders twice in the late 17th century. Darmstadt was badly damaged in World War II and taken by U.S. troops in March 1945.

DARNA See DERNA

DAROCA (*Spain*)

City in Saragossa province, in the NE, 20 mi SE of CALATAYUD. An old Iberian town, Daroca was known to the Romans and was prosperous under the Moors. In the 12th century it was reconquered by the Christians.

DARTFORD (*England*)

Town in KENT, 7 mi ESE of LONDON. Edward III founded an Augustinian convent in Dartford in 1355. In June 1381 Wat Tyler's Rebellion started here, and the earliest English paper mill was built in Dartford in 1588 during the reign of Elizabeth I.

DARTMOOR (*England*)

Upland region in SW DEVON. In the center of this region lies the ancient Royal Forest of Dartmoor. The area was an important tin-mining center during the Middle Ages. Since the 12th century, china clay and granite have been extracted from Dartmoor. There are many remains of Bronze Age settlers. See also DARTMOOR PRISON.

DARTMOOR PRISON (*England*)

Prison in Princetown, DEVONSHIRE. It was opened in 1809 to hold French soldiers taken in the Napoleonic Wars. During the War of 1812 many U.S. prisoners died here. Their mistreatment was investigated later by an Anglo-American commission. Unoccupied for more than 30 years, Dartmoor was reopened in 1850 as a civilian prison for long-term convicts.

DARTMOUTH (*Canada*)

Coastal city in S NOVA SCOTIA, on Halifax Harbor, across from HALIFAX. Founded by the British in 1750, it was destroyed by Indians in 1751 and soon rebuilt. Dartmouth experienced enormous industrial growth during and after World War II.

DARTMOUTH (*England*)

Town and port in DEVON, 27 mi E of PLYMOUTH. In 1190 King Richard I the Lionhearted of England

embarked from Dartmouth on the Third Crusade. It was important in the Middle Ages in the wine trade with FRANCE and was a point of debarkation for ships going to the New World in the 16th century. In June 1944 U.S. soldiers sailed from Dartmouth to the D-day landings on the NORMANDY beaches. It is the site of the Royal Naval College.

DARTMOUTH (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, on Buzzard's Bay, adjacent to NEW BEDFORD. The site was part of a land purchase made by William Bradford and Myles Standish from the Indian chief Massasoit. Settled by Quakers in the 1650s it was incorporated in 1664 and named for DARTMOUTH, England. In King Philip's War of 1675–76 it was nearly destroyed. Dartmouth was rebuilt and prospered with the whaling and shipping industries of New Bedford.

DAR-UL-AMAN See DAR-UL-FANUN

DAR-UL-FANUN [former: Dar-ul-Aman] (*Afghanistan*)

Town, suburb of the capital, KABUL. It was laid out in the 1920s by Amanullah Khan, before his downfall in 1929, to be the modern capital of Afghanistan. Many government buildings are here, including some unfinished ones.

DARWIN [former: Palmerston] (*Australia*)

City, capital, and chief port of NORTHERN TERRITORY, in Arnhem Land, on Beagle Gulf, an inlet of the Timor Sea. In 1839 John Stark, a surveyor aboard HMS *Beagle*, discovered the harbor and named it after Charles Darwin, who was on board. The site, not settled until 1869, was called Palmerston until 1911. In World War II Darwin was the headquarters of the Allied armies in northern Australia and was severely bombed by JAPAN in 1942. After being made a city in 1959, Darwin was yet again devastated, this time by Cyclone Tracy in 1974, which killed 50 people and destroyed over 70% of the city's buildings. In 2003 the Adelaide-Darwin Railway was completed.

DARYAL PASS [Dariel] [former: Caucasian Gates, Iberian Gates] (*Russia*)

Gorge in the CAUCASUS Mts, E of Mt Kazbek. Possibly the only early pass across the mountains, it was fortified as early as 150 B.C. The Georgian Military Road from TBILISI to ORDZHONIKIDZE, completed in 1863, goes through it.

DASHUR See DAHSHÛR

DATIA [Duttia] (India)

Town in the GWALIOR region of MADHYA PRADESH, in the former princely state of the same name. The town takes its name from Danlavakra, a mythological demon-ruler of the area. Surrounded by a stone wall, it was the capital of the former princely state of DATIA and contains a large 17th-century palace and gardens.

DATIA [Duttia] (India)

Former princely state, now a district in N MADHYA PRADESH. Datia was settled in the 10th century by Bundela Rajputs, who controlled the country between the Jumna and Narbada rivers. In the 13th century the area passed under Muslim domination. The Rajput clans returned to power in 1804 under British protection, and in 1948 Datia was ceded to independent India by the ruling maharaja.

DATONG [Ta-T'ung, Tatung] [former: P'ing-Ch'ang] (China)

City in N SHANXI province, 180 mi W of BEIJING, NE China. An important industrial and railway center, it was the capital of the Toba (T'o-pa) Wei Kingdom from the fifth to sixth centuries A.D. Under the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) the city was an important part of the defensive line against Mongol invaders. Nearby are the Yung-Kan limestone grottoes containing fifth- and sixth-century Buddhist art.

DAUGAGRIVA [former: Ust Dvinsk; German: Dünamünde; Russian: Daugava] (Latvia)

City, harbor, and fortress in Latvia, on an island in the Gulf of Riga, at the mouth of the Western Dvina River, 8 mi N of RIGA. Daugagriva developed as a winter port for Riga. It was held by GERMANY during World War I in 1917 and 1918 and in World War II from 1941 to 1944.

DAUGAVA See DAUGAGRIVA

DAUGAVPILS [German: Dünaburg; Russian: Dvinsk] (Latvia)

City in Latvia, 136 mi SE of RIGA. In 1278 the Livonian Knights founded it as a strategic fortress, and it became part of the combined kingdom of LITHUANIA and POLAND in 1561. In the first partition of Poland in 1772 it was ceded to RUSSIA. A prosperous mer-

chant center before World War I, the city fought off attacks by the Germans from 1915 to 1918, but it was occupied by GERMANY in World War II from 1941 to 1944.

DAULATABAD [former: Deogiri, Devagiri] (India)

City in NW central MAHARASHTRA, 10 mi NW of AURANGABAD. A major fortress crowning a rock, and administrative center in the Middle Ages, it was founded c. 1185 and captured in 1296 by Ala-ud-din of the Khilja dynasty. In 1339 it was made capital of India by Mohammed Tughlah, who changed its name from Deogiri to Daulatabad. Later held by various Muslim rulers, it declined in the 17th century and came under HYDERABAD from c. 1710.

DAUPHIN (Canada)

Town in SW MANITOBA, on the Vermilion River, just W of Dauphin Lake. Pierre de la Vérendrye, a French explorer, discovered the lake in 1739 and named it for the dauphin of FRANCE. One of the settlements that developed after 1882, the town adopted the same name.

DAUPHINÉ (France)

Region in the SE, roughly comprising the modern departments of Drôme, Isère, and Haute-Savoie. After being ruled for centuries by Burgundians, Merovingians, Carolingians, and the counts of VIENNE, Dauphiné was acquired by Philip VI of France in 1349. Later it became the traditional appanage of the French king's oldest son and heir apparent, the dauphin.

DAUPHIN ISLAND [former: Massacre Island] (United States)

Island in the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance to Mobile Bay, off the coast of SW ALABAMA. Discovered by the Canadian explorer, Lemoyne d'Iberville in 1699 and originally called Massacre Island for the human bones found on its shore, it was renamed in 1707 for the Dauphin Louis, duke of Burgundy. In 1803 the United States claimed it as part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE but did not gain possession of it until 1813. Fort Gaines, built on the island's E point in 1822, was captured in 1864 by Union forces during the Civil War in the Battle of MOBILE BAY.

DAURA (Nigeria)

Town in the Katsina province, North-Central State. The name comes from the Tuareg word for blacksmith.

An ancient settlement, it was founded by a queen and ruled by women in the ninth and 10th centuries. It became a caravan center in the 10th century, and was the seat of a FULANI emirate in the 19th century.

DAURA (*Nigeria*)

Region in Katsina province, North-Central state. Daura, spiritual home of the Hausa people, was a kingdom stretching in the 10th century across the borders of modern Nigeria and NIGER. In 1805, during the FULANI jihad, or holy war, a Fulani emirate was established here after a successful siege of the town of DAURA. Under the British the Hausa-Fulani political structure was maintained, and in independent Nigeria the Hausa are still a strong influence. See HAUSALAND.

DAVAO (*Philippines*)

City and port in Davao del Sur province, SE MINDANAO. Founded in 1849, in the 20th century it developed as part of a Japanese colony. Davao was seized by the Japanese navy on December 20, 1941, and was used as a naval base for operations in INDONESIA. It was bombed by U.S. forces in September 1944 and after prolonged struggle, retaken by the Allies in May 1945.

DAVAO (*Philippines*)

Province, SE MINDANAO, now divided into Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, and Davao Oriental. Davao was found by the Spanish in the 16th century but remained under the jurisdiction of the sultanate of Mindanao until the mid-19th century. It became a Spanish protectorate in 1849 and a military district in 1860. Under U.S. rule it became part of Moro province in 1903 and was allowed civilian government in 1914. From 1902, the region had a large Japanese population and was taken by JAPAN in December 1941. The Allies retook it in May 1945, and it was partitioned in 1969.

DAVENPORT (*United States*)

City in E IOWA, on the W bank of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, largest of the Quad cities, which includes Davenport; BETTENDORF, Iowa; and MOLINE and ROCK ISLAND, Illinois, on the opposite bank. Credit Island here was a battlefield in the War of 1812. The land on which the city stands was bought for \$150 after a treaty with Chief Blackhawk was signed in 1832 and

sold to a group headed by Colonel George Davenport, for whom it is named. The town was founded in 1836. The first railroad bridge to cross the Mississippi was opened here in 1856.

DAVENTRY (*England*)

Town in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 12 mi W of NORTHAMPTON. Created a borough c. 1200 by King John, Daventry received its charter from Elizabeth I in 1578. In 1645 it was the headquarters of Charles I before the Battle of NASEBY. Since 1925 it has been a broadcasting center. A transmitter stands on nearby Borough Hill, once the site of a Roman camp.

DAVID (*Panama*)

City, capital of Chiriquí province, on the David River. The town was founded in 1738 by gold prospectors. Its San José church has a separate bell tower built for defense against Indian attacks. The town is now a commercial center for local consumer goods.

DAVIS, FORT See FORT DAVIS

DAVIS STRAIT (*Greenland and Canada*)

Strait leading N into Baffin Bay, with Greenland on the E and BAFFIN ISLAND on the W. It is 200 mi wide at its narrowest point. It was discovered by the English navigator John Davis in 1585 while searching for the NORTHWEST PASSAGE. He explored the eastern side two years later while sailing into Baffin Bay.

DAVOS [*Romansch: Tavau*] (*Switzerland*)

Town and winter resort, GRAUBÜNDEN canton, in the ALPS, in Davos Valley. Originally settled by a people speaking Romansch, a linguistic blend of the Roman and native Raetian tongues, since the 13th century Davos has been primarily German-speaking. It became capital of the League of Ten Jurisdictions in 1463 but belonged to AUSTRIA from 1477 to 1649. It is the home of the World Economic Forum and hosts an annual meeting on the world economy.

DAWLISH (*England*)

Town and holiday resort on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, in DEVON, on the Yeo River estuary, 10 mi SSE of EXETER. In the 19th century Dawlish became a fashionable resort. It is featured in the novels of the English writers Charles Dickens and Jane Austen. In

the mid-19th century Isambard Kingdom Brunel, the great engineer, built a railway here that runs through tunnels along the seacoast.

DAWSON [Dawson City] (*Canada*)

City in W YUKON TERRITORY, at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon rivers. Named for George N. Dawson, the geologist and explorer, it boomed after the gold strike at nearby Bonanza Creek in 1896. Its population reached approximately 20,000 in 1898, at the height of the KLONDIKE Gold Rush, and declined almost as dramatically when the most readily accessible mines were exhausted. It was the territorial capital from 1896 to 1952, when WHITEHORSE was made capital.

DAWSON CITY See DAWSON

DAWSON CREEK (*Canada*)

City in E BRITISH COLUMBIA, on Dawson Creek, near the Alberta border. The city, which developed after the completion of the ALASKA HIGHWAY to FAIRBANKS during World War II, was laid out in 1919 and incorporated as a village in 1936.

DAX [Ax] [*ancient: Aquae Augustae, Aquae Tarbellicae*] (*France*)

City and spa in Landes department, AQUITAINE, 88 mi SW of BORDEAUX. Since Roman times Dax has been famous for its hot saline springs and mineral baths. It became an early episcopal see. In the Middle Ages it was the capital of a viscountship in BÉARN.

DAYR AL-BAHRI See DEIR AL-BAHRI

DAYR AL-MADINAH See DEIR EL-MEDINA

DAYR AZ ZAWR See DEIR EZ ZOR

DAYTON (*United States*)

City in SW OHIO, 47 mi NE of CINCINNATI. Dayton was settled in 1796 and grew with the westward building of the canals in the 1830s and 1840s, the railroads in the 1850s, and the industrial needs of the Civil War and the late 19th century. In 1913 the city suffered a disastrous flood. It was the first large U.S. city to adopt the commission-manager form of gov-

ernment, in 1913. Dayton was the home of the pioneer aviators Orville and Wilbur Wright. It became an early and major center of aviation and aeronautical research. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and Fairfield Air Depot are here. In 1995, negotiations took place at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base near Dayton to end the wars in the Yugoslavian successor states of BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, CROATIA, and SERBIA. The negotiations produced a peace accord known as the Dayton Agreement.

DAYTON (*United States*)

City in E TENNESSEE, NE of CHATTANOOGA. In June 1925 Dayton was the scene of the infamous Scopes Trial, the "monkey trial" in which John T. Scopes, a biology teacher, was convicted of breaking a state law prohibiting the teaching of the scientific theory of evolution, contrary to the fundamentalist biblical version of the creation story. The spirited defense by his attorney, Clarence S. Darrow (1857–1938), gained him national fame.

DAYTONA BEACH (*United States*)

City in NE FLORIDA, on the coast, 92 mi SSE of JACKSONVILLE. Now a popular resort, it was founded in 1870 but was first settled by Spanish Franciscans in the 16th and 17th centuries. Since 1902 its hard, white beach has been the site of automobile speed trials. The city is now a popular destination for college students for "Spring Break" and is home to the Daytona 500 NASCAR races.

DEAD MAN'S HILL See LE MORT HOMME

DEAD RIVER See KENNEBEC RIVER

DEAD SEA [*Arabic: Al-Bahr, Bareht Lut, Al-Mayyit; biblical: East Sea, Salt Sea, Sea of the Plain; Israeli: Yam-Ha-Melah; Latin:: Lacus Asphaltites*] (*Israel, Palestine, Jordan*)

Salt lake on the boundary between Israel, the Palestinian WEST BANK, and Jordan, 51 mi long, 11 mi wide at its greatest breadth. It is fed mainly by the JORDAN RIVER and has no outlet. The lowest point on the earth's surface, approximately 1,300 ft below the level of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the Dead Sea has had many names and has been prominent in biblical history. Ancient SODOM and GOMORRAH were on the SW side of the lake. The Dead Sea Scrolls, illumi-

nating Jewish Essene and early Christian history, were found in caves near the lake around the monastery of QUMRAN. The fortress of MASADA also overlooks the Dead Sea on the west. Today the sea is the site of mines for potash and other minerals.

DEADWOOD (*United States*)

City and tourist center, in W SOUTH DAKOTA, in the BLACK HILLS. Founded during the 1876 gold rush, when about 25,000 miners poured into the surrounding hills, the city has boomed and waned with the discovery or abandonment of nearby gold mines. In 1876 the frontier marshall Wild Bill Hickok was murdered in Deadwood, and other famous frontier characters are buried here, including Calamity Jane. It is a mining and lumbering center.

DEAL (*England*)

Port and town on the Strait of Dover, in KENT, 8 mi NNE of DOVER. Deal is said to be the landing place of Julius Caesar in 55 B.C. It was later one of the CINQUE PORTS, the protective group of Channel communities in the Middle Ages. Walmer Castle, approximately 1 mi S of here, built in 1539 by Henry VIII, was the seat of the lord warden of the ports.

DEAN, FOREST OF (*England*)

A former royal forest, in W GLOUCESTERSHIRE, covering approximately 30,000 acres between the SEVERN and WYE rivers. The forest contains Roman roads and mines. It became the first of the national forest parks in 1938.

DEARBORN (*United States*)

City in SE MICHIGAN, 10 mi W of DETROIT. Settled as a stagecoach stop in 1795, it was named in 1833 for the American Revolutionary hero General Henry Dearborn. Dearborn began its industrial development with the building of Henry Ford's River Rouge plant here in 1917. It was incorporated as a city in 1927. It is now the headquarters of research, engineering, and manufacturing for the Ford Motor Company and the site of the Edison Institute of Technology, which includes GREENFIELD VILLAGE, the birthplace of Henry Ford in 1863.

DEARBORN, FORT See FORT DEARBORN

DEARMAN See IRVINGTON

DEATH VALLEY (*United States*)

Deep and arid basin, approximately 140 mi long, in E CALIFORNIA and SW NEVADA, containing the lowest point in North America, Badwater Pool, approximately 280 ft below sea level. It was named by gold seekers in 1849, many of whom died trying to cross this desolate region on their way to the gold fields. Gold was found in the valley itself in the next decade, but borax later became its chief product. In 1933 the valley became a national monument, and, in 1984, was designated as part of the Mohave and Colorado Deserts Biosphere Reserve.

DEAUVILLE-LES-BAINS (*France*)

Town and seaside resort in the Calvados department, 55 mi W of ROUEN. Founded in 1866 by the duke of Mornay, it has an international reputation as a fashionable resort. In June 1944 part of the Allied invasion of NORMANDY took place along the coast E of the town.

DEBA See DEBA HABE

DEBA HABE [*Deba, Debba Habe, Debe Habe*]

(*Nigeria*)

Town in the Bauchi region of North-Eastern state. Circa 1810 the town was captured by Buba Yero, the first Fulani emir of Gombe; and it is still one of the largest towns in the region. See also FULANI EMPIRE.

DEBAR [*ancient: Deborus; Turkish: Dibra*] (*Macedonia*)

Fortified town, W Macedonia, near the Drin River and Albanian border. First mentioned in 1018 as a Slav settlement, Debar was later known as a woodcarving center. In 1913 it became part of SERBIA.

DEBBA HABE See DEBA HABE

DEBE HABE See DEBA HABE

DEBIR See KIRJATH-SEPHER

DEBLIN [*Russian: Ivangorod*] (*Poland*)

City in Lublin province, at the junction of the Wieprz and VISTULA rivers. In 1837 Czar Nicholas of RUSSIA founded it as a fortress. During World War I it was captured by the Germans in 1915 but returned to Poland after the war.

DEBORUS See DEBAR

DEBOYNE ISLANDS (*Papua New Guinea*)

Volcanic island group, LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO, SW Pacific Ocean, 110 mi SE of NEW GUINEA. A lagoon in the middle of this island group was the site of a Japanese seaplane base during World War II. It was destroyed by U.S. forces after the battle of the CORAL SEA in May 1942.

DEBRA TABOR (*Ethiopia*)

Town in Begendir province, E of Lake Tana, 65 mi SE of GONDER. This long established cattle-trading center became the capital of Ethiopia, replacing Gonder, after the death of the emperor Theodore in 1867. It was succeeded as capital in 1896 by ADDIS ABABA. This town has a church and a palace.

DEBRECEN [*Debreczen*] (*Hungary*)

City, 120 mi E of BUDAPEST. Debrecen grew in the Middle Ages as a cattle and trading center. Occupied by the Turks in the 16th century, it later became a center of Hungarian Protestantism. In the 19th century it was the core of Hungarian resistance against AUSTRIA. Louis Kossuth proclaimed the independence of Hungary here on April 14, 1849. During World War II it was captured by Soviet troops in September 1944, and it became the temporary seat of the interim Hungarian government.

DEBRECZEN See DEBRECEN

DEBRYANSK See BRYANSK

DECAPOLIS (*Israel, Palestine, Syria, Jordan*)

Ancient region, beginning W of the JORDAN RIVER at the E end of the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON and extending to the E and NE of the SEA OF GALILEE. It was settled by many Greeks following Alexander the Great's conquests, but took its Greek name, meaning "Ten Cities," from the league of Greek cities formed under Roman rule after Pompey's campaign in JUDAEA and Syria in 64–63 B.C. The most important city of the group was DAMASCUS. See also AMMAN, BETH-SHAN, GADARA, GERASA, KANATHA.

DECATERON See KOTOR

DECATUR [*former: Rhodes Ferry*] (*United States*)

City in N ALABAMA, on the TENNESSEE RIVER. In 1820 it was known as Rhodes Ferry. In 1826 it was chartered and named for Stephen Decatur, the naval hero. It grew as a cotton center and became the terminal for Alabama's first railroad. During the Civil War Decatur was occupied by both the Union and the Confederacy and was almost destroyed. It was gradually rebuilt during the Reconstruction era. Nearby is the largest nuclear power plant of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

DECATUR (*United States*)

City in NW central GEORGIA, 5 mi E of ATLANTA. Named for naval hero Stephen Decatur and incorporated in 1823, it was originally a trading center for small farmers. In July 1864 a Civil War battle was fought here during General William Tecumseh Sherman's Atlanta campaign.

DECATUR (*United States*)

City in central ILLINOIS on the Sangamon River, 35 mi E of SPRINGFIELD. Founded in 1829, it was named for the naval hero Stephen Decatur. Abraham Lincoln's family lived in Decatur in 1830 and 1831, and he practiced law here. The city was the site of the Republican state convention in 1860, when Lincoln was first endorsed for the presidency.

DECCAN [*Dekkan*] (*India*)

Region, sometimes defined as all of India S of the NARBADA RIVER. It is the plateau of the central peninsula, including almost all of the states or former states of MYSORE, S HYDERABAD, SE BOMBAY and NW MADRAS. Aurangzeb, the last of the great Mogul emperors, drained away his empire's resources in an attempt to conquer the region from 1683 to 1707. In the early 18th century the Hindus under the MARATHA CONFEDERATION began to regain political and military power in the Deccan. In the late 18th century GREAT BRITAIN decisively defeated FRANCE in a series of battles here in the struggle for India.

DEČÍN [*German: Tetschen*] (*Czech Republic*)

City on the ELBE RIVER, near GERMANY. Founded in 1128, it was strongly German until after World War II. It is dominated by its 17th-century castle.

DECORAH (*United States*)

City in NE IOWA, on the upper Iowa River, 60 mi NE of WATERLOO. It was settled in 1849 and formally

laid out in 1853. The city is named for Chief Waukon Decorah of the Winnebago tribe, who aided settlers during the Black Hawk War. It became famous as the home of Norwegian pioneers.

DEDEAGACH See ALEXANDROÚPOLIS

DEDHAM (*United States*)

Town in E MASSACHUSETTS, on the Charles River, 9 mi SW of BOSTON. One of the oldest towns in the state, it was settled in 1635. The Fairbanks House, America's oldest frame house, dated 1636, is here. Dedham is said to have had the first public school in America, built in 1649. In 1921 the Dedham county courthouse was the site of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial.

DEEG [Dig] (*India*)

Town, NE RAJASTHAN, 20 mi NNW of BHARATPUR. Dig has the ruins of a palace and a fort built c. 1730. In 1803 the town was the site of a battle in which British general Gerard Lake defeated the MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

DEEGANIA "A" See DEGANIYA "A"

DEEP RIVER [former: Saybrook] (*United States*)

Town in S CONNECTICUT, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, NW of ESSEX. It was settled as Saybrook in 1635 and united with Connecticut in 1644. The town's name was changed in 1947 to distinguish it from Old Saybrook, which lies to the south.

DEERFIELD (*United States*)

Town in NW MASSACHUSETTS, on the Deerfield River, S of GREENFIELD. The site was settled before 1670, but Indian raids set back the growth of the village. In 1704 a massacre took place here when 50 inhabitants were killed and nearly 100 taken to Canada by the Indians and French, many of them dying on the way. Deerfield Academy was established here in 1797.

DEE RIVER [*ancient: Deoua; Welsh: Afon Dyfrdwy*] (*England, Wales*)

River rising in GWYNEDD and flowing through Bala Labe, 70 mi NE, N, and NW to the Irish Sea. The Dee was known to the Greek geographer Ptolemy in the second century A.D. as the Deoua. An aqueduct built by the Scottish engineer Thomas Telford in 1805 for

the Shropshire Canal crosses the Dee near Trevor, SW of WREXHAM.

DEER PARK (*United States*)

City, industrial suburb, in SE TEXAS, 18 mi SE of HOUSTON, near GALVESTON Bay. Deer Park is the location of the SAN JACINTO battleground, where on April 21, 1836, Texans under Sam Houston surprised and defeated a larger force of Mexicans in the final battle of the Texas Revolution.

DEFIANCE (*United States*)

City in NW OHIO, 50 mi SW of TOLEDO. First settled in 1790, it was the site of Fort Defiance, built by General Anthony Wayne in 1794 for protection against the Indians. General William Henry Harrison built Fort Winchester nearby in 1812. Defiance was incorporated in 1836. Its growth began after the Miami and Erie Canal opened in 1845.

DEGANIYA "A" [Degania "A," Deganya "A"] (*Israel*)

Kibbutz, in NW Israel, on the S shore of the SEA OF GALILEE, 6 mi SSE of TIBERIAS. The first Israeli kibbutz, it was founded in 1909. In 1948 it was destroyed by Arab forces and later recaptured and rebuilt by Israelis. Near here are the ruins of the Canaanite site of Beth Jerah, scene of major archaeological discoveries. During the Crusades the Bridge of Sennabra crossed the JORDAN RIVER here.

DEGANYA "A" See DEGANIYA "A"

DEGEMA (*Nigeria*)

City and port, on the Sambrero River, 18 mi W of PORT HARCOURT, Rivers state. Degema was a traditional market center of the Ijau people. It became a center of the palm oil trade after the decline of the slave trade in the 19th century.

DEGGENDORF (*Germany*)

Town on the DANUBE RIVER in Lower Bavaria. Founded c. 750, it passed to the dukes of BAVARIA in 1242 and was chartered in 1316. The Heilige Grabkirche, built here in 1337 in atonement for a violation of a consecrated host, is the site of an annual pilgrimage.

DEGO (*Italy*)

Town, in Savona province, W central LIGURIA region, 13 mi NW of SAVONA. On April 14, 1796, Dego was

the scene of a defeat of the Austrian army by Napoleon's army during his Italian campaign, which led to the withdrawal of AUSTRIA beyond the Alps.

DE GREY RIVER (*Australia*)

River in NW WESTERN AUSTRALIA, flowing 190 mi N and NW to the Indian Ocean near Point Larrey. In 1861 it was visited by Francis Gregory, who named it for the third earl De Grey, then president of the Royal Geographic Society. In 1888 the finding of the Pilbara goldfield brought many settlers to its valley, which is today a lush pasturage for livestock.

DEHLI See DELHI

DEHRA See DEHRA DUN

DEHRADUN [*Dehra, Dehhra Dun, Dehra Dūn*] (*India*)

Town and district, administrative headquarters, UTTAR PRADESH state, 140 mi NE of DELHI. The town was founded in the 17th century by the heretical Sikh guru, Ram Rai, when driven out of the PUNJAB. He built a Muslim temple here in 1699. In the 18th century the area often suffered from invasions, the last of which was from the Gurkhas. In 1816, at the end of the Gurkha War, it was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN.

DEIDESHEIM (*Germany*)

Town in RHINELAND PALATINATE, 4 mi NNE of NEUSTADT. Chartered in the 14th century and containing a 15th-century church, the town has long produced a notable wine. The remains of a prehistoric settlement were excavated nearby in 1908.

DEIRA (*England*)

Old Anglo-Saxon kingdom between the Tees and Humber rivers, now in North Yorkshire and Humberside. Deira emerged in the sixth century and later joined BERNICIA to the N to form the seventh-century kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. Partitioned in the ninth century by the Danes, it became a separate Anglo-Saxon earldom before the Norman Conquest.

DEIR AL-BAHRI [*Dayr al-Bahri*] (*Egypt*)

Temple site, on the W bank of the NILE RIVER, near THEBES, opposite KARNAK. The tombs here, opened by Gaston-Maspero in 1881, form an important archaeological site. The elegant terraced temple of

Queen Hatshepsut, dated c. 1500 B.C., was uncovered here starting in 1906. Partly carved out of a towering cliff, it has been considerably restored. Its walls show pictures of an expedition to PUNT, probably SOMALIA.

DEIR EL-MEDINA [*Dayr al-Madinah*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient site on the W bank of the NILE RIVER at THEBES, in Upper Egypt. The site is known primarily as the location of a settlement for craftsmen who labored on the royal tombs, especially those in the nearby Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. Its excavation revealed the living conditions of ordinary people in ancient Egypt.

DEIR EZ ZOR [*Dayr az Zawr*] (*Syria*)

Town on the right bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER at a junction of important trading routes. The town derives its name from the ancient city of Azaura, the ruins of which lie to the southeast. The present town was built by the Ottoman Turks in 1867 to curb the nomads of the Euphrates region. In 1918 the British occupied it, and Faisal I held it for a short time before 1921, when the French garrisoned it. It was captured by British forces in 1941 and became part of the Republic of Syria in 1946.

DEJ [*Hungarian: Dés*] (*Romania*)

City, capital of Cluj province, in TRANSYLVANIA, 200 mi NW of BUCHAREST. One of the oldest Hungarian cities in Transylvania, it was part of HUNGARY from 1940 to 1945. Its people are still partly Hungarian. Two miles south are the Ocna-Dejului saltworks and salt baths, exploited since the 15th century.

DE KALB [*former: Buena Vista*] (*United States*)

City in N central ILLINOIS, 60 mi W of CHICAGO. It was founded in 1838 and called Buena Vista until 1856, when it was renamed for Baron Johann de Kalb, an American Revolutionary general. The barbed wire industry, important in fencing the cattle country of the West, was established here in 1874 by Joseph E. Glidden. It accounted for the city's early growth.

DEKKAN See DECCAN

DELAGOA BAY (*Mozambique*)

Inlet on the Indian Ocean, on the extreme SE coast of Mozambique. At the head of the bay is MAPUTO, for-

merly Lourenço Marques, the capital city. The bay was discovered by Antonio do Campo, a member of Vasco da Gama's expedition, in 1502 and was first explored by Lourenço Marques, a Portuguese trader, in 1544. The bay has been important as an outlet for ivory and slaves, as a way station for Indian Ocean trade, and as an approach to South African diamond and goldfields. It was heavily contested by the Portuguese, Dutch, English, and Boers; but in 1875 was awarded to PORTUGAL by arbitration. Foreign influence waned with Mozambique's independence in 1975.

DE LAND (*United States*)

City in E FLORIDA, 93 mi S of JACKSONVILLE. Henry A. De Land, a NEW YORK baking powder manufacturer, founded the city in 1876, and it was incorporated in 1882. The academy that De Land established here in 1883 was financially assisted by John B. Stetson, a Philadelphian hat maker, and was chartered in 1889 as Stetson University.

DELATYN See DELYATIN

DELAWARE (*United States*)

City in central OHIO, on the Olentangy River, 23 mi N of COLUMBUS. In 1804 the site was first settled by Moses Bixbe on the river's E bank, and the first house on the W bank was built by Joseph Barber in 1807. It was a popular health resort in the early 19th century. President Rutherford B. Hayes was born in Delaware on October 4, 1822.

DELAWARE (*United States*)

The second smallest state in area, it was one of the original 13 colonies and the first to ratify the federal Constitution, in December 1787. It is located on the East Coast, occupying part of the peninsula between NEW JERSEY and DELAWARE BAY to the E and CHESAPEAKE BAY to the W, with PENNSYLVANIA to the N and MARYLAND to the S and W. It takes its name from that of the first colonial governor of Virginia, Baron De la Warr. The state is a low-lying region with sand dunes in the S and small hills in the N. DOVER is the capital, and WILMINGTON is the largest city. The University of Delaware is at NEWARK.

Before Europeans came, the region was occupied by Indians, to whom the name Delaware was later given. Henry Hudson, on a voyage for the Dutch East India Company, reached Delaware Bay in 1609, and

a year later an English sea captain also voyaged to the bay. The region was contested by the Dutch and English, and the former made the first settlement in 1631, where the town of LEWES is today. Although the Indians were for the most part friendly, they attacked and destroyed this settlement in 1632. The Dutch helped the Swedes to settle in Delaware, and an expedition in 1637 and 1638 organized NEW SWEDEN and founded Fort Christina, named for the Swedish queen, on the site of present Wilmington. Later the Dutch fought the Swedes, after establishing Fort Casimir in 1651 at the site of present NEW CASTLE, and won all of New Sweden in 1655. In 1664, however, ENGLAND seized the colony, and although the Dutch retook it in 1673, they had to return it the following year. Delaware became part of William Penn's Pennsylvania in 1682 and remained so until the American Revolution, becoming a separate state in 1776.

Delaware strongly supported the Revolution and was a leader in urging a strong federal government. During and after the Revolution wheat was exported around the world from the flour mills on BRANDYWINE CREEK. Before the Civil War Delaware was a slave state, although the number of slaves was on the decline. However, the state stayed loyal to the Union, though there was some pro-Southern sentiment.

As elsewhere there was racial tension in the 1950s and the 1960s when Delaware's schools underwent the integration process. Wilmington was the scene of rioting after the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968. Industry is now the backbone of Delaware's economy and is dominated by the E.I. du Pont de Nemours Co., which was begun in 1800 as a manufacturer of gunpowder on Brandywine Creek by the original Du Pont, a native of France. Delaware has lenient laws regarding business taxation, the environment, and other matters concerning corporations, and as a result many large companies have their official headquarters here.

DELAWARE BAY (*United States*)

Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, between the SW coast of NEW JERSEY and the E coast of DELAWARE. Henry Hudson reported discovering the bay in 1609, and the following year his compatriot Sir Samuel Argall visited it and named it for Baron De la Warr, early governor of VIRGINIA.

DELAWARE RIVER (*United States*)

River, 315 mi long, rising in SE NEW YORK State and flowing between New York State and PENNSYLVANIA

SE to PORT JERVIS, and between NEW JERSEY and Pennsylvania generally S to DELAWARE BAY. The lower river was explored in 1616 by Dutch navigator Cornelis Hendrickson. The valley was settled in the 17th century by Dutch and Swedes and taken over in 1664 by the English. George Washington crossed the Delaware three times during the American Revolution to win the battles of TRENTON and PRINCETON.

DELÉMONT [*German: Delsberg*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Bern canton. Delémont is a watchmaking center of the Bernese JURA MOUNTAINS and was the residence of the prince-bishops of BASEL from 1528 to 1792. The 18th-century episcopal palace still stands.

DELESI See DELIUM

DELFI See DELPHI

DELFT (*Netherlands*)

City in SOUTH HOLLAND province. Delft was founded in 1075 and chartered in 1246. In the 16th and 17th centuries Delft was a trading center famous for its handmade pottery, delftware, but was superseded in importance by ROTTERDAM in the 18th century. In 1584 William the Silent was assassinated here. The city was the birthplace of the painter Jan Vermeer in 1632, and of the jurist Hugo Grotius in 1583.

DELHI [*Dehli, Dilli, Shahjahanabad*] (*India*)

Northern city and union territory in the SE PUNJAB. It is now divided into New Delhi, the nation's capital, and Old Delhi. Situated on the JUMNA RIVER, it is bordered by HARYANA and UTTAR PRADESH states. Its surrounding region, replete with historic ruins, is the site of the almost legendary city of Indraprastha, vividly described in the ancient Hindu epic *Mahabharata*, and of the Rajput citadel with its red fort, Lal Kot of 1052, sometimes mistaken for the Red Fort later built in Old Delhi by Shah Jahan.

Muhammad of GHOR took the Rajput citadel and town in 1192 and established the DELHI SULTANATE, which was disrupted in 1398 when Tamerlane overran the region. The Battle of PANIPAT in 1526 ended the Delhi Sultanate with the Mogul Babur's conquest of the last sultans, the Lodis. Following this victory he founded the mighty MOGUL EMPIRE, making AGRA its first capital. Agra remained its center until Shah

Jahan constructed the walls of Old Delhi and made it his capital in 1638. Within those walls is the famed red sandstone Red Fort containing the Mogul palace with its audience halls, Diwan-i-Am, which housed the peacock throne, and Diwan-i-Khas. Constructed of white marble, the palace bears the inscription "If there is heaven on earth, it is this!"

Delhi is also the site of the Jama Masjid of Great Mosque, also built by Shah Jahan and one of the largest and noblest in Islam. The Rajghat is situated S of the Red Fort on the banks of the Jumna. Since the cremation of the body of Mahatma Gandhi here in 1948, the site has become one of the holiest shrines in India.

The city was ravaged in 1739 by the Persian Nadir Shah who took the famous peacock throne back to PERSIA. Under the MARATHA CONFEDERACY from 1771 to 1803, Delhi was then taken by GREAT BRITAIN under Gerard Lake, the commander-in-chief in India. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857 it was held for five months by the rebels. In 1877, 1901, and 1911 the city was the scene of lavish ceremonies and celebrations when Queen Victoria and her successors, Edward VII and George V, were crowned empress and emperors of India. Delhi replaced CALCUTTA as the capital of British India from 1912 until 1931, when the capital was moved to nearby NEW DELHI. This became the center of the British Indian government and was made capital of an independent India in 1947.

DELHI SULTANATE (*India*)

Former empire, the first Muslim state of India, which near the start of the 14th century A.D. controlled almost all of the Indian subcontinent. The sultanate was founded by Muhammad of GHOR who invaded India late in the 12th century. Ghor was a region of west central AFGHANISTAN. Muhammad was defeated in 1191 by Prithvi Raj, ruler of the Hindu Rajputs in NW India, but the following year he routed the Rajputs, took DELHI, and made it the capital of the new sultanate. In 1206, after Muhammad's death, one of his generals, Qutb ud-Din, proclaimed himself sultan and established the Slave dynasty, so named because he had once been a military slave. Later sultans, especially Iltutmish and Balban, consolidated the kingdom. In 1290 the Slave dynasty was succeeded by that of the Turkish Khalji, which lasted until 1320. Sultan Ala ud-Din Muhammad Khalji's conquests further expanded the sultanate. By the time

of the reign of Muhammad Tughluq, who founded the Tughluq dynasty in 1325, its power reached the far S of India.

Tughluq was a brutal ruler and provoked revolts, among them that of the Hindu VIJAYANAGARA kingdom in the south. By the time he died in 1351 most of the Hindu south was again independent, and in the DECCAN there was a separate Muslim state, the Bahamani Sultanate. When the MONGOL conqueror Tamerlane invaded India in 1398 he captured Delhi, destroyed it, and ended the Delhi Sultanate. Later, some power was recovered by local rulers, but in 1526 the MOGUL leader Babur destroyed the sultanate once and for all. A notable reminder of this kingdom is the Qutb Minar, a minaret near Delhi erected c. 1230 by Sultan Iltutmish and one of the earliest Muslim monuments in India. See also RAJASTHAN.

DELIAN LEAGUE See DELOS

DELITZSCH (*Germany*)

Town in Saxony, 22 mi SSE of DESSAU. Delitzsch began as a Sorbian, or Wendt, settlement. A city by 1306, it later belonged to the margraves of MEISSEN and to the Saxe-Merseburg family. It was incorporated into electoral SAXONY in 1738 and passed to PRUSSIA in 1815.

DELIUM [*later: Delesi*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town and port in E BOEOTIA, named for its temple of Apollo, similar to that at DELOS. In 424 B.C., during the Peloponnesian Wars, Delium was the scene of the defeat of the Athenians by the Boeotians. Socrates fought in the battle.

DELMENHORST (*Germany*)

City in Lower Saxony, just W of BREMEN. First mentioned in 1254, it developed around a castle of the dukes of OLDENBURG and was chartered in 1371. The city experienced industrial growth in the 19th century. In World War II it was captured by the Allies in April 1945.

DELOS [*Greek: Dhílos*] (*Greece*)

Smallest island of the CYCLADES, in the S AEGEAN SEA. The legendary birthplace of Apollo and Artemis, Delos was an ancient center of religious, commercial, and political life. From 478 to 454 B.C. its temple of Apollo held the treasury of the Delian League, which

was then removed to ATHENS. The island had a flourishing slave market in the second century B.C., and became a large commercial town. It was sacked by Mithridates VI of PONTUS in 88 B.C. and never recovered. Delos was abandoned toward the end of the first century B.C. Since the late 19th century, excavations by the French have revealed much of its former glory.

DELPHI [Delfi] [*Greek: Delphoi; Homeric: Pytho*] (*Greece*)

Sacred site, Greek city-state in PHOCIS, on the lower slopes of Mount Parnassus, above the Gulf of CORINTH. The site, considered the *omphalos* (navel) or center of the world by the Greeks, was early settled by natives of Lykorea. Traditionally, it was here that Apollo killed the python associated with the earth goddess Gaea, the original deity of the site; and Python was still the name by which Homer referred to the shrine. In the late second millennium B.C. it imported the cult of Apollo Delphinios from CRETE. The association with the dolphin god soon brought about a change in name to Delphi. The Dorians invaded the area c. 1100 B.C., and the city became the center of the Amphietyonic League, an association of many of the cities around it, including ATHENS and SPARTA.

From at least the seventh century B.C. Greeks and other peoples of the Mediterranean, including Lydians, Persians, and Romans, visited here to consult the Delphic oracle. The oracle, a woman thrown into a trance by sulphurous fumes rising from the cave of Pytho, would mutter incoherent phrases. Her priests would then interpret her words into promising, though ambiguous, prophesies. The sanctuary was also the site of the worship of Apollo in the temple first built here over the *omphalos* in the seventh century B.C. and rebuilt in the Doric style in 505 B.C. The site's many devotees enriched it with offerings; and most of the major city-states maintained rich treasuries within the sanctuary. Delphi had become the religious center of the Greek World.

Circa 585 B.C., after the First Sacred War, the city was made autonomous. From 582 B.C. the Pythian Games, with the Greek city-states as participants, were held here every four years. In 480 B.C., in the Persian Wars, the sanctuary was saved from desecration by King Xerxes of PERSIA by an avalanche that destroyed his army. In 448 B.C., however, it was taken by the Spartans in the Second Sacred War, but was

then recaptured by Athens and handed back to Phocis. In 421 B.C. the Peace of Nicias restored it to the Delphians.

From 356 to 346 B.C. the Phocians again occupied the city, but they were driven out by Philip II of MACEDON. The Aetolians succeeded the Macedonians, and in 279 B.C. Brennus and his Gauls were prevented from sacking the sanctuary by another landslide. In 189 B.C. the Aetolians were defeated by the Romans; in 88 B.C. Thracians sacked the site; and in 86 B.C. Sulla also plundered it. Emperor Nero, while a participant in the chariot race, later seized many of the sanctuary's beautiful bronzes and brought them back to Rome. Emperor Constantine also removed many famous works, possibly including the bronze horses of the Chariot of Helios outside the Temple of Apollo. These are believed by some to be the horses seized by the Venetians in the sack of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1204 and placed atop St. Mark's Basilica in Venice. The sanctuary gradually fell into decay under the ROMAN EMPIRE and was several times damaged by earthquakes. The oracle was finally abolished by the Emperor Theodosius in A.D. 385, and the site was abandoned some time after 390.

The present site has been largely excavated and restored in part. It includes the sacred precinct of Apollo with its temple, the cave of the oracle, the treasury houses, especially that of the Athenians, the stadium farther up the mountain slope; the Castalian Fountain below; and still farther down, the Marmaria, or sanctuary of Athena, with its temple to Athena and round Tholos of the fourth century B.C. Delphi is one of the most beautiful sites in the classical world.

DELPHOI See DELPHI

DELRAY BEACH [former: Linton] (*United States*)

City in SE FLORIDA, on the Atlantic Ocean, 18 mi S of PALM BEACH. In 1895 settlers from MICHIGAN came to this site. In 1896 it was laid out and called Linton for Congressman William S. Linton, who had purchased the land for development. In 1901 the community was renamed Delray for a district of DETROIT and in 1927 became Delray Beach.

DEL RIO [former: San Felipe Del Rio] (*United States*)

City and port in SW TEXAS, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, across from Ciudad Acuña, Mexico. The orig-

inal Spanish mission of San Felipe del Río was destroyed c. 1675 by Indians. The name remained until 1833 when it was shortened to avoid confusion with San Felipe de Austin, and the present community was founded in 1872. In 1969 a large dam for flood control was dedicated here.

DELSBERG See DELÉMONT

DELYATIN [Delatyn] (*Ukraine*)

Town in SW Ukraine, 19 mi W of KOLOMYYA. Famous for its mineral springs, Delyatin was once part of POLAND. Occupied by RUSSIA in 1916, during World War I it was taken by German forces in 1917. It was returned to the USSR after the war.

DEMAK (*Indonesia*)

Sultanate in E JAVA and the first Islamic state here. Emerging c. A.D. 1500, it grew with the decline of the Majapahit state. From Demak, Muslim sultans launched efforts in the early 16th century to conquer N and W Java as well as MALACCA. In 1550 the capital was moved from the town of Demak to Pajang. Demak's famous 15th-century mosque still draws pilgrims.

DEMAR See DHAMAR

DEMERARA See GUYANA

DEMETRIAS (*Greece*)

Ruined ancient city in SE THESSALY, near modern VOLOS. This city, a favorite residence of Macedonian kings, was founded c. 290 B.C. by Demetrius Poliorcetes, one of the successors of Alexander the Great, but declined after 168 B.C.

DEMMIN (*Germany*)

City in Neubrandenburg district, POMERANIA. Originally an old Slavic settlement, in 1148 it fought off a siege by the Germans. The city was conquered by Henry the Lion in 1164. By 1283 it was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was conquered by SWEDEN in 1648 during the Thirty Years' War. Demmin became part of PRUSSIA in 1720.

DEMONESI INSULAE See KIZIL ISLANDS

DEMOPOLIS (*United States*)

City in Marengo county, W ALABAMA, 48 mi W of SELMA. In 1818 Bonapartist exiles from FRANCE founded the settlement and unsuccessfully tried to raise olives and grapes. Chartered in 1819, it was given a Greek name meaning "City of the People." From 1830 to 1860 a cotton plantation society flourished here. A large dam and lock complex was started nearby in 1950 on the Tombigbee River.

DEMOTIKA See DIDYMOTTEIKHON**DENAIN** (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, 26 mi SE of LILLE. In 1712, during the War of the Spanish Succession, the French here under Marshal Villars defeated Austrian forces under Prince Eugene of SAVOY, forcing him to retreat to the SPANISH NETHERLANDS.

DENBIGH (*Wales*)

Town in Denbighshire, 10 mi S of Rhyl. On a hill above the town are the remains of the walls of the 13th-century castle built by Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln. In 1645 Charles I stayed here after the Battle of Rowton Heath. Sir Henry Stanley, noted explorer of Africa, was born in Denbigh in 1841.

DENDERA [Dandarah] [*Greek: Tentyra*] (*Egypt*)

Town in N Egypt on the NILE RIVER. The site of the ancient city of Tentyra is nearby. It was sacred to the goddess Hathor, whose temple of the first century B.C. here contained a zodiacal table now in the Louvre.

DENDERMONDE [*French: Termonde*] (*Belgium*)

Town in East FLANDERS province, at the confluence of the Dender and Schelde Rivers. The town repulsed a siege by Louis XIV in 1667 by opening its dikes. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1706. In the German invasion of September 1914 Dendermonde suffered looting and considerable destruction.

DEN HAAG See HAGUE, THE**DEN HELDER** [Helder] (*Netherlands*)

Town and port in NORTH HOLLAND province, on the NORTH SEA. It is the main naval base of the country. The Dutch under Admiral Michiel De Ruyter and Cornelis Tromp defeated the English and French

fleets in a naval battle here in 1673. Den Helder was also the site of a British and Russian troop landing in 1799. Napoleon fortified the port in 1811.

DENIA [*ancient: Dianium*] (*Spain*)

Port town in Alicante province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 45 mi NE of ALICANTE. The town, probably of Iberian origin, became a flourishing Greek colony in the sixth century B.C. Its name comes from the temple to Diana erected here by the Romans. The town prospered under the Moors from the eighth to 13th centuries. It declined in the 18th century but in recent times has become an important agricultural center. It has Roman and medieval ruins.

DENILQUIN [*former: Sandhills*] (*Australia*)

Town in the S Riverina, S central NEW SOUTH WALES, 160 mi N of MELBOURNE. Benjamin Boyd established it in 1845 as a personal holding, and it became a town in 1848 under the name of Sandhills. In 1850 it was named Denilquin, a corruption of the aboriginal term *denilocoon*, meaning "Wrestler's ground." The town became a busy crossing point for livestock.

DENISON (*United States*)

City in N TEXAS, near the RED RIVER, NNE of DALLAS. Before the Civil War Denison was a stagecoach station, and it grew to importance with the coming of the railroad. President Dwight D. Eisenhower was born in Denison in 1890, and his early home is preserved here.

DENIZLI [*ancient: Laodicea ad Lycum*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Denizli province, approximately 112 mi SE of IZMIR. An important center in the Middle Ages, in the 12th century A.D. it replaced ancient Laodicea ad Lycum, whose ruins are nearby. It was founded by Antiochus II (261–246 B.C.) of the SELEUCID EMPIRE, and was the seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor of the New Testament. HIEROPOLIS, just N of Laodicea, was also a center of early Christianity. Denizli was captured by the Turks of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1389. The city has been ravaged by earthquakes, notably in 1710 and 1899, as was the ancient city of Laodicea.

DENMARK [*Danish: Danmark*]

A small country of S SCANDINAVIA, it lies on the N border of GERMANY and is surrounded by sea on

three sides. Generally low-lying, Denmark comprises the peninsula of JUTLAND, nine large islands, and 450 lesser islands. It is strategically located between the NORTH SEA and the BALTIC SEA, with NORWAY and SWEDEN to the N. It was at one time a major power in the Baltic region. The capital, COPENHAGEN, is also the nation's industrial and trading center, although the country's economy is still heavily reliant on agriculture. GREENLAND and the FAEROE ISLANDS, both semi-autonomous, lie to the NW across the Atlantic Ocean.

The early history of Denmark is obscure, although it is probable that the Danes were settled in Jutland c. A.D. 600, and there is earlier evidence of a Bronze Age culture that flourished here in the second millennium B.C. Between the ninth and 11th centuries A.D., the Danes took part in the Viking raids and settlements of Europe. The country was converted to Christianity in the 10th century. Under Sweyn (986–1014) it briefly conquered ENGLAND. In the 11th century Denmark, England, and NORWAY were united under King Canute, but on his death in 1035 civil war broke out, and the Danish line died out in England in 1042.

Denmark gained control of much of the Baltic area in the 12th and 13th centuries, but at home the rising strength of the nobles weakened the position of the king, who by the Great Charter of 1282 was forced to share his power with a council of nobles. After the Peace of STRALSUND in 1370, the country dominated the N except for the areas of the HANSE-ATIC LEAGUE. In the Union of KALMAR in 1397 Queen Margaret of Denmark united the country to Sweden, Norway, and ICELAND. Denmark gained SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN in 1460. Sweden became independent in 1523.

In the 16th century the Reformation spread through the country, and Lutheranism became the established religion. The Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 strengthened Sweden's position in the Baltic region at the expense of Denmark. However, toward the end of the 17th century Denmark gained territories in the WEST INDIES, and shared in Sweden's defeat in the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721.

During the Napoleonic Wars the Danes sided with the French against the Allies and consequently lost Norway to Sweden by the Treaty of KIEL in 1814. In the early 19th century the foundations of a modern public education system were laid. Danish letters have flourished with the writer Hans Christian Andersen and the philosopher Søren Kierkegaard, physicist Niels Bohr, and composer Carl Nielsen. The absolute

monarchy was abolished by the new constitution of 1849. In 1864 war broke out with PRUSSIA and AUSTRIA, as a result of which Denmark was forced to cede SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN to Prussia. This major territorial loss was in part compensated by a dramatic improvement in farming techniques, which bolstered the country's agriculture-based economy.

Denmark remained neutral during World War I and recovered northern Schleswig in 1920. Between 1918 and 1944 it controlled Iceland only nominally under the Danish Crown. In World War II it was occupied by GERMANY from 1940 to 1945, though the national government was permitted to remain in power from 1940 to 1943. It was liberated by the British in 1945. Since 1945 industrial expansion has broadened the base of the economy. In 1945 it joined the United Nations, in 1949 NATO, and in 1972 Denmark became a member of the European Economic Community, or Common Market. Denmark granted autonomy to the Faeroe Islands in 1948 and to Greenland in 1979. In 1982, Denmark elected a Conservative coalition government under Poul Schlüter, after more than 80 years of Social Democratic rule. Denmark has been somewhat unsupportive of European unity measures within the European Union, initially rejecting the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, but approving it the following year with some exemptions. The Social Democrats returned to power in 1993 under Poul Nyrup Rasmussen. In 2000, the Danes rejected membership in the European Monetary Union, and in 2001, the government was replaced by a center-right coalition led by Prime Minister Anders Fogh Rasmussen.

DENMARK STRAIT (*Greenland, Iceland*)

Channel between SE GREENLAND and ICELAND, 180 mi wide and 300 mi long, connecting the Arctic Ocean with the North Atlantic Ocean. During World War II the British battleship *Hood* was sunk by the German battleship *Bismarck* in this strait on May 24, 1941.

DENNEWITZ (*Germany*)

Village, in BRANDENBURG, 42 mi SSW of BERLIN. On September 6, 1813, Dennewitz was the site of the victory of the Prussians under General von Bülow over the French forces under Marshal Ney during the Napoleonic Wars. See also PRUSSIA.

DENTON (*United States*)

City in N central TEXAS, 35 mi NNW of DALLAS. By 1857 it was permanently settled and named for John

B. Denton, an early Texas frontiersman and Indian fighter. Denton is now the site of the nation's first federal regional underground control center, headquarters for civil defense operations in a five-state area.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS (*Papua New Guinea*)

Islands, lying across Ward Hunt Strait from the E tip of NEW GUINEA, in the Solomon Sea, SW Pacific Ocean. The islands were visited and named by the French navigator Bruni d'Entrecasteaux in 1793. The group was more accurately charted in 1873 by English captain John Moresby of HMS *Basilisk*.

DENVER [*former: Auraria*] (*United States*)

City in N central COLORADO, the state capital and its largest city. Denver began as Auraria, founded in 1858 when prospectors sought gold here. It was the first settlement of any importance in the state. In 1860 Auraria united with two other small villages to form Denver, incorporated in 1861. Great prosperity came in the 1870s and 1880s when rich lodes of gold and silver were discovered in the area. The city became the mining center and the home of men whom precious metals had suddenly made millionaires.

Near the end of the 19th century Denver began to develop into the financial, administrative, and business center of the large region it dominates today. Its diverse transportation facilities, its location in the foothills of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, and its climate also make it a tourist attraction. More recently, the energy situation has turned it into the western headquarters for industries concerned with oil, gas, and coal. The Denver International Airport is one of the world's largest and makes Denver a major hub in the U.S. air network.

DEOBAND (*India*)

Town in NE UTTAR PRADESH, 75 mi NNE of DELHI. An ancient town with numerous temples, Deoband is the site of an important Muslim college founded in 1867, and second in prestige in the Muslim world only to Al Azhar University of CAIRO.

DEOGARH (*India*)

Village in Jhansi district, S UTTAR PRADESH. Here are the ruins of a Rajput fort held by the Bundela Rajputs until captured in 1811 by the MARATHAS. There are extensive Jain temple ruins, rock carvings, and inscriptions dating from A.D. 1097.

DEOGHAR See BAIDYANATH DHAM

DEOGIRI See DAULATABAD

DÉOLS (*France*)

Town, suburb N of Châteauroux, in Indre department. Déols has a famous Romanesque tower with a conical spire and 12th-century arches and columns. It was part of a Cluniac abbey founded here in 917 and destroyed by the Huguenots in 1569. See also CLUNY.

DEORAI (*India*)

Town and battle site in NE India. Scene of the victory in March 1659 of the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb over his brother and rival, Dara Shikah. The battle confirmed Aurangzeb's possession of the throne.

DEORIA (*India*)

District in UTTAR PRADESH. It is the reputed place of Buddha's death and cremation and is a noted pilgrimage center in this region.

DEOUA See DEE RIVER

DE PERE (*United States*)

City in E central WISCONSIN, on the FOX RIVER, SSW of GREEN BAY. In 1671 Father Allouez founded a Jesuit mission on this site. It was burned, rebuilt in 1685, and used until 1717. In the 19th century De Pere grew as a lumber town, port, and commercial center.

DEPEW (*United States*)

Village in W NEW YORK State, 9 mi E of BUFFALO. It was incorporated in 1894, following the establishment of railroad shops here in 1893. It was named for Chauncey M. Depew, then president of the New York Central Railroad, and U.S. senator from 1899 to 1911.

DEPTFORD (*England*)

Former borough of SE LONDON, on the S bank of the THAMES RIVER, now an industrial and residential section in the Inner London borough of Lewisham. In Elizabethan times it held a cattle market. A royal dockyard was built here in 1513, which closed in 1869. Here Peter the Great of RUSSIA worked as a

shipwright in 1671. The dramatist Christopher Marlowe, who was killed in a barroom brawl in 1593, is buried here.

DER'Ā See DAR'Ā

DERA BABA NANAK See DERA NANAK

DERA GHAZI KHAN (*Pakistan*)

Town in SW PUNJAB, on the INDUS RIVER. It was founded by Ghazi Khan, son of a Baluch chieftain and vassal of the Langah sultans of MULTAN, who declared independence c. 1480. The town was moved seven miles E after it was damaged by a flood in 1909.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN (*Pakistan*)

Town in North-West Frontier province, just W of the INDUS RIVER. It was founded in the late 15th century by Ismail Khan, a Baluch chieftain and vassal of the Langah sultans of MULTAN. The old town, four miles E of the present site, was washed away by the river in 1823. The new town was laid out by Durrani chiefs and made a municipality in 1867. In the early 19th century the town was held by the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh.

DERAIYEH [*Ad Dir's iyah, Derayah*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Town in central Saudi Arabia, just W of RIYADH. Former capital of the Wahabi kingdom, in 1818 it was destroyed by an Egyptian punitive expedition led by Ibrahim Pasha. It has been succeeded by Riyadh.

DERA NANAK [*Dera Baba Nanak*] (*India*)

Town in the Gurdaspur district, NW PUNJAB, 22 mi W of Gurdaspur. Dera Nanak was built in memory of the guru Nanak (1469–1539), the founder of the Sikh religion. The town is near his home.

DERAYAH See DERA IYEH

DERBENT (*Russia*)

City in SE Dagestan, in the narrow gap between the CASPIAN SEA and the CAUCASUS MTS. The city was founded by the Persians in the fifth or sixth century A.D. at the Caspian Gates, on a major commercial route. In 728 it passed to the Arabs, who, under Harun al-Rashid, made it a center for arts and com-

merce. In 1220 it was taken by the Mongols. It was held briefly by Peter the Great in 1722, taken from PERSIA in 1796, and annexed to Russia in 1813. It was severely damaged in the Russian civil war following the Revolution.

DERBY (*Australia*)

Port on the W arm of King Sound. Declared a town and made a shire in 1883, it was named for Lord Derby, then secretary of state for the colonies. Derby, founded to serve a pastoral district, boomed c. 1885 during the KIMBERLEY Gold Rush.

DERBY (*England*)

Town in DERBYSHIRE, 14 mi W of NOTTINGHAM, on the Derwent River. Once a Roman settlement, and later in MERCA, in the ninth century it became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes. In 1718 England's first silk mill was built in Derby, then largely agricultural. Derby is the birthplace of the philosopher Herbert Spencer (1820–1903), and was the home of George Eliot, the 19th-century novelist.

DERBY [*former: Paugusset*] (*United States*)

River town in S CONNECTICUT, 8 mi W of NEW HAVEN, on the HOUSATONIC and NAUGATUCK Rivers. In 1642 a trading post named Paugusset was established here. It was made a town in 1675 and renamed for Derby, England. For 200 years the town, incorporated in 1893, was a shipbuilding and fishing center, and its vessels traded with overseas ports.

DERBYSHIRE (*England*)

County in the English midlands, lying to the S of YORKSHIRE. The NW includes the southern end of the Pennines, with the Peak district. MATLOCK is the administrative headquarters.

DERDEPOORT (*South Africa*)

Village in North West province, on the BOTSWANA border, 65 mi NNE of ZEERUST. In 1849 Derdepoort was the site of the founding of the Vereenigde Bond, which in 1856 became the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

DEREHAM See EAST DEREHAM

DERG, LOUGH (*Ireland*)

Lake in SE County DONEGAL. According to tradition, St. Patrick's Purgatory was on Station Island in the

lake. It was renowned as a center for an annual Roman Catholic pilgrimage. William Makepeace Thackeray wrote of it in his *Irish Sketch Book* of 1843.

DERNA [Darna] (Libya)

Fort and caravan center in the CYRENAICA region, on the Mediterranean Sea. In April 1805 William Eaton and his force of U.S. Marines and Arab mercenaries captured Derna, then a stronghold of the Barbary pirates. See also BARBARY STATES.

DERRY See LONDONDERRY

DERRYFIELD See MANCHESTER (United States)

DERTONA See TORTONA

DERTOSA See TORTOSA

DERWENT WATER [Derwentwater] (England)

A lake in the LAKE DISTRICT, CUMBERLAND, on the Derwent River, just S of KESWICK. The falls of Lodore, celebrated in verse by Robert Southey, are at the northern end of the lake. Lords Island, one of several in the lake, was a residence of the earls of Derwent Water.

DÉS See DEJ

DESERET See UTAH

DESFUL See DIZFUL

DESHIMA [Dejima] (Japan)

Former island in NAGASAKI harbor, W KYŪSHŪ. From 1641 to 1858 Dutch traders were restricted to this island after the Japanese closed the nation's borders to foreign merchants. During these years it was the only communication point between Japan and the Western world.

DESIDERII FANUM See SAINT-DIZIER

DESIERTO DE ATAMECA See ATACAMA DESERT

DESIO (Italy)

Town in Milan province, LOMBARDY region, 11 mi NNW of MILAN. Desio's name derives from the Latin *ad decimum*, the town being 10 Roman miles from Milan on the road to COMO. In 1227 a battle took place here in which the Ghibelline or imperial political faction in Lombardy defeated the Guelph or papal faction. The struggle lasted through the 14th century. In 1857 Achille Ratti, later Pope Pius XI, was born here.

DES MOINES (United States)

City, capital of IOWA, at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers. Established as a military post in 1843, it was settled by homesteaders in 1845 and incorporated as Fort Des Moines in 1851. Chartered as Des Moines in 1857, it became the capital of Iowa that same year. The city suffered a severe flood in 1954. It is in the center of the Corn Belt.

DES MOINES RIVER (United States)

River, formed by the junction of the E and W forks in NW central IOWA, rising in SW MINNESOTA. It flows 327 mi SE to the MISSISSIPPI RIVER at KEOKUK, Iowa. It was first navigated in 1837 and served as the major commercial artery for central Iowa until after the Civil War. River traffic declined with the development of the railroads. There is now no commercial navigation here.

DESMOND (Ireland)

Ancient division of MUNSTER province, including the present counties of CORK and KERRY. In the 12th century the king of ENGLAND gave Desmond to the Fitzgeralds. A branch of that family were earls of Desmond from 1329 until 1632. The rebellious Gerald Fitzgerald, the 15th earl, was captured and killed by the English in 1583.

DESNA RIVER (Ukraine, Russia)

River in Russia and the Ukraine, rising E of SMOLENSK and flowing approximately 730 mi S to join the DNIEPER RIVER near KIEV. The river has long been an important center of the lumber trade. In 1943, during World War II, the river saw much fighting on its banks between Soviet and German troops.

DESOLATION ISLANDS See KERGUELEN ISLANDS

DE SOTO (*United States*)

City in Jefferson county, MISSOURI, 38 mi SW of ST. LOUIS. In 1857 De Soto was founded when the St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern railroads arrived. It was advertised as the Fountain City because of the many artesian wells in the area. The water here was considered so pure that it was selected for use at the LOUISIANA PURCHASE Exposition in St. Louis in 1904.

DESPEÑAPERROS (*Spain*)

Mountain pass in CIUDAD REAL, in the Sierra Morena, 22 mi NE of LINARES, linking CASTILE on the N with ANDALUSIA on the S. Of strategic importance during the Moorish wars and the Peninsular War, its gorge is now the location of a highway and a railroad between MADRID and SEVILLE.

DES PLAINES RIVER (*United States*)

River in NE ILLINOIS, 150 mi long, rising in SE WISCONSIN, flowing S to unite with the Kankakee River, to form the Illinois River. In fur-trading days the Chicago River was linked by a short portage to the Des Plaines and Mississippi rivers. Below Lockport the Des Plaines is part of the Illinois Waterway, a GREAT LAKES-TO-MISSISSIPPI RIVER system opened in 1933.

DESSAU (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT, 71 mi SW of BERLIN. Originally a Wendt or Sorb settlement, it was first mentioned as a German town in 1213. The city was the capital of Anhalt-Dessau by 1603. In 1626 it was the site of the victory of Wallenstein over Count Mansfield during the Thirty Years' War. In 1863 it became capital of ANHALT and was the home of the Bauhaus architectural school from 1925 to 1932. Dessau was bombed heavily in World War II, and many historic buildings here were destroyed.

DESSIE See DESSYE**DESSYE** [*Dessie*] (*Ethiopia*)

Town and capital of Wallo province, on the W escarpment of the Great Rift Valley. During the war between ITALY and Ethiopia in the 1930s, Dessye was captured by the Italians in 1936, but it was restored to Ethiopia in 1941. In the 1950s the town prospered as a market center on the road to ASSAB. It declined after 1958 with the growth of trade through DJIBOUTI.

DESTÊRRO See FLORIANÓPOLIS**DETMOLD** [*medieval: Theotmalli*] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, 54 mi E of MÜNSTER. Capital from the 12th century of the former principality and state of LIPPE, it was chartered c. 1350. Nearby on the Grotenburg is Ernst von Bandel's colossal statue of Arminius, conqueror of the Roman general Varus in the Battle of TEUTOBURG FOREST of A.D. 9. In A.D. 783 Charlemagne defeated the Saxons here.

DÉTOUR DES ANGLAIS See ENGLISH TURN**DETROIT** (*United States*)

City in SE MICHIGAN, on the Detroit River. Although acclaimed in the 20th century as synonymous with the industrial assembly line and the mass production of motor vehicles, Detroit has a long history involving struggles among the French, the British, the Indians, and the Americans for control of North America. Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac erected a French fort and trading post here in 1701, calling it *Ville d'Étroit* (City of the Strait), or Fort Pontchartrain Détroit. The British captured the fort in 1760 during the French and Indian War. In 1763, when the Indians rose against the British in Pontiac's Rebellion, they unsuccessfully besieged the fort. Although Detroit lay in the region ceded to the United States in 1783 at the end of the American Revolution, the British did not actually turn it over until 1796, under the terms of John Jay's Treaty.

From 1805 to 1847 Detroit was successively the territorial and the state capital. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1805 and rebuilt to a new design. The American commander William Hull surrendered Detroit to the British in 1812 during the War of 1812, but the next year General William Henry Harrison retook it. In the course of the 19th century, as both land and water transportation systems improved, Detroit grew to be a major shipping and industrial city. In the early 20th century it became the center of motor vehicle manufacturing, led by Henry Ford. The city was torn by race riots in 1943 and 1967, the latter causing some deaths, millions of dollars of property damage, and major tension among the city's groups. Detroit's economy has suffered severely in recent years as the automobile industry has been hard hit by the energy crisis and foreign competition. The

late 1970s saw an attempt at economic revival symbolized by the modern Renaissance Center.

DETSKOYE SELO See PUSHKIN

DETTINGEN [**Dettingen am Main**] (*Germany*)

Village in lower FRANCONIA region, NW BAVARIA, on the MAIN RIVER. British, Austrian, and Hanoverian troops commanded by George II of ENGLAND defeated the French under Marshall Noailles here in June 1743 in the War of the Austrian Succession.

DETTINGEN AM MAIN See DETTINGEN

DEURNE (*Belgium*)

Town, suburb E of ANTWERP. Deurne was burned by the Normans in 836, and later came under the bishops of LIÈGE and the dukes of BRABANT. Merchants from Antwerp made the town prosperous, but in 1586 Spanish troops sacked it during the Revolt of the Netherlands. Prosperity returned in the 18th century as commerce and banking grew.

DEUTSCHES REICH See GERMANY

DEUTSCHLAND See GERMANY

DEUTZ (*Germany*)

City area, now part of COLOGNE, on the right bank of the RHINE RIVER. It has been a bridgehead of Cologne since Roman times. Its riverside castle became a Benedictine monastery in 1002. Until 1888 Deutz was independent.

DEUXPONTS See ZWEIBRÜCKEN

DEVA See CHESTER (England)

DEVA [*German: Diemrich; Hungarian: Déva*] (*Romania*)

City, administrative center of the Hunedoara region, 78 mi ESE of ARAD. Formerly a Roman settlement, it grew in the 13th and 14th centuries around a citadel built for defense against Turkish Muslim invaders. In the 15th century it belonged to the Hunyadi family, heroic leaders of HUNGARY against the Turks. In the early 19th century an explosion destroyed the citadel. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

DEVAGIRI See DAULATABAD

DEVANA See ABERDEEN

DEVENISH (*Northern Ireland*)

Island, 1 mi long, in lower Lough Erne, County FERMANAGH, 2 mi NW of ENNISKILLEN. The island is the site of the ruins of the sixth-century abbey of St. Molaise of Devenish, which include the 12th-century Round Tower, 85 ft high, and the foundations of the church.

DEVENTER (*Netherlands*)

City in Overijssel province, on the Ijssel River. An early member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, it became a prosperous commercial city and a center of commerce and learning. The city was a center of the important late medieval reform group known as the Brethren of the Common Life. With the approval of the hierarchy they simplified their religious and material life based on the Gospels and devoted themselves to a life of scholarship, book production, and teaching. Thomas à Kempis (c. 1380–1471), the religious writer and author of the *Imitation of Christ*, and the great scholar, reformer, and humanist, Desiderius Erasmus of Rotterdam (c. 1465–1536) both studied here.

DÉVÉNY See DEVIN

DEVIL'S ISLAND [*French: Île du Diable*] (*French Guiana*)

Tiny island, one of the SAFETY ISLANDS off French Guiana. Founded in 1852, this penal colony was used mainly for French political prisoners, of whom the most notable was Alfred Dreyfus, victim of a famous anti-Semitic scandal. The French began to close the prison in 1938, but this was delayed until after World War II. By 1948 all prisoners here had been repatriated.

DEVIL'S LAKE (*United States*)

City in NE central NORTH DAKOTA, near the lake of the same name. This community, established in 1833 on the shores of the lake, was an early center of steamboat navigation. In 1883 the city's growth was spurred by the opening of a federal land office. It was incorporated in 1887. The shores of the lake have receded from the town.

DEVIN [*Czech: Devín; German: Theben; Hungarian: Dévény; Slovak: Devin*] (*Slovakia*)

Village in the SW, on the DANUBE RIVER, 6 mi WNW of BRATISLAVA. The ninth-century castle, destroyed by the French in 1809, is held to be the seat of the short-lived kingdom of Great Moravia. In 1945, after MORAVIA was restored to Czechoslovakia, the village was the site of the first All-Slav rally.

DEVIZES (*England*)

Town in WILTSHIRE, 15 mi ESE of BATH, on the Kennet and Avon Canal. The site of a Roman fortification, in Henry I's reign it became a political center when Roger, bishop of SALISBURY, built a castle here in 1132. The town was chartered in 1141 and had an important medieval market. The name *Devizes* probably came from a medieval Latin reference to the castle *ad divisus* or "at the boundaries." The army of Oliver Cromwell razed the castle in 1645.

DEVON [*Devonshire*] (*England*)

County, extending N from the ENGLISH CHANNEL to the BRISTOL CHANNEL, and E from CORNWALL to SOMERSET and DORSET. There are Paleolithic remains here. EXETER, its administrative headquarters, was the western outpost of Roman occupation. Devon was recognized as a shire in the eighth century and suffered from Danish raids between 851 and 1003. Exeter was taken by William the Conqueror in 1068. In Elizabethan times the county achieved its greatest maritime importance. Seadogs Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake and many colonists sailed from PLYMOUTH to the Americas. Plymouth and Exeter were damaged heavily in World War II.

DEVONPORT (*Australia*)

Town in N TASMANIA, on the River Mersey estuary, near the Bass Strait. The state's third-largest community, in 1893 it was formed through the amalgamation of the villages of Torquay and Formby, both founded in the 1850s.

DEVONPORT [*North Shore*] (*New Zealand*)

Town, residential suburb of AUCKLAND, NW NORTH ISLAND. Devonport, now a naval base, was made a borough in 1866 and is the site of a monument marking the place where the first Maoris are said to have landed in New Zealand c. A.D. 1350.

DEVONSHIRE See DEVON

DEWANGIRI (*Bhutan*)

Village, 50 mi NW of GAUHATI, ASSAM. The village was part of an area annexed in 1865 by the British after the Bhutan War. Until 1949, when it was returned to Bhutan by INDIA, it was part of the Kamrup district of Assam.

DEWAS (*India*)

Town in MADHYA PRADESH, 22 mi NE of INDORE. It is the former capital of the princely state of Dewas founded in 1728 by two MARATHA brothers. After 1841 it was the joint capital of Dewas Senior and Dewas Junior, which were ruled independently under the British Central India Agency. In 1856 the states merged with Madhya Pradesh.

DEW LINE (*Canada, United States*)

Radar stations of the Distant Early Warning Line near the 69° N parallel, running from NW ALASKA to NE Canada to give warning of hostile aircraft approaching from the north. The DEW Line, built and operated jointly by the United States and Canada, was begun in 1954 and became operational in 1957. It was extended to the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS in 1959 and across GREENLAND in 1961. In 1990, with the end of the cold war, many stations were shut down or automated, and the stations located in Canada were handed over to the Canadian control.

DEWSBURY (*England*)

Town in West Yorkshire, on the Calder River, 9 mi SW of LEEDS. Dewsbury is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, the record of William the Conqueror's survey of England. It had a woolen industry in the 13th century. During the Industrial Revolution it became a major center for wool production.

DHAKA [*Dacca*] (*Bangladesh*)

City and district in central Bangladesh, 80 mi NE of KHULNA. The district includes the national capital, Dhacca, and ruins of the ancient Buddhist center of Vikramapura, former capital of the Pala rulers of BENGAL from the eighth to the 12th centuries A.D. In the 17th century the city was the capital of the MOGUL EMPIRE's province of East Bengal and, later, the site of French, Dutch, and English trading posts. From

1905 to 1912 it was the capital of the British province of Eastern Bengal and of ASSAM. The city was the capital of East Pakistan from 1956 to 1971, when after the surrender of Pakistani forces to INDIA here it became the capital of the new nation of Bangladesh.

DHAMAR [Damar, Demar] (*Yemen*)

Highland town in the S central section, S of the capital, SANA. The seat of a famous theological school, Dhamar was long a principal center of the Shiite Zaydi sect of Islam, dominant in Yemen for centuries. It was the former capital of the Central, or Dhamar, province under the monarchy and was ruled as an emirate by the al Wazir family until 1944. It became part of Yemen in 1949.

DHAR (*India*)

Former princely state in W MADHYA PRADESH, SW central India. Founded in the ninth century by Rajputs, Dhar was conquered by Muslims in the 13th century. Its capital, the ancient town of Dhar, was the seat of the medieval MALWA dynasty but was taken by the Muslims in 1305. A fief of the Marathas by 1742, the area came under British rule in 1819. See MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

DHARAMPURI See DHARMAPURI

DHARMAPURI [Dharampuri] (*India*)

Town in the S, in TAMIL NADU state, capital of its district. Settlement here reaches back to the Neolithic Age. It was the legendary home of the Tamil poetess Avaiyar. British and Muslims fought nearby at Krishnagiri during the MYSORE wars of the 18th century.

DHARMAT (*India*)

Town, battle site, 15 mi SW of UJJAIN, in modern MADHYA PRADESH. In the battle on April 15, 1658, the Mogul princes Aurangzeb and Murad Baksh defeated the Rajput Raja Jaswant Singh. The battle was the first engagement in the Mogul war for the succession to the empire of Shah Jahan, which led to Aurangzeb's ultimate victory. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

DHARWAR (*India*)

District in S MUMBAI, on the plateau of DECCAN. In the seventh century A.D. it was ruled by the early CHALUKYA dynasty. From the 14th to 18th centuries

it was under the kingdoms of VIJAYANAGARA and BIJAPUR, the MOGUL EMPIRE, and the MARATHA CONFEDERACY before being taken by GREAT BRITAIN in the late 18th century.

DHARWAR [Daravada] (*India*)

Former city, now combined with HUBLI-DHARWAR city in DHARWAR district, W MYSORE state. It was originally called *Daravada*, or "gateway town," and was fortified from the 16th century. Dharwar was captured in 1685 by the MOGUL emperor Aurangzeb and in 1778 was taken from the MARATHAS by Hyder Ali.

DHAWALPUR See DHOLPUR

DHIBAN [Diban] [*ancient: Dibon*] (*Jordan*)

Ruined city of MOAB, N central Jordan, 32 mi SSW of Amman. In 1868 the Moabite Stone, with an inscription from 850 B.C., was discovered here. In the Moabite alphabet, a branch of Phoenician script, it records the triumph of the king of Moab over the Israelites.

DHIDHIMOTIKHON See DIDYMOTIKHON

DHÍLOS See DELOS

DHODHEKANISOS See DODECANESE

DHOLPUR [Dhawalpur] (*India*)

City, Bharatpur district, RAJASTHAN state, just N of the Chambal River. Capital of the former princely state of DHOLPUR, the town was founded in the 11th century by Raja Dholan Des. The present site was established N of the original town to avoid flooding.

DHOLPUR [Dhawalpur] (*India*)

Former princely state, now a part of BHARATPUR district in RAJASTHAN state. Settled by Deswali Jats in the 11th century, it was threatened by Muslims in the 14th century. In 1449, under Surjan Des, the Jats were reestablished. It was ruled by the MOGUL EMPIRE from c. 1530 to c. 1710. In 1885 it was taken by GREAT BRITAIN and merged with India in 1948. A ruined fortress near the Chambal River is the site of its ancient capital, DHOLPUR, moved to avoid flooding.

DHOMOKOS See DOMOKOS

DHONBURI See THON BURI

DHRANGADHRA (*India*)

Former princely state on the KATHIAWAR PENINSULA, now a part of GUJARAT. In the eighth century it was established by the Jhala-Rajputs, and during most of its existence it was a tributary to either Hindu or Mogul rulers. In 1924 it came under direct British rule and was merged with Saurashtra in 1948.

DHROL (*India*)

Town in GUJARAT, 23 mi ENE of JĀMNAGAR. Capital of the former princely state of Dhrol, it was captured in the mid-16th century by the Jadeja Rajputs. Later it belonged to the Western India States Agency before merging with SAURASHTRA state.

DHULE [Dhulia] (*India*)

City on the Panjhra River, in N MAHARASHTRA. It belonged to the Muslims by the early 14th century and later became part of the MOGUL EMPIRE. Dhulia was conquered by the MARATHA CONFEDERACY in the 17th century, and then by the British. It joined the BOMBAY Presidency in 1818.

DHULIA See DHULE

DIAMANTINA [*former: Tejuco*] (*Brazil*)

City in Minas Gerais state, 120 mi N of BELO HORIZONTE. Center of an important diamond-mining region, it has been known since the early 18th century, when diamonds were discovered in a nearby river. Called Tejuco in the colonial era, it is built in the shape of an amphitheater.

DIAMOND HEAD [Leahi] (*United States*)

Cape and landmark in HAWAII, on SE OAHU, SE of HONOLULU. An extinct volcanic crater, it was used as a burial ground by the ancient Hawaiians, who called it *Leahi*, or "place of fire," because of its association with Pele the fire goddess. It received its present name in the early 19th century, when British sailors mistook some volcanic crystals here for diamonds.

DIAMOND MOUNTAINS [*Japanese: Kongosan; Korean: Kumgangsan*] (*North Korea*)

Range of mountain peaks along the SE coast of North Korea, near KOSONG. The area was a famous center

of Buddhism for centuries and has many temples and cloisters. Buddhist priests probably came here in the fourth century A.D. In the 16th century the region began to decline.

DIANIUM See DENIA

DIARBEKR See DIYARBAKIR

DIASPOLIS See LOD

DIBAN See DHIBAN

DIBBA See DIBBAH

DIBBAH [Daba, Dibba] (*Oman*)

Village in Ras al Khaimah sheikdom, on the Gulf of Oman. Dibbah was an important port of pre-Islamic Arabia and was one of the last important places of resistance to Islam at the time of that religion's emergence. The Muslims razed Dibbah in the seventh century. In the 19th century the Qawasim pirate Sultan ibn Saqr gave it as a fiefdom to one of his sons, whose descendants have claimed to be its independent sheiks. See also ARABIAN PENINSULA.

DIBIO See DIJON

DIBON See DHIBAN

DIBRA See DEBAR

DIBRUGARH (*India*)

Town in ASSAM, at the confluence of the Brahmaputra and Bibru rivers. During World War II an Allied air base here was used by the British against JAPAN's forces in BURMA. In 1950 the town was severely damaged by an earthquake.

DIBSE See THAPSACUS

DICKINSON [*former: Pleasant Valley Siding*] (*United States*)

City in SW NORTH DAKOTA, 100 mi W of BISMARCK. Founded when the railroad reached the site in 1880, it was renamed in 1883 for Wells S. Dickinson, a New

York State politician. In the following years it was a supply point for the gold fields in the BLACK HILLS.

DIDYMA [Branchidae, Didymi] (*Turkey*)

Ruins of an ancient temple sanctuary, the seat of an oracle of Apollo, S of MILETUS, on the W coast of ASIA MINOR. The first temple here, built in the sixth century B.C., was destroyed by PERSIA in 494 B.C. The oracle and cult were revived after Alexander the Great captured MILETUS in 334 B.C. A new temple, never completed, was begun c. 300 B.C. The cult survived until late antiquity. See also CARIA.

DIDYMI See DIDYMA

DIDYMOTEIKHON [Dhidhimotikhon, Didymotichon] [*Bulgarian*: Demotika, Dimotika] (*Greece*)

Town in Evros department of NE Greece. It flourished under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE as a bishopric. During the Third Crusade Emperor Frederick Barbarossa took the town hostage in 1189 to force concessions from the Byzantines. In 1341 John VI Cantacuzene was proclaimed Byzantine emperor here. In 1361 it was captured by the Ottoman Turks and was briefly their capital until the fall of ADRIANOPOLE in 1365. Charles XII of SWEDEN sought refuge here in 1708 after his defeat at POLTAVA.

DIDYMOTICHON See DIDYMOTEIKHON

DIEDENHOFEN See THIONVILLE

DIEGO GARCIA (*Indian Ocean*)

Coral atoll, largest and southernmost of the Chagos archipelago, in S INDIAN OCEAN. Discovered by the Portuguese in the early 16th century, it was for centuries a dependency of MAURITIUS. In 1965 it became part of the BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORIES. In 1972 workers here were moved to Mauritius, and the United States established a military facility on the island.

DIÉGO-SUAREZ [Antsirana, Antsirane] (*Madagascar*)

Harbor and town near the N end of the island. One of the world's finest harbors, it was discovered in 1500 by the Portuguese explorer Diégo Dias and named for Diégo Soares, who visited it in 1543. It was occupied by the French in 1841, and the town later became the capital of a French colony. After

1901 it had a French naval base. British troops occupied the port in 1942 during World War II.

DIEMRICH See DEVA

DIEN BIEN PHU [Dienbienphu] (*Vietnam*)

Village in SW TONKIN. A French military post in the INDOCHINA war, it was the site of a decisive battle between the French and the Viet Minh. All supplies had to be flown in to the post, which was surrounded by 50,000 Viet Minh troops in the nearby hills. After a siege of 56 days the post fell to the Viet Minh on May 7, 1954. By then the UNITED STATES was covering 80 percent of armament costs but took no direct action except for an offer of nuclear weapons to the French, despite appeals from FRANCE. The catastrophic defeat of the French brought an end to the French Indochina War of 1946 to 1954, leading to the GENEVA Conference, the artificial division of Vietnam, and American involvement a decade later in a prolonged war between North and South Vietnam. See also LAOS.

DIEPPE (*France*)

City, port on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, in the Seine-Maritime department, 34 mi N of ROUEN. The city was an important commercial center from the 15th century. In the 17th century it was an important naval base. Dieppe suffered from outbreaks of plague in 1668 and 1670 and was destroyed by the English and Dutch in 1694. It was occupied by Prussian troops in 1870–71 and by the Germans from 1940 to 1944. On August 19, 1942, during World War II, the city was raided by Allied commandos in an effort to test German defenses. The Germans repulsed the attack and inflicted many casualties on the Allies. Many buildings damaged in World War II have been restored.

DIERNA See TURDA

DIE VIER WALDENSTÄTTER See FOUR FOREST CANTONS, THE

DIG See DEEG

DIGHTON (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, 7 mi N of FALL RIVER. The town was settled in 1678. On the E bank of the

Taunton River opposite the town is Dighton Rock, a strangely marked boulder of green stone first observed in 1680. Inscriptions on the rock have led to much speculation, including theories that it marks a Viking landing, a Portuguese landing by the explorer Miguel Corte-Real, or that they are of American Indian origin. The rock is now enclosed in a protective building on the site, which is now a park.

DIGNE [*ancient: Dinia*] (*France*)

Town in the Basses-Alpes department, 70 mi NE of MARSEILLES. It is noted for its sulfur springs. An episcopal see since the sixth century A.D., it was ruled by its bishops in the Middle Ages. Digne is located on the Route Napoléon, the road that Napoleon followed over the ALPS in 1815 on his return from ELBA. The town was greatly damaged in World War II.

DI-HUA See URUMCHI

DIJON [*ancient: Dibio*] (*France*)

City, capital of the Côte-d'Or department, and former capital of BURGUNDY. Dijon was a town in Roman GAUL and began to flourish after the dukes of Burgundy made it their capital in the 10th century. It remained a cultural center after Burgundy was reunited with France in the late 15th century. It is the birthplace of the priest Jacques-Benigne Bossuet, the musician Jean-Philippe Rameau, and the poet Prosper Crébillon. Twice occupied by GERMANY in 1870, it was severely damaged in World War II. The city contains many stone and half-timbered buildings from the Late Middle Ages, evidence of the cultural life of the Burgundian court.

DIKAERCHIA See POZZUOLI

DIKSMUIDE [*Dixmuide*] [*French: Dixmude*] (*Belgium*)

Town in W FLANDERS, 13 mi N of YPRES. In World War I the town was destroyed during heavy fighting from October 22 to November 10, 1914, when the Allies flooded the area to prevent the Germans from reaching the sea.

DILLI See DELHI

DILMUN See BAHRAIN

DIMASH See DAMASCUS

DIMASHQ See DAMASCUS

DIMOTIKA See DIDYMOTIKHON

DINANT (*Belgium*)

Town in Namur province in the S, on the MEUSE RIVER. Dinant has been fortified since Merovingian times and was noted in the Middle Ages for its metalware. In the revolt of LIÈGE, it was sacked by Charles the Bold in 1466. Until the French Revolution the town belonged to the prince-bishop of Liège. In the ARDENNES, it was severely damaged by GERMANY during World War I, in August 1914.

DINAR See CELAENAE

DINBYCH-Y-PYSGOD See TENBY

DINIA See DIGNE

DIOSCURIAS See SUKHUMI

DIOSPOLIS See THEBES

DIOSPOLIS MAGNA See THEBES

DIRSCHAU See TCZEW

DISAPPOINTMENT, CAPE (*United States*)

Point projecting into the Pacific Ocean in SW WASHINGTON, on the N side of the mouth of the COLUMBIA RIVER. In 1788 it was named by Captain John Meares, who found it while searching for the River of the West, rumored to be a part of the NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

DISEART DIARMADA See CASTLEDERMOT

DISMAL SWAMP [*Great Dismal Swamp*] (*United States*)

Swamp in SE VIRGINIA and NE NORTH CAROLINA, thought to have earlier covered 2,200 sq mi, now reduced to less than 600 sq miles. In 1728 William Byrd, colonial official, explorer, and author, visited it. George Washington, then a member of a company

organized to drain it, surveyed the swamp in 1763. Dismal Swamp is the scene of Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel *Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp*. Regular logging occurred until 1976. In 1974 the Great Dismal Swamp National Wildlife Refuge was created by Congress.

DISPUR (*India*)

Capital city of ASSAM state in NE India, 30 miles N of SHILLONG. This new capital city was built on the outskirts of GUWAHATI and became the capital of Assam in 1973 after Shillong, the previous capital of Assam, became the capital of the state of MEGHALAYA.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (*United States*)

Federal district between MARYLAND and VIRGINIA on the E bank of the POTOMAC RIVER. It is coextensive with the city of WASHINGTON, D.C., the capital of the country. Congress passed legislation in 1790 and 1791 to establish a separate area as the nation's capital and allowed President George Washington to choose the site. Maryland and Virginia donated land, a 10-mile square (100 sq mi) area on both sides of the Potomac, which included the town of GEORGETOWN, Maryland, and ALEXANDRIA (now ARLINGTON) county, Virginia. In 1846 the people of Alexandria county asked to have the area returned to Virginia, which was done. Slavery was abolished in 1862, with owners compensated. Congress took away Washington's charter as a city in 1871, and in 1874 it took direct control of the District government. In 1878 it made Georgetown part of the city.

For the first time in 1961 the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution gave the District three votes in the Electoral College in presidential elections. In 1970 Congress approved the election by the District of a nonvoting delegate to the House of Representatives, and in 1974 it passed legislation allowing the voters to elect their own mayor and city council. Congress, however, still reviews the budget and legislation. There is a movement within the District for statehood. A state constitution was drafted in preparation. With the city facing insolvency in 1995, Congress created a financial control board with a mandate to supervise municipal finances. On September 11, 2001, a terrorist attack by al-Qaeda crashed a passenger jet into the Pentagon.

DITHMARSCHEN [*Ditmarsh*] [*medieval: Nordalbingia*] (*Germany*)

Marshy region in SW SCHLESWIG and HOLSTEIN, between the ELBE and Eider rivers. The region was

known as Nordalbingia when it was conquered by Charlemagne and converted to Christianity. In the 13th century it became an independent republic. In 1474 the area passed to DENMARK, but attempts by the Danish king to take possession were repulsed by peasants until 1559. Later a part of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1866.

DITMARSH See DITHMARSCHEN

DIU (*India*)

Former Portuguese colony in the W that included Diu Island, just S of the KATHIAWAR PENINSULA. The port was established by PORTUGAL in 1535 and had several notable Catholic churches built before its overseas trade declined in the late 18th century. In December 1961 the colony was invaded by India and annexed in 1962. It became part of the union territory of DAMAN AND DIU in 1987.

DIVODURUM See METZ

DIVODURUM MEDIUMMATICUM See METZ

DIVONA See CAHORS

DIX, FORT See FORT DIX

DIXMUDE See DIKSMUIDE

DIXMUIDE See DIKSMUIDE

DIYARBAKIR [*Diarbekr*] [*ancient: Amida*] (*Turkey*)

City in E central ASIA MINOR, on the left bank of the TIGRIS RIVER. A Roman colony from A.D. 230, in A.D. 363 it was taken by Shapur II of PERSIA. The city was seized by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1515. Diyarbakir still has the black basalt fortifications constructed by Constantine I in the fourth century, when it was part of the Eastern ROMAN EMPIRE.

DIZFUL [*Desful*] (*Iran*)

City in the W, near the site of ancient SUSA. The city's name, meaning "citadel bridge," is taken from a bridge constructed here by Shapur II, king of PERSIA, from A.D. 309 to 379.

DJADJAPURA [Jayapura] [*ancient: Kotabaru, Sukarnapura; former: Hollandia*] (*Indonesia*)

City on the N shore of NEW GUINEA, approximately 25 mi W of the Indonesia–PAPUA NEW GUINEA border, on Humboldt Bay. During the 19th century it was a flourishing trading center. In World War II it was occupied by the Japanese and was finally liberated by U.S. forces in April 1944. Thereafter it served as General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters until he moved north toward JAPAN.

DJAILOLO See HALMAHERA

DJAKARTA See JAKARTA

DJAMBI [Jambi] (*Indonesia*)

City in SE SUMATRA, 125 mi NW of PALEMBANG. It is a port on the Hari River. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was the capital of a strong Muslim sultanate, whose power declined as the Dutch gained control of Sumatra.

DJAWA See JAVA

DJEBA See EDFU

DJEB-EL-DRUZE See JEBEL ED DRUZ

DJEDDAH See JIDDA

DJENNÉ [Jenné] (*Mali*)

Town in S central Mali, West Africa, 250 mi NE of BAMAKO. Founded in 765 by the SONGHAI, who built up one of the largest empires of West Africa, Djenné became a prominent trading center from the eighth to 13th centuries, dealing in slaves, gold, and salt. It also attracted Muslim scholars. After long resistance, it fell to the MALI EMPIRE c. 1475 and declined in the 16th century. The French took control in 1893. Djenné boasts a beautiful mosque. The ruins of the large medieval city have been partially excavated on an island nearby.

DJERBA See JERBA

DJIBOUTI [*former: French Somaliland, French Territory of Afars and Issas*]

Independent state, former French territory of NE Africa, on the Gulf of Aden, N of SOMALIA. An

important French colonial possession, it formed the terminus for the railroad to ADDIS ABABA and occupied a strategic position on the strait between the Gulf of Aden and the Red Sea, countering the British outpost of ADEN. French interests in the area were established in 1862 when they purchased the port of OBOCK. The region became the protectorate of French Somaliland on May 20, 1896. It became a free port in 1949. After the Suez Canal was closed in 1967, Djibouti's importance declined, but the port and town are now active again with the reopening of the canal. Djibouti became independent in 1977 with Hassan Gouled Aptidon as president. In 1979 the Afar and Issa ethnic groups tried to settle their differences through the formation of the People's Progress Assembly (RPP). In 1981 Gouled made the RPP the only legal political party in the country.

In 1991 there was a rebellion of the Afars against the Issa-dominated government. In 1992, a new constitution was established allowing for some opposing political parties, but most boycotted the 1993 elections and Gouled was reelected. In 1994 most of the Issan rebels reached a peace with the government, but there was some fighting until 2001. Djibouti was the base of operations for French forces during the 1991 Gulf War, and the French remain a strong military and technical presence. In 1999 Ismail Omar Guelleh of the ruling party won the presidency. The United States established a military base in 2002. In 2003 Djibouti moved to expel some 100,000 illegal immigrants, mostly Ethiopians and Somalis, who had come to the country fleeing war and seeking work. In 2005 Guelleh was reelected unopposed as the opposition boycotted the elections.

DJIDJELLI See JIJELLI

DJOKJAKARTA See JOGJAKARTA

DMITROV (*Russia*)

Port in N central Russia, on the Moscow canal. The city was founded in 1154. In the 13th century it became the capital of a duchy, which in 1742 became part of the grand duchy of MOSCOW. It was held briefly by GERMANY in December 1941.

DNEPR See DNIEPER RIVER

DNEPROGES [*former: Dneprostroi*] (*Ukraine*)

Hydroelectric station, in the S central Ukraine, on the DNIEPER RIVER. Before World War II it was the larg-

est dam and power station in the USSR. The dam and plant, built between 1927 and 1932 and first called Dneprostoi, were damaged by retreating Soviets during the German invasion of 1941 in World War II, and destroyed during the German retreat in 1943. The station was rebuilt by the Soviets from 1944 to 1949.

DNEPROPETROVSK See DNIPROPETROVSK

DNEPROSTROI See DNEPROGES

DNESTR See DNIESTER RIVER

DNIEPER RIVER [*ancient: Borysthenes; Russian: Dnepr; Ukrainian: Dniro*] (*Belarus, Ukraine, Russia*) One of the longest rivers in Europe, 1,420 mi long, it rises in the Valdai Hills W of MOSCOW, flows generally S, with a long bend to the E between KREMENCHUG and NIKOPOL, and empties into the BLACK SEA. As early as the ninth century A.D. the Dnieper was a busy trade route for the Vikings between the BALTIC SEA in the north and CONSTANTINOPLE in the south. In 1667 it became the frontier between RUSSIA and POLAND, but large areas on the upper Dnieper were secured by Russia in the first partition of Poland in 1772.

Cities on the Dnieper include CHERKASSY, important in Ukrainian life from the 14th to the 17th century; DNIPROPETROVSK; KHERSON, a naval station in the late 18th century; KIEV, a most important ancient city and a trading center between SCANDINAVIA and Constantinople; Kremenchug, a river crossing point for trade with Asia; Nikopol, another crossing point; MOGILEV; ORSHA, a rail and water transportation junction; SMOLENSK, already a commercial city in the ninth century; and ZAPORIRZHYZHA, site of the DNEPROGES dam and power station, one of the largest installations in the USSR, which has made the whole river navigable.

DNIESTER RIVER [*ancient: Danastris, Tyras; Polish: Dniestr; Romanian: Nistrul; Russian: Dnestr; Ukrainian: Dnister*] (*Ukraine, Moldova*) River approximately 875 mi long, rising in the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, it flows generally SE through the SW UKRAINE and into the BLACK SEA SW of Odessa. It is navigable for part of its distance, and its tributaries include the Sereth and Stry Rivers. The

Dniester forms part of the border between Ukraine and Moldova. From 1918 to 1940 it formed the Romanian-Russian border until the USSR took back Bessarabia. Among the cities on its banks are BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKYY at its mouth, a Greek colony in the sixth century B.C. and a Slavic trading center in the ninth century A.D.; BENDERY, a river port and trading center for centuries; KHOTIN, at a strategic crossing, which has changed hands many times; MOHYLIV-PODILSKYY at a busy crossing and an important point on the route from the Ukraine to Turkey; and TIRASPOL, founded in 1792 as a Russian fort.

DNIESTR See DNIESTER RIVER

DNIPRO See DNIEPER RIVER

DNIPROPETROVSK [*former: Ekaterinoslav, Katerineslav, Novorosiysk, Yekaterinoslav, Dnepropetrovsk*] (*Ukraine*) City, in the E central UKRAINE, on the DNIEPER RIVER. Founded on the site of a Zaporozhe Cossack village by Marshal Potëmkin in 1787, it was named Ekaterinoslav for Catherine II. It was called Novorosiysk from 1791 to 1802 and Katerineslav until 1926, when it was given its present name. The city's varied industrial growth began late in the 19th century. It was taken by GERMANY in August 1941 and recaptured in October 1943.

DNISTER See DNIESTER RIVER

DOBBS FERRY (*United States*) Village in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SE NEW YORK State, 20 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, on the E bank of the HUDSON RIVER. Built on the site of a Mohican Indian village, Dobbs Ferry originated as a ferry terminal in 1698 when Jeremiah Dobbs began rowing people across the Hudson in a hollowed-out log. During the American Revolution Benedict Arnold planned a meeting here with Major John André to betray WEST POINT to the British; and after André's capture British general Sir Henry Clinton met the American general Nathanael Greene in an unsuccessful attempt to save André from being hanged. In 1781 General Washington and French Marshal Rochambeau met in Dobbs Ferry to plan the YORKTOWN campaign before marching their armies S to Virginia. Washington was

here again in May 1783 to meet with General Clinton and Sir Guy Carleton to plan the British evacuation of New York. In the colonial era Dobbs Ferry was part of Philipse Manor, the lands of which were confiscated in 1785 and part sold to Philip Livingston and associates. Dobbs Ferry is now chiefly a residential suburb of New York City.

DOBRIČ See TOLBUKHIN

DOBRICH See TOLBUKHIN

DOBROGEA See DOBRUJA

DOBRUDJA See DOBRUJA

DOBRUJA [Dobrudja] [*ancient: Dobrogea*] (*Bulgaria, Romania*)

Region between the lower DANUBE RIVER and the BLACK SEA. The region was part of Roman MOESIA and later belonged to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, to the medieval empire of Bulgaria, and to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from the 15th century. In 1878 the Congress of BERLIN awarded north Dobruja to Romania and south Dobruja to Bulgaria. In 1913, as a result of the Second Balkan War, Bulgaria ceded south Dobruja to Romania. The area was returned to Bulgaria in 1940.

DOBSCHAU See DOBSINA

DOBSINA [*German: Dobschau; Slovak: Dobsiná*] (*Slovakia*)

Village in E central Slovakia, 40 mi WNW of KOSICE. Dobsina has long been an important mining center. A famous ice cavern nearby, discovered in the 19th century, is a popular tourist attraction.

DODECANESE [Dodecanesus] [*Greek: Dhodhekanisos*] (*Greece*)

Island group in the AEGEAN SEA, SE of Greece, between CRETE and ASIA MINOR. It makes up most of an island area known as the Southern Sporades. There are approximately 20 islands in all, of which the most important are Kalymnos; KARPATOS, ruled by Venice from 1305 to 1540; Kos, where Hippocrates founded a school of medicine in the fifth

century B.C.; PATMOS, where according to the Bible St. John the Divine wrote *Revelations*; and RHODES, the largest and most important, which the Knights Hospitalers held after their expulsion from PALESTINE in the 13th century and defended against a Turkish onslaught in 1522–23.

The largest city is RHODES, on the island of the same name and first laid out in 408 B.C. These islands were part of the ancient Greek world and have long histories. They became a portion of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until taken c. 1520 by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which held them until the Turks lost the islands to ITALY in the Italo-Turkish War of 1911–12. The Germans moved in when Italy collapsed in 1943 during World War II, but the Allies seized the islands in 1945, and by a treaty of March 31, 1947, they were restored to Greece.

DODECANESUS See DODECANESE

DODGE CITY (*United States*)

City in SW KANSAS, on the Arkansas River. It was laid out in 1872 near Fort Dodge and first served as a trading post for buffalo hunters, later as an important supply base. On the SANTA FE TRAIL, it became a wild and rowdy cow town. Wyatt Earp and Bat Masterson fought lawlessness here into the early 20th century.

DODONA (*Greece*)

Ancient city of S EPIRUS, 13 mi SW of IOANNINA. It was a center of worship before the arrival of the Greeks and the site of the oldest Greek oracle, situated in a grove of oaks, dedicated to Zeus and dating from c. 1500 B.C. The site is mentioned by Homer. The Aetolians destroyed the temple and sacred groves in 219 B.C., but the oracle flourished into the early ROMAN EMPIRE. Excavation began there in 1878. The restored theater is used for an annual drama festival. The site also contains the remains of a stadium, a temple to Aphrodite, and a Christian basilica built during the reign of Justinian.

DOGGER BANK

Sand bank in the central NORTH SEA, between ENGLAND and DENMARK, known for its fisheries. Dogger Bank has been the scene of naval battles between the British and the Dutch in 1781, between the British and the Russians on October 21, 1904, and between the British and the Germans, in the Battle of Dogger Bank, on January 24, 1915.

DOGUBAYAZIT [*former: Bayazid, Bayazit; Turkish: Doğubayazit*] (*Turkey*)

Village in Agri province, 15 mi SSW of Mt Ararat, in ARMENIA. Once an important center on an ancient trade route, the village declined as trade shrank, and it was severely damaged during the Russo-Turkish Wars of the 19th century. The village was occupied by the Russians during World War I.

DOHA See QATAR

DOL [*Dol-de-Bretagne*] (*France*)

Town in the Ille-et-Vilaine department, SE of ST. MALO. Located on the frontier between NORMANDY and BRITTANY near the ENGLISH CHANNEL, it held an important fortress during the Middle Ages. In 1164 Henry II of ENGLAND captured Dol.

DOL-DE-BRETAGNE See DOL

DÔLE (*France*)

Town in the Jura department, on the Doubs River. Capital and a fortified stronghold of FRANCHE-COMTÉ, it was conquered in 1674 by Louis XIV, who shifted its parliament to BESANÇON in 1676. Also transferred to Besançon was the university, founded by Philip the Good of BURGUNDY in 1422. The town has Roman ruins. Dôle is the birthplace of the scientist Louis Pasteur.

DOLORES (*Argentina*)

City in Buenos Aires province, approximately 126 mi SE of BUENOS AIRES. Founded in 1818, it was razed by Indians in 1821. Dolores partook in much revolutionary activity c. 1840, before the federal constitution was adopted in 1853.

DOLORES HIDALGO (*Mexico*)

Town in central GUANAJUATO state, 30 mi NE of GUANAJUATO. On September 6, 1910, Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla issued the *Grito de Dolores* here, a manifesto launching the struggle for Mexican independence from SPAIN.

DOLWYDDELAN (*Wales*)

Village in GWYNEDD, Caernarvon, 4 mi SW of Betws-y-Coed. It is reputed to be the birthplace of Llewelyn the Great, who held his lands against King

John of ENGLAND, ruler of most of Wales by 1216. The remains of Dolwyddelan Castle, built c. 1170, are here.

DOMAZLICE [*Czech: Domazlice; German: Taus*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in SW BOHEMIA, 29 mi SSW of PILSEN, on the border with GERMANY. In 1431, during the Hussite Crusade, the Catholic crusaders were defeated nearby. The town contains famous buildings from the 12th and 13th centuries, including a castle.

DOMBES (*France*)

Swampy region in the S Ain department, between the Ain, RHÔNE, and SAÔNE Rivers. Once part of the kingdom of ARLES, it passed to the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1032, after which it was ruled by local lords. Dombes came under the authority of France in 1378. Francis I of France took the region in 1523, and Dombes was fully united with the French Crown in 1762.

DOMBRAU See DABROWA GÓRNICZA

DOMBROWA See DABROWA GÓRNICZA

DOMFRONT (*France*)

Town in the W Orne department, 30 mi E of AVRANCHES. A settlement dating from the sixth century A.D., it was captured by William the Conqueror in the 11th century and remained a Norman stronghold during the Middle Ages. As part of NORMANDY it passed to the kings of England and was later fought over by ENGLAND and France during the reigns of the Norman and Angevin kings and during the Hundred Years' War. During World War II Domfront was finally captured by U.S. forces between August 13 and 15, 1944, after much damage to the town.

DOMINICA

Tiny island nation in the Windward Islands of the WEST INDIES, N of MARTINIQUE and S of GUADELOUPE. Columbus discovered it on a Sunday in 1493 and named it after the Latin, *dies dominica*, the Lord's Day. In the first half of the 18th century both the English and the French tried to settle Dominica but were fought off by the fierce Carib Indians. An Anglo-French treaty of 1748 left the island to the Indians,

but both nations still wanted it. Later the island changed hands several times between the two nations until 1815, when it finally became British. Beginning in 1833 Dominica was administered along with the LEEWARD ISLANDS, and in 1940 administration was transferred to the WINDWARD ISLANDS. The island was a member of the short-lived Federation of the West Indies from 1958 to 1962, was granted internal self-government in 1967, and became independent in 1978. In 1980 Eugenia Charles was elected prime minister. In 1981 there were two failed coup attempts. In 1995 Charles retired as prime minister, and Edison James of the opposition United Workers' Party was elected. In 2000 Rosie Douglas of the Labor Party defeated James, but died shortly afterward, to be succeeded by Pierre Charles. Charles died in 2003, and was succeeded by Roosevelt Skerrit.

Of volcanic origin, Dominica has fertile soil that produces many fruits and vegetables. The majority of the people are descendants of black African slaves transported here in the 18th century. ROSEAU is the capital and chief port.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Island nation in the WEST INDIES, occupying the eastern two-thirds of the island of HISPANIOLA, SE of CUBA. In 1795 the area then known as Santo Domingo, a Spanish colony, was ceded to FRANCE by the Treaty of BASEL. It was conquered in 1801 by Haitians under the leadership of Toussaint Louverture, but in 1809 Spanish rule was reestablished with British aid. A revolt for independence from SPAIN in 1821 resulted in the expulsion of the Spanish governor, but in the following year HAITI again conquered the region. Haiti held it until 1844, when a revolution took place and Pedro Santana became the first president of the Dominican Republic. His dictatorial rule caused revolts, while the Haitians continued to try to reconquer the land. As a result, in 1861 Santana declared the nation a province of Spain, but the reaction to this move was so violent that Spain gave up the arrangement in 1865. In 1869 President Buenaventura Báez negotiated a treaty for annexation by the UNITED STATES, but although the Dominican people approved, the U.S. Senate did not ratify it in spite of President Grant's support of the proposal.

Until the early 20th century the nation suffered political disorders, many changes of government, and growing financial troubles. As a result it was bankrupt by 1905 and threatened with the use of force by European nations to collect debts. U.S. president The-

odore Roosevelt intervened, and the United States took over administration of customs receipts. This step improved the financial situation, but made the United States dominant in the country. Disorders continued until the U.S. Marines occupied the country in 1916. The occupation lasted until 1924 and customs administration until 1941. In 1930 Rafael Trujillo Molina overthrew the government and began a 31-year dictatorial rule, one of the cruelest in history. In 1937 Dominican troops, in a move to keep Haitians from entering the country, invaded Haiti and massacred thousands of persons.

After Trujillo was assassinated in 1961, the first free election since 1924 was held in December 1962. Leftist Juan Bosch was elected president, but he was ousted by a right-wing military coup in September 1963. In April 1965 an attempt to restore him to office touched off a civil war, followed by the dispatch of U.S. troops to the country by U.S. president Lyndon B. Johnson. The Organization of American States formed a peacekeeping force that gradually replaced the U.S. troops and in September both sides accepted Héctor García Godoy as provisional president. OAS forces were withdrawn, but the Dominicans continued to be plagued by political unrest and economic difficulties, despite the 1966 election of President Joaquín Balaguer and his 15-year development program. In May 1978 the army suspended voting when it seemed that Balaguer would lose a reelection bid. A strongly worded diplomatic note from U.S. president Carter, however, forced the army to accept the election of leftist president Antonio Guzmán, whose term ended in August 1982.

Balaguer was elected again and served from 1986 through 1995. In the 1996, the Dominican Liberation Party candidate, Leonel Fernández Reyna, was elected. While there was some economic growth under the DLP, it was mainly in the urban areas. In 2000 Hipólito Mejía Domínguez of the Dominican Revolutionary Party took power promising benefits of economic development to all Dominicans, but under his administration, economic conditions worsened, and Fernández was reelected in 2004. In 2004, the Dominican Republic agreed to join in a free-trade area with the United States and many Central American nations. SANTO DOMINGO is the capital city.

DOMODOSSOLA [*ancient: Oscela; medieval: Domus Dei*] (*Italy*)

Town in Novara province, in the PIEDMONT region, at the foot of the SIMPLON PASS. Charlemagne established

a countship here under the bishop of NOVARA. It was seized by the Swiss in 1416 and ravaged by Upper VALAIS in 1487 during religious upheavals. Domodosola passed to AUSTRIA in 1714 and to SAVOY in 1735. With Piedmont, it was restored to Victor Emmanuel I by the Congress of VIENNA in 1815.

DOMOKOS [Dhomokos] [*ancient: Thaumaci*] (*Greece*) Town in central Greece, 17 mi NNW of LAMIA. In 198 B.C. Philip V of MACEDON besieged the town but did not take it. The Roman Acilius Glabrio took it in 191 B.C. For centuries under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, and then under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, it was united to Greece in 1881. The brief 1897 war between Greece and Turkey ended here. The town's name derives from the wonder (*thauma*) experienced by the traveler upon first viewing THESSALY from its heights.

DOMUS DEI See DOMODOSSOLA

DONAJOUNA See SAINT-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT

DONALDSONVILLE (*United States*) City in SE LOUISIANA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, approximately 27 mi SSE of BATON ROUGE. It was founded in 1806 as a trading post and was the state capital from 1830 to 1831. Henry Hobson Richardson, the noted architect, was born near here in 1838.

DONAU See DANUBE RIVER

DONAUWÖRTH (*Germany*) Port in W BAVARIA, on the DANUBE RIVER. A Swabian town originally, it became the seat of the dukes of Upper Bavaria in the 13th century, was made an imperial city in 1348, and adopted the Reformation in 1555. Efforts by Maximilian I of Bavaria to enforce Catholicism in this city in 1607 led to the formation of the Protestant Union, one of the prime forces in the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648.

DONBAS See DONETS BASIN

DONBASS See DONETS BASIN

DONEGAL [*Gaelic: Dun Na Ngall*] (*Ireland*) Port, S County Donegal, at the head of Donegal Bay. In 1610 its castle was rebuilt on the earlier stronghold

of the O'Donnells, whose headquarters were here. Ruins of a monastery founded in 1474 by Hugh O'Donnell are also here. Between 1632 and 1636 the *Annals of Donegal* or *Annals of the Four Masters*, a history of the world up to 1616, was written here.

DONELSON, FORT See FORT DONELSON

DONETS BASIN [*Russian: Donbas, Donbass, Donetsk Bassein*] (*Ukraine*) Industrial region N of the Sea of Azov, and SW of the Donets River, located mainly in the SE Ukraine. Circa 1870 the development of the Donets Basin began, and by 1913 the region produced virtually all the coal and half the iron and steel for czarist RUSSIA. Under the Soviet regime it continued to expand and was the scene of severe fighting in World War II.

DONETSK [*earlier: Yusovka; former: Stalin, Stalino*] (*Ukraine*)

City, capital of Donetsk oblast, in the SE Ukraine, on the Kalmius River. The largest industrial city of the DONETS BASIN, in 1870 it was founded as Yusovka, a metallurgical settlement named for a Scottish industrialist called Hughes. It was called Stalin from 1924 to 1961. During World War II GERMANY held it from October 1941 to September 1943.

DONETSKI BASSEIN See DONETS BASIN

DON FERNANDO DE TAOS See TAOS

DONGOLA See DUNQULAH

DONNER PASS (*United States*)

A mountain pass located in the SIERRA NEVADA range of N CALIFORNIA, approximately 35 mi SW of RENO, NEVADA. In the winter of 1846–47 a party of 89 settlers from Illinois and Iowa were en route to California under the leadership of George and Jacob Donner. The party was fatigued from its arduous crossing of the salt flats of Utah and encamped on Alder Creek and the shore of what is now Donner Lake in the Sierra Nevadas to gather strength for the push through an untried trail. They were caught by early winter snows and underwent terrible suffering. By the time a rescue expedition from the Sacramento Valley reached them, 42 had died. It was evident that some of the

survivors had practiced cannibalism to preserve themselves. The trail, including the pass named after the Donners, is now the most important rail and highway route connecting San Francisco and Reno.

DON RIVER [*ancient: Tanais; Tatar: Duna*] (*Russia*)

River of SW European Russia, approximately 1,200 mi long, flowing into the Sea of Azov. It rises SE of TULA and flows first SE and then SW. At its easternmost bend a canal links the Don with the VOLGA RIVER near VOLGOGRAD, formerly Stalingrad. It is navigable for approximately 850 miles, and its chief tributary is the Donets River, which connects it with the Donets River, which connects it with the heavily industrialized DONETS BASIN. Still an important commercial route, the Don has been a channel of trade since Scythian times. The lower region of the Don is the home of the Don Cossacks, famous warriors who were once independent. This region was also held by the khan of the CRIMEA. ROSTOV-ON-DON, on the Don near where it enters the Sea of Azov, is a center of trade between European Russia and the CAUCASUS.

DOORNIK See TOURNAI

DOR [Dora] (*Israel*)

Canaanite port in ancient CANAAN, N of CAESAREA. By 1000 B.C. it was the center of a kingdom, later held by the Israelites. A southern outpost of PHOENICIA at its height, it was rebuilt by the Romans, and the ruins of a temple and theater are still visible. Later it was fortified by the crusaders. In 1948 the Israelis built a settlement on the site, which had held the Palestinian village of Tantura.

DORA See DOR

DORCHESTER [*ancient: Durnovaria*] (*England*)

Town and administrative headquarters of DORSET, on the Frome River, 8 mi N of WEYMOUTH. In prehistoric times its inhabitants lived on nearby MAIDEN CASTLE, the largest hill fort in England, until moved to Durnovaria by the Romans. It stands upon the Roman site of Durnovaria. Maumbury Rings nearby is the ruin of a Roman amphitheater. Thomas Hardy lived in Dorchester, which is the Casterbridge of his Wessex novels. William Barnes, the 19th-century country poet, also lived here.

DORCHESTER (*England*)

Village in OXFORDSHIRE, 8 mi SE of OXFORD. Dorchester was the seat of an important bishopric from the seventh to 11th centuries, and the abbey church here dates from the 13th century.

DORDOGNE (*France*)

Department and historic area in SW France. PÉRIGUEUX is the capital, and the Dordogne and Vézère rivers flow through it. No place in the world is richer in remains of the prehistoric Paleolithic era, in particular the magnificent rock shelter and cave paintings found in the river valleys, whose purpose and meaning are still not clear. The region thus shows evidence of having been the habitat of some of the earliest of human cultural groups. At LE MOUSTIER, near the village of LES EYZIES on the Vézère, human skeletons were found along with shaped flints dating from the Mousterian period of Paleolithic times, which saw the culmination of Neanderthal man's culture. In 1868 other discoveries in the Les Eyzies area revealed the presence of Cro-Magnon Man, who first appeared approximately 35,000 years ago.

In 1901 the caves known as LES COMBARELLES and FONT-DE-GAUME revealed more paintings and engravings. Les Combarelles may have been the center of a hunting cult. The rock shelter of LA MADELEINE on the Vézère, and the carvings and implements found there gave its name to the Magdalenian culture, a final flowering of Paleolithic culture. The most spectacular discovery of all did not take place until 1940, when the LASCAUX cave, near Montignac and also on the Vézère, was found by accident. The spectacular paintings here date from the Aurignacian-Perigordian period, c. 14,000 to 13,500 B.C. The paintings are polychromatic and mostly of the animals that the men of the time hunted for food and furs. Some of them are in almost inaccessible places and possibly had ritual uses. There are also tools and bones.

In the 14th and 15th centuries A.D. the Dordogne was a border area between territories fought over by ENGLAND and France during the Hundred Years' War. As a result there are many castles and fortified towns. Bergerac, for example, was captured by the English in 1345 and retaken by the French in 1450. Monpazier has ramparts that were built by Edward I of England in 1284. See also ALTAMIRA, CHANCEL-ADE, COMBE-CAPELLE.

DORDRECHT [*Dordt, Dort*] (*Netherlands*)

City in SOUTH HOLLAND province at the point where the Lower Merwede divides to form the Noord and the MEUSE rivers. Dordrecht was founded in the early 11th century, and in 1572 was the scene of the meeting of the Estates of Holland that proclaimed William the Silent of ORANGE the stadtholder. The Synod of Dort, held here in 1618–19, condemned the Remonstrants. The statesman Jan de Witt was born here in 1625.

DORDT See DORDRECHT**DORESTAD** [*modern: Wijk bij Duurstede*] (*Netherlands*)

Remains of a great trading center in the eighth and ninth centuries A.D., near the mouth of the RHINE RIVER, 13 mi SE of UTRECHT. In its day Dorestad was the largest mercantile town in northern Europe, and here Charlemagne minted his much-imitated Dorestad coin. Excavations in the 1960s revealed that the town, with wooden houses, warehouses and farmsteads, stretched for half a mile along the river front and was protected by palisades with a gate and fort. The town was sacked by the Vikings in A.D. 834, and again four times thereafter. It never recovered.

DORIS (*Greece*)

Small mountainous district, inland between the Gulf of Corinth and the Malic Gulf. Doris was traditionally the home of the Dorians, an early Hellenic people, who may have paused here during their invasion of Greece, probably between 1100 and 950 B.C. CORINTH and SPARTA were Dorian cities.

DORPAT See TARTU**DORSET** [*Dorsetshire*] (*England*)

County in SW England, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, between HAMPSHIRE and DEVON. Neolithic Age people from northern France settled here before 2000 B.C., and MAIDEN CASTLE dates originally from this era. This prehistoric fortress of earthwork covered approximately 115 acres. The region shows evidence of the Beaker people c. 1800 B.C., the Wessex culture of c. 1600 B.C. to 1350 B.C., and Iron Age inhabitants c. 300 B.C. The Romans, who withdrew from England in the fifth century A.D., left the ruins of an amphitheater, Maumbury Rings, near DORCHESTER. Dorset, with Hampshire, WILTSHIRE, and SOMERSET, formed

the nucleus of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of WESSEX, which may have begun as early as 495 under Cerdic. This kingdom expanded, then declined, but revived under Egbert, who was king from 801 to 839 and overlord of England. After invaders from DENMARK reduced the kingdom, Alfred the Great and Edward the Elder in the late ninth and early 10th centuries regained control and ruled England.

In 1685 the exiled pretender to the throne, the duke of Monmouth, landed at LYME REGIS to attempt to gain the throne but was defeated by the troops of James II. A judge, Jeffreys of Wem, was sent to the region to punish those who had taken part in the rebellion and in the Bloody Assizes ordered nearly 200 people hanged and hundreds of others imprisoned, transported, or whipped. In 1834 Dorset was the site of the affair of the TOLPUDDLE Martyrs, six agricultural laborers who were prosecuted for labor union activities. Dorset is the Wessex that is the setting of Thomas Hardy's novels. Its administrative headquarters is Dorchester.

DORSETSHIRE See DORSET**DORT** See DORDRECHT**DORTMUND** [*ancient: Throtmanni, Tremonia*] (*Germany*)

City in the heart of the RUHR Valley, approximately 30 mi S of MÜNSTER, at the S end of the Dortmund-Ems Canal. The N end of the canal is at the NORTH SEA and adds to Dortmund's industrial value. Dortmund was first mentioned c. A.D. 885 under the name Throtmanni. In the 12th century it was walled and known as Tremonia, becoming a free imperial city in 1220. It then joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It had great commercial importance during the 13th and 14th centuries; so much so that in the latter part of that period the English Crown was frequently pledged to its merchants as security for loans. Its importance declined after the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. In its earlier years many fine buildings were erected, including the Reinoldikirche, with unusual stained-glass windows, the Marienkirche, and the Petrikirche. All were seriously damaged during World War II but have been restored. There are ruins of moated castles and a Saxon and Carolingian fortress. Its modern convention hall, built between 1950 and 1952, is one of the largest in Europe.

DORYLAEUM (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in NW PHRYGIA, ASIA MINOR. After the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C., Dorylaeum was fought over by his generals and was later an important Roman trading center. It also flourished during the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, but then declined. On July 1, 1097, the Christians of the First Crusade defeated the Seljuk Turks on the site. The modern ESKISEHIR is near the site of Dorylaeum.

DOTHAIM [Dothan] [*Arabic: Tell Dotham*] (*Palestine*)

Ancient city of central CANAAN, in the uplands N of SAMARIA. It was here, according to the Bible, that Joseph was sold into slavery and that the Syrians were blinded at Elisha's prayer. It was later a stronghold. The site has now been partially excavated.

DOTHAN See DOTHAIM**DOUAI [Douay]** [*ancient: Duacum*] (*France*)

Town in Nord department, in French FLANDERS, on the Scarpe River. A Roman Catholic college for English priests exiled during the Reformation was established here under the patronage of Philip II of SPAIN. In 1609 the Old Testament of the English Douay Bible was prepared at the college. Douai surrendered to the duke of MARLBOROUGH in 1710, was retaken in 1712 by Marshal Villars, and was restored to France by the Peace of UTRECHT. It was rebuilt in the 18th century.

DOUALA [Duala] (*Cameroon*)

City in West Equatorial Africa, on the Bight of Biafra, 130 mi W of YAOUNDÉ, the capital. It is the largest city in Cameroon. By 1800 the Douala people in the region controlled trade with the Europeans, and in the 1860s German firms established themselves in the area. In 1884 Gustav Nachtigal, a German explorer, made a treaty with the Douala king and proclaimed a protectorate, of which Douala was the capital. In September 1914, during World War I, a British and French force captured Douala from the Germans.

DOUAUMONT (*France*)

Village in the Meuse department. In World War I it was part of the battlefield of VERDUN, and its important fort was twice lost but recaptured by the French in 1916 after fierce fighting. Destroyed and never rebuilt, Douaumont is now a national monument.

DOUAY See DOUAI**DOUGGA** See THUGGA**DOUGLAS** (*England*)

City, port, and capital of the ISLE OF MAN, on the E coast of the island, off the coast of England, in the Irish Sea. Set in an agricultural area, Douglas has been a popular resort for many years. It has a museum with relics of Neolithic settlements and many Celtic artifacts.

DOUGLAS (*Scotland*)

Village in STRATHCLYDE region, 26 mi SW of GLASGOW, on Douglas Water. It is the site of Douglas Castle, Sir Walter Scott's Castle Dangerous, all but the tower of which was razed and replaced by a colliery by 1948. Until 1761 the 12th-century church of St. Bride was the Douglas family's burial place.

DOURA See DURA-EUROPOS**DOUVRES** See DOVER (England)**DOVER** [*ancient: Dubris Portus; French: Douvres*] (*England*)

Port and city on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, in KENT, 71 mi SE of LONDON. An important Roman port and the site of an Anglo-Saxon and Norman castle, it was made one of the CINQUE PORTS, the five ports designated as defenders of the English coast after the Norman Conquest. In the 14th century it was important in the long struggle between England and FRANCE. The forces of Parliament captured it in 1642, but it was also here, under the famous white cliffs, that Charles II reached England in 1660. This primary point for crossing the English Channel was a naval base in World War I and suffered considerable damage from German shelling in World War II. It has important Roman remains.

DOVER (*United States*)

City and state capital of DELAWARE, approximately 7 mi W of Delaware Bay. William Penn, the Quaker proprietor of PENNSYLVANIA, ordered its founding in 1683, and it was laid out in 1717. A building erected in 1722 as a county courthouse has served as the capitol since 1777, when Dover became the seat of state

government. There are interesting historic houses. The modern economy is typified by Dover Air Force Base, a large cargo terminal.

DOVER (*United States*)

City in SE NEW HAMPSHIRE, at the falls of the Cocheo River, near its confluence with the Piscataqua River. Dover was settled in 1623 and organized in 1633, but it grew slowly, partly because of Indian raids that almost destroyed the town. Jeremy Belknap preached in Dover during the American Revolution, and Abraham Lincoln made a speech here in 1860.

DOVER, STRAIT OF [*ancient: Fretum Gallicum; French: Pas de Calais*] (*England, France*)

Strait separating England from France, and connecting the ENGLISH CHANNEL with the NORTH SEA. It is 21 mi wide between DOVER and Cape Gris-Nez, near CALAIS. It has seen many naval battles. In the 13th century Hubert de Burgh repulsed a French attack here, and in 1588 the Spanish Armada was first halted in the strait by the English defenders.

DOVIA See PREDAPPPIO

DOWNPATRICK (*Northern Ireland*)

County seat of County Down, E Northern Ireland. It has long been a religious center, and St. Patrick is said to have founded a church here c. A.D. 440. As the traditional site of the tombs of Ireland's three great saints—Patrick, Columba, and Bridget of Kildare—it has also been a place of pilgrimage.

DRACHENFELS (*Germany*)

Mountain, 1,053 ft high, in the Siebengebirge, on the RHINE RIVER. In legend it is the scene of Siegfried's triumph over the dragon. The Drachenburg, a fortress now in ruins, was built on it c. 1115 by Archbishop Frederick I of COLOGNE. During the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 it was captured by SWEDEN in 1632, and by SPAIN in 1633.

DRAKHMANI See ELATEA

DRANGIANA

Ancient region, a part of PERSIA between Aria on the N and GEDROSIA on the S. It is now in W AFGHANISTAN and E IRAN. In 330 B.C. it was conquered by

Alexander the Great and incorporated into his empire. See SEISTAN.

DRAYTON-IN-HALES See MARKET DRAYTON

DRAYTON MAGNA See MARKET DRAYTON

DRENOVA See DRYANOV

DRENTHE (*Netherlands*)

Province in the NE bordering on GERMANY to the E. In 1536 the province, long subject to the bishops of UTRECHT, passed to Emperor Charles V. From 1581 it was part of the UNITED PROVINCES, but until 1596 it sent no delegates to the States-General. FRANCE held it from 1795 to 1813.

DREPANUM See TRAPANI

DRESDEN [*early: Drezdane*] (*Germany*)

City, 63 mi ESE of LEIPZIG, on the ELBE RIVER. The margrave of MEISSEN established a German town here in the early 13th century on the site of a former Slavic settlement. BOHEMIA and BRANDENBURG controlled it in the latter part of the century, but it passed back into the hands of the Meissens in 1319. After 1485 the seat of the ruling house of SAXONY, Dresden was leveled by fire in 1491. Rebuilt with fine examples of baroque and rococo architecture, the city was the site of negotiations during the War of the Austrian Succession that led, in 1745, to the Treaty of Dresden, which confirmed Prussian control of SILESIA.

Dresden was heavily damaged in 1756 in the Seven Years' War, and in October 1813 it was the site of yet another battle in which Napoleon defeated the Allies in his last great victory. PRUSSIA took it in 1866. Dresden is known for its music and art collections, its distinctive architecture, and its Dresden china, which has been made in Meissen for the past two centuries. Dresden was all but destroyed in World War II by the infamous Allied fire bombing in February 1945, aimed at the city to shock Germany from its war efforts. Thousands of civilians were killed in the attack. It has been largely rebuilt and restored.

DREWRY'S BLUFF [*former: Drury's Bluff*] (*United States*)

Height on the S bank of the JAMES RIVER, S of RICHMOND, Virginia, scene of two engagements in the

Civil War. On May 15, 1862, Union gunboats were repulsed here in McClellan's Peninsular campaign. In May 1864 General Butler led the Union Army of the James up the peninsula against Richmond and was defeated here by a greatly inferior Confederate force under General Pierre Beauregard.

DRINAGO See BRAILA

DRISTRA See SILISTRA

DRJENOVO See DRYANOVO

DROBETA See TURNU-SEVERIN

DROBOGLITZA See TRIPOLIS

DROCOURT (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, 9 mi NE of ARRAS. Drocourt was the N end of the Drocourt-Quéant Line, fortified by GERMANY in World War I. The Allies captured it in September 1918.

DROGHEDA [*Gaelic: Droichead Átha*] (*Ireland*)

City and port in County Louth, 4 mi from the mouth of the BOYNE RIVER. A Danish stronghold in the 10th century, in 1152 it was the site of a noted church council. In 1170, along with DUBLIN, it was taken for ENGLAND by the Anglo-Normans under Richard Strongbow. The rebellious Irish princes of LEINSTER and ULSTER submitted to Richard II here in 1394. Poyning's Law, which subjugated the Irish parliament, was enacted here in the late 15th century. In 1649 Oliver Cromwell stormed the town, destroyed its garrison, and dispersed its populace. The Battle of the Boyne was fought nearby in 1690, shortly after which the town surrendered to William III.

DROGOBYCH [*Polish: Drohobycz*] (*Ukraine*)

City in Lviv oblast, W Ukraine. An old Ukrainian settlement, it was part of the state of KIEV until the 14th century, when it passed to POLAND. It came under AUSTRIA in 1722 but was returned to Poland in 1919. In September 1939 it became part of the Ukraine, but it was held by GERMANY from June 1941 until the Ukraine was reclaimed by the USSR in 1944.

DROHOBYCH See DROGOBYCH

DROMORE (*Northern Ireland*)

Town, County Down, on the Lagan River, 16 mi SW of BELFAST. The town's church, built in 1661 by Jeremy Taylor, English prelate and theologian, who is buried in Dromore, replaced an abbey of the canons regular said to have been founded by St. Colman c. 600. It was destroyed in 1641 during the Civil War. Thomas Percy, the author of *Percy's Reliques* in 1765, was a bishop of Dromore.

DRSTR See SILISTRA

DRUG See DURG

DRUKYUL See BHUTAN

DRUMMOND ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in N LAKE HURON, part of Chippewa county, NE MICHIGAN, off the SE extremity of the mainland. British troops built a fort here in 1815. In 1828 the island became American.

DRUMMONDVILLE (*Canada*)

City in SE QUEBEC, on the St. Francis River, 63 mi NE of MONTREAL. The city was founded in 1815 by Major General George Heriot and named for Sir Gordon Drummond, then commander in chief of Canada.

DRUMMOSSIE See CULLODEN MOOR

DRUSTUR See SILISTRA

DRYANOVO [*Drenova, Drjenovo*] (*Bulgaria*)

City in the N central region, 10 mi NE of GABROVO. Under Turkish rule Dryanovo was a handicraft center. Dryanovski monastery is the site of a monument to the Bulgarian revolution.

DRY TORTUGAS [*Tortugas*] (*United States*)

Island group off S FLORIDA, 60 mi W of Key West. Named by Ponce de León in 1513, the islands later became a pirate base. During the Civil War, there was a prison for Union deserters at Fort Jefferson. The prison later housed Dr. Samuel Mudd who treated

Lincoln assassin John Wilkes Boothe. One of the islands, Garden Key, is now the Fort Jefferson National Monument and a bird and marine life refuge.

DUACUM See DOUAI

DUALA See DOUALA

DUBAI See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

DUBENKA See DUBIENKA

DUBIENKA [*Russian*: Dubenka] (*Poland*)

Town in Lublin province, on the BUG RIVER, 19 mi ESE of CHELM. In 1792 the Poles under General Tadeusz Kosciuszko, who had fought in the American Revolution, were defeated here by RUSSIA. The town's population was 50 percent Jewish until World War II, when the Jews were sent by Nazi Germany to extermination camps.

DUBLIN [*ancient*: Eblana; *Gaelic*: Baile Átha Cliath] (*Ireland*)

City and capital of the Irish Republic, in the eastern part of Ireland, at the mouth of the Liffey River. It is one of the best-loved cities in the world, with a unique personality. In the late eighth century A.D. Viking Norsemen from Scandinavia established trading towns in Ireland, including Dublin. In the Dublin suburb of CLONTARF on April 23, 1014, Brian Boru, king of Ireland, defeated the Vikings but was himself killed in the battle. The second Anglo-Norman earl of PEMBROKE, known as Richard Strongbow, captured Dublin for ENGLAND in 1170, and two years later Henry II of England came to Dublin and granted the city to the "men of BRISTOL." Dublin became the seat of English government in Ireland and as such was the center of the Pale, a region around Dublin where English law was in force. In 1209 the English in Dublin were attacked in the Black Monday massacre. Edward Bruce invaded Ireland from SCOTLAND in 1316 but failed in his attempt to capture the city. The city was taken in 1647 by the Parliamentary government of England during the Civil War. Two years later its leader, Oliver Cromwell, landed at Dublin on an expedition to subdue all of Ireland.

Dublin fell to the English again in 1690 when William III arrived after winning the battle of the

BOYNE. From 1782 to 1800, when Ireland was free of British rule, Dublin prospered, but after the Act of Union of 1800, the political center shifted to London, and Dublin became the scene of violence in the Irish effort to achieve independence. Robert Emmett, nationalist and revolutionary, headed an abortive uprising in Dublin in 1803, and in 1867 there was a more general uprising led by the Fenian Movement, a secret society dedicated to Irish freedom. In the Phoenix Park murders of May 6, 1882, Lord Frederick Cavendish, British secretary for Ireland, and his undersecretary were murdered by a terrorist group. The assassinations resulted in five hangings. The Easter Rebellion of April 14 to 29, 1916, saw another uprising in Dublin during World War I when a revolutionary band occupied public buildings and held them for a week against the British. The establishment of the Irish Free State on December 6, 1921, which made Ireland a dominion within the BRITISH EMPIRE, resulted in the worst political violence in Dublin's history as large numbers of Irish opposed the arrangement. Dublin finally became the capital of the fully independent Irish Republic on April 18, 1949.

In spite of its political troubles and bloodshed, Dublin has long been a Western cultural center, especially since the founding of the Gaelic League in 1893 and the establishment of the Abbey Theater in 1902. Leaders in this movement were Lady Augusta Gregory, Sean O'Casey, John Millington Synge, and William Butler Yeats. James Joyce is Dublin's best-known literary figure, and the events of his novel *Ulysses* all take place in Dublin on one day, June 16, 1904. George Bernard Shaw, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Jonathan Swift, and Oscar Wilde were born here, as was the famous military commander, Arthur Wellesley, first duke of Wellington. Trinity College, founded in 1591 on the site of a 12th-century monastery, holds the beautiful *Book of Kells*, the outstanding example of Irish book illumination and book production of the Irish Middle Ages. Christ Church was founded in 1038 and St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1190.

DUBNO (*Ukraine*)

Town in Rovno oblast, in the Ukraine, 30 mi SE of LUTSK. Formerly in POLAND, during World War I it was taken by AUSTRIA, and by GERMANY in 1918. In World War II the USSR held it until July 1941, when it was captured in the German advance.

DUBOIS (*United States*)

City in W central PENNSYLVANIA, 46 mi NNW of ALTOONA. Settled in 1865, it grew with the railroads as a lumber and mining center. Laid out in 1872, it was later named for John E. DuBois, a large local landowner on whose property the DuBois campus of Pennsylvania State University is now located.

DUBOVKA (*Russia*)

Town in the central Volgograd oblast, on the VOLGA RIVER, 33 mi N of VOLGOGRAD. Founded in the first half of the 18th century, it was an early center of the Volga Cossacks and was chartered in 1803. It became an important center of the Volga-Don trade until the rise of Volgograd, then Tsaritsyn, in the late 19th century.

DUBRÉKA (*Guinea*)

Village and port near the W coast, just N of CONAKRY. Once a collecting point for slaves, Dubréka became a trading post for Europeans in the 1860s; later it was a center for the export of coffee, peanuts, and rubber.

DUBRIS PORTUS See DOVER (England)**DUBROVNIK** [*Italian: Ragusa; medieval: Arragosa, Ragusium*] (*Croatia*)

City and port on the Dalmatian coast of Croatia, on the S ADRIATIC SEA. Founded by the Byzantines in the seventh century A.D., by the 13th century the city was a dependency of VENICE and a main port on Venetian routes from GREECE, the LEVANT, and the BLACK SEA. In the late 14th century it was an independent maritime republic until the advances of HUNGARY placed it under the rule of the Angevins. In 1409 it again passed to Venice.

Once again independent in the early 15th century, it controlled the overland route from FLORENCE to ANCONA, across the Adriatic, and thence through the Balkans to CONSTANTINOPLE, carrying cloth to the East and spices and luxury goods west. On the sea Ragusa also vied with Venice for control of the lucrative trade with ALEXANDRIA in Egypt. Though nominally subject to the kings of Hungary and then to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, it retained its neutrality in East-West conflicts and continued to profit from trade. By the 16th century Ragusa's fleets rivaled those of Venice; and from 1537 to 1540, when expelled from the

Ottoman Empire, the Venetians were forced to use Ragusan ships. By 1570 its trade had reached its height, and the city acted as a middleman, transferring goods from Alexandria and the Levant as far N as England. Ragusa's ships were widely known in London, and its name, Arragosa, may be the origin of the English word *argosy*. After 1592 Ragusa's prosperity diminished after Venice established an inland trade route via SPLIT. In 1617 it allied with Spain and Naples against Venice and continued its rivalry until destroyed by an earthquake in 1667, recovering only slowly. It was finally captured by Napoleon in 1808. Part of the ILLYRIAN PROVINCES from 1808 to 1813, it was incorporated into Yugoslavia in 1918. Dubrovnik was attacked and besieged by Serbian forces in 1991–92, and many of the city's ancient buildings were damaged. The old city was rebuilt and is an UNESCO World Heritage Site.

As Dubrovnik, the city today is a miniature Venice with its two harbors, its Lovrjenac Fortress of the 14th to the 16th centuries, its 13th-century synagogue, 14th-century Franciscan convent, 15th-century Dominican convent, and 16th-century bishop's palace.

DUBUQUE (*United States*)

City in NE IOWA, E of WATERLOO, on bluffs above the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. One of the oldest cities in the state, it was named for Julien Dubuque, who settled nearby c. 1790. After the Black Hawk Treaty of 1833 ended Indian title to the territory, settlers began to pour in, and the town grew, developing first as a mining, then as a lumbering and milling center.

DUCK LAKE (*Canada*)

Lake in central SASKATCHEWAN, near PRINCE ALBERT. In 1885 Duck Lake was the scene of the first clash in Louis Riel's rebellion. Here a large force under Gabriel Dumont drove back a small force of volunteers and mounted police. See also RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

DUERO See DURO RIVER**DUE WEST** (*United States*)

Town in NW SOUTH CAROLINA, S of GREENVILLE. The Cherokee Indians signed a treaty nearby in 1777, relinquishing large areas of South Carolina after the forces of Andrew Pickens invaded their lands.

DUISBURG [*former: Duisburg Hamborn*] (*Germany*)

Inland port in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, bordering on the RUHR and the RHINE Rivers. It is an ancient settlement. Duisburg paid tribute to the dukes of LIMBURG in the 12th and 13th centuries. It passed to the duchy of KLEVE in 1290. In 1614 it was acquired with Kleve by BRANDENBURG. As a center of the German armaments industry, it was heavily bombarded in World War II. See also HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

DUISBURG HAMBORN See DUISBURG**DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS** [*former: Neu Lauenburg*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island group, coral formation in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, in the SW Pacific Ocean. The islands were first sighted by Philip Carteret, a British navigator, in 1767. In 1880 the first Methodist mission in the area was established here, and European settlement expanded, eventually spreading to NEW BRITAIN. In 1884 the islands became part of a German protectorate, but were given to AUSTRALIA in 1920 as part of a trust territory. With the rest of the archipelago they were occupied by JAPAN in World War II and often bombed by the Allies.

DUKLA PASS [*Polish: Przełęcz Dukielska; Slovak: Průsmyk Dukelský*] (*Slovakia, Poland*)

Border passage through the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, 10 mi S of Dukla. In 1849 the Russian army entered HUNGARY through this pass. The Russians used the pass again in 1915 and in January 1945.

DULAG (*Philippines*)

Town on the E coast of LEYTE ISLAND, on LEYTE GULF, 19 mi S of TACLOBAN. During World War II the town became the southern limit of the beachhead after the UNITED STATES invaded the islands on October 20, 1944, near the end of World War II, seizing the town and its airfield.

DULCIGNO See ULCINJ**DÜLKEN** (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 20 mi WNW of DÜSSELDORF. Dülken received its city charter in the 14th century. In World War II it was taken by the Allies in March 1945 as they advanced across Germany in the final months of World War II.

DÜLMEN (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 16 mi SW of MÜNSTER. Founded in the ninth century, Dülmen became a city in 1311. During World War II it was almost completely destroyed by repeated Allied bombings from 1943 to 1945.

DULUTH (*United States*)

City in NE MINNESOTA, at the W end of LAKE SUPERIOR. Indian settlements were found here by early explorers and fur traders, including the French Sieur Duluth in 1679, for whom the city was named. Permanent settlement began c. 1850. Duluth first grew as a port for timber and, later, as a shipping point for iron ore and grain.

DULWICH (*England*)

Suburb of Inner LONDON borough of SOUTHWARK. This district is the site of Dulwich College, founded and endowed in 1619 by the Elizabethan actor Edward Alleyn. The picture gallery of the college was restored after damage from bombings in World War II. It contains a famous collection, including works of Dutch and Flemish masters.

DUMBARTON (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, at the junction of the Leven with the CLYDE RIVER. It was the capital of the medieval kingdom of Strathclyde and of the earldom of Lennox. Sir William Wallace was imprisoned here in 1305 before his trial. Dumbarton Rock, on the bank of the Clyde, was the site of Retish and Norse forts and of a Scottish castle.

DUMBARTON See DUNBARTON**DUMBARTON OAKS** (*United States*)

Georgian mansion on a large estate in GEORGETOWN, WASHINGTON, D.C. Here representatives of CHINA, the USSR, the United States, and the UNITED KINGDOM met from August 21 to October 7, 1944, to draw up proposals for a world organization, which later became the basis for the organization of the United Nations. The latter was organized in SAN FRANCISCO in April 1945. The estate was acquired in 1920 by the diplomat R.W. Bliss and given to Harvard University in 1940. The estate now houses famous gardens and a center for Byzantine and pre-Columbian American studies.

DUMBARTONSHIRE See DUNBARTON**DUMDUM** (*India*)

Town in S WEST BENGAL, near KOLKATA. A treaty was signed here in 1757 after the victory of Robert Clive over the nawab of BENGAL, which was important in the formation of British India. In the 19th century the town's arsenal first manufactured the lead-nosed bullets that spread on impact, which are named after the town. They were used by GREAT BRITAIN against tribes in the NW. These bullets were outlawed in 1899 by the HAGUE Conference.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY [Dumfriesshire] (*Scotland*)

Region created in 1975, from Dumfriesshire, Kirkcubright, Wigtown, and S Ayrshire. Its early inhabitants were called Selgovae by the Romans, who built roads and forts in the upper basin of the Annan River. After the Romans withdrew, the Selgovae were ruled by Scots from IRELAND. The area was not thoroughly conquered by the Anglo-Saxons, and it retained its Celtic traditions until the 12th century. From the Middle Ages to the 18th century the county played a role in border warfare. It was also important in the struggle of the Covenanters in the 17th century. Its chief town, Dumfries, was sacked by ENGLAND in 1448, 1536, and 1570 in the perennial border warfare. The poet Robert Burns lived in Dumfries from 1791 to 1796 and is buried in St. Michael's Church. The home of the 19th-century writer Thomas Carlyle is nearby.

DUMFRIESSHIRE See DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY**DUMONT** [*former: Schraalenburgh*] (*United States*)

Town in NE NEW JERSEY, 9 mi E of PATERSON. Originally settled c. 1680 by the Dutch, the area was known in the 19th century as Palisades Township, part of which was called Schraalenburgh. The Schraalenburgh community became a separate borough in 1894 and was renamed in 1898 to honor Dumont Clarke, its first mayor.

DUNA (*Russia*) See DON RIVER**DUNA** (*Hungary*) See DANUBE RIVER**DÜNABURG** See DAUGAVPILS**DUNAI** See DANUBE RIVER**DUNAJEC** (*Poland*)

River in the S, flowing 128 mi N from the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS to the VISTULA River. It was the scene of battles in World War I in the two stages of the Austro-German offensive under General August von Mackensen against RUSSIA from May 1 to 14, 1915. It was crossed early by German armies in World War II. See also MASURIA.

DUNAMASE, ROCK OF (*Ireland*)

Rocky hill, 200 ft high, in central County Laoighis. Site of the ancient castle of Diarmuid MacMurrough, king of LEINSTER, it later belonged to Richard Strongbow, who invaded IRELAND with Anglo-Normans from ENGLAND, c. 1170. The castle was destroyed in 1650 after changing hands several times in the Civil War.

DÜ NAMÜNDE See DAUGAGRIVA**DUNAPENTELE** See DUNAÚJVÁROS**DUNAREA** See DANUBE RIVER**DUNAÚJVÁROS** [Dunapentele] [*ancient: Intercisa; former: Sztálinváros*] (*Hungary*)

Industrial port on the DANUBE RIVER, approximately 40 mi downstream from BUDAPEST. The modern town is on both sides of the river and includes the older district of Dunapentele. The original town arose on the site of Intercisa, a Roman army post at a ford in the river, which did not last beyond the fourth century A.D. The ruins of this Roman fort are still visible.

DUNAV See DANUBE RIVER**DUNBAR** (*Scotland*)

Port city and resort in LOTHIAN region, on the Firth of FORTH, 27 mi E of EDINBURGH. Dunbar Castle was held by Black Agnes, the countess of Dunbar, for six weeks in a siege by the English in 1339. Mary, Queen of Scots, was taken to the castle by the earl of Bothwell the night before the defeat of her forces in 1567 at CARBERRY HILL. In 1568 the first earl of Murray destroyed the castle. Oliver Cromwell

defeated the Scots here in September 1650, establishing the Commonwealth's authority over all Scotland S of the Forth River.

DUNBARTON [*Dumbarton, Dumbartonshire, Dunbartonshire*] [*former: Lennox*] (*Scotland*)

Former county on the N bank of the Clyde estuary, merged in 1975 into the STRATHCLYDE region. There are numerous prehistoric mound graves in the area, as well as the remains of the Roman Antonine Wall that was built from the FORTH RIVER to the CLYDE RIVER. Dumbarton once belonged to the earldom of Lennox. The county's bleaching and dyeing industries date from the 18th century.

DUNBARTONSHIRE See DUNBARTON

DUNBLANE (*Scotland*)

Town in Central region, on Allan Water, 4 mi N of STIRLING. Its cathedral was begun A.D. 1150 by David I. In 1715 an indecisive battle between the Jacobites under the earl of Mar and English forces under the duke of ARGYLL was fought nearby at the Field of Sheriffmuir.

DUNCAN (*United States*)

City in S OKLAHOMA, 27 mi E of Lawton. Duncan was originally a cattle-trading post on the CHISHOLM TRAIL. It was founded in 1892 with the arrival of the Rock Island Railroad. The city was named for William Duncan, a pioneer trader from FORT SILL.

DUNDALK [*Gaelic: Dún Dealgan*] (*Ireland*)

Port in County Louth, on Dundalk Bay, near the mouth of the Castletown River. Dundalk was in legend the birthplace of Cuchulain, the Gaelic hero who was also killed here. In 1315 Edward Bruce captured it and proclaimed himself king, but in 1318 he was defeated and killed here by the forces of Edward II of ENGLAND. Henry IV walled the town, which was thereafter besieged numerous times until the wall was razed in 1747. In the Irish civil war Dundalk was damaged by fire in 1922–23.

DUNDAS [*former: Coote's Paradise*] (*Canada*)

Town in SW ONTARIO, 5 mi W of HAMILTON. In 1801 the town was laid out and called Coote's Paradise. It was named for Henry Dundas, first viscount

Melville, then British secretary of state for the colonies. In the early 19th century the town prospered as a transportation center.

DÚN DEALGAN See DUNDALK

DUNDEE (*Scotland*)

City and administrative headquarters of TAYSIDE region, stretching along the N shore of the Firth of Tay. Called the Scottish GENEVA, Dundee was a center of the Reformation and a stronghold of the Covenanters in the religious wars between Scotland and ENGLAND in the 17th century.

DUNDEE (*South Africa*)

Town in KWAZULU-NATAL, 120 mi NNW of DURBAN. On October 20, 1899, Dundee was the scene of the Battle of Talana Hill, which opened the Boer War. Many battles of the Zulu and Boer Wars were fought nearby.

DUNDONALD (*Scotland*)

Village, STRATHCLYDE region, 5 mi WSW of KILMARNOCK. Robert II (1316–90), first Stuart king of Scotland, lived and died here in the castle of Dundonald, now in ruins.

DUNEDIN (*New Zealand*)

City, SE SOUTH ISLAND, 190 mi SW of CHRISTCHURCH. In 1848 Dunedin was founded by Scottish Presbyterians. Gold was discovered nearby in 1861, and the city boomed. Dunedin was the base for Admiral Richard E. Byrd's Antarctic expeditions of 1928 to 1930 and 1933 to 1935.

DUNEIDEANN See EDINBURGH

DUNFERMLINE (*Scotland*)

Town in FIFE, near the Firth of FORTH. Dunfermline Abbey, founded by Malcolm III in the 11th century, is his burial place and that of his queen, St. Margaret of Scotland, as well as of Robert Bruce, crowned Robert I of Scotland in 1306. The palace here, long a seat of Scottish kings, was the birthplace of Charles I of ENGLAND. American industrialist Andrew Carnegie was born here in 1835, and Dunfermline is the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts.

DUNGANNON (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in County Tyrone. Until the 17th century it was the stronghold of the O'Neill earls of TYRONE, who inaugurated their chiefs at a large rath or earthwork north of the town. In 1782 it was the site of the first proclamation of independence by the Irish parliament.

DUNGARPUR (*India*)

District in RAJASTHAN. A former princely state, included in Banswara until 1530, it was successively under MOGUL, MARATHA, and—after 1818—British control. In 1948 Dungarpur became part of Rajasthan state. Its capital, of the same name, was founded in the 14th century and named for Dungaria, an independent chieftain of the Bhil people.

DUNGARVAN (*Ireland*)

Small town and seaport in County WATERFORD, on Dungarvan Bay. It is the site of a castle founded by King John. In Abbeyside, a suburb, are the ruins of a 13th-century Augustinian priory. Only one wall of Abbeyside Castle, built c. 1150, survives.

DUNGENESS [Dunge Ness] (*England*)

Headland on the S coast of KENT, projecting into the STRAIT OF DOVER. In 1652 the Dutch under Admiral Maarten Tromp defeated the English in a naval battle off here.

DUNHOLME See DURHAM**DUNHUANG** [Tunhwang] (*China*)

Town in NW GANSU province of central China. It is of importance and interest both because of its location on the ancient SILK ROAD and because of the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas. The oasis at Dunhuang was an early hub of transportation routes, being the first trading town reached by foreign merchants entering China from the West. Here also the westward road divided into two parts, the South Road that led to INDIA and the North Road to TURKISTAN. Ancient ROME and China exchanged goods and ideas over the road, silk being shipped W, while wool, gold, and silver traveled E. Over the Silk Road Buddhist monks brought Buddhism to China circa the first century A.D.; while Nestorian Christians, Taoists, and Zoroastrians also used it.

Buddhist monks first established communities among the Caves of the Thousand Buddhas in 366.

Many frescoes were painted in these caves between the fifth and 13th centuries. They show Greco-Roman, Indian, and Iranian influences. Later the caves were sealed up, and it was not until 1900 that a Hungarian-British archaeologist, Sir Aurel Stein, reopened them, revealing not only paintings and drawings but nearly 15,000 manuscripts. Among these was the *Diamond Sutra*, an important monument of Sanskrit literature, which is reputed to be the first printed book, produced in A.D. 868. Today a new highway and a railroad run N of Dunhuang.

DUNKELD (*Scotland*)

Village in the TAYSIDE region, on the Tay River, 13 mi NNW of PERTH. It was an early center of Celtic Christianity and of the first Scottish kings. Its cathedral, begun in 1107, was destroyed by Protestants in 1560. The village was burned in 1689 in a siege during the Jacobites' resistance to William III. This ended in their defeat in 1670 at the Battle of the BOYNE, in IRELAND. A parish church replaced the cathedral in 1908.

DUNKERQUE See DUNKIRK**DUNKIRK** [*former: Dunquerque; French: Dunkerque*] (*France*)

City and seaport, in Nord department, on the NORTH SEA, 44 mi W of LILLE. Founded before the eighth century, it was an important fortress. As part of FLANDERS, it often changed hands among the major European powers. Ceded briefly to Oliver Cromwell, it was bought from Charles II of ENGLAND for France by Louis XIV in 1662. During the 19th century its commerce grew. During World War II it was the scene of the evacuation by sea, from May 26 to June 4, 1940, of nearly 400,000 Allied troops cut off by GERMANY just before the fall of France—an epic naval retreat accomplished by an armada of regular naval and smaller private craft. The city, almost completely destroyed by the war's end, surrendered to the Allies in May 1945.

DUNKIRK [*former: Chadwick's Bay*] (*United States*)

City and port of entry on LAKE ERIE, SW NEW YORK State, 35 mi SW of BUFFALO. It was first settled c. 1805 and called Chadwick's Bay. The city was later renamed for its harbor's similarity to that of DUNKIRK, France. In the 19th century it became important with

the construction of the ERIE CANAL and the railroads.

DUNK ISLAND (*Australia*)

Island near the coast of NE QUEENSLAND, approximately 60 mi S of CAIRNS. The island was named by the British navigator James Cook after George Montagu Dunk, earl of HALIFAX. From 1897 to 1923 it was the home of the Australian naturalist Edward James Banfield, author of *The Confessions of a Beachcomber*.

DÚN LAOGHAIRE [Dunleary] [*former: Kingstown*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Dublin, on Dublin Bay, just SE of DUBLIN. The town, anglicized to Dunleary, was renamed Kingstown when George IV landed here in 1821. Its harbor, built by Sir John Rennie, was begun in 1821 and finished in 1859.

DUNLEARY See DÚN LAOGHAIRE

DUNMORE [*former: Buckstown*] (*United States*)

Borough in NE PENNSYLVANIA, 3 mi E of SCRANTON. Originally settled in 1783 and called Buckstown, in 1840 it was renamed for the visiting grandson of the fourth earl of Dunmore, the colonial governor of VIRGINIA. The visitor promised to construct a railroad through the town, but it was never built.

DUNMOW (*England*)

Market town in ESSEX, 11 mi NNW of CHELMSFORD. In Little Dunmow, two miles away, are the remains of an Augustinian priory founded in 1104. The 13th-century custom of awarding a flitch of bacon, "the Dunmow flitch," to the couple who could testify that they had not quarreled or regretted their marriage for a year and a day after their wedding, is described in *Piers Plowman*, written in the late 14th century by William Langland. The custom was revived in 1855.

DUN NA NGALL See DONEGAL

DUNNOTTAR (*Scotland*)

Town in Grampian region, on the NORTH SEA, 1 mi S of Stonehaven. On a cliff by the sea is the ruin of Dunnottar Castle, on a site first fortified in the seventh century. In 1297 the first castle was destroyed by Sir William Wallace. The castle, rebuilt in the late 14th

century, was the hiding place of the Scottish regalia during the Civil War. They were smuggled out on its surrender to the Parliamentarians in 1652. More than 100 Covenanters were imprisoned here in 1685.

DUNNVILLE (*Canada*)

Town in SE ONTARIO, on the Grand River, near Lake Erie. The town was probably named for John Henry Dunn, receiver general of Upper Canada, and it was settled in the 1820s with the construction of a feeder, no longer operational, to the Welland Canal between Lakes ERIE and ONTARIO.

DUNONIA See VIDIN

DUNOON (*Scotland*)

Coastal town in STRATHCLYDE region, on the Firth of CLYDE, 27 mi WNW of GLASGOW. On Castle Hill above Dunoon are the remains of a 12th-century castle. A statue of Robert Burns's "Highland Mary" is at the foot of the hill.

DUNQUERQUE See DUNKIRK (France)

DUNQULAH [Dongola] (*Sudan*)

Town in the Northern province, on the NILE RIVER, 47 mi S of the Third Cataract. Capital of the Christian kingdom of NUBIA from the sixth to the 14th century, it later became a Muslim town and, in the 16th century, the seat of a tributary king whose dominion extended N to the Third Cataract. After the 17th century Dunqulah declined as the trade routes from N to S shifted.

DUNSINANE (*Scotland*)

Westernmost of the Sidlaw hills, TAYSIDE. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of a fort known as Macbeth's Castle, after Shakespeare's play. Here Macbeth is said to have been defeated by Siward of NORTHUMBRIA in 1054.

DUNSTABLE See NASHUA

DUNSTER (*England*)

Town in SOMERSET, on the BRISTOL CHANNEL, 32 mi N of EXETER. After the Norman Conquest in 1066, the town's castle became the administrative center of

a region that included lands in Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Wiltshire. It was incorporated in the 12th century. The existing 14th-century castle was built around the original Norman remains. Prehistoric remains have been discovered nearby.

DUNWICH (*England*)

Village in SUFFOLK, on the NORTH SEA, 26 mi NE of IPSWICH. The most important commercial center in EAST ANGLIA during the Anglo-Saxon period, in the seventh century it became the capital of East Anglia. The first East Anglian bishopric was established here c. 630. The village prospered as a port, but severe coastal erosion after the 14th century brought about its decline and partial destruction.

DUOS PONTES See PONTEVEDRA

DÜPPEL See DYBBOL

DUPPLIN MOOR (*Scotland*)

Area in TAYSIDE region, 5 mi WSW of PERTH. Here in the Battle of Dupplin Moor on August 12, 1332, Edward de Baliol, aided by Edward III of ENGLAND and the barons disinherited by Robert Bruce, defeated the earl of Mar. See also HALIDON HILL.

DUQUE DE CAXIAS [*former: Caxias, Meriti Station*] (*Brazil*)

City, in the SE, suburb of RIO DE JANEIRO. The city was known as Meriti Station until 1931, and as Caxias from 1931 to 1943. Luis Alves de Lima e Silva, for whom the city was named, commanded the Brazilian army in wars against ARGENTINA and PARAGUAY in the mid-19th century. He was named duque de Caxias by the emperor Dom Pedro I of Brazil, later king of PORTUGAL.

DUQUESNE (*United States*)

City in SW PENNSYLVANIA, on the MONONGAHELA RIVER, 10 mi ESE of PITTSBURGH. In 1755 General Edward Braddock's British army passed through this site on its march to and from the forks of the OHIO RIVER. Settled in 1789, it was laid out in 1885 by the Duquesne Steel Company, later taken over by Andrew Carnegie. It was the site of one of the largest steel plants in the United States, which closed its doors in 1980.

DUQUESNE, FORT See FORT DUQUESNE

DURA-EUROPOS [*Doura*] [*ancient: Dura-Europus*] (*Syria*)

Ancient city in the Syrian desert, on the EUPHRATES RIVER, E of PALMYRA. Dura was founded c. 300 B.C. after the death of Alexander the Great by a general serving under Seleucus I. In the second century B.C. the Parthians conquered it, and it fell under the ROMAN EMPIRE from A.D. 165 until A.D. 257, when it was seized and destroyed by Shapur I, the Sasanian king of PERSIA. After this it was abandoned. It is a rich archaeological site, illuminating life in MESOPOTAMIA from Hellenistic through Roman times. The city is an excellent example of Hellenistic urban planning. Its grid pattern of streets and blocks included several buildings dedicated to Oriental religions in the Roman Empire, including a well-preserved synagogue and Christian church. The village of Salihyeh is now on the site.

DURAND LINE (*Afghanistan, Pakistan*)

Boundary established in 1893 separating the Afghan and British territories, now marking the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The line was named for Sir Henry M. Durand, who persuaded the emir of Afghanistan to agree to a boundary. The drawing of the line marked the settlement of the Indo-Afghan frontier dispute for the duration of the British period.

DURANGO [*Ciudad de Victoria*] (*Mexico*)

Capital of DURANGO state, was founded as a mining town by Alonzo Pacheco in 1563 and was important also as a colonial town.

DURANGO (*Mexico*)

State of NW central Mexico. The region was first explored by Spain in 1562. During the colonial epoch it formed, together with CHIHUAHUA, the province of Nueva Viscaya. In 1823, after the revolution, Durango became a state and was plagued by Indian attacks throughout the 19th century.

DURANGO (*United States*)

City in SW COLORADO on the Animas River, in the foothills of the La Plata Mts. Founded during a mining boom in 1880 by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, it was named the following year for

DURANGO, MEXICO, a famous mining center. In 1948 mining for uranium caused a boom.

DURANT [*former: Durant Junction*] (*United States*)

City, S OKLAHOMA, 46 mi ESE of ARDMORE. The site was settled in 1870 by a Choctaw family named Durant and called Durant Junction when the railroad arrived in 1872. The name was shortened in 1882.

DURANT JUNCTION See DURANT

DURAZNO [*San Pedro de Durazno*] (*Uruguay*)

Town on the Yi River, 105 mi N of MONTEVIDEO. Long in a no-man's land between Spanish and Portuguese territories, it was officially founded in 1821 by José Fructuoso Rivera. It was a republican stronghold during the struggle for Uruguayan independence from SPAIN between 1811 and 1814.

DURAZZO See DURRËS

DURBAN [*former: Port Natal*] (*South Africa*)

City and major port in KWAZULU-NATAL. The site, on an inlet of the INDIAN OCEAN, was discovered on Christmas 1497 by the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama. Known to the English by 1684, it was not settled until 1824. It is the oldest settlement in Natal. Laid out in 1835, it was then named for Sir Benjamin d'Urban, governor of CAPE COLONY. Besieged by Boers in 1842, the British troops were brought relief by Dick King's 600-mile ride to GRAHAMSTOWN. Durban became part of British Natal in 1843. It saw much social unrest, due to its large Indian population, which, along with the blacks, had been severely repressed. Durban is now the second-largest city in South Africa, Africa's busiest container port, and a major center of tourism.

DURBUY (*Belgium*)

Township in Luxembourg province, on the Ourthe River. The smallest township in Belgium, it was originally a Roman army post. In the 11th century it became the capital of a small county, and remained largely independent until the 14th century. It then was absorbed by the duchy of LUXEMBOURG.

DÜREN [*ancient: Marcodurum*] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, on the Rur River, near Aachen. Charlemagne held two diets here

in the late eighth century. In 1242 Emperor Frederick II gave Düren to the duke of JÜLICH. It was captured and burned by the troops of Emperor Charles V in 1543. In 1815 it became part of Rhine province in PRUSSIA. The city was almost totally destroyed in November 1944 by Allied air attacks.

DURG [*former: Drug*] (*India*)

Town, SE MADHYA PRADESH, 150 mi E of NAGPUR. The town's name is derived from *durga*, the Hindu word for fort. In Durg are the remains of an ancient fortress that the MARATHA CONFEDERATION used as a base of operations in subjugating the Chattisgarh plain in the 1740s.

DURHAM [*Old English: Dunholme*] (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of DURHAM, county 15 mi S of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. The relics of St. Cuthbert were brought to Durham in 995, and a church was constructed as his shrine. The cathedral, among the finest examples of Norman architecture in England, was begun in 1093 on the same site. It contains the tomb of the Venerable Bede, the theologian and historian who died in 735 and was named a saint in 1899.

DURHAM (*England*)

County on the North Sea, between the Tees and the Tyne rivers. Occupied by the Romans, Durham was later part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. The county was organized as a palatinate under the bishop of Durham after the Norman Conquest and held this status until 1836.

DURHAM [*former: Oyster River*] (*United States*)

Town in SE NEW HAMPSHIRE, on the Oyster River, just S of Dover. Settled in 1635, the town was incorporated and named for DURHAM, ENGLAND, in 1732. It suffered from Indian attacks for more than 20 years before it was burned in 1694. During the American Revolution, gunpowder and weapons stolen from the British were hidden here. It is the site of the University of New Hampshire.

DURHAM (*United States*)

City in N central NORTH CAROLINA, in the Piedmont region, 28 mi NW of RALEIGH. Although it was settled in 1852, Durham remained a small village until after the Civil War, when the railroads and the

tobacco industry stimulated its growth. Duke University, formerly Trinity College, was moved from a nearby county to Durham in 1892 and renamed in 1924 for James B. Duke, a leading tobacco manufacturer. Durham is part of a large educational and research complex called the Research Triangle, which includes the University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL and the high-tech industries and research firms of Research Triangle Park. During the Civil War, in a battle nearby, General Joseph Eggleston Johnston surrendered to General William Tecumseh Sherman of the Union.

DURIUS See DURO RIVER

DURLACH (*Germany*)

Since 1938 it has been the E district of KARLSRUHE, on the Pfingz River. The district's 16th-century castle, now in ruins, was destroyed by the French in 1689. From 1565 to 1715 Durlach was the residence of the margraves of Baden-Durlach.

DÚRLA ÉILA See THURLES

DURNOVARIA See DORCHESTER, MAIDEN CASTLE

DÜRNSTEIN (*Austria*)

Village in LOWER AUSTRIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, 4 mi WSW of KREMS. Richard I of ENGLAND was imprisoned here in 1192 by Leopold of Austria in now ruined Dürnstein fortress. Tradition has it that the troubadour Blondel de Nesle found him here by singing a familiar melody. Richard was released, for a huge ransom, in 1194.

DUROBRIVAE See ROCHESTER, England

DUROCATALAUNUM See CHÂLONS-SUR-CHAMPAGNE

DUROCORTORUM See RHEIMS

DURO RIVER [*ancient: Durius; Spanish: Duero*] (*Portugal and Spain*)

River that rises in N central Spain, flows W and then SW, forming part of the Spanish-Portuguese border, after which it flows W across N Portugal to the Atlan-

tic Ocean. Approximately 475 miles long, it has deep gorges and rapids that make it of no navigable use, but it is valuable for irrigation and hydroelectric power. It is one of the longest rivers of the Iberian Peninsula. The chief crop along its course is grapes. Near its mouth is OPORTO, the center of the Portuguese wine trade, especially port, to which the city gave its name. Colonization and warfare in antiquity and the Middle Ages have marked the history of towns along the Duro. At NUMANTIA, Spain, are the ruins of a city whose inhabitants fought the Romans from 195 to 133 B.C.; while ZAMORA, Spain, was at a strategic site contested in the Middle Ages. Remains of ancient walls are at Aranda de Duero, Spain, and of medieval churches at SORIA and ALMAZA, also in Spain.

DUROSTORUM See SILISTRA

DUROVERNUM See CANTERBURY

DURRËS [*ancient: Dyrrachium, Dyrrhacium, Epidamnus; Italian: Durazzo*] (*Albania*)

Port in W Albania on the Adriatic Sea, approximately 20 mi W of TIRANË. It was founded by colonists from Corcyra, now CORFU, and CORINTH c. 625 B.C. The political conflict between the two is one of the probable causes of the Peloponnesian Wars of 431 to 404 B.C. Control passed to the Romans after 229 B.C., and the city's importance as a base for Roman military operations increased. It was here that Pompey made his last successful stand against Caesar in 48 B.C. Its peak of prosperity was in the fourth century A.D. It passed on to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the eighth century, thence to NAPLES, SERBIA, and VENICE in succession. In 1501 the Turks conquered it, and thereafter its influence declined rapidly. Durrës has many mosques in the Islamic style and some medieval fortifications erected by VENICE. Some Byzantine towers remain despite heavy damage in World War II, and several Roman arenas have been uncovered.

DURRINGTON (*England*)

Old farming village in WILTSHIRE, on the Avon River, 9 mi N of SALISBURY. Nearby is a large ceremonial prehistoric earthwork, enclosed by a circular ditch, called Woodhenge. It is thought that the interior held a mammoth circular structure of wood. Close to it is a similar ceremonial earthwork called Durrington

Walls. Both date from the late third millennium B.C. and are older than STONEHENGE. See also AVEBURY.

DURROW (*Ireland*)

Village in N County OFFALY, 4 mi NNW of TULLAMORE. Durrow Abbey was founded in A.D. 553 by St. Columba. The illuminated *Book of Durrow*, now in Trinity College Library, DUBLIN, was written here in the seventh century.

DUR SHARRUKIN See KHORSABAD

DUR UNTASHI See CHOGA-ZAMBIL

DÜSSELDORF (*Germany*)

City, capital of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the RHINE RIVER near COLOGNE. An old town, it was chartered in 1288 and was the capital of the duchy of BERG. In 1795 it was captured by FRANCE and held by Napoleon in 1805. The poet Heinrich Heine was born here in 1797. The city's famous art academy, which gave its name in the 19th century to the Düsseldorf School, was founded in 1819. The city was bombed severely in World War II from May 1943 to March 1945 and surrendered on April 17, 1945.

DUST BOWL (*United States*)

Region comprising SW KANSAS, SE COLORADO, NE NEW MEXICO, and the OKLAHOMA and TEXAS panhandles, stricken by drought from 1933 to 1939. During World War I farmers in the area abandoned stock raising for grain cultivation, and the land subsequently suffered from extensive wind and dust storms during the drought of the 1930s. In the Great Depression the region lost about 60 percent of its population through emigration. The storms have continued year by year, but rainfall and better land management have reduced their size. John Steinbeck's novel *The Grapes of Wrath* is about a migrating dust-bowl family.

DUTCH EAST INDIES See INDONESIA

DUTCHESS See HYDE PARK

DUTCH GUIANA See SURINAME

DUTCH HARBOR See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

DUTCH NEW GUINEA See IRIAN BARAT

DUTTIA See DATIA

DVINSK See DAUGAVPILS

DWARKA [*Jagat, Jigat*] (*India*)

Town and port, 70 mi SW of JĀMNAGAR in GUJARAT state. Dwarka is one of the seven sacred Hindu cities of India and an important pilgrimage site. It contains famous Vishnuite temples, including one dedicated to Krishna. The eighth-century Vedantic philosopher Shankaracharya founded a school here.

DYAKA See JACA

DYBBOL [*German: Düppel*] (*Denmark*)

Town, S JUTLAND, on the coast, 6 mi SW of SØNDERBORG. In 1848 and 1849 the town was contested by the Danes and the Prussians, who took it. After 1860 it was held by Denmark until retaken by PRUSSIA in 1864. After a plebiscite it was returned to Denmark in 1920.

DYFED (*Wales*)

County in SW Wales established in 1974, on St. George's Channel, Cardigan Bay, and the Bristol Channel. It replaced the separate counties of Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire. The administrative headquarters is CARMARTHEN. Dyfed, later Pembrokeshire, was also an ancient region with a history going back to the Stone Age, as witnessed by grave mounds and stone circles. There are also remains of the Iron Age. The Romans were active on the S coastal plain, while Celts later founded many churches, such as ST. DAVID's and Llanbadarn. In Dyfed King Hywel Dda (Hewel the Good) of Wales (d c. A.D. 950) first codified the Welsh laws. In the 11th century the Norman conquerors erected castles on the lowlands of the S coast and brought in English and Flemish settlers. By an act of union in 1536 Henry VIII of England created the three counties that are now combined in Dyfed. In 1994, the Welsh Local Government Act broke up Dyfed into Ceredigion (Cardiganshire), Carmarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire.

DYRRACHIUM See DURRËS

DYRRHACIUM See DURRË

DYSART See KIRCALDY

DZACHU See MEKONG RIVER

DZAUDZHIKAU See VLADIKAVKAS

DZHAMBUL [*former: Aulie-Ata, Mirzoyan; medieval: Talas, Taraz, Yani*] (*Kazakhstan*)
City and capital of Dzhambul oblast, on the Talas River. Dating from the seventh century A.D., it was ruled by the Arabs in the eighth and ninth centuries. It was the capital of the Kazakh state from the 10th to the 12th centuries. It passed to RUSSIA in 1864 and was called Auli-Ata until 1938.

DZHIBKHALANTU See ULIASTAY

DZHIDA RIVER [*Zidzha*] (*Russia*)
River that rises in the E Sayan Mts and flows 300 mi to the Selenga River, 20 mi S of Selenduma. In its valley are numerous burial mounds that mark the progress of Mongolian Huns westward from the Ordos region of north CHINA in the fourth century B.C. Freezing temperatures helped preserve the mounds' contents, which were first excavated in 1890.

DZHIZAK (*Uzbekistan*)

City, NE Samarkand oblast, 55 mi NE of SAMARKAND. A trading center on major caravan routes until the late 19th century, Dzhizak declined with the construction of a railroad in the region. The Russians captured the city in 1886.

DZHUNGARIYA See DZUNGARIA

DZIERŻONIÓW [*German: Reichenbach*] (*Poland*)

Town, S central Wrocław province, formerly in SILESIA, GERMANY. It was founded in the 13th century. On August 6, 1762, it was the site of the Battle of Reichenbach, in which Frederick the Great threw back the Austrians. A conference between RUSSIA and PRUSSIA was held here in 1813 in which AUSTRIA agreed to side against Napoleon. The POTSDAM Conference of 1945 gave the town to Poland.

DZUNGARIA [*Sungaria, Zungaria*] [*Russian: Dzhungariya*] (*China*)

Region in N XINJIANG. It was a Mongol kingdom from the 11th to 14th centuries that Tamerlane conquered in 1389. The Kalmucks held it until 1759, when China seized it and made it part of Xinjiang province.

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EACHDHRUIM See AUGHRIM

EAGLAIS BHREAC See FALKIRK

EAGLE PASS (*United States*)

City and port of entry on the RIO GRANDE River in SW TEXAS, 52 mi SSE of DEL RIO, on the Mexican border. It was originally a garrison town on the old California gold rush trail, used during the Civil War by the Confederacy to ship goods blockaded elsewhere. During Pancho Villa's revolution in Mexico nearby Fort Duncan was a U.S. military base.

EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE See KENYA

EAST ANGLIA (*England*)

Ancient kingdom of E England, between The Wash and the THAMES RIVER estuary, comprising the counties of NORFOLK, SUFFOLK, and parts of CAMBRIDGESHIRE and ESSEX. Part of the Roman SAXON SHORE in the late empire, it was settled by Angles in the late fifth century A.D. It had become one of the most powerful kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England by the late sixth century due to the protection of the Fens. Raedwald of East Anglia, the overlord of southern England, seized the throne of NORTHUMBRIA, but the power of his kingdom was eclipsed by the rise of MERCA. In 825 East Anglia and WESSEX rebelled against Mercia, following which East Anglia became a dependency of Wessex. Devastated by Danish invasions in the ninth century, it became part of the DANELAW in 886 and only became an earldom of England after Edward the Elder had defeated the Danes in 917.

EAST BERLIN See BERLIN

EASTBOURNE (*England*)

Seaside resort in SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 19 mi E of BRIGHTON. The city is in an area showing traces of Roman occupation. It was fortified in the early 19th century to meet the threat of invasion from Napoleonic FRANCE. It was developed by the seventh duke of Devonshire as a resort in the late 19th century.

EAST CAPE PROVINCE (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the E part of CAPE PROVINCE and the former black homelands of TRANSKEI and Ciskei. Its capital is Bhisho, the former capital of Ciskei. The largest city is PORT ELIZABETH.

EAST CHELMSFORD See LOWELL

EAST DEREHAM [Dereham] (*England*)

Town in NORFOLK, 16 mi W of NORWICH. It was the site of a seventh-century convent destroyed by the Danes. The poet William Cowper lived here from 1796 to 1800.

EASTER ISLAND [*native*: Rapa Nui; *Spanish*: Isla de Pascua] (*Chile*)

Island administered as part of VALPARAÍSO province, in S Pacific Ocean, approximately 2,200 mi W of Chile, of which it is a dependency. It was named on Easter 1722 by the Dutchman Jakob Roggeveen. The population had been reduced by European diseases

and Spanish slave traders to about 100 by 1887, and in 1888 Chile annexed the island. It is famous for its monolithic stone heads, ranging from 10 to 40 ft high, some weighing more than 50 tons.

EASTERN ROMAN EMPIRE See BYZANTINE EMPIRE, ROMAN EMPIRE

EASTERN RUMELIA (*Bulgaria*)

Former province including the Rhodope Mts and the MARITSA RIVER valley, with PLOVDIV as the chief town. It was established by TURKEY as an autonomous province at the Congress of Berlin in 1878 but remained under Turkish rule. Its annexation by Bulgaria in 1885 led to SERBIA's declaring war on Bulgaria. Serbia won nothing and in 1886 had to yield greater control to Bulgaria. See also RUMELIA.

EASTERN SAMOA See AMERICAN SAMOA

EASTERN TURKISTAN See XINJIANG

EAST FRIESLAND [*German: Ostfriesland*] (*Germany*)

Region and former duchy in Lower SAXONY on the NORTH SEA, including the East FRISIAN ISLANDS, with EMDEN as its chief city. A county of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE from 1454, it became a duchy in 1654 and passed to PRUSSIA in 1744. It was transferred several times during the French Revolutionary Wars and became part of HANOVER in 1815. See also FRIESLAND.

EAST GERMANY See GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

EAST GRANBY (*United States*)

Town in N CONNECTICUT, 12 mi N of HARTFORD. Close by is Newgate Prison, which was used during the American Revolution and became one of the first state prisons.

EAST GRINSTEAD (*England*)

Town in East SUSSEX, 25 mi S of LONDON. A 12th-century market town, it became a center of the iron industry in the Middle Ages. The Queen Victoria Hospital was founded here in 1889 and since 1939 has become world famous for plastic surgery.

EAST HAMPTON [*former: Maidstone*] (*United States*)

Town in SE NEW YORK State on the Atlantic Ocean, on LONG ISLAND, 20 mi W of Montauk Point. Settled in 1648, it was part of CONNECTICUT until 1664. John Howard Payne, the author of *Home, Sweet Home*, lived here. It is now a fashionable and expensive summer resort.

EAST INDIES See INDIA, INDONESIA, MALAYSIA

EAST INDONESIA See INDONESIA, SULAWESI

EAST JERSEY See NEW JERSEY

EAST LONDON [*Afrikaans: Oos-Londen; former: Port Rex*] (*South Africa*)

City and port in East CAPE PROVINCE, 150 mi ENE of PORT ELIZABETH, on the Indian Ocean. In 1847 it was a British military base during the Kaffir wars, and it was then annexed to Cape Colony.

EAST PAKISTAN See BANGLADESH

EAST PRUSSIA [*German: Ostpreussen*] (*Poland, Russia, Lithuania*)

Former Province of GERMANY, on the SE shore of the Baltic Sea, now partly in Olsztyn province, NE Poland, partly in Russia and partly in Lithuania. Its capital was Königsberg, now KALININGRAD. The indigenous Prussians were ousted in the 13th century by the Teutonic Knights who made MALBORK the headquarters of their grand master in 1309. At the Peace of TORÚN in 1466 East Prussia came under Polish suzerainty and in 1618 was inherited by the elector of BRANDENBURG. It became fully a part of PRUSSIA in 1701, but was separated from Germany after World War I by the POLISH CORRIDOR and the free city of Danzig, now GDAŃSK. Reunited with the German Reich during World War II, it was divided between Poland and the Soviet Union after the war. It was traditionally the stronghold of the Junkers, the Prussian landowning and military aristocracy who represented the core of the old Prussia.

EAST SAGINAW See SAGINAW

EAST SAINT LOUIS [*former: Illinoistown*] (*United States*)

City in SW ILLINOIS, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER opposite St. LOUIS. Originally a ferry station, it was laid out as a village in 1812, and it developed as a transportation center in the second half of the 19th century. It was the scene of the most serious outbreak of racial antagonism in the United States in World War I, when on July 2, 1917, whites committed indiscriminate violence against blacks in reaction to the employment of the latter in the war industries. Forty blacks and eight whites were killed.

EAST SEA See DEAD SEA

EAST TIMOR See TIMOR LESTE

EBBSFLEET (*England*)

Village in NE KENT, on Pegwell Bay on the Strait of DOVER, 2 mi WSW of RAMSGATE, SE England. It was reputedly the landing place in A.D. 449 of Hengist and Horsa, among the earliest Saxon invaders of southern Britain. St. Augustine landed here in 597.

EBERSWALDE (*Germany*)

City in BRANENBURG, 28 mi NE of BERLIN, on the Finow Canal. Founded in 1254, it was chartered in the early 14th century and settled by Thuringian cutlers during the mid-18th century. In 1913 gold artifacts dating from 1050 to 850 B.C. were found here.

EBLA (*Syria*)

Archaeological site, locally known as Tell Mardikh, approximately 30 mi SW of ALEPPO. Excavations in the 1960s and 1970s revealed an ancient metropolis of a hitherto unknown pre-Canaanite Semitic culture of c. 2400 to 2000 B.C. At one time the city-state, with perhaps 260,000 people, controlled most of Syria down into CANAAN and as far E as MARI. It was a commercial kingdom, run by an elaborate bureaucracy, and with an elective kingship backed by a council of elders. The Early Bronze Age city was destroyed c. 2250 B.C., probably by Naram-Sin of AKKAD. After a second destruction of c. 2000 B.C., possibly by Amorites, the city was fortified and by the Middle Bronze Age was again a prosperous city. Ebla was finally obliterated by the Hittites c. 1600 B.C. In 1975 an archive of over 15,000 cunei-

form clay tablets was found in the ruins of the palace, which throw much light on the administration and literature of the kingdom. Many of the names deciphered on the tablets are curiously reminiscent of late Old Testament biblical names. See HITTITE EMPIRE.

EBLANA See DUBLIN

EBOLI (*Italy*)

Town in Salerno province, CAMPANIA, 17 mi ESE of SALERNO. Eboli was badly damaged by heavy fighting following the Allied landings at Salerno in World War II.

EBORA See ÉVORA

EBORACUM See YORK

EBOT See ABYDOS

EBRO RIVER [*Latin: Hiberus, Iberus*] (*Spain*)

River that rises in the Cantabrian Mts and flows SE for 565 mi to a delta on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, between BARCELONA and VALENCIA. The longest river in Spain, it is navigable for only 15 mi from the sea. During the Spanish civil war it was the scene of a great Loyalist defeat between August and November 1938. Today the hydroelectric power plants in the Ebro system supply about half of Spain's hydroelectricity.

EBUDAE See HEBRIDES, THE

EBURACUM See YORK

EBURODUNENSIS See NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE of

EBURODUNUM (*France*) See EMBRUN

EBURODUNUM (*Switzerland*) See YVERDON

EBUSUS See IBIZA

ECBATANA See HAMADAN

ECHMIADZIN [*former: Vagarshapat, Vardkesavan*] (*Armenia*)

City in Armenia, 12 mi W of YEREVAN. Dating from the sixth century B.C., it was a capital of PARTHIA under Vologases III c. A.D. 140. It became the residence of the Armenian patriarch c. 300 and ceased to be the capital of Armenia in 344. Circa 300, Gregory the Illuminator founded a monastery here that contains a rich collection of Armenian literature.

ECHTERNACH (*Luxembourg*)

Town on the Sûre River, 18 mi NE of the city of LUXEMBOURG, on the German border. The mineral springs here were used by the ancient Romans. In A.D. 698, St. Willibrord, missionary to the Germans, founded a Benedictine abbey here, around which the town grew up. Echternach was important in the Battle of the Bulge of 1944–45, during World War II.

ÉCIJA [*former: Astigi; Latin: Colonia Augusta Firma; Moorish: Estadja*] (*Spain*)

City in Sevilla province, ANDALUSIA, 48 mi ENE of SEVILLE, on the Genil River. Predating Roman times, the town became a Roman colony and has Roman remains. Ferdinand III of León and CASTILE took the city in 1240.

ECKERNFÖRDE (*Germany*)

Town and port in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea, 15 mi NW of KIEL. During the revolt of Schleswig-Holstein against DENMARK, two coastal batteries here defeated a Danish fleet in 1849.

ECKMÜHL See EGGMÜHL**ÉCLUSE** See SLUYS**ECUADOR**

Nation in NW South America, on the Pacific Ocean, bordered by COLOMBIA on the N and PERU on the S and E. The equator runs through the country.

Remains of a culture of approximately 5,000 years ago have been found here, and when the first Europeans arrived the region was inhabited by a number of Indian tribes. In the late 15th century they had been conquered by the expanding INCA EMPIRE. A Spanish conquistador, Sebastián de Benalcázar, entered the region in 1533, captured QUITO, then an

Indian town, in 1534 and formed a Spanish settlement. The next year he founded GUAYAQUIL. Finding no precious stones or minerals, Benalcázar's party lost interest in the area. Guayaquil was attacked by pirates several times in the 17th century.

Ecuador was made a unit of the colonial empire of SPAIN in 1563. Temporarily in 1717 and again in 1739, Ecuador became part of a viceroyalty called NEW GRANADA. This comprised the present nations of Ecuador, Colombia, VENEZUELA, and PANAMA. An uprising against Spanish rule in 1809 was abortive, but independence was won in 1822. It was achieved through the leadership of Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre, both born in Venezuela. They defeated Spanish forces on May 24, 1822, on the slopes of the volcano Pichincha. Bolívar became president of GRAN COLOMBIA, made up of the same four areas as the viceroyalty.

Gran Colombia broke up in 1830 when Ecuador and Venezuela seceded. Juan José Flores became Ecuador's president, but he was ousted in 1843, and a period of disorder followed. During his rule Ecuador occupied the GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS, approximately 600 miles W in the Pacific Ocean. The 1860s and 1870s were dominated by Gabriel García Moreno, a religious zealot, who was followed by Antonio Flores, who brought domestic peace. In turn Flavio Eloy Alfaro, who was strongly anticlerical, ruled for approximately 15 years after 1895. From the 1920s through the 1940s there were frequent changes of presidents, a dozen holding the office between 1931 and 1940. José María Velasco Ibarra, a Liberal, was elected president five times between 1934 and 1972 but completed only one term, being ousted from office at other times. Galo Plaza Lasso, a Liberal president from 1948 to 1952, was able to stabilize the political situation. Camilo Ponce Enríquez, elected in 1956, became the first Conservative president in 60 years.

Meanwhile the nation was engaged in a boundary dispute with Peru that went back to 1860. This concerned the Oriente, the part of Ecuador E of the ANDES MOUNTAINS at the headwaters of the Amazon. In 1941 the two nations warred, and the next year Ecuador was forced to cede a large area to Peru, only to have President Velasco Ibarra denounce the treaty in 1960. The 1960s and 1970s were times of frequent coups and changes of president, although between 1961 and 1963 Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy's policies improved the economic situation. Oil was discovered in the Amazon in 1972, and has been a major force in the development of the econ-

omy. After a long period of rule by a military junta, Jaime Roldós Aguilera was elected president in 1979 in a peaceful transfer of power. On Aguilera's death in a plane crash in May 1981 power passed peacefully to his vice president Osvaldo Hurtado, who continued Roldós's reform program. In January 1981 fighting over the Peru-Ecuador boundary broke out once more, but in March both sides agreed to mediation.

In 1990, the indigenous peoples organized a series of boycotts and demonstrations, known as "the Uprising," and in 1992 they were given title to a large area of rain forest in the eastern part of the country. In 1994, Ecuador renegotiated much of its foreign debt. In 1995, Ecuador and Peru again went to war over their border conflict. In 1998, the countries made peace, agreeing to a border settlement that gave Ecuador access to the Amazon River. The late 1990s saw an economic downturn due to lower crude oil prices. In 1999, the military intervened in the government, replacing President Mahuad with Vice President Gustavo Noboa. In 2001, Ecuador replaced its currency with the U.S. dollar to stabilize prices. Unrest in 2004 from government austerity policies sparked protests that led to the removal of another president. Quito is the capital and Guayaquil the largest city.

EDDO See TOKYO

EDENGLASSIE See BRISBANE

EDENTON (*United States*)

Town in NE NORTH CAROLINA, on Albemarle Sound, 55 mi SSW of NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Settled in 1658, it was the unofficial capital of the colony from 1722 to 1766. The so-called Edenton Tea Party occurred on October 25, 1774, when 51 local women signed a resolution to abstain from drinking tea or wearing clothing imported from England in protest against the taxes imposed on those items.

EDESSA [*ancient: Aegae; Greek: Édhessa; medieval: Vodena*] (*Greece*)

Chief city of Pélá department in W MACEDONIA, 48 mi WNW of THESSALONÍKI. As Aegae, it was the first capital of ancient Macedon, remaining so until after the end of the fifth century B.C., when PELLA replaced it. Philip II of MACEDON was assassinated here in 336 B.C. The ancient Romans used the city as a stopping

point on the EGNATIAN WAY, linking the ADRIATIC SEA and the AEGEAN SEA. It was captured by the Turks in the 15th century A.D., and passed to Greece in 1912.

EDESSA (*Turkey*) See URFA

EDFU [*Behdet, Idfu*] [*Coptic: Atbo; Egyptian: Djeba; Greek: Apollinopolis Magna*] (*Egypt*)

Town in Aswān governorate, on the NILE RIVER, 60 mi N of ASWĀN. It was originally the capital of a pre-dynastic upper Egyptian kingdom that thrived c. 3400 B.C. It contains a classic sandstone Egyptian temple dedicated to the chief god of the city, Horus. Begun by Ptolemy III Euergetes in 237 B.C., the temple was finished in 57 B.C. Coptic and Byzantine remains are also found here.

EDGEHILL [*Edge Hill*] (*England*)

Ridge, 7 mi NW of BANBURY, on the Oxfordshire-Warwickshire border. The first great battle of the English Civil War took place here on October 23, 1642, between the forces of King Charles I and Prince Rupert and those of Parliament under the third earl of ESSEX. Oliver Cromwell took part in this battle.

ÉDHESSA See EDESSA (*Greece*)

EDINBURGH [*Gaelic: Duneideann*] (*Scotland*)

City and capital of Scotland, and administrative headquarters of the LOTHIAN region, on the S shore of the Firth of FORTH, 42 mi E of GLASGOW. Occupied by British or Welsh tribes, the site was taken c. 617 by Edwin of NORTHUMBRIA, from whom the town took its name. In the late 11th century, Malcolm III of Scotland built a castle here. The city was chartered by Robert I in 1329 and continued to grow, despite attacks from the English, to become the capital in 1437. After James VI became James I of ENGLAND in 1603 the city lost importance and declined further after the Scottish parliament was dissolved by the Act of Union in 1707. It became famous as the home of the Scottish Enlightenment in the 18th and 19th centuries centering around David Hume, Adam Smith, Robert Burns, and Sir Walter Scott. It remains the cultural, banking, and administrative capital of Scotland and is the site of the prestigious International Festival of Music and Drama, held annually since 1947. The city is divided into the picturesque Old

370 Edinburgh

Town and the handsome 18th-century New Town. The center of Edinburgh is Castle Rock with its castle and St. Margaret's chapel of the 11th century. At the other end of the Royal Mile are the rooms used by Mary, Queen of Scots, in Holyrood House, built in the 15th and 16th centuries.

EDINBURGH See MIDLOTHIAN

EDINBURGHSHIRE See MIDLOTHIAN

EDINGEN See ENGHEN

EDIRNE [*former: Adrianople; Latin: Adrianopolis, Hadrianopolis*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Edirne province, in THRACE, 130 mi NW of ISTANBUL. Strategically positioned on the main route from ASIA MINOR to the Balkans, it was founded c. A.D. 125 by Hadrian on the site of an old Thracian settlement. In 378 it was the site of the Visigoths' defeat of the Emperor Valens. His death left GREECE and the Eastern Empire open to barbarian invasion. The city was conquered by the Avars in 586 and by Bulgars in the 10th century. It was twice ransacked by crusaders before falling to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1362. Edirne was the residence of the Ottoman sultans until the conquest of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1453. The treaty of Adrianople of September 14, 1829, ended the Russo-Turkish War of 1828. It gave Russia access to the mouths of the DANUBE RIVER and granted Greece its independence. It was captured by the Russians in 1829 and 1878 during the Russo-Turkish Wars. It fell to BULGARIA in 1913 during the First Balkan War but was restored to Turkey after the Second Balkan War.

EDMONTON (*Canada*)

City and capital of ALBERTA, on the North Saskatchewan River, 190 mi N of CALGARY, in the central part of the province. Founded as a fort in 1807, it grew as an agricultural center after the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1891. It became the capital of Alberta in 1905. The city has oil, gas, and coal fields in the vicinity and is a major center of NW Canada.

EDO See TOKYO

EDOM [*Idumaea, Idumea*] (*Jordan*)

Ancient country S of the DEAD SEA, stretching along the Arabah Valley to the Gulf of Aqaba. Its capital was PETRA, later also the capital of NABATAEA. Descendants of Esau according to the Bible, the Edomites occupied Edom in the 13th century B.C. A bellicose people, they were continually at war with their neighbors, the Hebrews, Assyrians, and Syrians, but were finally subdued by the Jewish Maccabees. Edom was a prosperous country because of its copper and iron mines and because it lay on the trade route from the ARABIAN PENINSULA to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The Edomites were finally driven out by the Nabataeans in the fifth century B.C.

EDREI See DAR'Ä

EDWARDS (*United States*)

Town in W MISSOURI, 16 mi E of VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI. During Grant's Vicksburg Campaign in the Civil War the Battle of CHAMPION'S HILL was fought near Edwards in May 1863.

EESTI See ESTONIA

EESTIMAA See ESTONIA

EGADI ISLANDS [*Aegadian Isles*] [*Italian: Isole Egadi; Latin: Aegates Insulae*] (*Italy*)

Small group of islands in Trapani province, off the W coast of SICILY, in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. In 241 B.C. the Carthaginian fleet was defeated here by the Romans under Gaius Lutatius Catulus in the Battle of the Aegates, which ended the First Punic War. Some evidence of Paleolithic habitation has been found here. See also CARTHAGE, ROME.

EGASTERIA See LAURIUM

EGBA See ABEOKATA

EGE DENIZ See AEGEAN SEA

EGER See CHEB (*Czech Republic*)

EGER [*German: Erlau*] (*Hungary*)

City and seat of Heves county, on the Eger River, 25 mi SW of MISKOLC. One of the first Magyar tribal

cities in eastern Europe, it was made a bishopric by St. Stephen in the 11th century A.D. and was destroyed by the Tatars in the 13th century. Once rebuilt, it was conquered in 1596 by the Turks, who held it until 1687 and made it an important Muslim outpost. It became an archiepiscopal see in 1814 and was called the “Rome of Hungary” because of its many religious buildings. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

EGESTA See SEGESTA

EGGMÜHL [Eckmühl] (*Germany*)

Village in BAVARIA, S of REGENSBURG. On April 22, 1809, the Austrians under Archduke Charles were defeated here by the combined forces of France, Bavaria, and Württemberg under Napoleon. See also ABENSBERG.

EGNATIAN WAY [*ancient: Via Egnatia*] (*Albania, Greece, Turkey*)

Important Roman road. It was used by ROME in consolidating conquests in Greece and ASIA MINOR. It ran from Dyrrhachium, now DURRËS, in Albania through THESSALONÍKI to Byzantium, now ISTANBUL. It was widely used as a trade route in the Middle Ages and as a route for invaders and crusaders from southern Italy. Parts of the ancient road are still in use.

EGYPT [*Arabic: Misr; Latin: Aegyptus*]

Ancient region and modern nation, one of the earliest great cradles of civilization, located on the NE coast of Africa, along the fertile valley of the NILE RIVER. It is now the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egypt first coalesced into a nation c. 3100 B.C. when Menes united the two states of Upper and Lower Egypt and made his capital at MEMPHIS. During the next 400 years Egyptian civilization flourished, developing writing, distinctive architecture, and a complex governmental bureaucracy. The period from 2700 to 2200 B.C. is known as the Old Kingdom and was characterized by the erection of massive pyramids honoring the ruling god-kings as well as by the construction of substantial irrigation projects along the Nile. The Old Kingdom ended in disunity and civil war, and Egypt was not reunited until 2050 B.C. when nobles from THEBES created the Middle Kingdom, from 2050 to 1800 B.C. During this epoch Egypt extended its control into present NUBIA, SYRIA, and ISRAEL. The Hyksos, a Semitic people from the

NE, invaded Egypt in the 17th century B.C., employing advanced military techniques. They were expelled after a tenure of c. 100 years.

Circa 1570 B.C. the early New Kingdom brought prosperity and expansion to Egypt. Queen Hatshepsut, heiress of Thutmose I, ruled in the late 15th century with her husband and half-brother, Thutmose III, building temples, on one of which is depicted an expedition to PUNT. She was the mother of Amenhotep II. Under Thutmose III Egypt achieved its greatest territorial extent, reaching to Hittite Anatolia and E toward MESOPOTAMIA. In this period, probably under Ramses II, the Hebrews fled Egypt in the biblical Exodus. The kingdom was rocked c. 1370 B.C. when Amenhotep IV ascended the throne. He changed his name to Akhenaton, moved his capital to Akhetaton, now called TELL AL AMARNA, and attempted to transform Egypt's religious structure to the worship of one god, Aton, the sun. After Akhenaton's death the priesthood quickly revived its traditional worship and control and the capital was returned to Thebes. The later New Kingdom, from 1300 to 1090 B.C., was prosperous and successfully fended off attacks by Hittites, Philistines, and other powerful kingdoms. One of the last pharaohs of the New Kingdom was the well-known “boy king,” Tutankhamen, actually an insignificant ruler.

By the beginning of the 11th century B.C. Egypt was a competitor in a world armed with iron weapons. The country had no domestic source of iron and gradually lost its foreign possessions. In 945 B.C. Egypt itself fell under the control of a succession of rulers from LIBYA, SUDAN, ASSYRIA, and PERSIA. In 332 B.C. Alexander the Great of MACEDON took the country, and after his death control passed to the Hellenistic dynasty of the Ptolemies, originating with one of his generals. Egypt flourished under Ptolemaic rule, and the new capital at ALEXANDRIA became the religious and intellectual center of Western civilization. The Ptolemaic dynasty ended with Cleopatra's death after the Battle of ACTIUM in 31 B.C., when Egypt became a province of ROME.

In A.D. 395 the BYZANTINE EMPIRE inherited Egypt and ruled it until 639, when an Arab invasion sponsored by BAGHDAD commenced. Alexandria fell in A.D. 642, and Islam became the dominant religion in a country that had earlier been a center of Coptic Christianity. In 969 the Tunisian Fatimid dynasty conquered Egypt. A new capital was founded at CAIRO, which quickly became a major Islamic center. In 1171 the Muslim warrior Saladin seized the throne,

and his successors held it until 1250, when the sultan's bodyguard revolted and founded the MAMLUK EMPIRE. The Mamluks retained practical power in Egypt even after it became a possession of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1517. In 1805 an Albanian officer of the Ottoman army, named Mehmet (Mohammad) Ali, seized the throne and broke the Mamluk power. During his rule he introduced cotton-growing, modernized Egypt's armed forces, and revitalized the commercial and educational systems.

The SUEZ CANAL was built by a French company between 1859 and 1869. Great Britain bought out Egypt's interest in 1875 and in 1881 sent troops to put down a nationalist uprising that threatened their investment. Occupied since 1882, in 1914 Egypt became a British protectorate when the Ottoman Empire sided with Germany in World War I, and in 1922 it was granted independence as a kingdom. British and German troops fought tank battles across western Egypt in World War II. In 1953 the country became a republic, and Gamal Abdel Nasser quickly assumed power. Antagonism toward the new state of ISRAEL was the major influence in modern Egypt's history as it became the leading proponent of non-aligned Arab unity.

In 1958 Syria and YEMEN joined with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic (UAR), but the union dissolved in 1961. In 1967 the Suez Canal was closed when the Six-Day War brought humiliating defeat as Israel outmatched Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian forces and seized the SINAI Peninsula and GAZA Strip. Nasser died in 1970 and was succeeded by Anwar el Sadat. Another full-scale war with Israel erupted in 1973, and part of the Sinai was initially recaptured by Egypt. Negotiations brought about a further Israeli withdrawal, and in 1975 the canal was reopened. In 1979 Sadat established friendly relations with Israel, in response to the persuasion of U.S. president Jimmy Carter, breaking with the rest of the Arab world. Sadat was assassinated by a fundamentalist Arab group in 1981, and Hosni Mubarak then became president. In 1989 Israel returned Taba Strip, its last occupied territory in the Sinai. In 1991 Egypt supported the United States in the Gulf War and in return the United States cancelled \$7 billion in Egyptian debt. In the 1990s terrorist violence from Islamic fundamentalists killed more than 1,000 Egyptians. In 1997 an attack on tourists visiting the Temple of Hatshepsut at Luxor claimed some 70 lives. The government cracked down on the militants and over 25,000 were jailed and dozens sentenced to death. In

1999, Mubarak was reelected. In the early 2000s, there were calls for political reform, and in 2005 Mubarak called for a constitutional amendment to permit the direct election of the president from among a multiparty slate, but with some restrictions on the candidates. See also HITTITE EMPIRE, PHILISTIA.

EHRENBREITSTEIN (*Germany*)

Former town in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, now part of KOBLENZ, on a cliff overlooking the RHINE RIVER. Site of an early medieval fortress, it was passed to Emperor Henry II in 1018 and underwent repeated attacks and refortification during the 18th century. It was held by the French during the French Revolution. It was taken by U.S. forces on March 27, 1945, during World War II.

EHRINGSDORF (*Germany*)

Suburb of S WEIMAR, in THURINGIA. In 1925 a skull and skeletons were found here. The skull dates from the Third Interglacial Period of 75,000 B.C. and is believed by many experts to represent one of the earliest Neanderthal fossils to be found.

EIBAR (*Spain*)

City in Guipúzcoa province, 27 mi WSW of SAN SEBASTIAN. A Basque city, it was chartered in 1346 by Alfonso XI of CASTILE. A center of armaments production since the 16th century, it suffered heavily from Nationalist bombardment during the Spanish civil war. See also BASQUE PROVINCES.

EICHSTADT See EICHSTÄTT

EICHSTÄTT [Eichstadt] (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, on the Altmühl River, 67 mi NNW of MUNICH. On the site of a Roman station, it grew after the founding of a bishopric here by St. Boniface in A.D. 741. It continued to be ruled by its prince-bishops until 1802. It was given to Eugène de Beauharnais by the king of Bavaria in 1817 but was reunited with Bavaria in 1855. The site of the tomb of St. Willibald, early missionary to the Germans, it is a pilgrimage center.

EIDSVOLD [Eidsvoll] (*Norway*)

Town in Akershus county, 30 mi NE of OSLO. The assemblies of Eidsivalag, one of Norway's oldest con-

federacies, were held here from the first century A.D., and the present constitution of Norway was proclaimed here on May 17, 1814. This provided for a unicameral national assembly and denied the king the power of an absolute veto.

EIDSVOLL See EIDSVOLD

EILAT See ELAT

EILENBURG (*Germany*)

City in Saxony, on the Mulde River, 13 mi NE of LEIPZIG. In the 10th century it was the site of a fortress used by Henry I in his war with the Sorbs, or Wends. It passed to the margraves of MEISSEN in 1396 and to PRUSSIA in 1815.

EINBECK (*Germany*)

Town in S LOWER SAXONY, 40 mi S of HANOVER. Developed around the site of a monastery founded in 1080, it was the seat of the princes of Grubenhagen from the 14th century to 1596. It was also a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

EINDHOVEN (*Netherlands*)

City in North Brabant province, on the Dommel River, 55 mi SE of ROTTERDAM. Chartered in 1232, it remained a small village until the foundation of the Philips Electric Company works here in 1891, that caused it to become one of Holland's biggest industrial centers. It saw a large growth in population between 1900 and 1920. Heavily damaged in World War II, it was captured by the Allies in September 1944 in an important airborne operation. It has since been rebuilt.

EIN GEDI See EN-GEDI

EIN GEV (*Israel*)

Settlement in Northern district, on the E shore of the Lake of GALILEE, six mi E of TIBERIAS. Founded in 1937, it was damaged during the Arab riots during the period 1936–39, and during the Arab invasion of 1948. Hippos, an ancient town of the DECAPOLIS, was situated to the southeast.

EIN HAROD (*Israel*)

Settlement in Northern district, 7 mi ESE of Afula, in the Plain of ESDRAELON. It was the headquarters of

Wingate's special police during Arab riots of 1936 to 1939 and an important Israeli defensive base during the Arab invasion of 1948. The well of Harod, mentioned in the Bible, is nearby.

EINSIEDELN [*French: Notre-Dame-des-Ermites*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Schwyz canton, on the Alp Stream, 9 mi NNE of SCHWYZ. It grew up around a Benedictine abbey that was founded in 934, and it became a principality of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1274. In 1386 it passed to Schwyz and later became an important pilgrimage center because of the wooden statue of the Black Virgin here. Ulrich Zwingli was a priest here from 1516 to 1518 and the Renaissance physician Paracelsus was born nearby.

EIRE See IRELAND

EISENACH [*former: Isenache*] (*Germany*)

City in Erfurt district, 31 mi W of ERFURT. Founded c. 1150 by the landgraves of THURINGIA, it was conquered by the Saxon house of Wettin in 1264 and was the seat of a separate Saxon duchy at various times from 1596 to 1741, when it fell to SAXE-WEIMAR. Luther studied here from 1498 to 1501 and in 1521 completed his vernacular translation of the Bible in the ancient Wartburg Castle nearby. Johann Sebastian Bach was born here in 1685. The Social Democratic Workingmen's Party was founded at the Congress of Eisenach in 1869.

EISENBERG (*Germany*)

City in Gera district, 38 mi E of ERFURT. First mentioned in 1171, it was the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Eisenberg from 1680 to 1707 and passed to SAXE-ALTENBURG in 1826. See also SAXONY.

EISENBURG (*Hungary*) See VASVÁR

EISENSTADT (*Austria*)

Town and capital of BURGENLAND, at the foot of the Leitha Mts, 30 mi SSE of VIENNA. First mentioned in 1264, it was a free city of HUNGARY from 1648 to 1920. Joseph Haydn lived here from 1760 to 1790 under the patronage of the Esterházy family, whose 14th-century palace still stands.

EISLEBEN [former: Islebia] (*Germany*)

City in HALLE district, in the E foothills of the Harz Mts, 22 mi NW of MERSEBURG. Held by the counts of Mansfeld until 1780, it then passed to SAXONY and finally to PRUSSIA in 1815. Martin Luther was born here in 1483 and died here in 1546.

EITAPE See AITAPE

EKATERINBURG [Sverdlovsk] [former: Yekaterinburg] (*Russia*)

Capital city of Ekaternburg oblast, in the E foothills of the central Urals on the Iset River. Founded in 1721 by Peter the Great as a fort and metallurgical factory, in 1723 it was named Ekaterinburg in honor of Peter the Great's wife, later Empress Catherine I. During the Russian Revolution, Czar Nicholas II and his family were imprisoned here in 1917 and shot by the Bolsheviks on July 16, 1918. The city was renamed in 1924 for the Bolshevik leader Y. M. Sverdlov. In 1991, it was renamed Ekerterinberg.

EKATERINENSTADT See MARKS

EKATERINODAR See KRASNODAR

EKATERINOSLAV See DNEPROPETROVSK

EKHMIM See AKHMIM

EKRON (*Israel*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, SE of JAFFA, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, on the site of the modern settlement of Mazkeret Batya. It was seized by Pharaoh Sheshonk I c. 920 B.C., when he overran Canaan. An important Philistine stronghold in the time of David, it was associated with the worship of Baal during the reign of King Ahaziah of Israel (c. 853–851 B.C.). It had ceased to exist as a city by the Middle Ages.

ELABUGA See YELABUGA

ELAEUS See MESOLÓNGION

ELAM [Susiana] (*Iran*)

Ancient country of SW Asia, N of the Persian Gulf and E of the TIGRIS RIVER, approximately equivalent

to the modern province of KHUZISTAN. SUSA was its capital. The site of a civilization as early as the fourth millennium B.C., it was the home of the Elamites, a warlike people who invaded BABYLONIA at the start of the second millennium B.C.; established a dynasty at LARSA; and conquered BABYLON, ISIN, and ERECH. Elam reached the height of its power in the 13th and 12th centuries B.C. when it enjoyed a cultural renaissance, but it was eclipsed in the seventh century B.C. by the rise of ASSYRIA as Susa fell to Assurbanipal, who sacked the city.

ELAM See KHUZESTAN

ELANCON See QUILON

ELANDSLAAGTE (*South Africa*)

Settlement in KWAZULU-NATAL, 15 mi NE of LADY-SMITH. During the Boer War the Boers under General Petrus Joubert were temporarily beaten back here on October 21, 1899, by the British under General Sir George White.

ELAT [Eilat, Elath, Eloth] (*Israel*)

City and port at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, approximately 120 mi S of BEERSHEBA. It was possibly the site of EZION-GEBER, a port in Solomon's time. The crusaders captured it in A.D. 1116, but Saladin regained it in 1167. After occupying the area at the end of the Arab-Israeli war of 1948–49, Israel created the modern city to gain access to the Red Sea, the Far East, and Africa. Temporarily cut off by Egyptian blockades of the Gulf of Aqaba in the 1956 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars, the port was enlarged after Israeli victories. As a result, the population grew from 529 in 1959 to over 50,000 in the 1990s.

ELATEA [Elatia] [former: Drakhmani; Greek: Elateia] (*Greece*)

Ancient city and capital of PHOCIS, 26 mi SE of LAMIA, in Phthiotis and Phocis department. It was most important for its location on the pass between the Sperchio and Cephissus valleys. In 339 B.C. it was captured by Philip II of MACEDON, thereby blocking routes northward from BOEOTIA. The modern town is on the ancient site.

ELATEIA See ELATEA

ELATH See ELAT

ELATIA See ELATEA

ELBA [*Latin: Aethalia, Ilva*] (*Italy*)

Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, in Livorno province, six mi off the coast of TUSCANY. The Etruscans and Romans mined iron ore on Elba, and the island was the site of a Roman naval base. Ruled by PISA in the early Middle Ages, it passed to GENOA in 1290 and to Cosimo I de' Medici, then grand duke of FLORENCE, in 1548. Later ruled by SPAIN, NAPLES, and FRANCE, it was Napoleon's place of exile in 1814–15 and was ruled by him as an independent principality. It was returned to Tuscany following the Battle of WATERLOO, when Napoleon was exiled to St. HELENA.

ELBASAN [*ancient: Scampa; former: Elbasani*] (*Albania*)

Town and capital of Elbasan district, 20 mi SE of TIRANË, on the Shkumbin River. Sometimes identified with Albanopolis, the ancient capital of the Albanians, it was a center of Albanian nationalism under Ottoman rule. Early in World War II it was the site of an Italian base. Heavy industrial development during the communist era, including a Chinese-built steel mill in 1974, has left a legacy of pollution to be mitigated.

ELBASANI See ELBASAN

ELBE RIVER [*Czech: Labe; Latin: Albis*] (*Czech Republic, Germany*)

River that rises in NW Czech Republic and flows through Germany past DRESDEN and through HAMBURG to the NORTH SEA at CUXHAVEN. A major river of central Europe, it is approximately 725 mi long and is connected by canal with BERLIN, with the RUHR region, with the ODER and RHINE rivers, and with the BALTIC SEA. In the year 9 B.C. it marked the farthest Roman advance into Germany, and it was the eastern limit of Charlemagne's conquests. The internationalization of its course by the Treaty of VERSAILLES in 1919 was repudiated by Germany after the MUNICH Pact of 1938. Near the end of World War II, on April 25, 1945, U.S. and Soviet army units met at TORGAU on the Elbe. Part of the river used to be a border between East and West Germany.

ELBEUF (*France*)

Town and port on the SEINE RIVER, in the Seine-Maritime department, 12 mi S of ROUEN. Famous as a wool center since the 16th century, it was built on the site of a Roman city and was occupied by the English during the Hundred Years' War. It became a duchy in the 16th century and was badly damaged during World War II.

ELBING See ELBLAG

ELBLĄG [*German: Elbing*] (*Poland*)

Town and port on the Elbląg River, near the Vistula Lagoon, in Gdańsk province, 30 mi ESE of GDAŃSK. Founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1237, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the late 13th century. In 1450 it revolted against the knights and became part of Poland. By 1580 it was the chief port of EAST PRUSSIA in trade with ENGLAND. It was ceded to PRUSSIA in 1772. The town was severely damaged in World War II, after which it was returned to Poland.

EL CALLAO (*Venezuela*)

town in Bolívar state, 135 mi ESE of CIUDAD BOLÍVAR. By 1885 it had become the greatest gold producer in the world. Its mines are still in operation.

EL CANEY [*Caney*] (*Cuba*)

Town and battlefield, 4 mi NE of SANTIAGO DE CUBA, in Oriente province. During the Spanish-American War the Americans under General Henry Lawton defeated the Spanish under General Joaquín Vara del Rey here on July 1, 1898. This, together with the victory at SAN JUAN HILL, led to the capture of Santiago.

ELCHE [*ancient: Ilici; Arabic: Elx*] (*Spain*)

City in Alicante province, 13 mi SW of ALICANTE, in VALENCIA. Of Iberian origin, it was inhabited by Greeks, Carthaginians, Romans, and—from the eighth to the 13th centuries A.D.—by Moors. In 1897 a famous example of fifth century B.C. Iberian sculpture, *La Dama de Elche*, was found here.

ELDA [*ancient: Idella; former: Ella*] (*Spain*)

City in Alicante province, 18 mi NW of ALICANTE, VALENCIA. An ancient Iberian city, it fell to the Moors

in the eighth century A.D. and was liberated in 1265 by James I of Aragon. In the 18th century it was granted the name *Fidelísima* by Philip V for its loyalty to the Crown during the War of the Spanish Succession.

ELDENA (*Germany*)

Town in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, 3 mi E of GREIFSWALD. It has the remains of the Cistercian abbey of Hilda, founded by Danish monks in 1199. It was a cultural center of POMERANIA until its destruction during the Thirty Years' War.

ELDORADO (*Canada*) See PORT RADIUM

EL DORADO

Mythical country meaning "The Gilded One," of incredible wealth, variously located in parts of South America and the United States. The legend probably originated with a Chibcha Indian chief who ceremonially covered his body with gold dust and then rinsed it off in a lake, into which gold objects and jewels were also thrown. In the 16th century Gonzalo Pizarro searched for El Dorado, and his efforts were continued in later periods by Spanish conquistadores and other explorers. The location of the kingdom shifted continuously, and at one time it was thought to be in the western United States. Today the word is used figuratively to denote any place of fabulous wealth or of a utopian dream. See also CIBOLA.

ELEA (*Greece*) See ELIS

ELEA [Velia] [*Greek: Hyele*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town of LUCANIA, 25 mi SE of PAESTUM, in Salerno province, CAMPANIA region. Founded c. 535 B.C. by Greeks from PHOCIS, it alone among the Greek cities in Italy was never taken by the Lucanians. It was the home of the Eleatic school and the philosophers Zeno and Parmenides. In 275 B.C. it became an ally of ROME. It was abandoned in the Middle Ages because of Arab raids.

ELEPHANTA ISLAND [*Hindi: Ghārāpuri*] (*India*)

Island in MUMBAI harbor, 7 mi off the coast, in MAHARASHTRA state. A Hindu pilgrimage center, it is famous for the temple caves, which were cut out of

solid rock c. 800 to A.D. 1000. They contain colossal statues of Hindu deities.

ELEPHANTINE [*ancient: Yeb; Arabic: Jazīrat Aswān*] (*Egypt*)

Island in the NILE RIVER, opposite ASWĀN, and below the dam. In ancient times it was the site of a military post guarding the southern frontier of Egypt. It was also a starting point for Sudanese trade and the site of the Roman nilometer, which gauged the height of the Nile. Papyri dating from the fifth century B.C. were found here that mention a colony of Jewish mercenaries.

EL ESCORIAL [*El Escorial*] (*Spain*)

Village in Madrid province, 25 mi NW of MADRID, in the Guadarrama Mts. It is the site of a famous monastery, palace, museum, and mausoleum, one of the finest edifices in the world. It was built between 1563 and 1584 by Philip II as the monastery of San Lorenzo del Escorial as a memorial to Spain's victory over the French at SAINT-QUENTIN in 1557, and later used as his chief palace. The architects were Juan Bautista de Toledo and Juan de Herrera. The palace later also became the dynastic center of the Spanish Hapsburgs. The Escorial has one of the finest art collections in Spain and an outstanding library of rare manuscripts and books.

EL ESCURIAL See EL ESCORIAL

ELEUSIS [*Greek: Eleusís*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city in ATTICA, 14 mi NW of ATHENS, on the N shore of the Bay of Eleusis. Athens annexed this independent city in the seventh century B.C. and converted the traditional festivals into a major Athenian religious ceremony, the Eleusinian mysteries. The city was destroyed by the Gothic leader Alaric in A.D. 395. Excavations since 1882 have uncovered the entire sacred area.

ELEUTHERA (*Bahamas*)

Island in the W Atlantic Ocean, E of NEW PROVIDENCE Island. One of the first places in the Bahama Islands to be colonized by English settlers in the 17th century, it is now the location of a U.S. missile-tracking station.

ELEUTHEROPOLIS [*Israeli: Beit Jibrin, Bet Guvrin*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, approximately 40 mi WNW of HEBRON, in Southern district. It was sacked and destroyed several times and was rebuilt in A.D. 200 by the Roman emperor Septimius Severus. It was still an important town at the time of the Crusades. There are Roman ruins here.

ELEVSÍS See ELEUSIS

ELFELD See ELTVILLE

EL FERROL See FERROL

EL FERROL DEL CAUDILLO See FERROL

ELGIN (*Scotland*)

Town in Grampian region, on the Lossie River, 36 mi ENE of INVERNESS. Chartered in 1234, it marked the northernmost limit of the English occupation of Scotland in 1291. The cathedral of Moray, the “Lantern of the North” was founded here in 1224. Damaged by fire in 1270 and 1390, it was rebuilt and was one of the finest Gothic churches in Scotland until it was finally ruined in the 18th century. Philip, duke of EDINBURGH, and his son Charles, prince of Wales, attended Gordonstoun School, founded here in 1934.

ELGIN See MORAY

ELGINSHIRE See MORAY

ELICHPUR See ACHALPUR

ELIKÓN See HELICON

ELIMBERRUM See AUCH

ELIOCROCA See LORCA

ELIS [*Elea*] [*Greek: Iliá*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city-state and modern department in the NW corner of the PELOPONNESUS, W of ARCADIA. The

Olympic games were held at OLYMPIA in Elis from 776 B.C. Elis was an ally of SPARTA against PERSIA from 572 until c. 470 B.C. when it adopted a democratic constitution. By diplomatic maneuvering and by stressing its neutral role as president of the Olympic games, the state was able to preserve its independence through the Peloponnesian Wars and until the Roman conquest.

ELISABETHVILLE See LUBUMBASHI

ELISAVETPOL See GYANDZHA

ELIZABETH [*former: Elizabethtown*] (*United States*)

City and port on Newark Bay, 5 mi S of NEWARK, NE NEW JERSEY. The area was purchased from the Indians in 1664 and was the meeting place of the first colonial assembly from 1668 to 1682. Several engagements were fought here during the American Revolution. It was the original seat of Princeton University, founded in 1746. Industrial development began in the 1830s and was stimulated by the growth of rail traffic. During the last half of the 20th century the Port Newark–Elizabeth Marine Terminal is one of the busiest container ports on the eastern coast of the United States.

ELIZABETH CITY (*United States*)

Town and port of entry on the Pasquotank River, 40 mi S of NORFOLK, VIRGINIA, NE NORTH CAROLINA. Settled in the mid-17th century, it was the site of the first meeting of the General Assembly of Carolina in 1665. During the Civil War it was occupied and burned by Union troops in 1862.

ELIZABETH CITY CORPORATION See HAMPTON

ELIZABETHTOWN (*United States*)

City in central KENTUCKY, 40 mi S of LOUISVILLE. It was bombarded during the Civil War by Confederates under General John Morgan in an attempt to destroy the Louisville–Nashville railway. General George A. Custer was stationed here from 1871 to 1873.

ELIZABETHTOWN (*United States*) See HAGERSTOWN

ELIZABETHTOWN (*United States*) See **ELIZABETH****ELIZAVETGRAD** See **KIROVOGRAD****ELŁK** [*German: Lyck*] (*Poland*)

City in Białystok province, 60 mi NW of BIAŁYSTOK, formerly in EAST PRUSSIA. Fortified by the Teutonic Knights in the 14th century, it was a center of action during the Battle of the Masurian Lakes in February 1915 in World War I. Its German population was evacuated in 1945 when it was assigned to Poland. See **MASURIA**.

ELLA See **ELDA****ELLAS** See **GREECE****ELLASAR** See **LARSA****ELLICE ISLANDS** See **TUVALU****ELLICHPUR** See **ACHALPUR****ELLIS ISLAND** (*United States*)

Island in S NEW YORK State, SW of MANHATTAN Island, in upper New York Bay in NEW YORK CITY. The island itself actually exists on New Jersey's side of the Hudson River, but New York State took possession. In 1834 New Jersey agreed to give New York jurisdiction over the island, but later disputed New York's claim. After decades of legal wrangling both states agreed to share jurisdiction over the island. Originally the site of an arsenal and fort, it was famous from 1892 to 1943 as the chief immigration station of the United States. In 1965 it was made part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, and in the 1980s a separate Ellis Island National Monument. In 1998, the Supreme Court awarded most of the island to New Jersey, but soon thereafter, New York and New Jersey agreed to share jurisdiction.

ELLORA (*India*)

Village in E central MAHARASHTRA state, 15 mi NW of AURANGABAD. It is the site of 34 rock and cave temples of Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist origin. The Kailasa temple dates from the eighth century A.D. and is

dedicated to Shiva. Carved out of the hillside, it is one of India's greatest architectural treasures.

ELLORE See **ELURU****ELMINA** (*Ghana*)

Port and town of Western region, 7 mi W of CAPE COAST, on the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa. Founded in 1482 by Portuguese traders, it was the first important European port on the GOLD COAST and grew as a major gold-trading center. Passed to the Dutch in 1637, it became British in 1872.

ELMIRA (*United States*)

City in S NEW YORK State, on the Chemung River, 48 mi W of BINGHAMTON. The Treaty of Painted Post was signed here in 1791 to end the war between settlers and the Iroquois Confederation. It was the site of a prison camp for Confederate soldiers during the Civil War and of Elmira Reformatory, which opened in 1876 and pioneered modern penological methods. Elmira College, established in 1855, was one of the earliest institutions of higher learning for women in the United States. Mark Twain spent many summers here and is buried here.

ELMSHORN (*Germany*)

City in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 20 mi NW of HAMBURG. First mentioned in 1141, it was destroyed by the Swedes in 1657. It revived and was chartered in 1870.

ELNE [*Latin: Illiberis*] (*France*)

Town in the Pyrénées-Orientales department, 10 mi SSE of PERPIGNAN. Emperor Constans, youngest son of Constantine the Great, was murdered here in A.D. 350 by the soldiers of Magnentius, who succeeded him as emperor.

ELOTH See **ELAT****EL PASO** (*United States*)

City and port of entry on the RIO GRANDE River, W TEXAS, opposite CIUDAD JUÁREZ, MEXICO. A mission was established here in 1659 by the Franciscans. El Paso grew as an important frontier town following the establishment of the border in 1848. Today it is

the second-largest American city on the Mexican border and an industrial and commercial center.

EL PASO DEL NORTE See CIUDAD JUÁREZ

EL PUEBLO DE SAN JOSÉ DE GUADALUPE See SAN JOSÉ

EL REALEJO (*Nicaragua*)

Town in Chinandega department, 4 mi N of CORINTO, on bay of the Pacific Ocean. Established in 1534, it became Nicaragua's most important Pacific port and hence was often attacked by pirates. In 1858 it was superseded by Corinto.

EL SALVADOR

Republic of CENTRAL AMERICA, SW of HONDURAS, on the Pacific Ocean. SAN SALVADOR is its capital. Conquered by the Spaniards under Pedro de Alvarado in 1524, it came under the control of GUATEMALA, and in 1821 it became part of the short-lived Mexican Empire of Agustín de Iturbide, following its independence from SPAIN in 1822–23. A member of the CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFEDERATION from 1823 to 1839, it was later disturbed by interference from Guatemala and NICARAGUA. The country was ruled by a dictatorship from 1931 to 1944. It was at war with Honduras for four days in 1969. The country has been plagued recently by severe political instability, government corruption and repression, rebellion, and guerrilla warfare. It is the smallest, most densely populated, and one of the poorest of the republics of Central America. In 1979, General Carlos Humberto Romero was overthrown by a military junta. Murders and other terrorism continued, and the unrest erupted into a full-scale civil war between the government and guerrillas of the leading opposition group, the FMLN. In 1990, José Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, became president under the junta and called for elections, which he won in 1984. The guerrilla war between FMLN rebels and right-wing death squads continued and got worse after the election in 1989 of President Alfredo Cristiani, leader of the right-wing ARENA party. In 1991, however, the government, with help from the United Nations, negotiated with the FMLN, and in 1992 a peace treaty with the rebels was signed, ending the bloody 12-year civil war that killed more than 70,000 people. The FMLN demobilized and participated in the postwar 1994 elections, and ARENA retained

power. The violence from both right and left had subsided, and the government instituted a major land reform program. Economic growth has been slowed by natural disasters—Hurricane Mitch in 1998 and two earthquakes in 2001.

ELSASS See ALSACE

ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN See ALSACE-LORRAINE

EL SINORE See HELSINGØR

ELTEKEH (*Israel*)

Ancient village of DAN, W of JERUSALEM, near EKRON, in Jerusalem district. Sennacherib, king of ASSYRIA and son of Sargon II, defeated the Egyptians here c. 700 B.C.

ELTON [*El'on*] (*Russia*)

Village in Russia, 110 mi ENE of VOLGOGRAD. It was an important Russian supply base during the German siege of Stalingrad of 1942–43 in World War II.

ELTVILLE [*former: Eلفeld*] (*Germany*)

Town in HESSE, on the RHINE RIVER, 5 mi SW of WIESBADEN. It received town rights in 1332. Johann Gutenberg, the inventor of printing with movable metal type and responsible for the first printed Bible, established his press here in 1465.

ELURU [*former: Ellore*] (*India*)

City in NE ANDHRA PRADESH, 225 mi NNE of CHENNAI. Nearby are the ruins of Pedda Vegi, which is thought to be the site of the capital of the Buddhist kingdom of Vengi of c. 600 to A.D. 1000.

ELVAS [*Arabic: Balesh; Latin: Alpessa*] (*Portugal*)

City in Alto Alentejo province, 30 mi SSE of PORTALEGRE, near the Spanish border. A heavily fortified city, it originated in Roman times and was important in the wars following Portugal's revolt against Spanish control in 1640. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was ceded by the French to the Portuguese at the convention of SINTRA in 1808.

ELVERUM (Norway)

Town in Hedmark county, on the Glåma River, SE of LILLEHAMMER. In April 1940 during World War II the Norwegian parliament held its last meeting here before going into exile in Britain. The town was badly damaged in the German invasion that followed.

ELX See ELCHE

ELY (England)

City in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 15 mi NNE of CAMBRIDGE, on the Ouses River. On a former island in the fens, it was the site of the last serious resistance under Hereward the Wake to William the Conqueror in 1071. Ely Cathedral is one of the largest in England and was built on the site of an abbey founded in 673 by St. Aetheldreda that was destroyed by the Danes in 870.

ELY, ISLE OF (England)

Region and former administrative county, in N CAMBRIDGESHIRE, once surrounded by fens. Occupied since Neolithic times, it was the refuge of Hereward the Wake after the Norman conquest in 1066. See also ELY.

ELYMIA See LEVIDI

EMBOMMA See BOMA

EMBRUN [Latin: Eburodunum] (France)

Town in the Hautes-Alpes department, 100 mi NE of MARSEILLES, on the Durance River. First significant as the home of the Gallic Caturiges, it became a military stronghold in Roman times. From A.D. 800 to 1791 it was an archiepiscopal see.

EMDEN (Germany)

City and port in LOWER SAXONY, at the mouth of the Ems River, in EAST FRIESLAND, on the NORTH SEA. Founded c. A.D. 800, it developed as a port for trade with the Baltic countries and became capital of East Frisia in the 15th century. In the 16th century it had one of the largest merchant fleets in Europe and passed to PRUSSIA in 1866. Connected to the RUHR by canal in 1899, it is today the third-largest port of Germany. Although it was often bombed by the Allies from 1943 to 1945 and largely destroyed, it has been rebuilt. See also FRIESLAND.

EMESA See HOMS

EMILIA See EMILIA-ROMAGNA

EMILIA-ROMAGNA [former: Emilia; Latin: Aemilia] (Italy)

Agriculturally rich region bordering the ADRIATIC SEA between TUSCANY and the MARCHE on the S and VENETO and LOMBARDY on the N. BOLOGNA is its capital. Emilia and ROMAGNA fell to the Lombards in the fifth century A.D.; then Romagna was retaken by the Byzantines in the sixth century. Emilia fell to the Franks in the eighth century. By the 17th century Emilia was under the duchy of MODENA until the Napoleonic Wars and then passed to the duchy of PARMA and PIACENZA; while Romagna remained a papal possession from the 16th century. The region was held by FRANCE from 1797 to 1814. In 1859 it was joined to PIEDMONT. See also PO RIVER.

EMIRAU ISLAND (Papua New Guinea)

Island in the St. Matthias group of islands, part of the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, N of NEW GUINEA. On March 19, 1944, during World War II, the U.S. Marines took the island from the Japanese in their island-hopping campaign toward JAPAN.

EMMAUS [Emmaus Nicopolis] [Israeli: Imwas] (Israel)

Ancient town of CANAAN, now in the Palestinian WEST BANK, 14 mi WNW of JERUSALEM. Judas Maccabeus defeated Gorgias here in the Jewish revolt of the second century B.C.

EMMAUS (Palestine)

Ancient settlement now in the Palestinian WEST BANK possibly 4 mi NW of JERUSALEM, though its exact location is not known. *Luke* 24:13 narrates that here Cleopas and another disciple met the risen Christ.

EMMAUS NICOPOLIS See EMMAUS (Jordan)

EMMERICH (Germany)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA on the RHINE RIVER, 61 mi WSW of MÜNSTER. First mentioned in 697, it passed to KLEVE in 1402 and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1407. Near the end of World War II the Allies made a Rhine crossing here in 1945.

EMONA See LJUBLJANA

EMPOLI (*Italy*)

Town in Florence province, 18 mi WSW of FLORENCE, on the ARNO RIVER in TUSCANY region. It was active in the medieval Florentine wars and was the scene of the Ghibelline congress of 1260 during which Farinata degli Uberti successfully opposed the destruction of Florence. This incident is referred to by Dante in the *Inferno*.

EMPORION See AMPURIAS

EMPORIUM See AMPURIAS

EMPRESS AUGUSTA BAY (*Solomon Islands*)

Inlet of the Solomon Sea, on the W coast of BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND in the W Pacific Ocean. During World War II the U.S. Marines landed here on November 1, 1943, in the first stage of the invasion of Bougainville.

EMYRNA See IMERINA

EMYRNE See IMERINA

ENARE See INARI

ENCINA See UVALDE

ENDOR ['En Dor] (*Israel*)

Ancient town of CANAAN, 6 mi SE of NAZARETH, near Mt. Tabor. According to the Bible (1 *Samuel*, 28:7, *Psalms*, 83:10) a celebrated witch lived here who was consulted by King Saul before his last battle.

END VILLAGE See YANKTON

ENEWETAK See ENIWETAK

ENEZ See ENOS

ENEZ AR GERVEUR See BELLE-ÎLE-EN-MER

ENFIDA [*French: Enfidaville*] (*Tunisia*)

Town near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 30 mi SW of HAMMAMET. It was captured by the British in World War II on April 20, 1943, after heavy fighting.

ENFIDAVILLE See ENFIDA

ENGANNIM See JENIN

ENGAÑO, CAPE (*Philippines*)

Point of NE Cagayan province, on LUZON. An American fleet defeated the Japanese off this point in the Battle of LEYTE GULF on October 25, 1944, during World War II.

EN-GEDI [Ein Gedi, 'En Gedi] [*Hebrew: Hazazon-Tamar*] (*Israel*)

Oasis, kibbutz, and archaeological site 17 mi ESE of HEBRON, on the W bank of the DEAD SEA. Site of habitations from the seventh century B.C. to Byzantine times, the site has links with the biblical story of Saul and David. Traces of a sanctuary from the Chalcolithic period, fourth millennium B.C., have been found here. It also has famous hot springs.

ENGELS [*former: Pokrovsk, Pokrovskaya Sloboda*] (*Russia*)

City and port of Russian SFSR, on the VOLGA RIVER, opposite SARATOV. Founded by Ukrainian settlers, it was capital of the former VOLGA GERMAN ASSR from 1922 to 1941. It was renamed after Friedrich Engels in 1931.

ENGHIEN [*Flemish: Edingen*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Hainaut province, 17 mi SW of BRUSSELS. Established in the 11th century, it was a medieval commercial center noteworthy for its tapestry. It was a part of FRANCE until 1606.

ENGHIEN, FRANCE See MONTMORENCY

ENGLAND (*Great Britain*)

Island nation of NW Europe, it is the largest political division of the UNITED KINGDOM. Its capital, LONDON, is also the capital of the United Kingdom. Separated from mainland Europe and FRANCE by the ENGLISH CHANNEL, England has a proud historical tradition as a powerful maritime nation and was formerly the nucleus of a worldwide colonial empire. The English have made a substantial contribution to the development of Western civilization, not least in the creation of a parliamentary system of government that has been emulated throughout the world.

Home of a succession of Neolithic, Bronze, and Iron Age cultures, exemplified by **STONEHENGE**, England was invaded by **ROME** under Julius Caesar in 55 B.C.; although the Roman conquest of Britain was not begun in earnest until the invasion under Claudius in A.D. 43. By the end of the first century all of England was under Roman control and was to remain so for the next 300 years despite occasional uprisings, of which the most important had been that of the Iceni, a British tribe, under Boadicea in A.D. 61. During the Roman occupation, cities were founded, trade flourished, and a great wall was built by Hadrian to keep out the Picts from the North. As barbarian invasions threatened other parts of the empire, however, Roman troops were withdrawn, and Britain was left unprotected against the invasions of the Anglo-Saxons and Jutes.

By the end of the fifth century A.D., the new invaders had begun to settle and form kingdoms, of which **WESSEX** was to emerge as the most powerful in the ninth century. At the same time, eastern England was continually threatened by Viking invaders from **DENMARK**, and although the Danes were initially defeated by Alfred, king of Wessex, by 1016 the Danish king Canute controlled all of England. When the Danish line died out in 1042, the Wessex dynasty was restored with the accession of Edward the Confessor.

England was again invaded in 1066, this time by William the Conqueror, duke of **NORMANDY**, who defeated the English king Harold at the Battle of **HASTINGS**, ending the Anglo-Saxon period and beginning the Norman. Under the Norman kings central government was strengthened and the feudal system firmly established to facilitate administration. The accession of the Angevin Henry II Plantagenet in 1154 brought further French lands to the English throne through his marriage to Eleanor of **AQUITAINE**. In 1171 the conquest of **IRELAND** was begun. **WALES** was conquered by Edward I in 1282, and in 1337 England began the long military struggle with France known as the Hundred Years' War. Despite victories at **CRÉCY** in 1346 and **AGINCOURT** in 1415, England was unable to retain possession of her French lands after Joan of Arc raised the siege of **ORLÉANS** in 1428 and helped rally French nationalism, and by 1453 England had withdrawn, except from **CALAIS**. The collapse of the feudal system was hastened in the 14th century by the new economic and social forces and the new demands of warfare and administration. Between 1455 and 1485 the throne of England was contested by the

houses of **YORK** and **LANCASTER** in the Wars of the Roses, which decimated the nobility and ended with the accession of the Tudor king Henry VII, after his victory over Richard III at **BOSWORTH FIELD**.

Under the Tudor kings political stability was restored, and in the 16th century the Protestant Reformation reached England, culminating in Henry VIII's break with the papacy after his marriage to Anne Boleyn in 1533 and the establishment of the Church of England. During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) English explorers visited the New World, and the eastern Spice Islands and the country's growing commercial and maritime interests led to increased confrontation with **SPAIN**. The Spanish Armada, sent to invade England, was beaten in the English Channel by Admiral Charles Howard and later destroyed by storms in 1588. At the same time the Elizabethan Age was a period of great intellectual and artistic achievement in drama, poetry, music, and architecture.

The accession of the Stuart king James I united **SCOTLAND** and England under one crown. However the Stuart kings were beset by financial difficulties. Charles I's insistence on the divine right of kings and his disregard for parliamentary government caused relations between king and Parliament to deteriorate sharply, so that in 1642 civil war broke out between Royalists and Parliamentarians. The decisive battles of the war, **MARSTON MOOR** of 1644 and **NASEBY** in 1645, were victories for Parliament, and by 1648 the Royalist cause was lost. Charles I was executed in 1649, and the leader of the Parliamentarians, Oliver Cromwell, was made Lord Protector in 1653.

The Protectorate lasted until 1660, when Parliament invited Charles II to return to the throne from exile, beginning the Restoration Period. However, the old differences between Parliament and the Stuart kings and between Protestants and Catholics, surfaced again and after the Glorious Revolution of 1688, which expelled James II Stuart, the throne was offered to Protestant William of Orange and his wife, Mary, James's daughter. They reigned within the constitutional framework created by the Bill of Rights of 1689, which limited the powers of the monarchy and gave Parliament supremacy. In 1714, after the death of Ann, William and Mary's daughter, Parliament invited George of Hanover to rule, initiating the present Hanoverian dynasty.

In 1707 England and Scotland became the United Kingdom of Great Britain by the Act of Union. Thereafter England's history is largely synonymous with

that of Great Britain. Throughout the 18th century Great Britain gradually acquired a vast overseas empire. By the Peace of UTRECHT in 1713, which ended the War of the Spanish Succession, Great Britain gained territory in CANADA from France and GIBRALTAR and MINORCA from Spain. British success continued during the Seven Years' War of 1756 to 1763. In Canada, QUEBEC was captured in 1759 from the French, and in INDIA French power was destroyed at the battles of PLASSEY in 1757 and of PONDICHERY in 1761. The Treaty of PARIS of 1763 confirmed Great Britain as the chief colonial power in the world, and by the end of the 18th century its colonization of AUSTRALIA had begun. Great Britain's military supremacy was, however, effectively challenged during the American Revolution, from 1775 to 1783. In 1775, 13 British colonies of North America revolted against colonial rule and, aided by the French, finally achieved independence after defeating the British at the Battle of YORKTOWN in 1781. The UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was then formed.

During the Napoleonic Wars, British naval supremacy was a decisive factor in the struggle to contain imperial France. Napoleon's plan to invade Great Britain was thwarted by the destruction of his fleet on October 21, 1805, at TRAFALGAR by the British fleet under Admiral Horatio Nelson, who died in the battle. British and other armies under the duke of Wellington were responsible for Napoleon's defeat in the Peninsular War and for the ultimate collapse of Napoleonic France at WATERLOO in 1815.

Meanwhile at home rapid industrialization was transforming Great Britain into the world's first industrial nation. During the Regency period and beyond the restructuring of the country's economic life led to demands for political reform, which were met in 1832 and 1867 by the Reform Bills. These extended the franchise to the middle and urban working classes. During the reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1901, Great Britain pursued a dynamic and aggressive foreign policy, expanding her Indian empire and fighting in the Crimean War of 1853 to 1856 against RUSSIA. Under the queen's prime minister Disraeli, large parts of Africa and AFGHANISTAN were colonized.

Increasingly, Great Britain's colonial program conflicted with the interests of GERMANY, and in 1914, allied with France and Russia, Great Britain went to war. During World War I, British troops played a major role on the Western Front, but the cost was great, and after the defeat of Germany in

1918, the country was drained of resources and had lost an entire generation. The world recession of the late 1920s and early 1930s aggravated the country's economic difficulties.

After the failure of attempts to appease Hitler's Germany, Great Britain was once again involved in war with Germany in 1939. Threatened with invasion after the fall of France, it achieved air superiority in the Battle of Britain and thus kept the country intact as a base for the eventual Allied offensive against occupied Europe in 1943 and 1944. With Germany defeated in 1945, Great Britain was again faced with the problem of rebuilding a shattered economy. Demands for independence were heard from many parts of the empire, beginning in 1947 when India was divided into the two independent states of PAKISTAN and India. The empire was succeeded by the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. At home Labour governments presided over the nationalization of a large sector of the economy, and in 1972 Great Britain became a member of the European Common Market. In the early 1970s oil was discovered in the NORTH SEA and Britain became a major oil producer.

In 1979, after years of economic stagnation, A Conservative government under Margaret Thatcher was elected. Thatcher privatized industry and broke much of the power of the unions. In 1982, ARGENTINA invaded the FALKLAND ISLANDS, citing longstanding territorial claims, but Britain won a quick and decisive naval victory. Thatcher and the Conservatives won elections in 1983 and 1987. In 1984, Britain and France began digging the Channel Tunnel in a project that was completed in 1994. Thatcher resigned in 1990 over issues of European integration and John Major took over as prime minister and led the Conservatives to election victory 1992. Britain was a full participant in the Gulf War of 1991, and continued to station military forces in the PERSIAN GULF. Britain negotiated a peace in Northern Ireland during the 1990s, with cease-fires leading to open elections and some local autonomy. In 1997, the Labour Party returned to power under Tony Blair. The government approved more autonomy in Scotland and Wales, and reduced the privileges of the titled nobility. Labour was reelected in 2001, and Blair supported American military efforts in both AFGHANISTAN and IRAQ.

ENGLISH CHANNEL [The Channel] [*French*: La Manche; *Latin*: Oceanus Britannicus]

Arm of the Atlantic Ocean separating the S coast of ENGLAND from the N coast of FRANCE. The channel

has always been a route for, and an obstacle to, would-be continental invaders of GREAT BRITAIN and vice versa. It was crossed by the Roman invasion forces of 55 B.C. and A.D. 43 and by William the Conqueror in 1066. The channel was the route of English invasions of France in the Hundred Years' War and in conflicts during the 16th century. It proved an invincible defense against the aggressive intentions of Napoleon in the 19th and of Hitler in the 20th century, both of whom amassed fleets in northern France to attempt invasions of Great Britain. It has been the scene of many important naval actions, including the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, the evacuation at DUNKIRK in 1940, and the launching of the NORMANDY landings in 1944 during World War II. In 1994 the Channel Tunnel was completed, linking France and England by rail.

ENGLISH TURN [*French*: Détour des Anglais] (*United States*)

Bend of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, just below NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. Following a report by the sieur de Bienville, who later founded New Orleans, that there were French forces further up the river, an English expedition turned back here in 1699.

ENGUINEGATTE [*former*: Guinegaste, Guinegate] (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, S of SAINT-OMER. It was the scene of two battles. The first occurred on August 7, 1479, when Louis XI of France was defeated by the Hapsburgs under Emperor Maximilian following the French invasion of the NETHERLANDS. The second was fought during the English invasion of France on August 16, 1513, when the English under Henry VIII defeated the French here. This battle is also called the Battle of the Spurs because of the headlong flight of the French.

ENISEI See YENISEI

ENIWETAK [*Eniwetok, Enewetak*] (*Marshall Islands*)

Atoll at the NW end of the Ralik chain in the NW Marshall Islands, W Pacific Ocean. Mandated to JAPAN by the League of Nations in 1920, it was captured by U.S. forces in February 1944 during World War II and made a naval base. In the 1940s and 1950s it was used with BIKINI ATOLL as a proving ground for atomic weapons. The people began returning in

the 1970s, and in 1977 the U.S. government began removing contaminated soil and other material from the atoll, declaring it safe for habitation in 1980.

ENIWETOK See ENIWETAK

ENKHUIZEN (*Netherlands*)

Town and port in North Holland province, on the IJsselmeer, 28 mi NE of AMSTERDAM. A thriving commercial and fishing port by the 17th century, it played an important part in the Dutch struggle for independence.

ENKOMI See SALAMIS (Cyprus)

EN-MISHPAT See KADESH-BARNEA

ENNA [*former*: Castrogiovanni; *Latin*: Enna, Henna] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Enna province, central SICILY, 64 mi SE of PALERMO. Strategically positioned on a plateau, it was an ancient city of the native Siculi and a center of the pre-Hellenic cult of Demeter and Persephone. In the seventh century B.C. it came under Greek influence from GELA and fell to Dionysius I of SYRACUSE c. 395 B.C. It passed to ROME in 258 B.C. and was the center of the great Sicilian slave revolt of 134 to 132 B.C. During the Risorgimento of the 19th century it was one of the first Sicilian cities to rally to the Italian cause. Nearby is the Lake of Pergusa, which figures in mythology as the site of Pluto's rape of Persephone.

EN NASIRA See NAZARETH

ENNISCORTHY [*Gaelic*: Inis Córthaidh] (*Ireland*)

Urban district in County Wexford, 13 mi NNW of WEXFORD, on the Slaney River. It is the site of a castle built in 1176 that was captured by Oliver Cromwell in 1649. In 1798 the town was sacked by the United Irishmen.

ENNISKILLEN [*Inniskilling*] (*Northern Ireland*)

County town of County FERMANAGH, on an island in the Erne River, just S of Lough Erne, 70 mi WSW of BELFAST, Northern Ireland. The ancient stronghold of the Maguires of Fermanagh, it was the site of a

battle in 1689, when William III's troops defeated the army of James II of ENGLAND, after the Glorious Revolution. The renowned Enniskillen Dragoons regiment was formed at this time.

ENNS (*Austria*)

Town at the confluence of the Enns River and the DANUBE RIVER, SE of LINZ. The oldest chartered city in Austria, dating from 1212, it was established as a fortress in the ninth century. In the Middle Ages it was a prosperous market town on a trade route across the Danube. The famous Augustinian monastery of St. Florian is nearby.

ENOS [*Greek: Aenos; Latin: Aenus; Modern Greek: Ainos; Turkish: Enez*] (*Turkey*)

Village in Edirne province, 38 mi NW of GALLIPOLI, on an inlet of the Aegean Sea. Founded by Aeolian colonists, it was a major port in the Greek Classical period. Later it came under the MACEDONIAN and Ptolemaic empires. It was superseded in the late 19th century by ALEXANDROÚPOLIS.

ENSHAM See EYNHAM

ENTEBBE (*Uganda*)

City, 19 mi SW of KAMPALA, on LAKE VICTORIA. Founded as a garrison post in 1893, it was the center of the British administration of Uganda until 1958. Entebbe airport is remembered for the daring rescue by Israeli paratroopers of several hundred passengers on a Tel Aviv–Paris flight, captured and held hostage by Palestinian guerrillas on July 3, 1976.

ENTOTTO See INTOTTO

EPERJES See PREŠOV

ÉPERNAY [*Latin: Sparnacum*] (*France*)

Town in the Marne department, on the MARNE RIVER, 21 mi WNW of CHÂLONS-SUR-MARNE. It has been destroyed or burned more than 20 times. With RHEIMS it is the main center for the bottling and storing of champagne, which is kept in caves in the surrounding hills. It was held by the archbishops of Rheims from the fifth to the 10th centuries. The town was the scene of heavy fighting in World War I.

EPHESUS (*Turkey*)

Ancient Greek city of W ASIA MINOR, near the AEGEAN SEA, 35 mi SSE of İZMİR, in Izmir province. One of the greatest of the Ionian cities, it was an important port and possessed fabulous wealth. Under the Lydian king Croesus in the sixth century B.C., it passed to PERSIA at that time and was taken by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. In 133 B.C. it passed to ROME and was the chief city of the province of ASIA. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Later Ephesus became a center of Christianity and was visited by St. Paul. In A.D. 431 it was the seat of the church council that dealt with the problem of Nestorianism. The city was abandoned when its harbor silted up. Extensive remains have been excavated.

EPHRAIM (*Israel*)

Region held by the tribe of Ephraim, one of the 12 of Israel, in ancient CANAAN. It was in central Palestine and included the Hills of Ephraim. According to the Old Testament, Ephraim, the younger son of Joseph, was born in Egypt where his father lived after having been sold into slavery by his brothers. With his older brother Manasseh, Ephraim formed the two Joseph tribes. When the area was allotted to Ephraim shortly after 1200 B.C., it was occupied by the Canaanites whom the Ephraimites forced to labor for them. The tribe grew powerful, and SHILOH became an important religious center, as did Mizpah, BETHEL, and Shechem (NABLUS). In 930 B.C. the Ephraimites led the 10 northern tribes in revolt against the S and set up the separate kingdom of ISRAEL with Jeroboam I, an Ephraimite, as king. Sometimes the Northern Kingdom of Israel was referred to as Ephraim. In 721 B.C. the Assyrians conquered Israel and deported the people. The tribe of Ephraim became one of the “10 lost tribes.”

EPHRATA [*former: Ephrata Cloisters*] (*United States*)

Town in SE PENNSYLVANIA, 13 mi NE of LANCASTER. It was the site of a German Baptist monastic settlement established in 1732 by Johann Conrad Beissel. The colony, known as the Ephrata Cloisters, was famous for its music; and it established one of the earliest printing presses in the country in 1745. The community was decimated by smallpox during the American Revolution. Now it is a thriving agricultural and tourist center.

EPHRATA CLOISTERS See EPHRATA

EPIDAMNUS See DURRÈS**EPIDAUROS** (*Greece*)

Ancient city of the NE PELOPONNESUS, on an inlet of the Saronic Gulf, 25 mi E of ARGOS. It is famous as the site of the temple of the god of healing, Asclepius, that dates from the fourth century B.C. It was a semi-independent city until Roman times. Greek dramas are performed today in its ancient theater, one of the loveliest to have survived.

EPIDAUROS (*Croatia*) See CAVTAT**ÉPINAL** (*France*)

Town and capital of the Vosges department, on the MOSELLE RIVER, 65 mi E of CHAUMONT, in LORRAINE. It grew up around a 10th-century monastery and was ceded to the dukes of Lorraine in 1465. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was famous for the *Images d'Épinal*, popular illustrations that had been printed there since the 16th century. It was severely damaged during World War II.

EPIPHANIA See HAMA**EPIRUS** (*Albania, Greece*)

Ancient country of NW Greece and S Albania, on the Ionian Sea, W of MACEDONIA and THESSALY. Originally inhabited by Epirote tribes who by the fourth century B.C. had been formed into a state by the Molossi tribes, it reached its peak in the third century B.C. under Pyrrhus, who ruled S to ACARNANIA and N as far as central Albania and unsuccessfully invaded Italy. Epirus was weakened following Pyrrhus's successors' attempts to take Macedon. It sided with Macedon in the wars against ROME and was sacked by Aemilius Paullus in 167 B.C. In the Middle Ages the despotate of Epirus was set up following the fall of CONSTANTINOPLE to the crusaders and lasted from 1204 to 1337. An independent state was again set up in Epirus and Albania by Ali Pasha, the pasha of IOANNINA, at the end of the 18th century.

EPISCOPI [*ancient: Curium, Kourion*] (*Cyprus*)

Ruins of an ancient city-state overlooking Episcopi Bay on the S coast, 10 mi W of LIMASSOL. The city flourished from Archaic times to the Arab conquest in A.D. 647, and there are remnants of an earlier Bronze

Age city on a ridge E of the city. There is a Hellenistic-Roman theater, reconstructed and used for modern entertainments, baths, a series of luxurious Roman houses with late Roman mosaics, a stadium, and the sanctuary of Apollo Hylates outside the city that was once a famous pilgrimage center from the eighth century B.C. to the fourth century A.D.

EPORA See MONTORO**EPOREDIA** See IVREA**EPSOM AND EWELL** (*England*)

Town in SURREY, 14 mi SSW of LONDON. It gained importance c. 1620 when mineral springs were discovered here. From these comes the name "Epsom Salts." It has been the site of horse races run on Epsom Downs since the reign of James I (1603–25). The Derby and the Oaks races have been run here since 1780 and 1779 respectively.

EPSOM DOWNS See EPSOM AND EWELL**EQUATOR** See MBANDAKA**EQUATORIAL GUINEA** [*former: Spanish Guinea, Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea*]

Republic of W central Africa, S of the Republic of CAMEROON. It consists of the islands of Bioko (FERNANDO PO), Annobón, Corisco, Elobey Grande, and Elobey Chico in the Gulf of Guinea and the mainland province of Río Muni. MALABO on Bioko is its capital. Annobón and Fernando Po were ceded to SPAIN in 1778 by PORTUGAL, but the region was abandoned in 1781 because of disease. The British used Malabo and San Carlos for their antislavery patrols from 1827 to 1843. The islands were gradually settled by Spain in the 19th century. Río Muni was awarded to Spain in 1885 by the Congress of BERLIN. Independence from Spain was achieved on October 12, 1968, with Macias Nguema as president, and in 1969 most Europeans were forced from Río Muni by African demonstrations. In 1972, Nguema appointed himself president for life. Equatorial Guinea became a unitary state in 1973 following the adoption of a new constitution. The Nguema dictatorship was characterized by human rights violations, tension with neighboring states, and the deaths of thousands of perceived oppo-

nents to the government. In 1979, a military coup executed Nguema and installed his nephew Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo as the new president. While there was improvement, Mbasogo was still in power more than 20 years later following a series of elections in the 1990s during which the opposition was suppressed or boycotted the elections.

EQUATORIAL ISLANDS See LINE ISLANDS

ERACLEA See HERACLEA

ERBIL [Arbil, Irbil] [*Latin*: Arbela] (*Iraq*)

City in Erbil governorate, 50 mi E of MOSUL. The city has been inhabited continuously since its founding in the third millennium B.C. and was once one of the chief cities of ASSYRIA. It was conquered by Mongols in A.D. 1236. Erbil has been the administrative center of the Kurdish Autonomous Region in Iraq since the 1992 Gulf War. See also GAUGAMELA.

ERDÉLY See TRANSYLVANIA

ERECH [Uruk] [*Arabic*: Tall al Warna; *Greek*: Orchoe] (*Iraq*)

Ancient Sumerian city of S BABYLONIA, NW of UR, on the EUPHRATES RIVER, now in an-Nāsiriyyah governorate. Dating from the fifth millennium B.C., it was the largest city of southern MESOPOTAMIA and an important religious center. It was enclosed by brickwork walls approximately six miles in circumference that reputedly were built by the legendary hero-king Gilgamesh. Many excavated remains reveal the varied architectural contributions of the city's rulers.

EREĞLI [*former*: Bender-Ereğli; Karadeniz Ereğlisi; *Latin*: Heraclea Pontica] (*Turkey*)

Port in Zonguldak province, on the BLACK SEA, 125 mi NNW of ANKARA. It was founded c. 560 B.C. by Greeks from MEGARA and BOEOTIA, who soon gained control of a large part of the coast. In 74 B.C. it sided with Mithridates the Great of PONTUS against ROME, which took the town and burned it. Captured c. A.D. 1360 by the Turks, it then developed as a Genoese trading center. A mythical entrance to Hades is supposed to be close by. It now has the biggest integrated iron and steel mills in the Middle East.

EREĞLI [*Latin*: Heraclea] (*Turkey*)

Town in Konya province, near the foot of the TAURUS MOUNTAINS, 85 mi ESE of KONYA. A frontier fortification of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it frequently stood in the way of invaders as it guarded the Cilician Gates, the only pass in the Taurus Mts. It fell to Arabs in A.D. 806 and 832, however, and later came under the Seljuk Turks and the Mongols.

ERETRIA [*Greek*: Néa Psará] (*Greece*)

Ancient city on the S coast of the island of EUBOEA, 15 mi ESE of CHALCIS. With Chalcis, it was an important city of ancient Euboea and colonized many islands and coasts of the AEGEAN SEA, ITALY, and SYRIA in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. It supported the Ionian cities in their revolt against Persian rule and was consequently devastated in retaliation by Darius I in 490 B.C. Colonized by ATHENS c. 445 B.C., it revolted against Athenian rule in 411 and 349 B.C. Among the remains uncovered are a theater and several temples.

EREVAN See YEREVAN

ERFURT (*Germany*)

City and capital of the state of THURINGIA, on the Gera River, 64 mi WSW of LEIPZIG. Site of a bishopric founded by St. Boniface in 742, it was a military stronghold on the eastern border of the FRANKISH EMPIRE by 802 and controlled widespread territories during the Middle Ages. A member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE from the 15th century, it was occupied by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War and became part of the electorate of MAINZ in 1664. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1802. At the Congress of Erfurt in 1808 Alexander I of RUSSIA refused to support Napoleon against AUSTRIA. In 1891 the German Social Democratic Party adopted the Erfurt Program here. The first meeting between East and West Germany's heads of state took place here in 1970. The Reformation leader Martin Luther studied at the university from 1501 to 1505.

ERICE See ERYX

ERIDANUS See PO RIVER

ERIDU [*Arabic*: Abu Shahrain] (*Iraq*)

Ancient Sumerian city of MESOPOTAMIA, S of UR, near the EUPHRATES RIVER and the Persian Gulf, now

in an-Nāsiriyyah governorate. It is the earliest known settlement in southern MESOPOTAMIA; it was inhabited from the fifth millennium B.C. until 600 B.C. Excavations have shown it to be one of the most important urban centers of southern BABYLONIA. It was dedicated to the water god Ea.

ERIE (*United States*)

City and port in NW PENNSYLVANIA, on LAKE ERIE, 80 mi SW of BUFFALO. Founded as Fort Presque Isle by the French in 1753, it was left to the British in 1759 but was destroyed by the Indians during Pontiac's Rebellion of 1763. A town was set out in 1795 with large naval yards. Here was built the fleet that defeated the British in the Battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812. The city is Pennsylvania's only port on the Great Lakes.

ERIE, LAKE (*Canada, United States*)

Lake bounded to the W and N by ONTARIO, Canada, to the E by NEW YORK State, to the S by PENNSYLVANIA and OHIO, and to the SW by MICHIGAN. It was probably discovered by Louis Joliet in 1669. Trade was developed here in the late 17th century by the English and local Iroquois Indians. It was the site of a battle during the War of 1812, when, on September 10, 1813, a U.S. naval force under Oliver Hazard Perry defeated a British squadron at PUT-IN-BAY. This secured the NORTHWEST TERRITORY for the United States. The fourth-largest of the Great Lakes, it is an important link in the ST. LAWRENCE. In the 1960s and 1970s the lake was severely polluted, leading to recent attempts to clean up the ecosystem. Its ports include BUFFALO, ERIE, CLEVELAND, and TOLEDO.

ERIE CANAL (*United States*)

Artificial waterway in NEW YORK State connecting LAKE ERIE with the HUDSON RIVER and thus joining the Great Lakes region with the Atlantic Ocean at NEW YORK CITY. The canal was the brainchild of De Witt Clinton, who held many political offices, including that of governor of the state. Work on the canal began on July 4, 1817; and on October 26, 1825, the entire route, 363 mi from BUFFALO in the west to ALBANY in the east, was opened with spectacular ceremonies. Within a very short time the canal helped make New York the "Empire State" by providing the easiest and cheapest route for agricultural produce of the Midwest to reach the eastern seaboard. It also provided convenient transportation for settlers heading for new homes in the Midwest.

A number of branch canals were dug, the most important of which were the Champlain, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca. The Erie Canal was so successful that it was almost continually enlarged until in 1905 work began on the New York State Barge Canal to modernize it thoroughly. Construction was completed in 1918, by which time the railroads had largely replaced it. With its branches, the Barge Canal is 525 mi long and can handle barges 300 feet long and 42 feet wide, although it is now largely used by pleasure boats. It runs from TONAWANDA in the W to TROY in the E and has branches that connect with lakes ONTARIO, CHAMPLAIN, Cayuga, and Seneca.

ERISKAY (*Scotland*)

Island in the Outer HEBRIDES, just S of South Uist, NW Scotland. Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, first landed on Scottish soil here in 1745.

ERITH (*England*)

Town in Kent, on the THAMES RIVER, 14 mi E of LONDON. In 1216 King John signed a peace treaty here with his barons. See RUNNYMEDE.

ERITREA

Nation on the RED SEA, with ASMARA as its capital. It was originally part of the ancient Ethiopian kingdom of AXUM until the seventh century A.D. Much of its coastal region was conquered by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 16th century. In the late 19th century Ethiopia fought with EGYPT and ITALY for control of the province. Mainly under Italian control after 1890, it was their base from 1935 to 1936 during the conquest of Ethiopia and remained in Italian hands until it was taken by the British in 1941 during World War II. Ruled as a UN Trust Territory until 1952, Eritrea then became independent as a federated part of Ethiopia, which it joined fully in 1962. Beginning in 1962 Eritrean secessionists carried on a guerrilla war against Ethiopia, which broke out into active war in 1975, causing a severe refugee problem. The original rebel group the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) was joined by a second group, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) in the 1970s. The EPLF eliminated the ELF in 1980 and succeeded in routing the Ethiopians from most of the region by 1990. In 1993 the people of Eritrea voted for their own independence. A border conflict with Ethiopia from 1998 through 2000 has slowed development, but peace-

keeping forces arrived in 2000, and the HAGUE Tribunal ruled on the boundary in 2002.

ERIVAN See YEREVAN

ERLANGEN (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 12 mi NNW of NUREMBERG, at the confluence of the Schwabach and Regnitz Rivers. Founded in the eighth century, it was bought by the king of BOHEMIA in 1361 and passed to Nuremberg in 1402. The arrival of Huguenot refugees from France in 1686 brought prosperity to the town. It passed to Bavaria in 1810. It has a famous university where the philosophers Friedrich Schelling and Friedrich Schleiermacher taught in the 19th century.

ERLAU See EGER

ERMELAND [*Ermland*] [*Polish: Warmia*] (*Poland*)

Region in Olsztyn province, extending inland from the BALTIC SEA, formerly part of EAST PRUSSIA. A bishopric under the Teutonic Knights after 1250, it was ceded to Poland in 1466 and passed to PRUSSIA in 1772. It reverted to Poland in 1945.

ERMINE STREET [*Ermin Street*] (*England*)

Ancient Roman road from LONDON to YORK. One of the four major roads in Roman Britain, it passed through CAMBRIDGESHIRE, home of the Earningas tribe, for whom it was named. The name has also been applied to the road between SILCHESTER and GLOUCESTER. See also FOSSE WAY, ICKNIELD WAY, and WATLING STREET.

ERMIN STREET See ERMINE STREET

ERMLAND See ERMELAND

ER RAFA See RAFA

ER RAMLE See RAMLA

ER RIAD See RIYADH

ER RIF See RIF MOUNTAINS

ER RIFF See RIF MOUNTAINS

ERSEKUIVAR See NOVÉ ZÁMKY

ERYTHRAE (*Turkey*)

Ionian city of ancient LYDIA, now in Izmir province, on the Kara Burun Peninsula, opposite CHIOS. It seceded from an alliance with ATHENS in 453 B.C. by refusing to pay tribute. This link was restored by a new government, but the city rebelled again in the Peloponnesian Wars. Liberated from Persian rule in 334 B.C. by Alexander the Great, it became a free city in the Roman province of ASIA after 133 B.C. One of 12 important Ionian cities, it was famous for its sibyls Herophile and Athenais. It remained a wealthy city of the ROMAN EMPIRE and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but was annexed to Turkey in the 15th century.

ERYX [*former: Monte San Guiliano; modern: Erice*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town in SICILY, 4 mi ENE of TRAPANI, originally settled by the Elymi in the Early Iron Age. A part of the Carthaginian Empire from 405 B.C., it was long sought by Greek SYRACUSE. Pyrrhus of EPIRUS took it in 278 B.C., and during the Punic Wars it was destroyed by CARTHAGE c. 260 B.C. and finally ceded to ROME at the end of the First Punic War. The site of the famous temple of Venus Erycina, it also has cyclopean walls and Roman fortifications with towers, a castle dating from the Middle Ages, and an early 14th-century cathedral with a Gothic facade.

ERZGEBIRGE [*Ore Mountains*] [*Czech: Krušnéhory*] (*Czech Republic, Germany*)

Mountain range on the border of BOHEMIA and SAXONY. A densely populated industrial area, it has a wide variety of minerals and was mined for its iron and silver from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Following the SUDETENLAND dispute of 1938 the Czech portion of the mountains was transferred to GERMANY. Klínovec Mt is the highest peak, at 4,080 ft.

ERZINCAN [*Erzinjan*] (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Erzincan province, on the EUPHRATES RIVER, 96 mi W of ERZURUM. Captured from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE by the Seljuk Turks in 1071, it fell to the Mongols in 1243 and was later ruled by local Turkoman dynasties until its incorporation into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the early 16th

century. In the late 19th century it was an important center of eastern Anatolia but suffered from Armenian riots and Russian occupation in World War I.

ERZURUM [Erzerum] [*Greek: Theodosiopolis*] (*Turkey*) City and capital of Erzurum province, 450 mi E of ANKARA. It has been an important commercial and military center since antiquity because of its position on the caravan route from Asia Minor to PERSIA. In the fifth century A.D. it was also an important frontier post of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but fell to the Arabs in 653. It prospered under the Seljuk Turks in the early 13th century and came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1515. The Erzurum Congress met here under Kemal Atatürk from July 23 to August 7, 1919, to discuss resistance to the Allied partition of Anatolia following the Ottoman defeat in World War I.

ESCAFELD See SHEFFIELD

ESCAUT See SCHELDE

ESCHOLTZ ATOLL See BIKINI

ESCHWEGE (*Germany*) City in NE HESSE, 25 mi ESE of KASSEL. First mentioned in 974, it was chartered in 1249 and passed to Hesse in 1436.

ESCHWEILER (*Germany*) City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 11 mi NE of AACHEN. First mentioned in the ninth century A.D., it passed to the duchy of JÜLICH in 1420 and to PRUSSIA in 1815. It was the scene of severe fighting in 1944 during World War II.

ESCORIAL See EL ESCORIAL

ESDRAELON, PLAIN OF [Valley of Jezreel] [*Israeli: 'Emeq Yizre'el, Ha-'Emeq*] (*Israel*) Plain between GALILEE and SAMARIA, W of the JORDAN RIVER. Located on the traditional passage between EGYPT and the FERTILE CRESCENT, it has been an avenue of commerce and the scene of battles from 1500 B.C. until A.D. 1918. It was here that Gideon defeated the Midianites and Amalekites. Drainage of the area began in the early 20th century.

Formerly a swampy malarial lowland, it is now one of Israel's most fertile regions.

ESFAHĀN [Isfahan] [*ancient: Aspadana; former: Ispahan*] (*Iran*)

City and capital of Esfahan province, 252 mi S of TEHERAN. An important city in Sassanid times, it fell to the Arabs in A.D. 642 and became capital of the empire of the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century. Captured by the Mongols in the early 13th century, in 1388 it was taken by Tamerlane, who slaughtered 70,000 inhabitants following an insurrection. In 1598 Shah Abbas I made it his capital and erected many fine buildings here so that it then became one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the world. Most of these buildings survive. The city declined rapidly after falling to the Afghans in 1722; most of the inhabitants were massacred and it never fully recovered.

ESHNUNNA See TELL ASMAR

ESHOWE (*South Africa*)

Town in KWAZULU-NATAL, 70 mi NNE of DURBAN. During the Zulu War it was held by the British against the Zulus for several months until being relieved on April 3, 1879.

ESKI DZHUMAYA See TARGOVISHTA

ESKIJE See XANTHI

ESKISEHIR [Eskishehr] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Eskisehir province, 128 mi W of ANKARA. In 1097 the crusaders under Godfrey de Bouillon defeated the Seljuk Turks here. It came under the control of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE at the end of the 13th century. The city was destroyed during the Turkish war of independence, from 1919 to 1922. Its redevelopment was accelerated, however, by its position on the ISTANBUL-BAGHDAD railway. The ruins of ancient DORYLAEUM are nearby.

ESKI-ZAGRA See STARA ZAGORA

ESNA See ISNA

ESOPUS See KINGSTON

ESPAÑA See SPAIN

ESPAÑOLA See HISPANIOLA

ESPARTA [former: Esparza] (*Costa Rica*)

City in Puntarenas province, 12 mi E of PUNTARENAS. One of the oldest cities in Costa Rica, it was founded in 1574 and was frequently attacked by pirates in the 17th century, when it was a Pacific outpost.

ESPERANCE, CAPE (*Solomon Islands*)

Cape on the NW coast of GUADALCANAL ISLAND. During World War II Japanese forces landed here in 1942. A naval battle was fought off the cape on October 11 and 12, 1942, between Japanese and U.S. forces. The cape was also the last Japanese foothold on Guadalcanal during the U.S. invasion of the island in 1943.

ESPIRITU SANTO [Santo] [former: Marina] (*Vanuatu*)

Island in an independent group in the SW Pacific Ocean, formerly the NEW HEBRIDES. Discovered in 1606 by the Portuguese navigator Pedro de Queirós, it was the site of a large U.S. airbase during World War II. Then an Anglo-French condominium, it was the center of a separatist movement in 1980.

ESQUILINE HILL See ROME, SEVEN HILLS

ESQUIMALT (*Canada*)

Seaport and naval station in SW BRITISH COLUMBIA, at the SE end of VANCOUVER ISLAND, on Juan de Fuca Strait. It has one of the world's largest dry docks and is the Pacific Coast headquarters of the Canadian navy. It originated as a community during the Crimean War, when it served as an Anglo-French naval base for their attack on Russia's KAMCHATKA PENINSULA.

ESQUIPULAS (*Guatemala*)

Town in Chiquimula department, 20 mi SE of CHIQUIMULA. The colonial church here is the greatest pilgrimage center in CENTRAL AMERICA. It was built by the archbishop of Guatemala in 1737 to house the Black Christ, a figure carved out of dark wood in 1594 for the Spanish conquistadors.

ESQUIVIAS (*Spain*)

Town in Toledo province, 22 mi S of MADRID. Miguel de Cervantes, author of *Don Quixote de la Mancha*, was married here and lived here for some time.

ES-SALT See AS-SALT

ESSAOUIRA [former: Mogador] (*Morocco*)

City and port in Safi province, on the Atlantic Ocean, between SAFI and AGADIR. Occupied in ancient times by Phoenicians and Carthaginians, it decayed, but was refounded and fortified in 1765 as a rival port to Agadir by Sultan Sidi Muhammad ibn' Abdullah. In 1844 it was bombarded by the French to halt Moroccan support for the Algerian resistance movement. During World War II U.S. forces landed here in November 1942.

ESSEG See OSIJEK

ESSEN [Essen an der Ruhr] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, near the Ruhr River, 18 mi NNE of DÜSSELDORF. Essen is the largest industrial city of the RUHR, the seat of the Krupp steel works, and the chief site for the production of electricity in W Germany. It grew up around a Benedictine convent founded in the ninth century A.D., and it remained a small imperial state ruled by the abbess of the convent until 1803, when it passed to PRUSSIA. Industrial expansion came in the latter half of the 19th century. As the center of the German war industry, Essen was heavily bombed in World War II.

ESSEQUIBO See GUYANA

ESSEX (*England*)

County bounded on the S by the THAMES estuary and on the E by the NORTH SEA. The administrative headquarters is CHELMSFORD.

ESSEX (*England*)

Early kingdom of SE central England that included the modern counties of ESSEX, and most of HERTFORDSHIRE and LONDON. Probably settled by Saxons in the early sixth century A.D., it was converted to Christianity c. 605 by King Saeberth of Essex and later came under the overlordship of Wulfhere of MERCA. In 825 it submitted to Egbert of WESSEX and became an earldom. It was part of the DANELAW from 886 until 917, when it was retaken from the Danes by Edward the Elder of Wessex.

ESSEX (*United States*)

Town in S CONNECTICUT, on the W bank of the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 20 mi SE of MIDDLETOWN. Settled in 1690, it developed as a shipping community and was attacked by the British during the War of 1812.

ESSLING [*Aspern-Essling*] (*Austria*)

Village within the city of VIENNA, 7 mi E of the city center. Napoleon suffered his first serious defeat here on May 21 and 22, 1809, during the Napoleonic Wars. In the campaign to capture Vienna the French and their Allies were forced back across the DANUBE RIVER by the Austrians under Archduke Charles. Although Austrian casualties were greater, the French had to abandon their valuable bridgehead around the villages of ASPERN and Essling.

ESSLINGEN [*Esslingen am Neckar*] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 6 mi ESE of STUTTGART. Chartered c. 1220, it was a free imperial city from 1360 to 1802, when it passed to WÜRTTEMBERG. The Great Swabian League was founded here in 1488. See also SWABIA.

ES SUR See TYRE

ES-SUWEĪDA See AS-SUWAYDĀ

ES-SUWEIDIYĪ See AS-SUWAYDĀ

ESTADJA See ĒCIJA

ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS See MEXICO

ESTE [*Latin: Ateste*] (*Italy*)

Town in Padova province, VENETO region, 17 mi SW of PADUA. Until its absorption by ROME c. 200 B.C. it was the principal seat of the Veneti people. It was abandoned in the sixth century A.D. when the Adige River altered its usual course away from the town. It became known in the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance as the original home of the famous Este family, rulers of FERRARA and MODENA. In 1405 it passed to VENICE along with Padua.

ESTELLA (*Spain*)

City in Navarra province, on the Ega River, 22 mi SW of PAMPLONA. In the Middle Ages it was the second

city of the kingdom of NAVARRE. It was Don Carlos stronghold during the 19th century's Carlist Wars.

ESTEPA [*Latin: Astapa*] (*Spain*)

City in Sevilla province, 14 mi ENE of OSUNA. An ancient city, it was a Roman stronghold during the Second Punic War of 218 to 201 B.C. Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE recaptured it from the Moors in A.D. 1240.

ESTERWEGEN (*Germany*)

Village in LOWER SAXONY, 12 mi SE of PAPENBURG. Esterwegen was the site of a concentration camp during the Nazi period.

ESTONIA [*former: Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic*] [*Estonian: Eesti, Eestimaa*]

Republic N of LATVIA and E of RUSSIA, bordered on the N by the BALTIC SEA and the Gulfs of Riga and FINLAND. Its capital is TALLINN. Settled by Estonians before recorded history in the area, it was attacked in the 13th century A.D. by Danes and the Livonian Brothers of the Sword who partitioned the country between them. The Livonians bought the Danish portion in 1346 and ruled Estonia until 1561, when their order was dissolved. By the Treaty of Altmark between RUSSIA and SWEDEN in 1629, all Estonia passed to Sweden. In 1721, by the Treaty of NYSTAD, it passed to Russia, though German burghers continued to control the country's urban wealth. In the 19th century many Estonians emigrated to Canada and the United States. Estonia declared herself independent in February 1918 but was immediately occupied by GERMANY. Independence was fully recognized in 1920 by the Peace of TARTU. The Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 again placed Estonia under Russian control; and, though occupied by the Germans during World War II, Estonia was incorporated into the Soviet Union after that war. Estonia became an independent nation again in 1991. In 1994, the Russian army withdrew from the country. Estonia applied to join the European Union in 1995 and a referendum to join was passed by a two-thirds majority of voters. In 2004, Estonia joined NATO.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See ESTONIA

ESTRECHO DE MAGALLANES See MAGELLAN, STRAIT OF

ESTREMADURA [Extremadura] (*Spain*)

Central area of the IBERIAN PENINSULA, including the provinces of Cáceres and Badajoz, on the Portuguese border. Reconquered from the Moors in the 12th and 13th centuries, it was frequently a battlefield in Spain's wars with PORTUGAL and in the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars. In the Spanish civil war it fell early to the Nationalists. It is an underprivileged region of Spain, and its inhabitants tend to emigrate to the more prosperous parts of the country.

ESTREMOZ (*Portugal*)

City in Alto Alentejo province, 25 mi NE of ÉVORA. It was an ancient city renowned for its distinctive pottery. Here St. Isabella of Portugal died in 1336. It was an important military base for Portugal's victories against the Spanish in 1663 and 1665.

ESZÉK See OSIJEK**ESZTERGOM** [*German: Gran; Latin: Strigonium; Slovak: Ostrihom*] (*Hungary*)

City and port on the DANUBE RIVER, in Komárom county, 25 mi NW of BUDAPEST. One of the oldest cities in Hungary, it was the capital and royal residence of the early Arpád kings until the 13th century A.D. Sacked by the Mongols in 1241, it was occupied by the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries. It is the oldest archbishopric in Hungary, dating from 1189, and it has a museum containing the largest collection of ecclesiastical art in the country. The 19th-century cathedral is the largest and perhaps the most beautiful church in Hungary.

ÉTABLISSEMENTS FRANÇAIS DANS L'INDE See FRENCH INDIA**ETAH** (*Greenland*)

Village on Smith Sound opposite Ellesmere Island. It is frequently used as a base for arctic expeditions.

ÉTAMPES (*France*)

Town in the Essonne department, 30 mi SSW of PARIS. Dating from the seventh century A.D., it was the site of the church council of 1130 that recognized Innocent II as legitimate pope, ending a papal schism.

ÉTAPLES (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, S of BOULOGNE. At the Treaty of Étaples in 1492 Henry VII of ENGLAND disclaimed all of England's historic rights to French territory except CALAIS. During World War II Étaples was an important British base.

ETAWAH (*India*)

Town in SW UTTAR PRADESH, on the Jumna River, 67 mi ESE of AGRA. Held by the Rajputs from the 12th to the 16th centuries A.D., it became the seat of a Muslim governor. The town was a banking and commercial center in the 17th century. It was occupied by the rebels during the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

ETHIOPIA [*former: Abyssinia*]

A country of East Africa in the central plateau, with the RED SEA to the N, SUDAN to the W, KENYA to the S, and SOMALIA to the E, ringed by mountains, with only one navigable river, the Blue NILE. Its remoteness has preserved a unique identity and culture through most of its history.

The country's first kingdom was AXUM, founded c. 1000 B.C. by Arabian Semites. Traditionally Ethiopia's emperors had traced their lineage to Solomon and Sheba of the Bible. It was the biblical land of KUSH. In the fourth century A.D. Axum was converted to Christianity. The growth of Islam threatened Ethiopia, however, and it withdrew from contact with the outside world, existing in undisturbed seclusion for nearly 1,000 years.

During the late 15th century a number of adventurers from PORTUGAL and other nations rediscovered Ethiopia. They sought the aid of the legendary ruler Prester John, supposedly in a high country to the E, against Islam and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In 1527 fierce Muslim attacks caused the Ethiopian emperor to ask for Portuguese aid. The Muslims were repulsed, and the Portuguese then tried to convert the country they called Abyssinia to Roman Catholicism. Jesuit missionaries caused great turmoil in Abyssinia, and in 1633 they were expelled, and the country again withdrew from the outside world. GONDER became the country's capital, but by the mid-18th century imperial rule had weakened, and civil war raged periodically.

Europeans began reentering Abyssinia in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. In July 1867 a British force under Robert Napier entered the country to free British captives. It defeated the Ethiopian army at MAGDALA and then withdrew. By 1885 ITALY, with

British approval, had taken the ports of ASEB and MASSAWA and moved inland. The Ethiopian army halted this advance in 1887 at Dogali. In 1889 Menelik II took the throne and concluded a treaty with Italy. Italy used this to claim Abyssinia as a protectorate. Menelik II rejected the claim, and in 1896 his forces crushed the Italians at ADWA. International respect soared, and his new capital at ADDIS ABABA became a diplomatic hotbed. Ethiopia maintained its independence by playing off British and French colonial ambitions against one another.

Italy continued to covet Ethiopia. In 1935 a massive invasion by Benito Mussolini's fascist regime swept into the country but took six months to secure the capital. Emperor Haile Selassie fled to GREAT BRITAIN and returned in triumph five years later with British aid. Great Britain actively worked to modernize the army and bureaucracy of its ally during World War II. In the wake of the war full sovereignty was restored, and Ethiopia gained control of ERITREA and OGADEN. Eritrea proved a troublesome acquisition, and Eritrean nationalist guerrillas fought the Ethiopian government throughout the 1960s and 1970s. In September 1974, following a severe famine, Haile Selassie was deposed by military officers, and in March 1975 the monarchy was abolished. Full-scale war between Eritrean and Ethiopian forces began in 1975 and an armed forces committee declared a socialist state, moving toward close ties with the USSR. Fighting and unrest continued to plague the country, with Eritrea having gained independence, the Ogaden being contested with SOMALIA, and periodic famines sweeping the country. In 1991, a revolution deposed the Marxist military government, in 1994 a new constitution was declared, and in 1995 the first democratically elected government was installed.

ETIL See VOLGA RIVER

ETLA [San Pablo Etla] (Mexico)

Town in Oaxaca state, 11 mi NNW of OAXACA. A place of pilgrimage, it is also an old Aztec town with an ancient aqueduct. With the surrounding valley it was a part of land granted to Hernán Cortés, the conquistador.

ETNA, MOUNT [*Latin: Aetna; Sicilian: Mongibello*] (*Italy*)

Active volcano near the E coast of SICILY, in Catania province, NNW of CATANIA. At 10,958 ft Etna is the

highest active volcano in Europe. Its first known eruption, in 475 B.C., was described by the Greeks Pindar and Aeschylus. The eruptions of A.D. 1169 and 1669 were the most destructive. The most recent eruption was in 1971.

ETON (England)

Town in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, on the N bank of the THAMES RIVER, opposite WINDSOR. It is the site of Eton College, the oldest and largest of the British public, or independent, schools. It was founded by Henry VI in 1440–41, simultaneously with King's College, CAMBRIDGE.

ETOWAH RIVER (United States)

River that rises in the Blue Ridge Mts, flows through N GEORGIA and SW to the Oostanaula River at ROME. On the river, 3 mi SE of Cartersville, are the Etowah Mounds, a group of prehistoric Indian earthworks 60 ft high.

ETRURIA (Italy)

Ancient country of central Italy, comprising the modern region of TUSCANY and part of UMBRIA. In ancient times it was the home of the Etruscans, who are now believed to be the native pre-Indo-European people of the area, but also influenced by some waves of migration from ASIA MINOR c. 900–800 B.C. By 500 B.C. they had established an advanced civilization, noted especially for its art, its religion, its trade, and its naval power. Their power extended into southern Italy and a significant part of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Etruria peaked in power between 600 and 535 B.C. when Etruria allied with CARTHAGE against the Greeks, defeating them at SARDINIA, but declined following a naval defeat off CUMAE in 524 B.C. By the third century B.C. the cities of Etruria had been conquered by ROME. With the fall of Rome Etruria's history became that of Tuscany and Umbria. In the 19th century Napoleon established the kingdom of Etruria in Tuscany for the house of Bourbon-Parma. It lasted from 1801 to 1807.

ETRUSCAN LEAGUE See ETRURIA

ETSCH See ADIGE RIVER

ETTLINGEN (Germany)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Alb River, 6 mi S of KARLSRUHE. Originally a Roman settlement,

it passed to BADEN in A.D. 1219 and was severely damaged by fire in 1689.

ETYMANDER See HELMAND RIVER

ETYMANDRUS See HELMAND RIVER

EU (*France*)

Town in the Seine-Maritime department, 17 mi NE of DIEPPE. An ancient countship, it passed successively to the houses of BRIENNE, ARTOIS, KLEVE, LORRAINE and GUISE, and ORLÉANS. Its 16th-century château was largely destroyed by fire in 1902.

EUBOEIA [*English*: Negropont; *Greek*: Έββοια; *Italian*: Negroponte] (*Greece*)

Island and department, separated from the Greek mainland by the Ėvripos strait. CHALCIS is its chief city. Settled by Ionian and Thracian colonists, it was divided among seven independent cities of which Chalcis and ERETRIA were the most important. By the eighth century B.C. they had colonized parts of MACEDONIA, southern ITALY, and SICILY. Under the hegemony of ATHENS from 506 to 411 B.C., Euboea was captured by Philip II of Macedon c. 390 B.C. and was annexed by ROME in 194 B.C. It later became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and a colony of VENICE in the early 13th century. From 1470 it belonged to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until joining independent Greece in 1830.

EUGUBIUM See GUBBIO

EULOGOMENOPOLIS See CASSINO

EUMOLPIAS See PLOVDIV

EUPATORIA See YĖVPATORIYA

EUPEN (*Belgium*)

Town in Liège province, on the Vesdre River, 21 mi E of LIÈGE. Together with MALMÉDY, Eupen has always been strategically important in the defense of Belgium. Transferred to PRUSSIA in 1815 by the Congress of VIENNA, it was returned to Belgium after World War I, but it was again temporarily annexed by Germany during World War II.

EUPHRATES RIVER [*Arabic*: Al Furāt; *Turkish*: Firat Nehri] (*Iraq, Syria, Turkey*)

River formed by the confluence of the Kara and Murad rivers in E central Turkey, it flows S into Syria and SE through Iraq until it joins the TIGRIS RIVER to form the Shatt-al-Arab. Ancient MESOPOTAMIA, the cradle of many great civilizations, depended on the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers for survival. The cities of SIPPAR, ERECH, UR, and BABYLON flourished on its banks. Virtually unnavigable, it now waters one of Syria's most productive agricultural areas.

EUROPUS (*Iran*) See RHAGES

EUROPUS (*Turkey*) See CARCHEMISH

EUTAW SPRINGS (*United States*)

Locality in SOUTH CAROLINA, 45 mi N of CHARLESTON. During the American Revolution, British forces, although initially successful, were forced to withdraw to Charleston following an engagement here with Americans under Nathanael Greene on September 8, 1781. This was the last important conflict of the war in South Carolina, as Greene continued to force the British in Georgia and the Carolinas back to coastal bases.

EUTIN (*Germany*)

Town in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 20 mi N of LÜBECK. Founded c. 1145 as a frontier post in the wars between the Germans and Wends, c. 1300 it became the residence of the bishops, later the princebishops of Lübeck. It passed to OLDENBURG in 1773 and became part of Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. The composer Carl Maria von Weber was born here in 1786.

EUYUK See HÜYÜK

EUZKADI See BASQUE PROVINCES

EVANGELISTA See PINES, ISLE OF

EVEREST, MOUNT [*Tibetan*: Chomolungma] (*China, Nepal*)

Mountain in the central HIMALAYAS, on the border of Nepal and TIBET. At 29,028 ft Everest is the highest mountain in the world. The first eight attempts

to climb it were unsuccessful, but it was finally scaled on May 28, 1953, by Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay of Nepal. Since then it has been climbed by various expeditions. It is named for Sir George Everest, British surveyor of the Himalayas.

EVERGLADES (*United States*)

Marshy region, approximately 5,000 sq mi, in S FLORIDA, ranging from LAKE OKEECHOBEE in the N to Florida Bay. The highest point is only seven ft above sea level, and the area is a mass of water, saw grass, islands of vegetation, coastal mangrove forests, and black muck. Exploring expeditions of the 16th century found Seminole Indians living here.

In 1832 the United States concluded a treaty with the Seminoles to move them to OKLAHOMA. Some Seminoles, led by a young chief, Osceola, objected and used the Everglades as a hiding place, raiding U.S. troops from here. A long struggle followed, and it was not until 1842, after the Seminoles had been starved out, that they agreed to move west. Approximately 1,500 American soldiers had been killed. It is estimated that more than 1,000 Seminoles and Miccosukee still live in the Everglades.

In the 20th century southern Florida's housing and commercial boom have adversely affected the area. Drainage and construction projects have disrupted the water flow into the Everglades, and plant and animal life are consequently threatened. The area is still a great wildlife refuge, and hunting, fishing, and backwoods life continue unabated in many parts. At the southwestern end is Everglades National Park of 1.4 million acres.

EVESHAM (*England*)

Town in HEREFORD AND WORCESTER, on the AVON RIVER, 27 mi S of BIRMINGHAM. During his rebellion, Simon de Montfort, earl of LEICESTER, was defeated and killed here on August 4, 1265, by the army of Henry III under Prince Edward.

ÉVIAN See ÉVIAN-LES-BAINS

ÉVIAN-LES-BAINS [Évian] (*France*)

Town and spa in the Haute-Savoie department, on the S shore of LAKE GENEVA, opposite LAUSANNE. In 1962 a cease-fire agreement was concluded here between the French government and the provisional

government of ALGERIA. The town has been famous since the early 18th century for its mineral waters, which are now bottled for export around the world.

ÉVORA [*Latin*: Ebora, Liberalitas Julia; *Moorish*: Jabura] (*Portugal*)

Town and capital of Alto Alentejo province, 68 mi SE of LISBON. An important Roman military center, it was the headquarters of the Roman commander Quintus Sertorius from 80 to 72 B.C. Captured by the Moors in the eighth century A.D., it was retaken by the Portuguese under Gerald the Fearless in 1166. For a long time the town was the favorite residence of the Portuguese court after 1385. It was the scene of a convention in 1832 that banished the pretender to the Portuguese throne, Dom Miguel.

EVPARATORIA See YEVPATORIYA

ÉVREUX [*Latin*: Civitas Eburovicum, Mediolanum] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Eure department, NORMANDY, 55 mi WNW of PARIS. One of the oldest towns in France, it was a flourishing city during the Gallo-Roman period and became a bishopric in the fourth century A.D. Sacked or burned down five times between the fifth and 14th centuries, it passed to the French Crown in 1584. In 1940, during World War II, it was severely damaged by German bombing. Much of it was rebuilt later. Its cathedral is one of the largest in France and is noted for its stained-glass windows.

EVRIPOS See KHALKIS

EVROS See MARITSA RIVER

ÉVVOIA See EUBOEA

EXETER [*Latin*: Isca Damnoniorum] (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of DEVON, on the Exe River, 36 mi NE of PLYMOUTH. One of the most important cities of southwestern England, it was originally the chief settlement of the early British Dumnonii tribe before falling to the Romans. During the Middle Ages, it suffered a number of sieges. It was taken by the Anglo-Saxons under Athelstan in A.D. 926 and by William the Conqueror in 1068. The cathedral, restored in

the 1870s, was built during 1280–1369. An important woolen center from the 10th to the 18th centuries, it was a Royalist stronghold from 1643 to 1646, during the Civil War. As the largest U.S. Navy supply base in World War II, it was heavily bombed.

EXETER (*United States*)

Town in SE NEW HAMPSHIRE, 12 mi WSW of PORTSMOUTH, on the Exeter River. Founded in 1638 by exiles from the MASSACHUSETTS BAY Colony, it remained independent of the rest of the colonies until 1643. During the American Revolution it was a patriot stronghold and the capital of New Hampshire. It is the home of the famous school for boys, Phillips Exeter Academy, founded in 1781.

EXMOOR (*England*)

Moor in W SOMERSET and NE DEVON, generally over 1,200 ft in altitude. It has many prehistoric earthworks. It is the setting for the novel *Lorna Doone* by Richard Blackmore.

EXTREMADURA See ESTREMADURA

EYNHAM [Ensham] (*England*)

Ancient village in OXFORDSHIRE, 7 mi NW of OXFORD. There was an Anglo-Saxon hamlet on the

site and later a large and famous Benedictine abbey, whose first abbot, in 1005, was Aelfric Grammaticus. Refounded after the Norman Conquest, the abbey effectively dates from 1086. Little of it is left.

EZEL See SAAREMAA

EZIONGABER See EZIONGEBER

EZIONGEBER [Eziongaber] [*Arabic*: Tall al-Khalifāh] (*Jordan*)

Ancient town and seaport in Ma'ān governorate, at the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, near AQABA. The site of a fortified settlement from the 10th century until the fourth century B.C., it is mentioned in the Bible (I *Kings* 9:26) as the place where King Solomon built his navy. It was the site of the largest copper refineries ever to have existed in the ancient world. See also ELAT.

EZRA CHURCH (*United States*)

Battlefield in SW ATLANTA, GEORGIA. During the Civil War Confederate troops suffered many casualties here on July 28, 1864, when they tried to check General William T. Sherman's advance through the state to the sea.

F



FABRIANO (*Italy*)

Town, MARCHE region, central Italy, 38 mi SW of ANCONA. Fabriano was the home of a minor 14th-century school of painting founded by Allegretto Nuzi; its leading figure was Gentile da Fabriano (c. 1370–1427), whose *Adoration of the Magi* is a major example of the Gothic International Style. See also UMBRIA.

FAENZA [*ancient: Faventia*] (*Italy*)

City, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, N Italy, 19 mi SW of RAVENNA. At Faenza, Sulla's forces won a victory in the civil war that made him dictator of ROME in 82 B.C. In A.D. 542 Totila the Ostrogoth defeated an army sent by Justinian in hopes of recapturing Italy for the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Since the Middle Ages Faenza has been noted for the production of a tin-glazed earthenware called, after the town, *Faenza majolica*, or *faïence*. During World War II the city was a center of fighting in December 1944.

FAEROE ISLANDS [*Faroe Islands*] [*Danish: Faerøerne, Faeroese: Føroyar*] (*Denmark*)

Island group in N Atlantic, between SHETLANDS Islands and ICELAND. Settled by Norsemen in the eighth century A.D., the Faeroes passed to DENMARK in 1380. Rising nationalism in the 19th century fostered a desire for independence. This increased during World War II when Denmark fell to GERMANY. GREAT BRITAIN established a protectorate over the islands in 1940. After the war, however, the Faeroe Islands were granted only self-government under the authority of Denmark.

FAERØERNE See FAEROE ISLANDS

FAEROESE See FAEROE ISLANDS

FAESULAE See FIESOLE

FAHLUN See FALUN

FAHREJ See IRANSHAHR

FAIAL [*Fayal*] [*former: Fayal; Portuguese: Ilha do Faial*] (*Portugal*)

One of the AZORES in the N Atlantic, W of Portugal. Discovered c. 1430 by an expedition sent out by Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal, Faial was colonized in the 16th century. It was the scene of great volcanic activity in 1957–58.

FAÏD PASS (*Tunisia*)

Pass in Atlas Mountains of N Tunisia, E of SBEÏTLA and on the road to the port of SFAX. In the North African campaign of World War II, the Germans under Rommel sought to break through the Tunisian mountains to the W by way of the Faïd and KASSERINE passes on February 14 and 20, 1943. The Americans, after initial defeats, counterattacked and recaptured the Faïd Pass in April, thus ending the last Axis offensive of the campaign.

FAIRBANKS (*United States*)

City in central ALASKA, at the juncture of the Tanana and Chena Rivers. Founded on the site of a 1902 gold

strike and named for a U.S. vice president, Fairbanks benefited from the building of the Alaska Railroad, several major highways, especially the ALASKA HIGHWAY in 1942, and an international airport, the northernmost on the continent, to become the transportation and distribution center of the Alaskan interior.

FAIRFAX [former: Fairfax Court House] (*United States*)

City, county seat of Fairfax County, VIRGINIA, a few mi SW of WASHINGTON, D.C. Often called Fairfax Court House in its early days, the city developed after 1800. During the Civil War, Confederate colonel John S. Mosby made a daring raid on Fairfax on March 8, 1863, capturing Union general Edwin Stoughton in his bed at headquarters here.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE See FAIRFAX

FAIRFIELD (*United States*)

Town in SW CONNECTICUT, just S of BRIDGEPORT, on LONG ISLAND SOUND. Settled in 1639 on the site of the last battle of the Pequot War of 1637, Fairfield during the American Revolution was burned in a punitive raid on July 9, 1779, by British regulars, Hessians, and Loyalists under General William Tryon.

FAIRFIELD VILLAGE See BRIDGEPORT

FAIRHAVEN [former: Oxford] (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, on Buzzards Bay, across the Acushnet River from NEW BEDFORD. First called Oxford when settled in 1670, Fairhaven was raided by the British during the Revolution, but saw the attackers repulsed by militia on September 7, 1778. Part of New Bedford until 1812, Fairhaven was also a whaling center in the 19th century.

FAIRHOPE (*United States*)

Town in SW ALABAMA, on E coast of MOBILE BAY. Founded in 1893–94 by followers of Henry George, Fairhope remained a single-tax town until 1937.

FAIR LAWN (*United States*)

Town in Bergen County, NE NEW JERSEY, across the PASSAIC RIVER from PATERSON. Settled by Dutch colonists in the 1660s, Fair Lawn became noted in the 1920s for community planning, with zoned industrial development and model garden apartments.

FAIRMONT (*United States*)

City, county seat of Martin County, in S central MINNESOTA, approximately 12 mi N of the IOWA line. A trading and manufacturing center for the surrounding agricultural region, Fairmont preserves pioneer relics in its courthouse, built on the site of a stockade erected in 1862 during the Sioux uprising under Little Crow.

FAIRMONT (*United States*)

City, county seat of Marion County, in N central WEST VIRGINIA, where Tygart and West Fork rivers join to form the MONONGAHELA. Settled in 1793, Fairmont was created in 1843 out of a merger of Palatine and Middleton. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Fairmont in 1852. This, along with local commercial coal mines, led to its becoming a Union supply depot during the Civil War. In 1919 its unique four-person bipartisan commission government was established.

FAIR OAKS (*United States*)

Railroad station, 6 mi E of RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, scene of a battle on May 31 and June 1, 1862, in the Civil War's Peninsular campaign. This engagement, sometimes called the Battle of Seven Pines, after a crossroads SE of Fair Oaks, was the closest the Union forces came to Richmond before 1864. The wounding of Confederate general Joseph E. Johnston led to the appointment of Robert E. Lee as commander.

FAIYUM [Fayum, Fayyum] (*Egypt*)

Governorate in N Egypt, coextensive with large oasis in the Western Desert, 70 mi SW of CAIRO. Inhabited since prehistoric times. Faiyum has been irrigated by canals from the Nile since the 17th century B.C. It is rich in archaeological remains, especially around the capital, al-Faiyum, on the site of the ancient Ptolemaic center of Crocodilopolis, later ARSINOË, and Lake Karun, ancient LAKE MOERIS. Though captured by Arabs in A.D. 640, Faiyum remained a center of Coptic Christianity for centuries.

FAIZABAD [Fyzabad] (*Afghanistan*)

City, Badakhshan province, NE Afghanistan, on the Kokcha River near the Soviet border. Capital city of Badakhshan province, Faizabad is the administrative and commercial center of a region noted since ancient times for its deposits of lapis lazuli and strategic trade

routes. It was visited by Marco Polo on his way to China in 1271.

FAIZABAD [Fyzabad] [*former: Faizabad-cum-Ajodhya*] (*India*)

City, in UTTAR PRADESH state, N India, on the Gogra River, 75 mi E of LUCKNOW. Founded in 1730, Faizabad was the capital of the kingdom of OUDH until 1775. Destroyed in 1821 by Murad Beg, it is now a joint municipality with AYODHYA, 6 mi to the E.

FAIZABAD-CUM-AJODHYA See FAIZABAD (India)

FALAISE (*France*)

Town in the Calvados department, 19 mi SE of CAEN, in Normandy, NW France. A seat of the dukes of Normandy, Falaise was the birthplace of William the Conqueror c. 1025. In World War II the town suffered heavy damage in air raids, then became a center of ground fighting during the Normandy campaign. Six German divisions were trapped and defeated near Falaise between August 18 and 23, 1944.

FALCÓN See CORO (Venezuela)

FALEMUTH See FALMOUTH (England)

FALERII [*modern: Civita Castellana*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city, in the LATIUM region, central Italy, just SE of VITERBO. The capital of the Faliscans, a tribe of the Etruscan Confederation, Falerii fell to the Romans in 395 B.C. It was destroyed by them after a revolt in 241 B.C. A necropolis and parts of the walls remain. During the Middle Ages, the site came under papal rule, was repopulated and renamed. See PAPAL STATES.

FALKIRK [Fawkirk] [*Gaelic: Eaglais Bhreac; Latin: Varia Capella*] (*Scotland*)

Town in Central region, Scotland, 20 mi ENE of GLASGOW. Strategically located on high ground midway between Glasgow and EDINBURGH, Falkirk was the site of a fort in Roman times. It was the scene of the victory by Edward I of England over the Scots on July 22, 1298, which marked the first successful employment of the longbow. Prince Charles Edward and his followers defeated the English here on January 17, 1746. In the 19th century, Falkirk became a great industrial town, noted for its ironworks.

FALKLAND (*Scotland*)

Small town in FIFE region. The site of a royal residence since the 12th century, Falkland was also the site of a castle of the earls of Fife in which David, duke of Rothsay, son and heir apparent of Robert III, was imprisoned and starved to death in 1402.

FALKLAND ISLANDS [*Spanish: Islas Malvinas*] (*Great Britain*)

Group of some 200 islands in the S Atlantic, 300 mi E of the STRAIT OF MAGELLAN. The Falklands are now a dependency of Great Britain, claimed on the grounds of discovery by John Davis in 1592, early settlement from 1765 to 1774, and continuous occupation since 1833. SPAIN also claimed the islands under the Treaty of TORDESILLAS of 1494 and by right of discovery, alleging they had first been sighted by Magellan's expedition in 1520. As Spain's successor state, ARGENTINA now claims the islands, despite her failure at colonizing them between 1829 and 1833. The islands' strategic value was demonstrated in World War I, when on December 8, 1914, a British naval force in the Falklands destroyed a German squadron that had come through the Strait of Magellan.

In early April 1982 Argentina, pursuing her claim to the islands, seized them by force. Great Britain immediately ordered a large task force to the islands to recover them, and announced a 200-mile blockade around the islands. In late April the British recovered South Georgia, a group of islands some 800 miles east of the Falklands, then moved on to attack the main islands. There were losses on both sides: the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano* and the British destroyer *Sheffield* were sunk with much loss of life. In May a beachhead was secured on East Falkland. Darwin and then Stanley were captured, and by June 22 the British victory was complete. Since then Great Britain, with greatly augmented forces, has continued to hold the islands.

FALKÖPING (*Sweden*)

City, Skaraborg County, S Sweden, between Lakes Vänern and Vättern. This is the site of numerous prehistoric remains. Falköping was the scene of a battle on February 24, 1389, in which Margaret of DENMARK, seeking to extend her rule over Sweden, defeated and captured its king, Albert of MECKLENBURG.

FALLEN TIMBERS (*United States*)

Locality on Maumee River, just SW of TOLEDO, in NW OHIO; so named because a storm had felled many

trees here. At Fallen Timbers, U.S. troops under Anthony Wayne defeated some 1,300 Indians on August 20, 1794. This victory ended Indian hostility in the area and hastened the evacuation of British forts. It thus secured the NORTHWEST TERRITORY and demonstrated the strength of the new U.S. government.

FALL RIVER [former: Freetown] (*United States*)

City, Bristol County, in SE MASSACHUSETTS, at the mouth of the Taunton River on Mount Hope Bay. Settled in 1656, Fall River put its water power to use by beginning textile milling in 1811. By 1871 it was the nation's leading textile center. The action of its millworkers set wage levels after the United Textile Workers of America was founded in 1901. The city was also the scene of the celebrated murder trial of Lizzie Borden in 1892.

FALLS CHURCH (*United States*)

City, NE VIRGINIA, 7 mi W of WASHINGTON, D.C., near the Little Falls of the POTOMAC. Now a residential suburb of Washington, Falls Church grew up around an Episcopal church that dates from colonial days and was used as a recruiting station in the Revolution and a hospital for Union wounded during the Civil War. The parish was established in 1732; the present church was built between 1767 and 1769.

FALLS, THE See TRENTON

FALMOUTH [former: Falemuth, Penny-cum-cuic Pennycomequick, Smithwick] (*England*)

Town in CORNWALL, SW England, on a peninsula between Falmouth Bay and Carrick Roads estuary on the ENGLISH CHANNEL. Despite the protection of Pendennis and St. Mawes castles at its harbor entrance, Falmouth fell to Parliamentary besiegers in 1646, signaling the end of the Civil War in Cornwall. Still an important port, Falmouth is growing as a tourist destination.

FALMOUTH (*United States*) See PORTLAND (United States)

FALMOUTH [former: Succanesset] (*United States*)

Town, SW tip of Barnstable County, SE MASSACHUSETTS, on the E shore of Buzzards Bay. Settled in 1660, Falmouth, once a whaling and boatbuilding

center, suffered British bombardment in both the Revolution and the War of 1812. Now a resort, Falmouth includes the community of WOODS HOLE.

FALUN [Fahlun] (*Sweden*)

City, seat of Kopparberg County, S central Sweden, 130 mi NW of STOCKHOLM. Though the surrounding copper mines are now largely exhausted, Falun is still the headquarters of the powerful Stora Kopparberg Mining Company. Founded in 1347, this is Sweden's, and perhaps the world's, oldest industrial corporation and was a significant source of funding for King Gustav II's campaigns in the Thirty Years' War.

FAMAGUSTA [former: Arsinoë; Greek: Ammochostos; Turkish: Magusa] (*Cyprus*)

City, E coast of Cyprus, on Famagusta Bay, NW of Cape Greco. Swollen by a flood of refugees after the fall of ACRE in 1291, Famagusta became one of Christendom's richest cities, noted for its medieval military architecture. Capital of Cyprus's Venetian rulers from 1489, Famagusta fell to the Turks in 1571. It passed to the British in 1878. A British naval base in World War II, the city was heavily bombed. After the war, it was the site of an internment camp from 1946 to 1948 for Jews attempting illegal entry into Palestine. In 1994, the Turkish army occupied Famagusta. The Greek population evacuated the modern city, which has been deserted ever since.

FAMIEH See APAMEA AD ORONTEM

FANAFUTI See TUVALU

FANAR See PHANAR

FANO [ancient: Fanum Fortunae] (*Italy*)

Town in the MARCHE region of central Italy, on the ADRIATIC, 6 mi SE of PESARO. The eastern terminus of the FLAMINIAN WAY, Fano was founded on the site of an ancient temple of Fortune. Here the Romans decisively defeated CARTHAGE in 207 B.C. As part of the Byzantine Pentapolis, it was one of the earlier acquisitions of the PAPAL STATES in A.D. 754.

FANTI CONFEDERACY (*Ghana*)

Former confederation of the people of a black African group in the GOLD COAST region, West Africa,

now part of the nation of Ghana. According to their tradition, they came to this area from the N in the 17th century. They were involved in the commerce between the African interior and the Dutch and English traders active along the coast. By the early 18th century several autonomous Fanti kingdoms formed a confederacy for protection against the ASHANTI, another people of this part of Africa. The Fanti sided with the British in wars with the Ashanti, and their combined forces triumphed in 1874. That same year the British established the Gold Coast colony of which the Fanti were a part. The Fanti, several hundred thousand strong, are one of the Akan people and speak a Twi language.

FANUM FORTUNAE See FANO

FANUM VOLTUMNAE See MONTEFIASCONE

FARA See SHURUPPAK

FARAH [Farrah, Ferah] [*ancient: Phrada*] (*Afghanistan*) City, SW Afghanistan, on the Farah Rud River, near the Iranian border. Strategically located on a trade route, Farah flourished from ancient times until destroyed by the Mongols in A.D. 1221. Having recovered, it was devastated in 1737 by the Persians, but has been revitalized in the 20th century.

FAR EASTERN REGION See RUSSIAN FAR EAST

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC See RUSSIAN FAR EAST

FAR EASTERN TERRITORY See RUSSIAN FAR EAST

FARGO (*United States*)

City, Cass County, SE NORTH DAKOTA, at head of navigation on the Red River. Founded in 1871 as the Northern Pacific Railroad advanced, Fargo also provided good riverboat and stagecoach connections. It thus became an outfitting center for westward-bound settlers. It was later an important agricultural, trading, and distribution center.

FARMINGTON (*United States*)

City, San Juan County, NEW MEXICO, 60 mi SE of the state's NW corner. Founded in 1876 when Indian

lands were opened to homesteaders, Farmington became the trade and distribution center for its area, including the Navajo (Dineh) Indian Reservation.

FARNBOROUGH (*England*)

Town, NE HAMPSHIRE, 31 mi WSW of LONDON. As ruins attest, settlement dates back to Norman times. It is now the site of the Royal Aircraft Establishment. Empress Eugénie of France lived in retirement at Farnborough from 1881 to 1920; together with her husband, Napoleon III, and their son; she is buried here.

FARNE ISLANDS [The Staples] (*England*)

Group of 17 islets and reefs, one and one-half to 6 mi off the coast of NORTHUMBERLAND. The islands were St. Cuthbert's retreat in the seventh century. They were the scene of the celebrated wreck of the *Forfarshire* in 1838 when the passengers were rescued by Grace Darling, a lighthouse keeper's daughter. The islands now serve as a bird sanctuary.

FARNHAM (*England*)

Town, in SURREY, 38 mi SW of LONDON. It is the site of a castle that from 1160 to 1926 served as a residence of the bishops of WINCHESTER. At the intersection of the Pilgrim's Way and the Southampton-London Road, Farnham was an important market. Nearby are the ruins of Waverley Abbey, founded in 1128 as the first Cistercian house in England. William Cobbett, the reformer, and a native of Farnham, is buried here.

FARO (*Portugal*)

Seaport, capital of the ALGARVE district, S Portugal, 137 mi SSE of LISBON. Faro, southernmost town and last Moorish stronghold in Portugal, was reconquered in 1249. In 1596 an English expedition sacked the city, then ruled by Philip II of Spain. Part of their plunder, the bishop of Faro's books, became the nucleus of OXFORD's Bodleian Library. Devastated by earthquakes in the 18th century, Faro recovered to become a modern tourist center.

FAROE ISLANDS See FAEROE ISLANDS

FARRAH See FARAH

FAR ROCKAWAY See QUEENS (*United States*)

FARRUKHABAD (*India*)

City, joint municipality with Fategarh, UTTAR PRADESH state, N India, on the GANGES RIVER, 90 mi WNW of LUCKNAU. Founded as a fort by a local ruler in 1714, Farrukhabad was ceded to the British in 1802. During the Indian Mutiny of 1857 the British garrison was massacred here. Several other engagements were fought here. The district of Farrukhabad includes several ancient ruins and important Buddhist sites, notably Sankisa.

FARS [Farsistan] (*ancient: Pars*) (*Iran*)

Province, SW Iran, on the Persian Gulf. Fars, so named by conquering Arabs in the seventh century, is almost identical with the historic region of Persis, original home of the Persians and nucleus of their empire. The ruins of their ancient capitals, PERSEPOLIS and PASARGADAE, are in Fars.

FARSISTAN See FARS**FAS** See FÈS**FASHODA** [*modern: Kodok*] (*Sudan*)

Town in SE Sudan, on the White NILE. In 1898 Fashoda was the scene of an international incident caused by European rivalry for empire in Africa. A French expedition marching N occupied the town ahead of a British expedition coming S and refused to vacate. War was threatened, but the crisis was settled through negotiation, a solution that helped pave the way for the Anglo-French Entente of 1904.

FATEHGARH See JAMRUD**FATEHPUR SIKRI** [Fathpur Sikri] (*India*)

Town, SW UTTAR PRADESH state, N India, 23 mi W of AGRA. Founded by the Mogul emperor Akbar in 1570, it remained his capital until the 1580s. Though an inadequate water supply forced abandonment of the city in 1605, Fatehpur Sikri remains largely intact, its buildings treasured examples of Mogul art and architecture.

FATHPUR SIKRI See FATEHPUR SIKRI**FÁTIMA** (*Portugal*)

Village, S Beira Litoral province, W Portugal, 18 mi SE of LEIRIA. An important Catholic shrine, Fátima

was the scene of six reported visions of the Virgin Mary in 1917.

FATSHAN See FO-SHAN**FAVENTIA** See FAENZA**FAVERSHAM** [*ancient: Favreshant, Fefresham*] (*England*)

City near the River Swale, N central KENT, 45 mi ESE of LONDON. As a port near a major road, WATLING STREET, Faversham was important under both Romans and Saxons. Later it became an associate member of the CINQUE PORTS. The tombs of King Stephen (1135–54) and of his queen are in the Cluniac Abbey that he founded here in 1147.

FAVRESHANT See FAVERSHAM**FAWKIRK** See FALKIRK**FAYAL** See FAIAL**FAYETTEVILLE** [*former: Washington Court House*] (*United States*)

City, Washington county, NW ARKANSAS, 50 mi N of FORT SMITH. Founded in 1828, and named after Fayetteville, Tennessee in 1829, Fayetteville was strategically located on a postal route through the Ozarks. It was the scene of several Civil War engagements, notably the Battle of Pea Ridge of March 7 and 8, 1862, before falling to Union troops on April 18, 1863. Long known as an educational center, the city became the home of the University of Arkansas in 1871.

FAYETTEVILLE (*United States*)

City, S central NORTH CAROLINA, at the head of navigation on the Cape Fear River, 50 mi S of RALEIGH. Two adjacent villages, settled by Scottish highlanders in 1739 were united and renamed for Lafayette in 1783. As the state capital from 1789 to 1793, it was the site of the convention that in 1789 finally ratified the U.S. Constitution in North Carolina. This commercial center was occupied by General William T. Sherman toward the end of the Civil War and is today noted for its military installations, especially FORT BRAGG.

FAYUM See FAIYUM

AL-FAYYUM See FAIYUM

FAZOGLI See FAZUGHLI

FAZUGHLI [*Fazogli*] (*Sudan*)

District and village in SE Sudan, near the Ethiopian border. It has been inhabited for centuries by Nilotic people. After the FUNJ dynasty conquered the ALWA Kingdom in 1504, the king of Alwa retreated to Fazughli. From here the Alwa fought the Funj until c. 1685 when the Funj took Fazughli. In 1821 Mehmet Ali, pasha of EGYPT, conquered the Sudan, including Fazughli.

FAZZAN See FEZZAN

FÉCAMP [*ancient: Fiscamnum*] (*France*)

Town, Seine-Maritime department, NORMANDY, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 40 mi NW of ROUEN. Dating from Roman times, Fécamp was a major port until the 17th century, when it was eclipsed by LE HAVRE. In 658 a convent arose here but was later destroyed by Norsemen. Fécamp's great Abbey of the Trinity was founded in 1003 upon the reestablished monastery. Benedictine liqueur has been produced here since its discovery in the 16th century by monks of the abbey.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY [*West Germany*] (*Germany*)

A former republic of central Europe, it was bounded on the E by the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (East Germany), CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and AUSTRIA; on the S by SWITZERLAND; on the W by FRANCE, LUXEMBOURG, BELGIUM, and the NETHERLANDS; and on the N by DENMARK, the NORTH SEA, and the BALTIC SEA. Its capital was at BONN. It was created in 1949 out of the French, American, and British zones of occupation in Germany. WEST BERLIN was included in the country, but was completely encircled by East Germany. The Christian Democratic Union leader Konrad Adenauer was the first chancellor of West Germany. In 1952, West Germany, the UNITED STATES, France, and GREAT BRITAIN signed the Bonn Convention, which gave West Germany most attributes of national sovereignty. In 1955, West Germany

gained full independence from the occupying powers and joined the United Nations and NATO. West Germany enjoyed an economic boom during the late 1950s and early 1960s; the so-called economic miracle when it became one of the world's leading industrial nations.

In 1969 Willie Brandt and the Social Democrats took control of the government in coalition, and in 1972 was reelected. Brandt launched a major program, called the Ostpolitik (eastern policy) that improved relations with East Germany and the Soviet Bloc. Brandt resigned in 1974, after it was learned that one of his staff was an East German spy. He was replaced by Helmut Schmidt, but disputes over nuclear power and defense broke up the center-left coalition, and in 1984, the conservative CDU took over under Helmut Kohl, whose government was reelected in 1987. In 1989, thousands of East Germans fled to West Germany through Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary. Demonstrations erupted in East Berlin, and the government fell, replaced by a new government that removed travel restrictions on foreign travel. All border crossings to West Germany were opened, and the Berlin Wall began to be dismantled. In 1990, after negotiations with the Soviets to withdraw the Red Army from East Germany, West Germany and East Germany were united to re-form Germany.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES See MALAY PENINSULA, MALAYSIA

FEDERATED SHAN STATES See SHAN STATE

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND See MALAWI, RHODESIA

FEFRESHAM See FAVERSHAM

FEHRBELLIN (*Germany*)

Town, Potsdam district, Germany, 35 mi NW of BERLIN. During the Third Dutch War, the elector of BRANDENBURG defeated the king of SWEDEN at Fehrbellin on June 18, 1675, thereby ending the renown enjoyed by the Swedes for their success in battle.

FELDKIRCH [*ancient: Clunia*] (*Austria*)

City, extreme W Austria, near the LIECHTENSTEIN border, 20 mi SSW of BREGENZ. Feldkirch, strategically located near the Arlberg Pass, was heavily fortified in

medieval times. Sold by its count to Austria in 1375, Feldkirch became noted for its schools, especially the Jesuit college founded here in 1648. Its castle, town walls, and other medieval structures survive.

FELICITAS JULIA See LISBON

FELLIN See VILJANDI

FELSINA See BOLOGNA

FELTRE [*ancient: Feltria*] (*Italy*)

Town, VENETO region, NE Italy, 17 mi SW of BELLUNO. Feltre was the birthplace of Vittorino da Feltre (1378–1446), one of the great humanist schoolmasters of the Renaissance. It was severely damaged in 1509 during fighting between the League of CAMBRAI and the Republic of VENICE. Rebuilt since then, it was besieged by Austrian forces in World War I. It is now a small manufacturing and trading center.

FELTRIA See FELTRE

FEN COUNTRY, THE See FENS, THE

FENG-TIEN See MUKDEN

FENLAND See FENS, THE

FENS, THE [*The Fen Country, Fenland*] (*England*)

Flat, lowland district, in LINCOLNSHIRE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, and NORFOLK; S of the Wash. Once the largest swampland in England but now largely reclaimed farmland, the Fens have been subjected to drainage attempts since Roman times. The first effective effort was made by the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the 1620s; the greatest, by the government in the mid-1960s after serious flooding. It was in the Fens that Hereward the Wake led the last serious Anglo-Saxon resistance to William the Conqueror in 1070–71.

FEODOSIA See FEODOSIYA

FEODOSIYA [*Feodosia*] [*ancient: Theodosia; Italian: Caffa or Kaffa*] (*Ukraine*)

City, SE CRIMEA, on the Black Sea, 60 mi E of SIMFEROPOL. Founded as a Greek colony in the sixth

century B.C., Theodosia was a flourishing port until destroyed by the Huns in the fourth century A.D. Revived under Genoese rule during the 13th century, the city was captured by the Crimean Tatars in 1475, then ceded to RUSSIA in 1783. In October 1914 the shelling of Feodosiya in TURKEY's name by a German naval squadron forced Turkey to enter World War I. In World War II, Feodosiya was twice occupied by the Germans in 1941 and from 1942 to 1944.

FERAH See FARAH

FERENTINO [*ancient: Ferentinum*] (*Italy*)

Town, LATIUM region, central Italy, 46 mi SE of ROME. The chief city of the ancient Hernici, it was conquered by Rome in 361 B.C. Ferentino was a favorite papal residence in the Middle Ages. It has extensive remains, especially fortifications, from the pre-Roman, Roman, and medieval periods.

FERENTINUM See FERENTINO

FERGANA VALLEY [*Ferghana Valley*] (*Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan*)

Region in Central Asia, N of the Pamir and W of the Tien Shan Mountains. A center of population and commerce since the fourth century B.C., the Fergana Valley—fertile, rich, and situated on the ancient SILK ROAD between CHINA and the West—has fallen repeatedly to conquerors, from the Arabs in the eighth century A.D. to the Russians in 1876. Today it is an industrial as well as agricultural area. Its mineral resources contributed greatly to the industrialization of all Soviet Central Asia in the Soviet era. The densely populated valley saw ethnic strife in the 1990s after independence from the Soviet Union. The valley is a center for Islamic opposition to secular government in former Soviet Central Asia.

FERGHANA VALLEY See FERGANA VALLEY

FERMANAGH (*Northern Ireland*)

County, extreme SW, on the border with the Republic of IRELAND. In 1594 the first skirmish of the Irish uprising against Elizabeth I occurred in Fermanagh. When the rebel leaders fled in 1607, the county was confiscated by the Crown and resettled with Scots and English Protestants. One of the counties included

in the partition of ULSTER in 1921, Fermanagh remains under British rule. It has many traces of pre-historic settlement and Celtic Christianity.

FERMO [*ancient: Firmum Picenum*] (*Italy*)

Town, MARCHE region, central Italy, 23 mi NNE of ASCOLI PICENO. An ancient stronghold of the Picenes that fell to the Romans in 264 B.C., Fermo has many pre-Roman and Roman remains. Its long history of subjugation culminated in its acquisition by the Church. It was capital of the duchy, later march, of Fermo until it merged with the March of ANCONA in the 12th century. The city was part of the PAPAL STATES from 1549 to 1860, when it joined the Kingdom of Italy.

FERNANDINA BEACH (*United States*)

City, Nassau County, NE FLORIDA, on the Atlantic Ocean, 25 mi NE of JACKSONVILLE. Founded in 1680 by the Spanish, Fernandina Beach was declared a free port in 1808. It quickly became a haven for pirates, smugglers, and slave traders. Taken by the United States in 1818, it was a center for Confederate blockade-running in the Civil War until captured by a Union naval force in 1862.

FERNANDINA DE JAGUA See CIENFUEGOS

FERNANDO DE NORONHA [*Portuguese: Ilha Fernando de Noronha*] (*Brazil*)

Island in the Atlantic Ocean, 225 mi NE of Cape São Roque, Brazil. The easternmost point of South America, Fernando de Noronha was named for the Portuguese who discovered it in 1503. It became Brazil's first hereditary captaincy. Used as a penal colony in the 18th century, it has been a military base since 1942. The island is known as a scuba diving center and was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 2001.

FERNANDO PO [*Fernando Póo*] [*modern: Bioko*] (*Equatorial Guinea*)

Island in the Bight of Biafra off West Africa, approximately 100 mi NW of Rio Muni. Named for its Portuguese discoverer in 1469, but ceded to SPAIN in 1778, Fernando Po was used by GREAT BRITAIN as a base for antislavery patrols from 1827 to 1843. In 1968 the island became independent from Spain as part of Equatorial Guinea, but lost its autonomy in

1973 after riotous disputes with the less-developed mainland province of Rio Muni.

FERNANDO PÓO See FERNANDO PO

FERNEY [*modern: Ferney-Voltaire*] (*France*)

Town, Ain department, E France, 4 mi from GENEVA. In 1758 the French author Voltaire bought the seigneurie of Ferney, on the borders of France and SWITZERLAND, to escape legal proceedings. Residing there until 1778, he established a colony of craftsmen, notably of potters and watchmakers whose high standards were long maintained. In 1815 the Congress of Vienna halted Swiss annexation of Ferney, awarding it to France in Voltaire's honor.

FERNEY-VOLTAIRE See FERNEY

FEROZEPORE See FIROZPUR

FEROZEPUR See FIROZPUR

FERRARA [*ancient: Forum Alieni*] (*Italy*)

City, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, N Italy, 57 mi SW of VENICE. Under the Este family from 1240 to 1598, Ferrara was the seat of a powerful and brilliant court, famous for its patronage of the arts, especially during the Renaissance. The city was the original meeting place of the Council of Ferrara-Florence of 1438–45, which increased cultural contacts between the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and the West, though it failed to reconcile their churches. During World War II, Ferrara was the scene of heavy fighting in April 1945.

FERRO See HIERRO

FERROL [*El Ferrol, El Ferrol del Caudillo*] (*Spain*)

City and port in La Coruña province, on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 11 mi NE of CORUNNA, in GALICIA. One of Spain's principal naval stations, it was chosen as a naval base by Philip V in 1726. In the later 18th century Spanish kings fortified it, added a royal naval arsenal, and established important shipyards. The city was known as El Ferrol until 1939, when del Caudillo was added to honor Francisco Franco, who was born here. In 1982 the name of the city was

changed to Ferrol, and is home to a busy port and an important naval station.

FERRYLAND *(Canada)*

Town in SE NEWFOUNDLAND, on the Avalon Peninsula, approximately 40 mi S of ST. JOHN. George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, sent settlers from England in 1621 and in 1623 was granted the peninsula. He visited the colony in 1627 and 1628, decided the winters were too cold, and applied for another grant of land that became the colony of MARYLAND.

FERRYVILLE See MENZEL-BOURGUIBA

FERTILE CRESCENT, THE

A term used to describe the semicircle of agricultural and pastoral land in the Middle East where the West's seminal civilizations arose as early as 3000 B.C. It runs from the Persian Gulf NW through the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES valleys, W through SYRIA to the MEDITERRANEAN, and S through CANAAN. Sometimes it is extended to include the NILE Valley.

FERTÖ TÓ See NEUSIEDLER LAKE

FÈS [Fez] *[Arabic: Fas; French: Fès] (Morocco)*

City, N central Morocco, approximately 150 mi NE of CASABLANCA. A commercial and cultural center founded in A.D. 790, Fès is one of the traditional capitals of Morocco and sacred cities of Islam, long noted for its mosques, the Islamic university founded in 859, and handicrafts, especially the manufacture of the brimless red hat named for the city.

FEVER RIVER See GALENA

FEZ See FÈS

FEZZAN [Fazzan] *[ancient: Phazania] (Libya)*

Desert region in SW Libya. An area of many oases, strategically located on caravan routes between SUDAN and the MEDITERRANEAN, Fezzan has known many foreign invaders, from the Roman conquest of the Garamantes, an offshoot of an ancient African civilization, in 19 B.C., to the Italians in A.D. 1912. It was the seat of the Beni Mohammed dynasty from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Occupied by the Free

French in World War II, the region became independent in 1951 with the rest of Libya.

FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD *[Sometimes, incorrectly: Field of the Cloth of Gold] (France)*

Between the villages of GUÎNES and ARDRES, near CALAIS. Site of a ceremonial conference in 1520 between England's Henry VIII and France's Francis I, this locality was named by dazzled contemporaries for the material most used in the participants' clothing and tents. The meeting, however, had no important diplomatic consequences.

FIESOLE *[ancient: Faesulae] (Italy)*

Town in TUSCANY, central Italy, 4 mi NE of FLOR-ENCE. Founded by the Etruscans, possibly in the eighth century B.C., and conquered by the Romans in 283 B.C., Fiesole has remains of both. Long a resort noted for its beauty, the city was annexed by Florence in A.D. 1125. The painter Fra Angelico was a citizen of Fiesole; some of his works are preserved here.

FIFE *(Scotland)*

A former county, now a region, of E Scotland, between the Firths of Tay and Forth. Once a Pictish stronghold, Fife became one of the seven traditional earldoms of medieval Scotland. It has many places of historic significance, such as the ecclesiastical and university town of ST. ANDREWS and the royal seat of DUNFERMLINE.

FIGUERAS *(Spain)*

City in Girona province, 24 mi N of GERONA, near the French border. Though strongly fortified in the 18th century, Figueras was occupied by French troops several times between 1794 and 1823. Now a manufacturing and communications center, Figueras was briefly the seat of the Loyalist government until falling to the insurgents in February 1939 during the Spanish civil war.

FIJI [Fiji Islands]

Nation and archipelago in the SW Pacific, 1,300 mi N of NEW ZEALAND. Discovered by Abel Tasman in 1643, it was visited by Captain James Cook in 1774. The Fiji Islands, strategically located and agriculturally rich, were annexed by Great Britain in 1858. An important Allied supply point in World War II, Fiji became an independent dominion of the Common-

wealth in 1970 with Sir Ratu Kamisese Mara as prime minister. In 1987 Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka led two coups that took control of the government for the native Fijians from the ethnic Indians. Fiji was declared a republic and left the Commonwealth of Nations. In 1990 a new constitution granted nonurban native Fijians a disproportionate say in the government. In 1992, Rabuka became prime minister, and in 1994 Mara was appointed president. In 1997, the constitution was amended giving nonethnic Fijians a larger voice, and in 1999 Mahendra Chaudhry of the Labor Party became Fiji's first ethnic Indian prime minister. In 2000 a military coup by Fijian nationalists took power, but the coup eventually failed. A new government was elected in 2002, but was ruled illegal when it did not include the opposition party. In 2004, Chaudhry agreed to take a role as head of the opposition and the government crisis was ended, but ethnic conflict continues to be a problem.

FIJI ISLANDS See FIJI

FILIPEA See JOÃO PESSOA

FILIPPOI See PHILIPPI

FINDLAY (*United States*)

City in Hancock County, NW OHIO, 40 mi S of TOLEDO. Settled in 1821 on the site of a fort built in 1812, Findlay boomed in the 1880s when oil and natural gas were discovered. The city still produces oil. It was in the Findlay *Jeffersonian* that the satirical antislavery letters of *Petroleum V. Nasby* (David Ross Locke) first appeared in 1861. The letters attracted a nationwide audience that included Abraham Lincoln.

FINIS TERRAE See FINISTÈRE

FINISTÈRE [*ancient: Finis terrae*] (*France*)

The westernmost department of France, at the tip of the BRITTANY peninsula. It was settled by the Celts in the fifth century B.C. and conquered by the Romans in 56 B.C. Finistère, with the rest of Brittany, was absorbed into France in 1491. Finistère's chief port, BREST, has been an important naval base since the 17th century. It remains a stronghold of Breton language and customs.

FINISTERRE, CAPE [*ancient: Nerium Promontorium*] (*Spain*)

Cape on the NW coast of Spain in La Coruña province. Two naval battles were fought off Cape Finis-terre during the War of the Austrian Succession. On May 3, 1747, the British under Admiral Lord Anson defeated the French under Admiral de la Jonquière, thus preventing supplies from reaching the French WEST INDIES. On October 2, 1747, the British under Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hawke defeated the French under Desherbiers de l'Étenduère but failed to capture the French convoy. During the Napoleonic Wars the British under Rear Admiral Sir Robert Calder defeated the French and Spanish fleet under Admiral Pierre de Villeneuve, forcing them to sail for CÁDIZ. Calder was court-martialed for not winning a more decisive victory.

FINLAND [*Finnish: Suomi*]

Republic of NE Europe. It is situated between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Gulf of Finland and borders on SWEDEN and NORWAY on the N and W, RUSSIA on the E, and ESTONIA to the S of the Gulf of Finland. The N of Finland lies above the Arctic Circle in LAPLAND, while the south is dotted with lakes and waterways. An independent state only since 1917, for much of its history Finland has been part of Sweden, and Swedish remains one of the country's two official languages. The capital, HELSINKI, lies on the southern coast.

Finland was originally inhabited by Lapps, who by the eighth century A.D. had been gradually forced northward by the arrival of Finnish-speaking nomads. In this early period the Finns had no sense of nationhood, and political organization was restricted to a clan system. Christian missionaries visited the country in the 11th century, and in the 13th century it was conquered by the Swedes. Under Swedish rule the Finns enjoyed considerable autonomy, and trade improved. Following the Reformation in the 16th century, Lutheranism became the established religion. In 1581 Finland became a grand duchy. The country suffered as a result of the wars between Sweden and Russia and after the Northern War in 1721 and again in 1743 it lost territory to Russia.

During the Napoleonic Wars it was invaded by Russia in 1808 and was formally annexed the following year. The Russians, like the Swedes, permitted Finland considerable autonomy and allowed a quasi-democracy to develop. The capital was moved from

TURKU to Helsinki in 1812. Toward the end of the 19th century, Finnish nationalism became a powerful force, and there was considerable unrest when the Russians attempted to impose their culture on the Finns.

After the Russian Revolution in 1917, the Finns declared their independence. Following a five-month civil war in 1918, right-wing forces emerged victorious, and in 1920, the Soviet Union recognized the new Finnish republic in the Treaty of TARTU. However, the scars of the civil war were slow to heal, and Finnish politics were dogged by instability throughout the 1920s and 1930s.

At the start of World War II in 1939–40 Finland was invaded by the USSR, despite a nonaggression pact. The Finns were quickly defeated, but when GERMANY attacked the USSR, they themselves invaded Russia. Initially successful, the Finns were defeated in 1944 and lost the Isthmus of KARELIA, VYBORG, the Finnish shores of LAKE LADOGA, and the PECHENGA area to the Soviet Union.

After World War II, Finland pursued a policy of political neutrality. A Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed with the USSR in 1948 that guaranteed Finland's sovereignty. Détente between East and West in the 1970s resulted in the "Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe" in Helsinki in 1975, the product of which being the Helsinki Accords, which formed an important basis for human rights during the following decades. Finland's economy boomed during the 1980s but faltered with the collapse of the USSR in the early 1990s. Finland joined the European Free Trade Association in 1987, and the European Union in 1995. Finland has recovered from the economic decline of the early 1990s and through the strength of its high-technology industries such as telecommunications now enjoys one of the highest standards of living in Europe.

FINNMARK (*Norway*)

Norway's most northerly county, bordered on the S and SE by FINLAND and RUSSIA. Containing the northernmost point in Europe, North Cape, and the northernmost town in the world, HAMMERFEST, Finnmark is now a tourist center. During World War II it was the scene of heavy fighting between the Russians and Germans in 1944 and 1945.

FINSCHHAFEN (*Papua New Guinea*)

Port town on Huon Gulf, NE Papua New Guinea, 65 mi ENE of LAE. Administrative headquarters for

GERMANY's New Guinea colony from 1884 until the end of the century, Finschhafen was taken by AUSTRALIA in 1914. During World War II the Japanese developed an airbase here that became an important American base after the Australians recaptured the town in 1943.

FIRAT NEHRI See EUPHRATES RIVER

FIRE ISLAND (*United States*)

A narrow, sandy island, 30 mi long, off S central LONG ISLAND, in SE NEW YORK State. A summer resort since the 19th century, Fire Island takes its name from the signal fires for ships that were built on the island during the War of 1812. During Prohibition it was a base for rumrunners.

FIRENZE See FLORENCE (*Italy*)

FIRMUM PICENUM See FERMO

FIROZPUR [*Ferozepore, Ferozepur, Firozpur*] (*India*)

City, PUNJAB state, N India, 45 mi SSE of LAHORE, PAKISTAN. Founded in the 14th century and acquired by the British in 1835, Ferozepore became an important frontier post, especially during the First Sikh War of 1845–46, and again after the India-Pakistan partition in 1947.

FIRUZABAD [*ancient: Gur or Jur*] (*Iran*)

Town in FARS province, SW Iran, 55 mi SE of SHIRAZ. Supposedly founded by the first Sassanid emperor, Ardashir I, on the site of his victory over the Parthians in A.D. 224, Firuzabad contains extensive remains from his day, including a palace, the oldest Sassanid building in existence. The town claims to be the birthplace of Firuzabadi (1329–1415), the famous Arabic lexicographer. See also PERSIA.

FISCAMNUM See FÉCAMP

FISHBOURNE (*England*)

Remains of a Roman palace, a little over 1 mi W of CHICHESTER, West SUSSEX. The largest single Roman building found in England, it covers approximately 10 acres and was built c. A.D. 75 as a showplace for a client British king whose capital was at nearby

Chichester. Excavations in the 1960s uncovered the north wing, which, with a replanted garden, are now on show. The site is a complex of halls, colonnades, courtyards, and rooms with splendid mosaics. The palace was occupied until destroyed by fire in A.D. 285.

FISHER, FORT See FORT FISHER

FISHER'S HILL [Fishers Hill] (*United States*)

A bluff, approximately 2 mi S of STRASBURG, Shenandoah County, N VIRGINIA. During the Civil War, Union troops under Major General Philip H. Sheridan defeated Confederate forces under Major General Jubal H. Early here on September 22, 1864, thus leaving the way open for Sheridan to devastate the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, an important food source for the Confederacy.

FIUME See RIJEKA

FIVE FORKS (*United States*)

A crossroads near Dinwiddie Courthouse, approximately 14 mi SW of PETERSBURG, SE VIRGINIA. At Five Forks, in the last important battle of the Civil War, Union troops under Major General Philip H. Sheridan defeated Confederate forces under Major General George E. Pickett on April 1, 1865, thereby opening the way for the Union capture of Petersburg, the fall of RICHMOND, and Robert E. Lee's surrender at APPOMATTOX.

FLAMINIAN WAY [*ancient: Via Flaminia*] (*Italy*)

A great Roman road, the chief route between ROME and CISALPINE GAUL, the Flaminian Way was built by the censor Gaius Flaminius in 220 B.C. It ran over 200 miles NE from Rome to FANO, then N to RIMINI. It was extended by the AEMILIAN WAY.

FLANDERS [*Flemish: Vlaanderen; French: Flandre*] (*Belgium, France, Netherlands*)

Coastal county of the Middle Ages extending from the N of France through Belgium and part of the Netherlands. It is now included in the French departments of Pas-de-Calais and Nord, the Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders, and Zeeland province in the Netherlands. Its strategic location has given it a tumultuous history.

When Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY gave the countship of Flanders in A.D. 862 to his son-in-law Baldwin I, it became a focus of intrigue among the emerging powers of Europe. A distinction was then made between Imperial Flanders, bordering on the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and Crown Flanders, connected with the French Crown.

From the 10th century the general prosperity of Flanders derived from a flourishing textile industry and its commerce through the ports of GHENT, BRUGES, and later, ANTWERP. The latter two cities became the hubs of northern European commerce and finance in the later Middle Ages and Renaissance. Flemish textile production reached its zenith in the 13th century, but success led to worker unrest and class tumult in the later 13th and 14th centuries. Inter-city rivalry was an important cause of strife; but the principal antagonism lay between the patrician mill owners, or Leliaerts, who were generally supporters of the French kings, and the guild mill workers, or Clauwerts, who supported the Flemish counts or favored democratic city regimes.

The departure of Count Baldwin IX on the Fourth Crusade in the early 13th century signalled decline. In his absence, the European powers intensified their struggle for influence in Flanders. The French kings sought an alliance with the Leliaerts, opposing the English kings, the Holy Roman Empire, and the Clauwerts. A see-saw of authority resulted, continuing through the 13th century and into the 14th. Flemish burghers reached their pinnacle of power when their citizen army destroyed the French nobility at COURTRAI in 1302. A few years later Edward III of ENGLAND, preparing for war against France, halted wool exports to Flanders. The ensuing crisis inspired Flemish unity under the artisan leader Jacob van Artevelde of Ghent against the urban patriciate and the French. Van Artevelde gave his support to England in 1337 and participated in the English navy's victory at SLUIS in 1340. Following van Artevelde's death in a riot in 1345, authority in Flanders was assumed by the pro-French Louis de Maële. But Jacob's son Philip led the Ghent weavers in rebellion against the regime and captured Bruges in 1382. In November, however, he was killed by the French in the Battle of ROOSEBEKE.

With the political linkage of Flanders to Burgundy reestablished in the late 14th century, the region moved toward political stability and saw a flowering of the long artistic heritage that had begun with the expansion of Christianity and the construction of the great abbeys at Ghent and LIÈGE. Artistic activity

reached its height in the 15th century with the work of the painters Jan and Hubert van Eyck in Bruges, and Roger van der Weyden in BRUSSELS, all encouraged and supported by Philip the Bold and by Mary of Burgundy. By the 16th century, with Antwerp's commercial development, it replaced Bruges as the artistic and commercial center of Flanders. Its increasing wealth and international stature in the 17th century attracted many artists including the influential Peter Paul Rubens, who developed his cosmopolitan and baroque style in Antwerp.

Meanwhile, the political situation continued to be tumultuous. The late 16th century brought revolt in both the Netherlands and Flanders, in 1576, against Philip II of SPAIN, but by 1584 Spanish forces had recovered Flanders. The Peace of UTRECHT in 1714 assigned it to Hapsburg AUSTRIA. Meanwhile Louis XIV of France, during 1668–78, had absorbed part of West Flanders, which became the present French Flanders. The Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO in 1797 ceded the remainder of West Flanders to France; while at the Congress of VIENNA in 1815 the Netherlands gained Austrian Flanders. With Belgian independence in 1830, a part of ancient Flanders became Belgium's provinces of East and West Flanders, and the second oldest son of the Belgian king gained the title, Count of Flanders. Through World Wars I and II Flanders continued to be a battleground. During the former, fighting was constant in both West and French Flanders. The slaughter here was commemorated in John McCrae's poem, *In Flanders Fields*. In the latter, the Battle of Flanders began with the Nazi invasion of Belgium in 1940 and ended with the surrender of the Belgian army and the British evacuation at DUNKIRK, from May 26 to June 4, 1940.

FLANDRE See FLANDERS

FLEET STREET (*England*)

A LONDON thoroughfare, named after the Fleet River, on the main route between Westminster and the City of London. By the end of the 19th century so many newspapers had their offices here that "Fleet Street" became a synonym for the British press.

FLEETWOOD HILL, BATTLE OF See BRANDY STATION

FLensburg [*Danish: Flensborg*] (*Germany*)

City, on the Flensburg Fjord of the Baltic Sea, in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, N Germany. Chartered in 1284

and a prominent port since the 16th century, Flensburg was conquered from DENMARK by PRUSSIA in 1867. A naval base in World War II, it was heavily bombed by the Allies. It was the last seat of government under Admiral Karl Doenitz and was the site of Germany's capitulation to the Allies in May 1945.

FLensburg See FLensburg

FLEURUS (*Belgium*)

Town, HAINAUT, S central Belgium, approximately 3 mi N of the SAMBRE RIVER. Fleurus has been the scene of several important battles in this frequently invaded region. During the Thirty Years' War the Germans defeated the Spanish at Fleurus and were thus able to relieve the Dutch in 1622. In the War of the Grand Alliance, the French crushed the Dutch and their allies here in 1690, and in the wars of the French Revolution, they defeated the Austrians and Dutch here in 1794. The last victory left the French masters of the Austrian Netherlands.

FLEURY [*Fleury-devant-Douaumont*] (*France*)

Village in NE France, 2 mi N of VERDUN. In World War I it was part of the Verdun defensive sector where the bloodiest battle of the war was fought between February and October 1916.

FLEURY-DEVANT-DOUAUMONT See FLEURY

FLEVO LACUS See ZUIDER ZEE

FLINT (*United States*)

City, Genesee County, SE central MICHIGAN, 58 mi NNW of DETROIT. Founded in 1819 as a fur-trading post, by the late 19th century Flint had become a major producer of carts and carriages. In the early 20th century this industry evolved into automobile manufacturing, so that Flint came to rank second only to Detroit as a center of that industry. Flint became synonymous with deindustrialization in the 1980s as the automobile industry closed long-running factories in Flint.

FLINT (*Wales*)

Town, in Flintshire, on the Dee estuary, approximately 13 mi SW of LIVERPOOL. Founded as a borough in 1284, Flint grew up around a castle Edward I built while conquering Wales in 1276. It was the scene of Richard II's surrender to Henry IV, Bolingbroke, in

1399. Flint Castle was captured and partially demolished in 1647 by Parliamentary forces during the English Civil War. There are impressive remains of the castle.

FLODDEN (*England*)

A hill in NORTHUMBERLAND, 3 mi SE of Coldstream. Here the English under Thomas Howard, later duke of Norfolk, stopped an invasion by SCOTLAND's James IV, killing him on September 9, 1513, and almost annihilating the Scottish aristocracy. This loss, one of Scotland's most searing memories, has often been treated in ballads and literary works.

FLORENCE [*ancient: Florentia; Italian: Firenze*] (*Italy*)

City in central Italy, 146 mi NW of ROME on the Arno River. In the first century B.C. a Roman colony on the CASSIAN WAY was built near the site of Faesulae (FIE-sole), an Etruscan town. Goths, Byzantines, and Lombards controlled it after the fall of Rome. By the 12th century it was an autonomous commune. Florence was torn by papal-imperial conflict between the Guelphs and Ghibellines for the next 200 years, and generally sided with the papal Guelphs.

In the midst of this turmoil, the foundations of its splendor were being laid. The city's merchants, cloth manufacturers, and bankers soon achieved a paramount position in Europe. Great churches, monasteries, and palaces were built. The Tuscan dialect, the tongue of Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio—all Florentine writers—became the basis of the modern Italian language. Among the artists who lived or who came to work here were Leonardo, Donatello, Giotto, the Lippi, Masaccio, Michelangelo, and Botticelli. Florence's Uffizi Gallery is one of the few in the world that can qualify as first rate simply on the basis of its collection of work by local painters. The palaces and churches of the city came to reflect the inventive artistry of the likes of Alberti, Brunelleschi, and Ghiberti.

For 300 years, beginning in 1421, the well-being of Florence became inextricably linked to the Medici. This banking family, whose most notable scions were Cosimo (1389–1464) and Lorenzo the Magnificent (1449–1492), gradually gained power through economic strength and civic reputation. Eventually undeclared princes, they provided political guidance and cultural patronage and made Florence the artistic center of the Renaissance. Except for the period 1494–98, when the Dominican friar Savonarola established a theocracy here, and 1527–30, when they

were briefly exiled by the reestablished republic, the Medici controlled Florentine and, at times, Italian life. One of them even became pope as Leo X (1513–21). Florence gradually extended its holdings, conquering PISA, PISTOIA, SIENA, AREZZO, VOLTERRA, and SAN GIMIGNANO, until it dominated all of TUSCANY. It became the capital of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany in 1569.

When the Medici family line finally died out in 1737, power passed to the dukes of LORRAINE. Briefly under AUSTRIA, and the Napoleonic kingdom of ETRURIA, it was made part of the kingdom of SARDEGNA in 1860. Florence served as united Italy's first capital from 1865 to 1871. In World War II, although all of the Arno bridges except the Ponte Vecchio were destroyed, most of this great repository of Western art was left intact. Indeed, the great flood of 1966 did more damage; fortunately, restoration work minimized permanent loss.

FLORENCE (*United States*)

City, Florence County, NE SOUTH CAROLINA, 75 mi NE of COLUMBIA. Established in 1855 at the junction of three railroad lines, during the Civil War Florence was a shipping center and troop embarkation point as well as the site of a prison camp.

FLORENTIA See FLORENCE (*Italy*)

FLORES (*Guatemala*)

Town, on an island in the S of Lake Petén Itzá, EI Petén department, NE Guatemala. Now its region's major trading center, Flores was originally the capital of the Itzá Indians, who resisted Spanish attempts to conquer them until 1697.

FLORES (*Indonesia*)

Island in the Lesser Sundas in E Indonesia, separated from SULAWESI to the N by the Flores Sea. Originally ruled by the princes of Celebes, now Sulawesi, Flores was opened to trade by the Dutch in 1618, but not until 1907 did they completely subjugate the island. Held by the Japanese during World War II, Flores became part of independent Indonesia in 1949.

FLORES [*Portuguese: Ilha das Flores*] (*Portugal*)

Westernmost of the AZORES ISLANDS, in the N Atlantic W of Portugal. Discovered by the Portuguese in

1452, Flores was the rendezvous point of SPAIN's American treasure fleets. The English naval hero, Sir Richard Grenville, was killed off Flores in an attack on one of these convoys in 1591. The island is now the site of a French space-tracking station. In 2003, skeletons were discovered of miniature hominids (home florisiensis). There is continuing debate on whether these are a separate species.

FLORIANÓPOLIS [former: Destêrro] (Brazil)

Capital city of Santa Catarina state, at the S end of Santa Catarina Island, SE Brazil. An important port and administrative center since colonial days, Florianópolis was founded by the Portuguese c. 1700 as Destêrro. In 1893 it was captured by revolutionaries but they failed to overthrow the government of President Floriano Peixoto. The city was then renamed in his honor.

FLORIDA (United States)

In the extreme SE of the country, Florida was admitted to the Union in 1845 as the 27th state. It is a low peninsula, 500 mi long, with the Atlantic Ocean on the E and the Gulf of Mexico on the W and the WEST INDIES to the S. To the N are ALABAMA and GEORGIA.

In 1513 Juan Ponce de León, a Spanish explorer, seeking the Fountain of Youth, was the first European to land here near the site of ST. AUGUSTINE. He named the area Florida because it was the flowery Easter season (*Pascua florida*). Other Spanish explorers followed—Pánfilo de Narváez and Hernando de Soto—and under the last SPAIN claimed all of what later became the southeastern United States. Later the French arrived, Jean Ribaut discovering the St. John River in 1562 and René de Laudonnière building Fort Caroline at the river's mouth in 1564. Spain then sent Pedro Menéndez de Avilés who drove out the French and in 1565 founded St. Augustine, the oldest city in the United States. The British attacked Florida several times, and in 1742 a force from Georgia defeated the Spanish and made the St. Mary's River Florida's northern boundary.

The British gained Florida by a treaty in 1763 but returned it to Spain under another treaty in 1783. There were boundary disputes with the United States, which claimed West Florida as part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803. U.S. troops under General Andrew Jackson invaded Florida in 1818 to retaliate against the Seminole Indians, and the next year Spain ceded the region to the United States. The cession

included all Spanish claims to land E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, while the United States assumed \$5 million of American claims against Spain. Florida was organized as a territory in 1822. Warfare with the Seminole Indians went on for years, culminating in the long Second Seminole War of 1835 to 1842, after which most of the Indians were transported W.

Florida seceded from the Union in January 1861, and the most important battle of the Civil War fought here was at OLUSTEE in February 1864, which the Confederacy won. After the war, Florida was put under military rule and was readmitted to the Union in 1868. Republicans held control until 1876, when the Democrats returned to power. African Americans were again placed in an inferior status. A large land sale to developers in 1881 touched off a real estate boom and a bid for tourists. In 1898 Florida profited from the Spanish-American War when TAMPA became the main military base. Another real estate boom ended in 1925 when unrealistic prices caused a sudden collapse. World War II brought prosperity to Florida's industry, and with the return of peace the state's industrial and population growth has been outstanding. CAPE CANAVERAL is the center of much space-flight activity.

After 1954 Florida began to desegregate its schools. In 1958–59 the Cuban Revolution resulted in an influx of refugees, repeated in 1980 when 125,000 Cubans made their way to KEY WEST and since then with the arrival of many Haitian refugees. Race relations have often been strained. After the acquittal in May 1980 of white police officers charged with beating a black man to death, rioting in MIAMI resulted in 18 deaths and property damage of \$100 million, still largely unrepaired. Florida was long a Democratic state, but Republican strength has recently grown, and more often than not the state votes Republican in presidential elections. A larger proportion of the population than in any other state consists of elderly and retired people. The state is now plagued with water shortages and conservation problems caused largely by its rapid expansion. The 2000 presidential election between Republican George W. Bush and Democrat Albert Gore ended in a statistical dead heat in the state of Florida with Bush slightly ahead. Irregularities with voting machine malfunctions (the famous "hanging chads") and accusations of barriers to some polling places brought on a recount that was eventually settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of President Bush.

TALLAHASSEE is the capital; Miami is the largest city; others are JACKSONVILLE, ST. PETERSBURG, and TAMPA.

FLORIDA ISLAND [N'Gela Island] (*Solomon Islands*)

Island in the SE Solomons, 15 mi N of GUADALCANAL, in the SW Pacific. Part of a British protectorate since 1893, during World War II Florida Island was occupied by the Japanese from May 4 to August 7, 1942, when it was captured by U.S. forces immediately prior to the battles of Guadalcanal. The Solomons became independent in 1978.

FLÓRINA [Phlórina] (*Greece*)

City in W MACEDONIA, N Greece, near the border with MACEDONIA. Founded by the Byzantines, conquered in the late 14th century by the Ottoman Turks, and populated by a number of ethnic groups, in the 19th century Flórina became a center of Bulgarian irredentist agitation. Nevertheless, the city passed to Greece after the Balkan Wars of 1912 to 1913.

FLORISSANT (*United States*)

City in E central MISSOURI, 13 mi NW of ST. LOUIS. It was founded in 1785 by French under Spanish rule. They called the settlement St. Ferdinand. The name *Florissant*, French for flowering, was adopted in 1939. The site of a Jesuit seminary, in the 19th century Florissant was a center for missions to the Indians. Fr. Pierre De Smet studied and was ordained here in 1827. The city retains several examples of Missouri French architecture.

FLUSHING (*Netherlands*) See VLISSINGEN

FLUSHING (*United States*)

A N section of QUEENS borough, at the head of Flushing Bay, NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. It was settled in 1645 by Englishmen under charter to the Dutch, and was named for the Dutch city VLISSINGEN. It later became a center of Quakerism in NEW NETHERLANDS. Efforts by Governor Peter Stuyvesant to suppress this faith brought forth the Flushing Remonstrance, a notable document in the development of American religious toleration. Absorbed by New York City in 1898, Flushing has been the site of two world fairs in 1939–40 and 1964–65, and of the headquarters of the UN General Assembly from 1946 to 1949.

FLY FLAT See COOLGARDIE

FOCA See PHOCAEA

FOÇSANI (*Romania*)

City, E central Romania, 100 mi NNE of BUCHAREST. The administrative and trading center of a noted wine-producing region, Foçsani was the site of an Austrian and Russian victory over the Turks in 1789. The armistice between Germany and Romania in World War I was signed at Foçsani on December 6, 1917, after the city had fallen to German and Austrian forces on January 8 of that year.

FOGGIA (*Italy*)

City, APULIA region, SE Italy, 162 mi ESE of ROME. An ancient foundation, it was long noted for its grain and wool markets. In the 13th century Foggia was a favorite residence of Emperor Frederick II, whose ruined castle still stands here. Part of the kingdom of the TWO SICILIES in the 19th century, Foggia was a center of the Carbonari and revolted several times. GERMANY's chief air base in southern Italy in World War II, the city was heavily damaged by Allied bombing before being captured in 1943.

FOIX (*France*)

City in the Ariège department, SW France, 50 mi S of TOULOUSE. Founded in Charlemagne's time, in the 11th century Foix became the seat of powerful counts who eventually enlarged their domain into a nearly independent state in the PYRENEES. Inherited by Henri IV of France through his great grandmother, Catherine de Foix, queen of NAVARRE, the Countship of Foix was added to the French Crown in 1607.

FOKIS See PHOCIS

FOLIGNO [*ancient: Fulginium*] (*Italy*)

City, UMBRIA region, central Italy, 18 mi SE of PERUGIA. Dating from pre-Roman times, in the Middle Ages Foligno flourished under the rule of the Trinci family from 1305 to 1439 before becoming part of the PAPAL STATES. Noted as the home of the 13th-century mystic, Angela of Foligno, and a 15th-century school of painting, Foligno is now a rapidly growing commercial and industrial center.

FOLKESTONE (*England*)

Town on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 6 mi WSW of DOVER, KENT. Dating back to Roman times, Folkestone prospered in the Middle Ages as an associate of the CINQUE PORTS of Dover. With the coming of the railroad, Folkestone developed as a cross-Channel passenger port and seaside resort. It was badly damaged in World War II by aerial bombing and cross-Channel shelling. The noted physician William Harvey was born here in 1578.

FOLSOM (*United States*)

Village in NE NEW MEXICO, on the Cimarron River E of Raton, near the COLORADO border. In 1925 Stone Age artifacts were discovered at Folsom. The implements represented the culture of certain prehistoric hunters who lived in North America much earlier than had previously been thought. The Folsom Culture was named after the site.

FOND DU LAC (*United States*)

City in E central WISCONSIN, at the S end of Lake Winnebago, 65 mi NW of MILWAUKEE. Founded in the 18th century by the French as a fur-trading post, Fond du Lac was newly planned in 1835 by speculators who attracted many German immigrants. The coming of the railroad stimulated Fond du Lac's growth into a manufacturing and distribution center.

FONDI [*ancient: Fundi*] (*Italy*)

City, LATIUM region, W Central Italy, 75 mi SE of ROME. This Volscian foundation was conquered by Rome in the fourth century B.C. Strategically located on the APPIAN WAY, it changed hands frequently. Fondi passed under papal rule, nominally in the fifth century, but effectively only in the 17th century A.D. The conclave that elected the antipope Clement VII, thereby setting off the Great Schism, was held in Fondi in 1378. It was badly damaged in World War II. The city is now the commercial center of its agricultural region.

FONTAINEBLEAU (*France*)

Town in the Seine-et-Marne department, N France, 35 mi SSE of PARIS. Now a resort, Fontainebleau grew up around a royal residence that developed from a medieval hunting lodge into a great Renaissance palace. Here the Edict of NANTES was revoked in 1685, Pope Pius VII was imprisoned from 1812 to 1814, and

Napoleon's first abdication was signed in 1814. Fontainebleau was headquarters first for the Germans, then for the Allies, in World War II. It was headquarters for NATO's military branch from 1945 to 1967.

FONTANET See FONTENOY**FONTARABIA** See FUENTERRABÍA**FONT-DE-GAUME** (*France*)

Cave in the DORDOGNE department, SW central France, near LES EYZIES commune, 22 mi SE of PÉRIGUEUX. Discovered in 1901, Font-de-Gaume contains noted examples of Paleolithic painting and engraving.

FONTENOY (*Belgium*)

Village in HAINAUT province, SW Belgium, 5 mi ESE of TOURNAI. At Fontenoy, in the War of the Austrian Succession, French Marshal Maurice de Saxe won his most famous victory on May 11, 1745, by defeating the English and their allies. He thus opened the way for the French conquest of FLANDERS.

FONTENOY [*former: Fontanet*] (*France*)

Village in the Yonne department, N central France, S of SENS. In the battle of Fontenoy in 841, Charles II of France and Louis the German checked the efforts of their brother, Emperor Lothair I, to reunite the Carolingian Empire under his sole rule. This success caused Charles and Louis to renew their alliance in the Oath of STRASBOURG of 842, and to force a territorial division upon Lothair in the Treaty of VERDUN in 843.

FORTEVRAULT-L'ABBAYE (*France*)

Town, Maine-et-Loire department, W France, 8 mi SE of SAUMUR. The abbey of Fortevrault, nucleus of the town to which it gives its name, was founded in 1099. It is the burial site of Henry II and Richard I of ENGLAND and of Eleanor of AQUITAINE. Suppressed during the French Revolution, the abbey is now a museum.

FOOCHOW See FUZHOU**FORBACH** (*France*)

Town, Moselle department, NE France, 32 mi E of METZ. During the Franco-Prussian War, a French

army was defeated here on August 6, 1870, and driven back into Metz. After the war, as part of LORRAINE, the town was annexed to GERMANY until 1918 and again during World War II.

FORBIDDEN CITY See LHASA, BEIJING

FOREZ (*France*)

Region, mostly in the Loire department, around the town of Feurs, to the W of LYONS in E central France. It was the territory of the counts of Forez, ambitious nobles who emerged in the 10th century and contested control of the LYONNAIS with the archbishops of Lyons until forced in 1173 to renounce their claims to all lands except this Western area. Forez was annexed to the French Crown in 1527.

FORFAR (*Scotland*)

Town, formerly in Forfarshire, and later Angus, but now in TAYSIDE region, 13 mi NNE of DUNDEE. It was the meeting place of several Scottish parliaments from the 11th to the 14th centuries. Forfar was captured by Edward I of ENGLAND, but was recaptured by Robert the Bruce, who burned its castle in 1308. Royalist in the Civil War, Forfar had its charter revoked in 1651 by Oliver Cromwell but restored by Charles II in 1665.

FORLÌ [*ancient: Forum Livii*] (*Italy*)

City, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, N central Italy, 48 mi SE of BOLOGNA. Reputedly founded in the second century B.C. by the Roman consul Livius Salinator, Forlì was a trading center on the AEMILIAN WAY. Becoming a free commune in A.D. 1058, Forlì was heavily involved in the Guelph-Ghibelline conflict, becoming part of the PAPAL STATES in 1504. It was the birthplace of the artist Melozzo da Forlì (1438–94), noted for advancing the technique of foreshortening.

FORMIA [*ancient: Formiae*] (*Italy*)

Town, LATIUM region, S central Italy, on the Gulf of Gaeta. A Volscian foundation, Formia came under the Romans in the fourth century B.C. It became a popular resort. Cicero, whose villa may be among the town's many Roman remains, was killed nearby; his reputed mausoleum is here. The town was seriously damaged in World War II before falling to U.S. forces on May 18, 1944.

FORMIAE See FORMIA

FORMIGNY (*France*)

Village, Calvados department, NORMANDY, NW France, approximately 27 mi WNW of CAEN. On April 15, 1450, the French, using field artillery for the first time, defeated the English at Formigny in the next-to-the-last battle of the Hundred Years' War.

FORMOSA See TAIWAN

FØROYAR See FAEROE ISLANDS

FORRES (*Scotland*)

Town in GRAMPIAN region, 11 mi SW of ELGIN. Chartered in 1150, Forres is the site of the castle in which, according to the tradition followed by Shakespeare, Macbeth murdered Duncan.

FORT ABERCROMBIE (*United States*)

Army post in SE NORTH DAKOTA on the RED RIVER, established in 1858 to protect settlers from the Dakota Indians. The post was important in opening the Dakota Territory to settlement. In 1862 the Sioux Indians twice attacked it without success. After a treaty was signed here in 1870 with the Ojibwa and the Sioux, the Indian danger declined, and in 1877 the fort was abandoned.

FORT ALBANY (*Canada*)

Trading post on JAMES BAY at the mouth of the Albany River, NE ONTARIO, S central Canada. Still an important fur-trading center, Fort Albany was founded in the 1670s. It was among the first posts established by the Hudson's Bay Company. Temporarily occupied by the French during 1686–93, between 1697 and 1713 Fort Albany was the only post in the region still in the company's possession.

FORTALEZA [*Ceará*] (*Brazil*)

City, chief port, and capital of Ceará state, NE Brazil, on the Atlantic coast, approximately 400 mi NW of RECIFE. Founded by the Portuguese in 1609, it was occupied by the Dutch from 1637 to 1654. Fortaleza has been a center of sugar plantations since the colonial era. The city grew after being opened to international trade in 1808. Its greatest growth, however,

418 Fort Archangel Gabriel

has come since 1957, when Fortaleza became headquarters for the Brazilian government's efforts to develop the poverty-stricken Northeast.

FORT ARCHANGEL GABRIEL See SITKA (United States)

FORT ASTORIA See ASTORIA, COLUMBIA RIVER

FORT ATKINSON See NEBRASKA

FORT BAKER See LAS VEGAS

FORT BEAUSÉJOUR (*Canada*)

Military post built by the French in 1751 to control the Chignecto isthmus, which connects NEW BRUNSWICK and NOVA SCOTIA. British and American troops captured it in 1755 and renamed it Fort Cumberland. Between 1772 and 1775 about 1,000 families came from YORKSHIRE, ENGLAND, to settle the region. American raiders tried unsuccessfully to capture it during the American Revolution. The fort was abandoned after the War of 1812. The site is now a national park.

FORT BENNING (*United States*)

Army post in W GEORGIA, 8 mi S of COLUMBUS. One of the largest army bases in the United States, from within a year of its establishment in 1918, Fort Benning has been the infantry's chief training center.

FORT BENTON (*United States*)

City, Chouteau County, N central MONTANA, on the MISSOURI RIVER NE of GREAT FALLS. Growing up around an American Fur Company post founded in 1846, at the head of navigation on the Missouri, Fort Benton was reached by steamboat in 1859. Boom years followed, as it became a supply and disembarkation point for the westward-bound. Its importance diminished with the coming of the railroads.

FORT BLISS (*United States*)

Army post in W TEXAS, just E of EL PASO. Strategically located near the Mexican border and the only ice-free pass through the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, Fort Bliss was established in 1849 to protect CALIFORNIA-bound wagon trains from Indian attacks. It was the base for

General John Pershing's 1916 expedition in pursuit of Pancho Villa. Since World War II Fort Bliss has been a training center for antiaircraft artillery and missilery.

FORT BOWIE (*United States*)

Army post in SE ARIZONA, established in 1862. In the 1880s it was a base for military operations against Geronimo, a leader of the Apache Indians. It is now a national historic site.

FORT BRADY See SAULT-STE-MARIE (United States)

FORT BRAGG (*United States*)

Army post in S central NORTH CAROLINA, 10 mi NW of FAYETTEVILLE. Founded in 1918 on the site of the 1865 Civil War battle of Monroe's Crossroads, Fort Bragg is now the principal training center for airborne troops, including Special Forces (Green Berets) and antiterrorist units.

FORT BRIDGER (*United States*)

Village on Blacks Fork of the Green River, Uinta County, SW WYOMING. Founded as a supply post by mountain man Jim Bridger in 1843, Fort Bridger became an important station on the OREGON TRAIL. UTAH's Mormons took the post in 1853, holding it until federal troops were sent against them in 1857. Fort Bridger was then an army post until 1890. Its site, in the village of Fort Bridger, is now a state park.

FORT BUENAVENTURA See OGDEN (United States)

FORT CALGARY See CALGARY

FORT CAMOSUN See VICTORIA (Canada)

FORT CARILLON See TICONDEROGA

FORT CAROLINE (*United States*)

Settlement in NE FLORIDA, near the mouth of the St. Johns River, established in 1564 by French Huguenots led by René de Laudonnière. It was named for King Charles IX. On September 21, 1565, the Spanish under Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, a naval officer and colonizer, attacked the fort, killing nearly all the inhabitants. The Spanish renamed it San Mateo. The French took revenge in 1568 when a force led by

Dominique de Gourgues attacked the fort and put all the Spaniards to death.

FORT CASIMIR See DELAWARE

FORT CASPAR See CASPER

FORT CENTER See FORT RILEY

FORT CHARLES See RUPERT HOUSE

FORT CHARNISAY (*Canada*)

Fort on the Bay of Fundy, across the St. John River from SAINT JOHN, S NEW BRUNSWICK. Originally constructed in 1645 by the French, it was rebuilt in 1758 and burned by Americans in 1775 during the American Revolution. Rebuilt in 1778, it was abandoned in 1821.

FORT CHRISTINA See DELAWARE

FORT CHURCHILL See CHURCHILL

FORT CLARK See PEORIA

FORT CLATSOP (*United States*)

Winter encampment of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in 1805–06, at the mouth of the COLUMBIA RIVER in NW OREGON. Led by Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, the expedition was sent by President Thomas Jefferson to explore the recently acquired LOUISIANA PURCHASE. The explorers reached here on November 7, 1805, and spent the second winter of their trip here before returning E in the spring of 1806. The site is now a national memorial.

FORT COLLINS (*United States*)

City, Larimer County, N COLORADO, 65 mi N of DENVER. Its nucleus, an army post, was established on the site in 1864 to protect the OVERLAND TRAIL but was abandoned in 1867. The city has grown to be the commercial, shipping, and industrial center of a rich agricultural area.

FORT CONCHO See SAN ANGELO (United States)

FORT CRÈVECOEUR See PEORIA

FORT CUMBERLAND (*Canada*) See FORT BEAUSÉJOUR

FORT CUMBERLAND (*United States*) See CUMBERLAND (United States)

FORT DAKOTA See SIOUX FALLS

FORT DALLAS See MIAMI

FORT DAVIS (*United States*)

Border outpost of the army in SW TEXAS, established in 1854 to guard the road through the Davis Mts between EL PASO in the extreme SW of Texas and SAN ANTONIO to the E in the S-central part of the state. Soldiers stationed here fought the Comanche and Apache Indians. The fort was abandoned in 1891 and is now a national historic site.

FORT DEARBORN (*United States*)

Former army post in NE ILLINOIS, on the bank of the Chicago River near LAKE MICHIGAN. Built in 1804, Fort Dearborn suffered an Indian attack on August 15, 1812, in which 52 of the 93 people in the fort were killed, the rest made prisoner, and the fort destroyed. A second Fort Dearborn, built nearby in 1816, was demolished in 1856, but by then the city of CHICAGO had grown up around it.

FORT DEFIANCE See DEFIANCE (United States)

FORT-DE-FRANCE (*France*)

City, on the SW side of MARTINIQUE, at the N entrance to Fort-de-France Bay. Founded in 1672 as Fort Royal, despite its excellent harbor, Fort-de-France developed slowly, until scientific advances reduced the prevalence of yellow fever on the site. After SAINT-PIERRE, Martinique's chief city, was destroyed by volcanic eruption in 1902, Fort-de-France became the island's capital and the French Antilles's principal cultural and commercial center.

FORT DES MOINES See DES MOINES (United States)

FORT DIX (*United States*)

Army training center in central NEW JERSEY, approximately 15 mi SE of TRENTON. It was established in 1917 during World War I as Camp Dix, named for John A. Dix, statesman and Civil War general. It was renamed Fort Dix in 1939 and made a permanent installation. During World War II it was a very large induction and training center. McGuire Air Force Base, the most important military flight facility on the East Coast, is adjacent to it.

FORT DODGE (*United States*)

City, Webster County, N central IOWA on the Des Moines River, 68 mi NW of DES MOINES. The army post of Fort Dodge was established in 1850 and closed in 1853. The city of Fort Dodge, laid out in 1854 on the site, is now the commercial and industrial center of an extensive agricultural region. It is near some of the world's largest gypsum beds and is a noted producer of that mineral.

FORT DONELSON (*United States*)

A Civil War fortification on the Cumberland River in NW TENNESSEE, near the KENTUCKY border, approximately 70 mi NW of NASHVILLE. Invested by Union forces under Ulysses S. Grant who had taken FORT HENRY on February 7, and unable to break out, Confederate troops in Fort Donelson met Grant's demand for unconditional surrender on February 16, 1862. This double victory, the first Union success, brought Grant into prominence and forced the Confederate evacuation of Kentucky and most of Tennessee. Fort Donelson is now a national historical park.

FORT DOUGLAS See SALT LAKE CITY

FORT DUFFERIN See MANDALAY

FORT DUMMER See VERMONT

FORT DUNCAN See EAGLE PASS

FORT DUQUESNE (*United States*)

Colonial fortification, built where the ALLEGHENY and MONONGAHELA Rivers join to form the OHIO, in SW PENNSYLVANIA. The building of Fort Duquesne by the French in April 1754 was the immediate cause of the French and Indian War. Though they defeated

two expeditions against them, a Virginian under George Washington and a British under Edward Braddock, at or near FORT NECESSITY, the French were eventually forced to abandon Fort Duquesne, burning it on November 24, 1758. The British then rebuilt it as Fort Pitt, around which PITTSBURGH grew.

FORT EDWARD (*United States*)

Village in E NEW YORK State on the HUDSON RIVER, 50 mi N of ALBANY. On the route between LAKE GEORGE and the Hudson, Fort Edward takes its name from the fortification built there in 1755 to protect the Anglo-American advance against CROWN POINT in the French and Indian War. During the Revolution, Fort Edward was abandoned by the Americans and briefly occupied by General John Burgoyne.

FORT ERIE (*Canada*)

Town in SE ONTARIO, a manufacturing center at the juncture of the NIAGARA RIVER and LAKE ERIE, opposite BUFFALO. Fort Erie, which gave its name to the town on its site, was built by the British in 1764. In the War of 1812 the fort fell to the Americans, who withstood a British siege before abandoning and destroying the fort in November 1814. Restored in the 1930s, the fort is now a museum.

FORT FISHER (*United States*)

Confederate fort in SE NORTH CAROLINA, on the peninsula between the Atlantic Ocean and Cape Fear River, near WILMINGTON. Built in 1862 to protect Wilmington, a center for blockade-runners, Fort Fisher was captured by a Union amphibious force in January 1865 in one of the last large battles of the Civil War. Wilmington fell soon after. Fort Fisher is now a state historical site.

FORT FREDERICA (*United States*)

Ruins of fortification on St. Simons Island, one of the SEA ISLANDS, off the coast of SE GEORGIA. The fort was built, beginning in 1736, by James Oglethorpe, military officer, philanthropist, and founder of Georgia. It was constructed for protection against SPAIN during the struggle between that country and GREAT BRITAIN for possession of the present southeastern United States. Near the fort Oglethorpe defeated the Spanish in the Battle of Bloody Marsh, on June 9, 1742, a decisive engagement. The ruins are now a national monument.

FORT FREDERICK See ST. JOHN (Canada)

FORT FRONTENAC See KINGSTON (Canada)

FORT GAINES See DAUPHIN ISLAND, MOBILE

FORT GARRY See WINNIPEG

FORT GEORGE (Canada) See PRINCE GEORGE, (Canada)

FORT GEORGE (United States) See LAKE GEORGE

FORT GIBSON See MUSKOGEE (United States)

FORT GRATIOT See PORT HURON

FORT GREENVILLE See GREENVILLE (United States)

FORT GRISWOLD See GROTON (United States)

FORTH (Scotland)

River in SE Scotland, flowing E from Stirlingshire to a North Sea estuary, the Firth of Forth. The River Forth passes a number of historic places, such as the city of STIRLING and the battlefield of BANNOCKBURN. At Queensferry, the Firth of Forth was spanned by the world's first cantilever bridge, the Forth Railway Bridge, in 1890.

FORT HALL (United States)

Trading post, SE IDAHO, on the SNAKE RIVER just W of the present village of Fort Hall. Established in 1834 by frontier trader Nathaniel Wyeth, Fort Hall was a Hudson's Bay Company post between 1836 and 1856 and was the main stopping point on the OREGON TRAIL west of FORT BRIDGER. A U.S. Army post during the Indian wars of the 1850s, Fort Hall was destroyed by floods in the 1860s.

FORT HANCOCK See SANDY HOOK

FORT HARVIE See FORT MYERS

FORT HAYS See HAYS (United States)

FORT HENRY (United States)

Confederate fort on the TENNESSEE RIVER near the TENNESSEE-KENTUCKY border. The Union won its first major victory of the Civil War here when troops commanded by Ulysses S. Grant and gunboats led by Andrew Foote captured it on February 7, 1862. Most of the Confederate troops escaped to FORT DONELSON before the surrender. Fort Donelson fell on February 16.

FORT HENRY See PETERSBURG

FORT HUGHES See CABALLO

FORTÍN BOQUERÓN See CHACO BOREAL

FORT INDUSTRY See TOLEDO (United States)

FORT JEFFERSON See DRY TORTUGAS

FORT JOHNSON See AMSTERDAM (United States)

FORT KEARNEY (United States)

Fort in Buffalo County, S central NEBRASKA. It protected the OREGON TRAIL from 1848 to 1871. The remains of the fort now lie in a state park containing a museum in Kearney, Nebraska.

FORT KING GEORGE See DARIEN (United States)

FORT KNOX (United States)

Army post in N central KENTUCKY, 31 mi SW of LOUISVILLE. Established as a training camp in 1917, Fort Knox became the center for the army's armored divisions in 1940. It has been the U.S. Treasury Department's chief depository for gold bullion since 1936.

FORT-LAMY See N'DJAMENA

FORT LARAMIE (United States)

Former frontier post on the Laramie River in SE WYOMING, approximately 80 mi NE of CHEYENNE. An important fur-trading post from its founding in 1834, Fort Laramie became a major stopover on the OVERLAND TRAIL. An army post between 1849 and 1890, Fort Laramie was headquarters for campaigns

against the Indians. It saw the signing of two treaties with the Sioux in 1851 and 1868. It is now a national historic site.

FORT LARNED (*United States*)

Former army post in central KANSAS, approximately 25 mi SW of Great Bend. Established in 1859, the fort guarded the SANTA FE TRAIL and was a base of operations during the Plains Wars with the Indians in the 1860s. It was abandoned in 1878 and is now a national historic site.

FORT LAUDERDALE (*United States*)

City, SE FLORIDA, on the Atlantic coast, 25 mi N of MIAMI. Established in 1895 on the site of a fort built during the Seminole War in 1838, Fort Lauderdale has become a popular resort. Since the building of the nearby artificial harbor of Port Everglades it has become an important deepwater port.

FORT LEAVENWORTH (*United States*)

Army post, on the MISSOURI RIVER, adjoining the city of LEAVENWORTH, in NE KANSAS. One of the oldest military posts W of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, it was founded in 1827 to protect the SANTA FE TRAIL. Fort Leavenworth is the site of the oldest U.S. military prison, founded 1874, and of the Army Command and General Staff College, established in 1881.

FORT LEE (*United States*)

Town in NE NEW JERSEY, on the HUDSON RIVER opposite NEW YORK CITY. Fort Lee, an early center of the motion picture industry from 1907 to 1919, became a residential community after the building of the George Washington Bridge, of which it is the western terminus, in 1931. The town is named for the Revolutionary War fort built here to guard the Hudson. When FORT WASHINGTON across the river fell, the Americans abandoned Fort Lee on November 20, 1776.

FORT LEE See CHARLESTON (*United States*)

FORT MACLEOD (*Canada*)

Town in SW ALBERTA, W Canada, on the Oldman River, 28 mi W of LETHBRIDGE. Established in 1874, Fort Macleod was the first headquarters of the North-

west Mounted Police, now the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Around it grew the settlement of Fort Macleod, the first town in S Alberta. It is now the commercial center for an agricultural and coal-mining area.

FORT MADISON (*United States*)

City in Lee County, extreme SE IOWA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER below BURLINGTON. The trading post of Fort Madison, founded in 1808, was the first U.S. fort W of the Mississippi. Attacked by Indians, it was abandoned and burned in 1813. On its site in 1833 was founded the city of Fort Madison, an important rail center since 1879 and the commercial and industrial center for an agricultural region.

FORT MALDEN See AMHERSTBURG (*United States*)

FORT MANTANZAS See ST. AUGUSTINE (*United States*)

FORT McHENRY (*United States*)

Fort at the mouth of BALTIMORE's Inner Harbor, on the Patapsco River near CHESAPEAKE BAY, N MARYLAND. It was begun in 1794. Fort McHenry suffered British bombardment during the War of 1812. Observing this attack on the night of September 13–14, 1814, Francis Scott Key was moved by the fort's successful resistance to write "The Star-Spangled Banner." A Union prison camp during the Civil War, Fort McHenry is now a national monument and historic shrine.

FORT MEIGS (*United States*)

Former fort at the rapids of the Maumee River in NW OHIO, near PERRYSBURG. Established by General William Henry Harrison during the War of 1812, Fort Meigs successfully resisted sieges by the British and their Indian allies in May and July 1813. The actions greatly lifted American morale.

FORT MIAMI See SAINT JOSEPH (*United States*)

FORT MIMS (*United States*)

Temporary stockade near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, not far N of MOBILE, in S ALABAMA. On August 30, 1813, during the Creek

War, a large party of Creeks attacked and burned Fort Mims, killing over 500 settlers in a famous frontier massacre.

FORT MIRÓ See MONROE

FORT MITCHELL See SCOTTSBLUFF (United States)

FORT MONROE [former: Fortress Monroe] (*United States*)

Army base on the N side of the entrance to HAMPTON ROADS, opposite NORFOLK, in SE VIRGINIA. Occupying a site so strategic that it has been fortified since the colonial era, the present Fort Monroe was built between 1819 and 1834. In the Civil War it was an important Union base before which the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* fought in 1862 and in which Jefferson Davis was imprisoned from 1865 to 1867.

FORT MORGAN See MOBILE (United States)

FORT MOULTRIE (*United States*)

Fortification on Sullivan's Island, at the entrance to CHARLESTON's harbor, in SE SOUTH CAROLINA. It was named for its builder, Colonel William Moultrie, whose repulse of a British attack on the fort in June 1776 was one of the Revolution's decisive battles. Fort Moultrie served as prison and burial place for the Seminole leader Osceola in 1838. After its garrison was evacuated to strengthen FORT SUMTER in December 1860, Fort Moultrie was seized and held by the Confederates until they evacuated Charleston in February 1865. It is now part of Fort Sumter National Monument.

FORT MYERS (*United States*)

City, Lee County, SW FLORIDA, on the Caloosahatchee River, 15 mi from the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Harvie was established on the site in 1841 to protect settlers from Seminole raids. Its name was changed to Fort Myers in 1850. The post was held by Union troops throughout the Civil War, despite a Confederate attack in February 1865. Around it grew the city of Fort Myers, a resort and shipping center for the surrounding agricultural region. Here Thomas A. Edison established his winter home and laboratory in 1885.

FORT NASHBOROUGH See NASHVILLE (United States)

FORT NASSAU See ALBANY (United States)

FORT NECESSITY (*United States*)

A temporary fortification at Great Meadows, approximately 10 mi SE of Uniontown, in SW PENNSYLVANIA. In July 1754 Virginia militia under George Washington, advancing against the French at FORT DUQUESNE, built an entrenched camp here. The French attacked, forcing Washington to surrender in the opening engagement of the French and Indian War. In 1755, a British expedition against Fort Duquesne was defeated and its slain leader, Edward Braddock, buried near Fort Necessity. It is now a national battlefield site.

FORT NIAGARA (*United States*)

Frontier post on the E bank of the Niagara River at its junction with LAKE ONTARIO, in NW NEW YORK State. Completed by the French in 1726 on a strategic site first fortified in 1679, Fort Niagara fell to the British in 1759 during the French and Indian War. A British and Loyalist stronghold during the Revolution, it was surrendered to the United States only after the Jay Treaty in 1796. Recaptured by the British in 1813 during the War of 1812, Fort Niagara was returned to the Americans in 1815. A military post until 1946, it is now a state park.

FORT NOGALES See VICKSBURG (United States)

FORT NONSENSE See MORRISTOWN (United States)

FORT ORANGE See ALBANY (United States)

FORT OSWEGO See OSWEGO (United States)

FORT PEMBERTON See GREENWOOD (United States)

FORT PHIL KEARNEY See MASSACRE HILL

FORT PICKENS (*United States*)

Fortification on Santa Rosa Island, at the mouth of Pensacola Bay, in NW FLORIDA. Fort Pickens was completed in 1834. In January 1861, after Florida seceded from the Union and took over its mainland forts, some Union garrisons withdrew here. Repulsing a Confederate attack in October 1861, it remained

in Union hands throughout the Civil War. Geronimo's prison from 1886 to 1887, Fort Pickens was decommissioned and made a state park after World War II.

FORT PIERCE (*United States*)

City in St. Lucie County, on the Indian River lagoon, SE FLORIDA, 105 mi N of MIAMI. An army post was built here in 1838 for defense against the Seminoles. The city was settled in the 1860s. Fort Pierce is now the commercial and distributing center for an agricultural region. Since 1959 it has been the site of offshore salvaging operations on a Spanish silver fleet sunk in a hurricane in 1715.

FORT PILLOW (*United States*)

Civil War fortification in SW TENNESSEE, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 40 mi N of MEMPHIS. Built by the Confederates in 1862 but soon evacuated, Fort Pillow was occupied by Union troops in June 1862. In April 1864 Nathan B. Forrest recaptured it. There was such great loss of life among black Union soldiers that it was charged they had been deliberately massacred because of Southern hostility toward the North's black troops. Forrest denied this. Nonetheless, "Remember Fort Pillow!" became a battle cry in black Union regiments.

FORT PITT See FORT DUQUESNE, PITTSBURGH

FORT PONTCHARTRAIN See DETROIT

FORT PRINCE OF WALES See CHURCHILL

FORT PULASKI (*United States*)

Fortification on Cockspur Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, 17 mi E of SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Built between 1829 and 1847, Fort Pulaski was seized by Confederate forces in January 1861. In April 1862 Union troops retook it after two days of shelling had shown the effectiveness of rifled cannon, used here for the first time in the Civil War, against masonry fortifications. Utilized in the Union blockade of Savannah Harbor, Fort Pulaski is now a national monument.

FORTRESS MONROE See FORT MONROE

FORT RILEY (*United States*)

Military post in NE KANSAS on the Kansas River, near JUNCTION CITY. When established in 1852 it was called Fort Center because its location was near the geographical center of the United States. The name was changed in 1853 to honor General Bennett Riley. The fort protected traders and settlers using the SANTA FE TRAIL. It became a cavalry post and training center until 1917 when it was used to train reserve officers for World War I. It is still an active installation.

FORT ROSS See CALIFORNIA

FORT ROUILLÉ See TORONTO (Canada)

FORT RUPERT See RUPERT HOUSE

FORT SAGINAW See SAGINAW

FORT SAINT DAVID (*India*)

Ruins just N of KUDALUR, on the COROMANDEL COAST of SE India, 100 mi S of CHENNAI. An early and important stronghold of the British in India, it was purchased from a native ruler in 1690. Fort Saint David was captured in 1758 by the French, who destroyed its fortifications. These were never effectively restored, even though the British recovered the site in 1760.

FORT SAINTE ANNE See VERMONT

FORT SAINT GEORGE See SAINT GEORGE (United States)

FORT ST. JEAN See SAINT JEAN

FORT SAINT JOHN (*Canada*)

Town on the Peace River, approximately 40 mi NW of DAWSON CREEK, in NE BRITISH COLUMBIA. Founded by the North West Company in 1805, the trading post of Fort Saint John has been operated by the Hudson's Bay Company since 1821. Around it developed the town of Fort Saint John, its growth stimulated by the bridging of the Peace River for the ALASKA HIGHWAY here in 1943 and the discovery of oil and gas nearby in 1955.

FORT SAINT JOSEPH See NILES (United States)

FORT SAINT LOUIS See STARVED ROCK (United States)

FORT SAM HOUSTON (*United States*)

Army post in SAN ANTONIO, S TEXAS. Though San Antonio had been garrisoned since 1846, the present Fort Sam Houston was not begun till 1876. Here Geronimo surrendered in 1886, the Rough Riders trained in 1898, and U.S. military aviation began in 1910. Within Fort Sam Houston is Brooke Army Medical Center, a pioneer in the treatment of burn victims.

FORT SAN PEDRO See ZAMBOANGA (Philippines)

FORT SCOTT (*United States*)

City in SE KANSAS, near the MISSOURI border, 85 mi S of KANSAS CITY. Founded in 1855 on the site of an abandoned army post, Fort Scott saw such armed conflict over slavery in the 1850s that in 1862 Congress established the first national cemetery here for casualties of that struggle and the Civil War. Now the commercial and manufacturing center of an agricultural region, Fort Scott has been declared a national historic area.

FORT SELKIRK See YUKON TERRITORY (Canada)

FORT SHELBY See PRAIRIE DU CHIEN (United States)

FORT SHERIDAN See HIGHLAND PARK (United States)

FORT SHERMAN See COEUR D'ALENE (United States)

FORT SILL (*United States*)

Army post in Comanche county, SW OKLAHOMA, 75 mi SW of OKLAHOMA CITY. Established as a cavalry base in 1869, Fort Still figured prominently in operations against the region's Indians. Several tribes, notably the Comanche in 1875, surrendered and were settled at Fort Sill. Geronimo, once a prisoner here, also settled on the post. He was buried here in 1909. Fort Sill now houses the Army's Field Artillery Center and School.

FORT SMITH (*United States*)

City in NW ARKANSAS near the OKLAHOMA line, at the junction of the Arkansas and Poteau Rivers. Growing up around an army post founded in 1817, Fort Smith was an important supply point in the 1848 gold rush. Between 1875 and 1896 Isaac Parker, a famous frontier "hanging judge," presided over the U.S. district court here. His courthouse, along with the old fort, is included in the Fort Smith National Historic Site. Trade center and transportation hub for an agricultural and mining area, Fort Smith is Arkansas's chief industrial city.

FORT SNELLING See MINNESOTA

FORT STANWIX (*United States*)

Former fortification on the site of ROME, on the MOHAWK RIVER, approximately 100 mi W of Albany, in central NEW YORK State. Strategically located, Fort Stanwix was built in 1758. It was the scene of several Indian conferences, at two of which the Iroquois made large land cessions to Britain in 1768 and the United States in 1784. In American hands during the Revolution, Fort Stanwix was besieged in 1777 by the British under Barry St. Leger. It was relieved by an expedition under Benedict Arnold after troops under Nicholas Herkimer were defeated at ORISKANY.

FORT STEVENSON See FREMONT

FORT SUMTER (*United States*)

Fortification on a shoal in CHARLESTON harbor, in SE SOUTH CAROLINA. Upon seceding in December 1860, South Carolina demanded the surrender of the Union forts in Charleston harbor, but their commander, Major Robert Anderson, refused, withdrawing his men to Fort Sumter. In April 1861, to forestall the Union government's plan to provision the garrison, the Confederates demanded Fort Sumter's immediate capitulation. Refused again, they fired on the fort in the opening engagement of the Civil War, forcing Anderson's surrender on April 14. The Confederates held the fort until they evacuated Charleston in February 1865. On April 14, 1865, Anderson returned to raise the U.S. flag over Fort Sumter once again. Together with nearby FORT MOULTRIE, it is now a national monument.

FORT SUTTER See SACRAMENTO

FORT TICONDEROGA See TICONDEROGA (United States)

FORT TOWNSEND See PORT TOWNSEND (United States)

FORT UMTALI See UMTALI

FORTUNATE ISLANDS See CANARY ISLANDS

FORT UNION (*United States*)

Trading post at the junction of the YELLOWSTONE and MISSOURI Rivers in NE MONTANA, near the NORTH DAKOTA line. Built in 1828 by the American Fur Company where ROCKY MOUNTAIN routes converged, for four decades Fort Union was the most important trading post in U.S. fur country. An army post after 1867, it is now a national historic site.

FORT UNION (*United States*)

Former army post in Mora County, NE NEW MEXICO, approximately 60 mi NE of SANTA FE. Built in 1851 to protect settlers on the SANTA FE TRAIL as a military headquarters and supply base, Fort Union was important in the Southwest's development. It was the objective of the 1862 Confederate invasion of New Mexico that was repulsed at Glorieta. Fort Union was abandoned in 1891. Its ruins are now a national monument.

FORT VANCOUVER See VANCOUVER (United States)

FORT VICTORIA See BRITISH COLUMBIA, VICTORIA (Canada)

FORT WASHINGTON (*United States*)

Former fortification on the NW heights of MANHATTAN Island, overlooking the HUDSON RIVER opposite FORT LEE. Built early in the Revolution to guard the Hudson, Fort Washington, though weak, was so strategic that the Americans tried to hold it even after Washington retreated to NEW JERSEY following the battle of WHITE PLAINS. But the British captured it on November 16, 1776, forcing the Americans to evacu-

ate Fort Lee across the river also and costing them control of the lower Hudson.

FORT WAYNE (*United States*)

City in NE INDIANA, where the St. Joseph and St. Marys rivers join to form the Maumee, 105 mi NE of INDIANAPOLIS. Fort Wayne's site, once the location of the Miami Indians' chief town, was fortified by the French in the 1680s, captured by the British in 1760 and by Pontiac in 1763, and occupied by the Americans after the battle of FALLEN TIMBERS in 1794. A settlement grew around the fort built by and named for Major General Anthony Wayne. After an Indian attack during the War of 1812, it developed peacefully into an important commercial, transportation, and industrial center.

FORT WELLINGTON See PRESCOTT, CANADA

FORT WILLIAM, INDIA See CALCUTTA

FORT WILLIAM, UNITED STATES See OREGON, THUNDER BAY

FORT WILLIAM AND MARY See NEW HAMPSHIRE

FORT WILLIAM HENRY (*United States*)

Former fortification at the S end of LAKE GEORGE, in E NEW YORK, approximately 60 mi N of ALBANY. In August 1757, during the French and Indian War, Fort William Henry's British garrison surrendered to French general Montcalm but was massacred by Indians under him. The fort was burned. Its site served as a troop staging area later in that war and during the American Revolution. In the 1950s the fort was rebuilt as a museum. It figures prominently in James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Last of the Mohicans*.

FORT WINCHESTER See DEFIANCE (United States)

FORT WINNEBAGO See PORTAGE (United States)

FORT WORTH (*United States*)

City in N central TEXAS, 30 mi W of DALLAS, with which it forms a metropolitan area. Growing up around a cavalry outpost founded in 1849 and abandoned in 1853, Fort Worth was once a stopover on

the CHISHOLM TRAIL. It became a cattle boomtown after the coming of the railroad in 1876. By 1902 it was the meatpacking center of the Southwest. Today the city is also noted for its petroleum industry, established in the 1920s, and for its aircraft industry founded after World War II.

FORT YUMA See YUMA (United States)

FORUM ALIENI See FERRARA

FORUM CORNELII See IMOLA

FORUM JULII, FRANCE See FRÉJUS

FORUM JULII (*Italy, Slovenia*) See CIVIDALE DEL FRIULI, FRIULI

FORUM LIVII See FORLÌ

FOSHAN [*Cantonese: Fatshan; former: Namhoi*] (*China*) City, 10 mi SW of GUANGZHOU in the Pearl (Xi) River Delta, S GUANGDONG province, SE China. Its good location and many handicraft industries made Foshan one of China's four greatest commercial centers by the 18th century. Guangzhou later outstripped it. In 1949 the Communist government ended its long history as a popular religious center.

FOSSA CLAUDA See CHIOGGIA

FOSSE WAY [*Foss Way*] (*England*)

Roman Britain's principal NE-SW road, running approximately 200 mi from LINCOLN to EXETER. Probably first laid down by the Romans as a military road along the frontier reached by A.D. 47, Fosse Way intersected two other ancient thoroughfares, WATLING STREET SW of LEICESTER and ERMINE STREET just S of Lincoln.

FOSS WAY See FOSSE WAY

FOTHERINGHAY (*England*)

Village in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, on the Nene River, 9 mi SW of PETERBOROUGH. At Fotheringhay are the ruins of the 12th-century Norman castle in which Richard III was born in 1452 and Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned and executed in 1587.

FOUGÈRES (*France*)

Town in BRITTANY near the NORMANDY border, in NW France, 29 mi SW of Rennes. During the Middle Ages it was the site of an important border fortress of which extensive ruins remain. It was captured by the English in 1166 and again in 1449. During the French Revolution it was a center of the Chouans, a peasant resistance movement. In the 19th century Fougères figured in the works of several famous authors, including Victor Hugo and Gustave Flaubert, who lived here for a while. The town was occupied by German forces from 1940 to 1944.

FOULA (*Scotland*)

Westernmost of the SHETLAND ISLANDS, N of Scotland. Small and sparsely populated, Foula preserved Common Scandinavian, the Norse of the Vikings, as a spoken language until the early 19th century.

FOUNTAIN COLONY See COLORADO SPRINGS

FOUR FOREST CANTONS, THE [*German: Die Vier Waldenstätter*] (*Switzerland*)

The cantons of SCHWYZ, URI, UNTERWALDEN, and LUCERNE, in central Switzerland around the LAKE OF LUCERNE, or the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons. These were the first cantons to unite against Hapsburg rule in 1291 and thus were the core of the Swiss Confederation. In the 16th century the Four Forest Cantons headed the Catholic side in the conflicts engendered in Switzerland by the Reformation.

FOWEY [*modern: Saint Austell with Fowey*] (*England*)

Town in CORNWALL, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL at the mouth of the Fowey River, 23 mi W of PLYMOUTH. A leading Cornish port in medieval times, since the 18th century Fowey has been a center of kaolin production. Site of a U.S. naval training base in World War II, Fowey was amalgamated with nearby Saint Austell in 1968.

FOWLIANG See JINGDEZHEN

FOX RIVER (*United States*)

River in E central WISCONSIN, flowing 175 mi from N Columbia county SW to near PORTAGE, then N and NE through Lake Winnebago to LAKE MICHIGAN at GREEN BAY. With the Wisconsin River, which at

Portage comes within one and one-half mi of the Fox, to which it is now connected by ship canal, the Fox River forms an historic route between the GREAT LAKES and the MISSISSIPPI RIVER system. The first whites to use this route were Louis Jolliet and Jacques Marquette in 1673; many other explorers, traders, missionaries, and settlers followed them.

FRANCE [*ancient*: Gallia; *French*: République française; *German*: Frankreich; *Italian*: Francia]

Republic of W Europe, a major European nation and an important international power. It has a population of approximately 60 million, it is a predominantly Roman Catholic country, and it boasts an exceptionally rich cultural heritage. PARIS, the capital and traditional nucleus of the country, has for many centuries been a principal cultural center of Europe. France's position at the heart of western Europe has ensured that, ever since the country's emergence as part of the FRANKISH EMPIRE in the eighth century under Charlemagne, it has played a crucial role in the history of the continent. The country has benefited from the protection afforded by the ALPS and the PYRENEES along its southern and eastern borders, by the RHINE and other rivers to the E, and by the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Atlantic Ocean to the N and W.

Originally inhabited by Celtic tribes, France was known as GAUL to the Romans, who had subdued it under Julius Caesar by 51 B.C. The country greatly benefited from the Roman occupation, which saw the emergence of many new cities, including Lugdunum, now LYONS, the Roman capital. Following the disintegration of the ROMAN EMPIRE in the fifth century A.D., Gaul was ravaged by barbarian invaders. Of these, the Franks under Clovis I emerged as the most powerful and united the country; but in the ensuing dynastic struggles many achievements of the Roman period were lost. Under this Frankish Merovingian dynasty, however, a process of growth was consolidated which survived with the emergence of the Carolingian dynasty.

Under Charlemagne (768–814) a great new Frankish Empire was established, stretching from the EBRO RIVER in SPAIN to the ELBE RIVER in GERMANY. Charlemagne encouraged the arts, letters, education, and religion, and developed an efficient administrative system; but after his death his enormous empire gradually collapsed, and power passed increasingly into the hands of local feudal lords.

The history of France as a modern nation begins traditionally in the 10th century with the reign of

Hugh Capet, elected king by the French nobles and clergy in 987. The Capetian dynasty gradually widened out its dominions from the centrally located ÎLE DE FRANCE, containing Paris and ORLÉANS. By subduing local lords and pressing the traditional rights of the French Crown it created a climate in which trade could flourish and justice could be administered. In the 13th century France established itself as a major European power, playing a leading role in the Crusades, and under Philip II winning a decisive victory over ENGLAND and the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE at BOUVINES in 1214. However, following the death of Charles IV, the last Capetian, in 1328, English claims to the French Crown, resolutely pursued in the face of French territorial and feudal claims, led to the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453. Although the great battles of this protracted and exhausting war—CRÉCY in 1346, POITIERS in 1356, and AGINCOURT in 1415—were English victories, by 1453 France had regained all her lost territories except CALAIS. By the end of the 15th century most of modern France had been united under Louis XII.

With the spread of the Reformation throughout France in the 16th century, the country fell into a bitter civil war, the Wars of Religion, between 1560 and 1589. The wars were resolved by the able Henri IV, first of the Bourbon dynasty, who secured the rights of the Protestants by the Edict of NANTES in 1598. But these rights were gradually eroded, and many of the Protestant Huguenots were forced to emigrate, depriving the nation of able talent.

The 17th century, however, can be considered the Golden Age of France. Under Louis XIV, king from 1643 to 1715, French classical culture, inspired by the Italian Renaissance, reached its peak; and Louis's court at VERSAILLES was the richest and most splendid in Europe. It attracted the nobility but also bankrupted them with the required life of lavish display. Under Cardinal Richelieu, the chief minister, military successes abroad in the Thirty Years' War of 1618–48 were repeated in the War of Devolution of 1667–68 and in the Dutch War of 1672–78. But the cost was excessive, and when France was defeated at BLENHEIM in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1701–14, the country was left on the verge of financial and social ruin.

Though Louis XIV's finance minister, Colbert, had attempted to centralize economic life under a mercantilist policy, the economic situation was further aggravated in the 18th century by costly and unsuccessful colonial wars. In competition mostly

with GREAT BRITAIN, France had built up enormous imperial holdings in CANADA and INDIA in particular, but it lost them in the mid-18th century. France's anachronistic administrative system, moreover, hampered the attempts of Louis XVI's ministers to remedy a situation inherited from the past and known historically as the *ancien régime*. There was a growing demand for radical reforms of the central government, as well as the correcting of local grievances in the countryside against manorial abuses. These led eventually to the French Revolution in 1789 and the execution of the king and queen in 1793. Once started, the revolution quickly evolved into the episodes of the Terror, in which thousands lost their lives on the guillotine, Thermidore, and the Directory.

In the meantime in the French Revolutionary Wars, brought about by the efforts of reactionary European states, notably AUSTRIA, to crush the new French republic, Napoleon Bonaparte emerged as a military leader of genius. He was appointed head of the revolutionary armies in 1797 in the wake of an attempt at a coup d'état and was named dictator. He crowned himself emperor of France in 1804. Under Napoleon French armies were triumphant throughout Europe, winning famous victories at AUSTERLITZ in 1805 and JENA in 1806; but after a disastrous campaign in RUSSIA and defeat on the IBERIAN PENINSULA the French empire crumbled, and Napoleon was exiled to ELBA. His brief return in 1815 ended in a final defeat at WATERLOO. At the subsequent Congress of VIENNA of 1815 the Bourbon dynasty was restored in France. The new regime, unable to cope with the social changes accompanying widespread industrialization and the extension of civil rights, was rocked by two further revolutions, in 1830 and in 1848. The Second Empire of Louis Napoleon was brought to an end by an ignominious defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71, with the loss of ALSACE and LORRAINE to the newly unified Germany.

In the 20th century France has borne the brunt of two world wars arising from its traditional rivalry with Germany. During World War I most of the bitter trench warfare on the Western Front, including the great battles of the SOMME and MARNE, took place in northeastern France, and many towns and villages were almost completely obliterated. After an early and sudden defeat in World War II, northern France was occupied by the victorious Germans, while the south, under the Vichy regime, collaborated with the Germans in exchange for independence. Liberated in 1944 following the invasions of NORMANDY and southern France by the Allies and insurrections

by the French underground, France soon recovered to play a major role in the reconstruction of Europe and in recent European affairs. A nuclear power since 1960, France was a founding member of the European Economic Community.

A threatened military coup in 1958 over French losses in ALGERIA led to the National Assembly's setting up of the Fifth Republic under President Charles de Gaulle, World War II leader of the Free French. France is still governed today under this Fifth Republic. Since the end of World War II France has lost or has given up most of her former colonial empire, including INDOCHINA in 1954 and the possessions in N and central Africa by 1977. In 1981 France elected a Socialist government under François Mitterrand that nationalized many industries and expanded social benefits, but the economy soon soured. In 1986 a conservative government under Jacques Chirac started privatizing French corporations, but Mitterrand returned to power in 1988, signing a nuclear nonproliferation agreement in 1991. In the 1993 elections, high unemployment pushed the government back to the conservative Gaullists. The Gaullists raised taxes and cut spending in order to join the European Currency Union in 1999. The Socialists won the 1997 election, but a slow economy and terrorist violence brought back Chirac and the Gaullists. In 2003, France was outspoken against U.S. involvement in IRAQ, straining relations, but in 2007 the more pro-American Nicolas Sarkozy was elected president.

FRANCHE-COMTÉ (*France*)

Former province in E France, now divided among the Haute-Saône, Doubs, and Jura departments, on the Swiss border. Won from the Celts by Julius Caesar in 52 B.C., it was made part of the first kingdom of BURGUNDY in the fifth century A.D. In the ninth century it was first united as a fief of Burgundy. Franche-Comté or the Free County, was fought over by many powers during the next seven centuries. In 1369 it became a possession of Philip the Bold of Burgundy; through his great grandson, Charles V, it passed to SPAIN. It was ravaged during the Thirty Years' War. Long desired and sometimes conquered by the French, Franche-Comté was ceded permanently to them in 1678.

FRANCIA See FRANCE

FRANCONIA [*German: Franken*] (*Germany*)

Region in S central Germany, now covered by the states of BAVARIA, BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, and HESSE.

Created by the Franks, for whom it was named, in the ninth century A.D. as part of AUSTRASIA, Franconia was one of medieval Germany's five stem duchies. It produced several rulers of Germany including Conrad I (911–918) and the Salian dynasty (1024–1125). Franconia was gradually fragmented, undergoing its first partition in 939. Two nominal duchies emerged: Western, of Rhenish, Franconia, which eventually broke up into a patchwork of free cities, bishoprics, and other states; and Eastern Franconia, long dominated by the ruling bishops of WÜRZBURG. In 1512 Eastern Franconia became the center of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE's Franconian circle. Early in the 19th century, it passed to Bavaria, which in 1837 revived the name for three districts: Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia.

FRANCONODAL See FRANKENTHAL

FRANKEN See FRANCONIA

FRANKENTHAL [*former: Franconodal*] (*Germany*)

City in RHINELAND-PALATINATE state, SW Germany, 28 mi SSW of DARMSTADT. First mentioned as Franconodal in A.D. 772, it was the site of a 12th-century Augustinian monastery. It suffered greatly in the Thirty Years' War and was destroyed by the French in 1689. The rebuilt city, noted for its porcelain manufacture, was ruled by the French from 1796 to 1814. Industrialized after 1870, Frankenthal was rebuilt again after being heavily damaged in World War II.

FRANKFORT [*former: Frank's Ford*] (*United States*)

City on the Kentucky River in N central KENTUCKY, 52 mi E of LOUISVILLE. The site, visited in 1770 by Daniel Boone, who is buried here, was granted in 1786 to General James Wilkinson, under the name Frank's Ford. It became Kentucky's capital in 1792. In 1862 it was briefly occupied by Confederates under General Braxton Bragg. The city, which has preserved many old buildings, is the Bluegrass region's trading center.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN See FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT [*English: Frankfort on the Main; German: Frankfurt am Main*] (*Germany*)

City in HESSE, central Germany, on the Main River, 17 mi N of DARMSTADT. Founded as a Roman fort in

the first century A.D., Frankfurt was a Carolingian royal seat and became a free city in 1245. It was the site of imperial elections after 1356 and of imperial coronations from the 16th century on. The city was seized by Napoleon, but had its autonomy restored by the Congress of Vienna, which made it the seat of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION's Diet. In 1848 the city became the meeting place of the Frankfurt Parliament, the assembly produced by that year's revolution. It was occupied by PRUSSIA in 1866. Frankfurt was somewhat damaged in the first and greatly damaged in the second world war. In 1945 it became headquarters for U.S. occupation forces. Long a cultural center, the city is Goethe's birthplace. It is a financial and banking center, the Rothschilds' native city, and has been famous since 1240 for its fairs, especially its modern book fair. Frankfurt is also a great manufacturing city, Germany's air and transportation hub, and particularly noted for its chemical industry. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

FRANKFURT AM MAIN See FRANKFURT

FRANKFURT AN DER ODER (*Germany*)

City in BRANDENBURG, E Germany, on the ODER RIVER, 50 mi ESE of BERLIN. An important trading center founded by settlers from FRANCONIA, Frankfurt was chartered in 1253. It joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1368. Often besieged, it was sacked by the Swedes in 1631 and occupied by the Russians in 1945. After World War II, Frankfurt declined in size and importance, losing its suburb, Slubice, to Poland. It remained an industrial center, particularly noted for the production of frankfurter sausages. It is a major trading link to Eastern bloc nations.

FRANKISH EMPIRE

Empire of NW Europe, it came to control the land between the EBRO RIVER in SPAIN and the ELBE RIVER in GERMANY and stretched deep into central ITALY. Reaching its peak under Charlemagne, it restored the political and ideological cohesion that had been lost after the collapse of the ROMAN EMPIRE, laid the foundations of medieval FRANCE and Germany, and gave birth to the ideas of Europe and Christendom.

Originally a confederation of Germanic tribes who by the 3rd century A.D. had settled along the middle and lower RHINE RIVER, the Franks were divided into Salians and Ripuarians. Circa A.D. 350 their territory was brought within the Roman Empire,

but in the following century, under Clovis I (481–511), they expanded deep into GAUL and defeated the remnants of the Romans there in 486. Clovis united the Salian and Ripuarian Franks under the Merovingian dynasty, founded the Frankish Empire, and converted to Christianity, setting the precedent for the empire's support of the Roman Church.

After the death of Clovis, the Merovingians expanded into Germany, though the empire itself was divided into the smaller kingdoms of NEUSTRIA, AUSTRASIA, and BURGUNDY. In 751 the Carolingians under Pepin the Short (r. 751–68) replaced the Merovingian dynasty and under Charlemagne (768–814) a great empire was formed. Internal disunity was ironed out, the empire was extended into Spain and Italy, BAVARIA was annexed, and the Saxons and Avars were defeated. Charlemagne and his successors, most notably Louis the Pious (814–40), based their empire on the model of Rome, encouraged learning and education, the arts and architecture. Their achievement was known as the “Carolingian Renaissance.” After Louis's death the empire was divided three times, most importantly by the Treaty of VERDUN in 843 and the Treaty of MERSEN in 870, into three kingdoms: the kingdom of the West Franks, later to become France; the middle kingdom of LOTHARINGIA, later to fragment into the Burgundies and Low Countries; and the kingdom of the East Franks, later to become Germany.

FRANKLIN (*United States*)

City in Venango county, NW PENNSYLVANIA, approximately 70 mi N of PITTSBURGH. Laid out in 1795 on a site successively occupied by French, British, and American forts between 1752 and 1796, Franklin is named after the American fort honoring Benjamin Franklin. In 1753 Washington delivered Governor Robert Dinwiddie's challenge to the French commander of Fort Machault here. It became a boom town after an oil strike nearby in 1859. After 1900 competition from southwestern fields lessened Franklin's importance as an oil producer, but the petroleum industry still dominates the city's economy.

FRANKLIN (*United States*)

Town in Williamson county, central TENNESSEE, 19 mi S of NASHVILLE. Here on November 30, 1864, Union troops under Major General John M. Schofield, defending General William T. Sherman's lines of communication, severely defeated Confederate

forces under General John B. Hood despite one of the greatest Confederate charges of the Civil War. Nevertheless, Hood pressed on until completely defeated shortly afterward at Nashville.

FRANKLIN, STATE OF (*United States*)

Would-be state, covering present Washington, Sullivan, and Greene counties in E TENNESSEE. After NORTH CAROLINA ceded its western lands to the United States in June 1784, settlers in the area established a government, elected officers, passed laws, and sought to enter the Union as the State of Franklin. But Congress withheld recognition, while North Carolina, repealing its act of cession, sought to regain jurisdiction. In 1788, when its officers' terms expired, Franklin passed out of existence, its territory reverting to North Carolina until incorporated into the new state of Tennessee in 1796.

FRANKREICH See FRANCE

FRANK'S FORD See FRANKFORT

FRANZ JOSEF LAND [*Fridtjof Nansen Land*]

[*Russian: Zemlya Frantsa Iosifa*] (*Russia*)

Archipelago N of NOVAYA ZEMLYA in Russia, forming the N boundary of the Barents Sea. Discovered and named in 1873 by an Austrian expedition, Franz Josef Land was explored by several other polar expeditions including Nansen's. Claimed by Russia in 1914, the archipelago was officially annexed in 1926 by the Soviet Union. Russia maintains the world's most northerly weather station here.

FRASCATI (*Italy*)

Town in LATIUM region, central Italy, 11 mi SE of ROME. A noted resort and wine-producing center since ancient times, Frascati contains many Roman ruins and Renaissance villas. Headquarters for Field Marshall Albert Kesselring during World War II, the town was heavily damaged in Allied bombing.

FRASER RIVER (*Canada*)

Chief river of BRITISH COLUMBIA, flowing 850 mi SW from the ROCKY MOUNTAINS to the Strait of Georgia, just S of VANCOUVER. It was discovered by Alexander Mackenzie in 1793 and explored by Simon Fraser in 1808. The Fraser River was the scene of an

1858 gold rush. It is now a center of ranching and forestry. Its delta has become western Canada's most densely populated area, with many pipelines following sections of its course.

FRAUENFELD (*Switzerland*)

Capital city of THURGAU canton, NE Switzerland, 21 mi NE of ZURICH. First mentioned in 1246, Frauenfeld passed to the Hapsburgs in 1264. Seized by the Swiss Confederation in 1460, the city was the seat of the Federal Diet between 1712 and 1798. Though now an industrial center, Frauenfeld is particularly noted for the 11th-century castle, which along with a church and one house is all of the old town that survived fires in 1771 and 1788.

FRAYSER'S FARM [Glendale] (*United States*)

Civil War battle site, approximately 12 mi SE of RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. At Frayser's Farm, sometimes called Glendale, on June 30, 1862, Confederate forces under Generals James Longstreet and A.P. Hill clashed with Union troops under General George McClellan in the Seven Days Battles, which ended the Union's Peninsular campaign and the threat it had posed to Richmond.

FREDERICA, FORT See FORT FREDERICA

FREDERICIA (*Denmark*)

City on the SE coast of the JUTLAND Peninsula, central Denmark. Founded as a fortress in 1650, Fredericia was besieged by the Prussians in the first Prusso-Danish War. It was the scene on July 6, 1849, of a Danish victory that brought about a truce. Since the closing of the fort in 1909, the city of Fredericia has developed into a transportation hub and a manufacturing and oil-refining center.

FREDERICK (*United States*)

City in NW MARYLAND, approximately 45 mi NW of WASHINGTON, D.C. Laid out in 1745, Frederick was Francis Scott Key's birthplace and burial site. In September 1862, during the Civil War, Confederate troops, passing through Frederick, were defied by Barbara Fritchie, as commemorated in John Greenleaf Whittier's poem of the same name. In July 1864, just before the battle at nearby MONOCACY, Confederate general Jubal Early accepted a \$200,000 ransom to spare Frederick.

FREDERICKSBURG (*United States*)

Independent city in Spotsylvania County, NE VIRGINIA, 50 mi S of WASHINGTON, D.C. First settled in 1691 and replanned in 1727, Fredericksburg was strongly associated with George Washington's family. During the Civil War, Robert E. Lee crushingly defeated the Union army under Ambrose Burnside here on December 13, 1862. The defeat led to Burnside's dismissal. Parts of this battlefield and three others nearby, CHANCELLORSVILLE, THE WILDERNESS, and SPOTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE, are now preserved in a national military park. The city retains many colonial buildings.

FREDERICKSTADT See JOÃO PESSOA

FREDERICTON [*former: Ste. Anne's Point*] (*Canada*)

City in S central NEW BRUNSWICK, E Canada, on the St. John River, 54 mi SW of St. JOHN. It was founded as Ste. Anne's Point in 1785 by United Empire Loyalists. The refugee Tory satirist of the American Revolution, Jonathan Odell, was one of the city's founders, while several other literary figures, such as poets Sir Charles Roberts and Bliss Carman, were born in Fredericton. Fredericton is now the administrative, educational, and cultural capital of New Brunswick.

FREDERIKSNAGAR See SERAMPUR

FREDONIA (*United States*)

Village near LAKE ERIE, 23 mi N of JAMESTOWN, in W NEW YORK State. Settled in 1804, Fredonia is the site of the first natural gas well in the United States. In 1821 it became the first American community to use gas for street lighting. Among the earliest branches of the Grange and the Women's Christian Temperance Union were those founded in Fredonia in 1868 and 1873. Shortly before the premier of the Marx Bros. movie *Duck Soup* (1933), the city of Fredonia complained about the use of its name with an additional "e". The Marx Brothers' response was: "Change the name of your town, it's hurting our picture."

FREDRIKSHALD See HALDEN

FREDRIKSHAMN See HAMINA

FREEHOLD [Monmouth Courthouse] (*United States*)

Town, seat of Monmouth County, E central NEW JERSEY, 27 mi E of TRENTON. First settled in 1650,

Freehold was called Monmouth Courthouse until 1801. It was the site of the Revolutionary War battle of Monmouth on June 28, 1778, when von Steuben's intervention prevented an American debacle. The legend of Molly Pitcher subsequently grew around accounts of the help provided by an American soldier's wife. The poet Philip Freneau's last home was here.

FREEMAN'S FARM (*United States*)

Old farmstead on the W bank of the HUDSON RIVER, in Saratoga County, N of ALBANY, in E NEW YORK. During the American Revolution, Freeman's Farm became a center of fighting in the critical SARATOGA campaign when the British general John Burgoyne tried and failed to break through American lines here on September 19, 1777. The site is now part of Saratoga National Historical Park.

FREEPORT [*former: Winneshiek*] (*United States*)

City in Stephenson County, NW ILLINOIS, 28 mi W of ROCKFORD. Settled in 1835, Freeport was first reached by railroad in 1853. It became the trading and shipping center of the surrounding agricultural area. Here on August 27, 1858, Stephen Douglas, while debating Abraham Lincoln, set forth his "Freeport Doctrine" on the ability of territories to exclude slavery despite Supreme Court rulings that they could not.

FREE STATE (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the ORANGE FREE STATE province and the Qwa Qwa black homeland. The capital and largest city in Free State is BLOEM-FONTEIN.

FREETOWN (*Sierra Leone*)

City and capital of Sierra Leone, on the Atlantic Ocean at the mouth of the Sierra Leone River, in West Africa. It was founded in 1787 by former slaves aided by British abolitionists. After 1808 Freetown became an important administrative center for Britain's West African colonies and the main base for Royal Navy patrols against slavers. A British naval base again in World War II, Freetown became independent Sierra Leone's capital in 1961. A civil war from 1991 to 2002 has left the city in ruins, while UN and regional peacekeeping troops try to maintain order under the strain of local gang violence and an influx of refugees from conflict in neighboring LIBERIA.

FREETOWN (*United States*) See FALL RIVER

FREIBERG (*Germany*)

City in E Germany, 21 mi SW of DRESDEN, at the foot of the ERZGEBIRGE, or Ore Mountains. Settled c. A.D. 1190 by free miners, Freiberg is home of the world's oldest mining academy, founded in 1765. It was long SAXONY's chief commercial center. During the Thirty Years' War, the Swedes besieged Freiberg in 1642–43; during the Seven Years' War the Prussians defeated the Austrians here in 1762. Still an important mining center, even though the original silver mines gave out in 1913, Freiberg contributed greatly to East Germany's industrial development.

FREIBURG See FRIBOURG

FREIBURG IM BREISGAU (*Germany*)

City in the BREISGAU region of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, SW Germany, on the W edge of the BLACK FOREST, 80 mi SW of STUTTGART. Founded as a free market town in A.D. 1120, Freiburg came under Hapsburg rule in 1368. In the Thirty Years' War Freiburg was captured by the Swedes in 1632 and 1638. It saw a French victory over the Bavarians on August 3 and 4, 1644. Twice held by the French, from 1677 to 1697 and from 1744 to 1748, Freiburg passed to BADEN in 1805. It was badly damaged in World War II. The city, noted for its university founded in 1457, is the cultural and commercial center of much of SW Germany.

FREIDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN See MADANG

FREISING (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, S Germany, 20 mi NNE of MUNICH. Bavaria's first ecclesiastical and cultural capital, Freising was founded by St. Corbinian in A.D. 724. It became a bishopric in 739. The temporal rule of its bishops, one of whom was the 12th-century chronicler, Otto of Freising, ended in 1803. In 1821 the see was absorbed by the archbishopric of Munich. Among Freising's products is beer made in a brewery first licensed in 1146.

FRÉJUS [*Latin: Forum Julii*] (*France*)

Town in Var department, SE France, on the MEDITERRANEAN SW of CANNES. Founded by Julius Caesar

in 49 B.C., Fréjus was an important port in Roman times. It has many ancient remains, notably an amphitheater that is ancient GAUL's oldest surviving arena. The French revolutionary Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès was born in Fréjus in 1748.

FREMANTLE (*Australia*)

City in SW Western Australia, on the Indian Ocean at the mouth of the Swan River, 10 mi downstream from PERTH, whose port it is. The first Australian landfall for ships from Europe, Fremantle was laid out in 1829. It grew in the late 19th century as port for the COOLGARDIE-KALGOORLIE goldfield. During World War II Fremantle was the Allies' chief submarine base in the Southern Hemisphere. It is now an industrial center at one end of the trans-Australian railroad.

FREMONT [*Irvington, Mission San José, Niles, Centerville, Warm Springs*] (*United States*)

City in Alameda County in CALIFORNIA founded in 1954 from the merger of five smaller cities—Irvington, Mission San José, Niles, Centerville, and Warm Springs. Fremont was originally an industrial center but the economy moved into high technology as the SILICON VALLEY expanded N. Fremont has one of the larger East Indian communities in the United States, with the nation's largest Afghan community.

FREMONT [*former: Lower Sandusky*] (*United States*)

City in Sandusky County, N OHIO, on the Sandusky River, 30 mi SE of TOLEDO. It was settled on the site of Fort Stevenson, an American post in the War of 1812 successfully defended against the British on August 2 and 3, 1813. Lower Sandusky was renamed for John Charles Frémont in 1849. The industrial and trading center of an agricultural region, Fremont is near Spiegel Grove State Park, President Rutherford B. Hayes's home and burial place.

FRENCH COMMUNITY [*French: La Communauté française*]

An association of nations created in 1958 to replace the FRENCH UNION, the French Community consisted of FRANCE, its overseas departments and territories, and 12 African colonies granted autonomy at that time. (In 1958 Guinea had voted for immediate independence.) In 1960 these were given independence and the choice of leaving the Community: SENEGAL,

GABON, CHAD, CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE), the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, and MADAGASCAR stayed; MALI, MAURITANIA, UPPER VOLTA, DAHOMEY, NIGER, and the IVORY COAST gave up formal membership but remained associated through special agreements. The community's administration was intended to formulate common foreign, economic, and military policies for the members, but during the 1960s its operations withered. They were replaced by bilateral agreements, bolstered by strong economic and cultural ties, between France and the other community members.

FRENCH CONGO See FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA, GABON

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA [*former: French Congo*] (*Africa*)

A federation of French colonies in West Africa, now the states of GABON, CONGO, CHAD, and the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. A grouping created in 1910, French Equatorial Africa was a unified colony between 1934 and 1946. It declared its independence from the Vichy regime of France in 1940. Its capital, BRAZZAVILLE, became the African center of operations for the Free French in World War II. In 1958 French Equatorial Africa was dissolved when its constituent territories became autonomous members of the FRENCH COMMUNITY. See also FRANCE.

FRENCH GUIANA [*French: Guyane française*] (*France*)

In NE South America on the Atlantic Ocean, it is an overseas department of France. The French first came here in 1604, and CAYENNE was founded in 1643. Destroyed by Indians, the town was resettled in 1664. The French, English, and Dutch contested the area in the 17th century; and during the Dutch Wars of Louis XIV the Dutch captured Cayenne in 1676; but the French later retook it. From 1808 to 1816, during the Napoleonic Wars, the British and Portuguese occupied French Guiana, but the Congress of VIENNA in 1815 restored it to France.

DEVIL'S ISLAND, one of the three SAFETY ISLANDS or Îles du Salut, off the coast, was first used as a place of exile in the late 18th century during the French Revolution. In 1852, under Napoleon III, the island became a penal colony, chiefly for political prisoners. Devil's Island became notorious as a prison of extreme hardship and brutality. After World War II the penal colony was gradually phased out and closed by 1951.

During World War II, French Guiana sided with the Vichy government after the Nazi occupation of France, but in 1943 the Free French took control. In 1958 French Guiana accepted the constitution of the French Fifth Republic and elected to continue as an overseas department. Thus it sends its own representatives to the French parliament. In 1968, the French built a rocket-launching base at KOUROU, which is used by the European Space Agency for communication satellites. Cayenne is the capital. See also GUYANA.

FRENCH INDIA [*French*: Établissements français dans l'Inde] (*India*)

A former overseas territory of France in India consisting of enclaves at MAHÉ on the SW coast; PONDICHERY, KARIKAL, and YANAM on the SE coast; and CHANDANNAGAR on the Hooghly River N of CALCUTTA. Founded by the French East India Company and often captured by the British during the 18th century, these commercial settlements were recognized as French possessions after the Napoleonic Wars but were ceded to independent India between 1949 and 1954.

FRENCH INDOCHINA See INDOCHINA

FRENCH OCEANIA See FRENCH POLYNESIA

FRENCH POLYNESIA [*former*: French Oceania; *French*: Polynésie française] (*France*)

Overseas country of France consisting of approximately 105 islands in the S Pacific Ocean. The five main groups are: the GAMBIE ISLANDS, MARQUESAS ISLANDS, SOCIETY ISLANDS, TUAMOTU ISLANDS, and TUBUAI, or Austral, Islands. Uninhabited CLIPPERTON ISLAND, 670 mi SW of MEXICO, is administratively part of the territory. TAHITI is the most important island, and the capital of the territory is PAPEETE on Tahiti. Some of the islands are volcanic, while others are coral atolls. The inhabitants are mainly Polynesian, and tropical fruits and copra are the main products.

European discovery of the island groups and individual islands extended over some 200 years, beginning with the Spanish Álvaro de Mendaña de Neira, who reached part of the Marquesas group in 1595, and Pedro Fernandes de Queirós, a Portuguese pilot in Spanish service, who reached the Tuamotu group in 1606. The Society Islands were discovered by an Englishman, Samuel Wallis, in 1767 but were claimed

the next year by the French explorer, Louis de Bougainville. Captain James Cook named them the Society Islands in 1769 after the Royal Society that had sponsored his voyage. The Gambier and Tubuai islands were first visited by the British.

The French laid claim to, and annexed, the island groups between 1842 and 1881. In 1903 all the groups were placed under a single administration as French Oceania, or Établissements français de l'Océanie. In 1946 they were reorganized as an overseas territory and renamed French Polynesia. By a vote taken in 1957 the inhabitants chose to remain a part of the French Community with representation in the French parliament. Nuclear tests were carried out in the islands by France from 1966 to 1968. Many in the islands wanted more independence from France, and limited autonomy was awarded in 1984. In 2004, the territory became a French overseas territory. France granted French Polynesia more autonomy in most local affairs and regional relations, but has retained control of law enforcement, defense, and the money supply.

FRENCH SOMALILAND See DJIBOUTI

FRENCH SUDAN See MALI

FRENCH TERRITORY OF AFARS AND ISSAS See DJIBOUTI

FRENCH TOGO See TOGO

FRENCHTOWN See MONROE

FRENCH UNION (*France*)

A federation of France, its overseas departments and territories, and the associated states of INDOCHINA, MOROCCO, and TUNISIA, created by the French Constitution of 1946. By giving more autonomy to territories and protectorates, the French Union prepared a number of them for independence. It was thus a transitional stage in the development of France's colonial empire into the FRENCH COMMUNITY, which replaced the union in 1958.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

A former federation of France's colonies in West Africa, now the states of BENIN, BURKINA FASO,

GUINEA, IVORY COAST, MALI, MAURITANIA, NIGER, and SENEGAL. Created in 1895, the federation ended in 1958 when Guinea voted for immediate independence, while the other constituent territories of French West Africa became autonomous members of the FRENCH COMMUNITY, gaining independence in 1960. See also FRANCE.

FRESNILLO [*Spanish*: Fresnillo de González Echeverría] (*Mexico*)

City in central ZACATECAS state, N central Mexico. Founded in 1554 by Francisco de Ibarra, conquistador of northern Mexico, Fresnillo has been an important mining center, especially for silver, since 1569.

FRESNILLO DE GONZÁLEZ ECHEVERRÍA See FRESNILLO

FRESNO (*United States*)

City in Fresno county, central CALIFORNIA, 185 mi SE of SAN FRANCISCO. It was founded in 1872 as a station on the Central Pacific Railroad and made the county seat in 1874. After the introduction of irrigation in the 1880s made the San Joaquin Valley a great agricultural center, Fresno became that region's processing, marketing, and shipping hub. Birthplace and boyhood home of William Saroyan, Fresno figures in many of that writer's stories.

FRÉTEVAL (*France*)

Village and battle site, Loire-et-Cher department, on the Loire River, 9 mi NE of VENDÔME. Here Richard I the Lionhearted of ENGLAND, recently released from captivity under the Emperor Henry VI, defeated his enemy Philippe-Auguste II of France in A.D. 1194 on one of his forays into France. Richard had gone on the Third Crusade with Philip, but their dynastic rivalries made them enemies.

FRETUM GALLICUM See DOVER, STRAIT OF

FRIAUL See FRIULI

FRIBOURG [*German*: Freiburg] (*Switzerland*)

City and capital of Fribourg canton, on the Saone River, 17 mi SW of BERN, W Switzerland. In a region settled by Helvetii in ancient times and conquered in the sixth century A.D. by Franks, the city of Fribourg

was founded in 1157 to protect a river ford. While nominally controlled by various ruling houses, such as the Hapsburgs from 1277 to 1452, it extended its own control over the surrounding region. Having helped defeat Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY, the city and territory joined the Swiss Confederation in 1481. Fribourg, burial site of St. Peter Canisius, is the center of Swiss Catholicism.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN LAND See FRANZ JOSEF LAND

FRIEDLAND See PRAVDINSK

FRIEDLAND, BATTLE OF See PRAVDINSK

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN (*Germany*)

City in SE BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, SW Germany, on LAKE CONSTANCE. Here the ninth-century foundation of Buchhorn became a free imperial city in 1275 and passed to WÜRTTEMBERG in 1810. In 1811 it was united with the lands of Hofen monastery, founded in 1050, to form Friedrichshafen. In 1908 this became the site of the Zeppelin dirigible works. These were destroyed in World War II, during which Friedrichshafen was heavily bombed.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS See TONGA

FRIESCHE EILANDEN See FRISIAN ISLANDS

FRIESLAND [*Vriesland*] [*ancient*: Frisia] (*Netherlands*)

Northwesternmost province of the Netherlands, bounded on the W and N by the IJSELMEER and NORTH SEA. It was the homeland of the Frisians, a Germanic people known to the Romans and conquered by the Franks in the eighth century A.D. Frisia extended eastward to GERMANY's Weser River until 1454, when the eastern portion became the county of East Friesland. The western part, Friesland, was nominally a dependency of the counts of HOLLAND. It was claimed by the dukes of BURGUNDY after they acquired Holland in 1433, but not until 1523 did their heir, the Hapsburg Charles V, subdue the province. In 1579 Friesland joined the other Dutch provinces in the revolt that established the independent Netherlands. It still maintains a certain cultural separatism, preserving its own tongue, Frisian, the language most like English.

FRISIA See FRIESLAND

FRISIAN ISLANDS [*Dutch: Friesche Eilanden*]
(Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany)

Chain of islands in the NORTH SEA, off the coasts of Denmark, the Netherlands, and Germany. The West Frisians, one of three groupings, belong to the Netherlands. Texel is the largest and others are Vlieland, Terschelling, Ameland, and Rottum. A crucial battle in the English-Dutch Wars was fought off Texel on August 21, 1673, during which the Dutch, under the great Admiral De Ruyter, fought off an Anglo-French invasion force. The East Frisians are part of Germany and include Borkum and Norderney. The North Frisians belong partly to Germany and partly to Denmark. Sylt, the largest of the North Frisians, is connected to the German mainland by a causeway. Fortified in the early 1930s, it became a target for Allied bombers in World War II. Until 1864 Fohr was part of the Danish duchy of SCHLESWIG. Romo, off SW Denmark, was a whaling center in the 18th century and was held by PRUSSIA from 1864 to 1920. The islands raise livestock; they are fishery bases; and many are popular seaside resorts. Inhabited largely by Frisians, these people, including those on the mainland (see FRIESLAND), were in the Middle Ages industrious merchants, shipowners, fishermen, and famous makers of cloth.

FRIULI [*ancient: Forum Julii; German: Friaul*] (*Italy and Slovenia*)

Region S of AUSTRIA on the ADRIATIC SEA, now divided between Slovenia and the FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region of NE Italy. Occupied by the Romans in the second century B.C. and the Lombards and Franks in the sixth and eighth centuries A.D., by 1000 Friuli was divided into the counties of GORIZIA in the E, acquired by Austria in 1500, and of Friuli in the W. The latter soon passed to the patriarchs of AQUILEIA, then to VENICE in 1420, Austria in 1815, and Italy in 1866. After World War I, in which the region was a battlefield, Italy acquired all of ancient Friuli, but had to cede the eastern part to YUGOSLAVIA after World War II. The remainder was combined with VENEZIA GIULIA as a region in 1947. In 1954 TRIESTE became its capital.

FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA See FRIULI

FRONT ROYAL (*United States*)

Town, seat of Warren County, N VIRGINIA, at the forks of the Shenandoah River, 20 mi S of WINCHESTER. Incorporated in 1788, Front Royal, home of Confederate spy Belle Boyd, saw the defeat of Union troops by Stonewall Jackson on May 23, 1862. The town, at the entrance to SHENANDOAH VALLEY National Park, began growing in the 1940s when the Skyline Drive along the Blue Ridge Mountains to the park was completed.

FROSCHWILLER See WÖRTH (France)

FROSINONE [*ancient: Frusino*] (*Italy*)

Town in LATIUM region, central Italy, 48 mi ESE of ROME. First a Volscian town, then a Roman colony, Frosinone has a number of ancient remains. But most of Frosinone is new, having been rebuilt after heavy damage in World War II.

FRUNZE See BISHKEK

FRUSINO See FROSINONE

FU-CHAU See FUZHOU

FU-CHIEN See FUJIAN

FU-CHOU See FUZHOU

FUENTE OBEJUNA [*former: Fuenteovejuna*] (*Spain*)

Town in Córdoba province, S Spain, 46 mi NW of CÓRDOVA. Granted in 1430 to the Knights of CALATRAVA, a Spanish military order, Fuente Obejuna preserves their seat, which was once a Moorish castle. The town, an agricultural and mining center, gave its name to a play by the Golden Age dramatist Lope de Vega. The work deals with a revolt by Fuente Obejuna against a tyrannical governor.

FUENTE OVEJUNA See FUENTE OBEJUNA

FUENTERRABÍA [*Fontarabia*] (*Spain*)

Town in Guipúzcoa province, N Spain, near the BAY OF BISCAY on the frontier with FRANCE. A border fortress since the Middle Ages, Fuenterrabia was often

attacked by the French during wars with Spain, most notably in 1638, when the prince de Condé unsuccessfully besieged the town.

FUENTES DE OÑORO (*Spain*)

Village in Salamanca province near the border with PORTUGAL. It was the site on May 3 and 5, 1811, of battles between the French led by Marshal André Masséna and the British under the duke of Wellington. The British triumphed in these engagements, part of the Peninsular Campaign that eventually led to the invasion of FRANCE and the downfall of Napoleon.

FUERTE FEDERACIÓN See JUNIN

FUHKIEN See FUJIAN

FU-HSING-CHEN See SIMAO

FUJAIRAH See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FUJI, MOUNT [*Japanese*: Fuji-no-Yama, Fujisan, Fujiyama] (*Japan*)

Mountain near the Pacific coast in S central HONSHŪ, Japan, approximately 70 mi WSW of TOKYO. Honshū's highest mountain, a dormant volcano that last erupted in A.D. 1707 and a sacred place of pilgrimage for centuries, Mount Fuji has long been celebrated by Japan's poets and artists, notably Hokusai, whose prints depicting the mountain have influenced a number of Western artists.

FUJIAN [*Fukian, Fuhkien Fu-Chien*] (*China*)

Province in SE China, on the East China Sea and Taiwan Strait. Fujian, remnants of whose non-Chinese aborigines remain, had few Chinese settlers before the fourth century A.D. After coming under China's control in the fifth century, however, the province received many immigrants from northern China during hard times there. It has long been a center of maritime trade. Marco Polo recorded activity under Kublai Khan. Its capital, FUZHOU, was among the first treaty ports in 1842. Since the 17th century Fukien, overpopulated for its resources, has been a chief source of Chinese emigrants, particularly to Southeast Asia. Since 1950, the province, opposite TAIWAN, has been heavily militarized.

FUJI-NO-YAMA See FUJI, MOUNT

FUJISAN See FUJI, MOUNT

FUJIYAMA See FUJI, MOUNT

FUKIEN See FUJIAN

FUKUOKA [*former*: Hakata] (*Japan*)

City in N KYŪSHŪ, Japan, on Hakata Bay. Kyūshū's largest city commercial and cultural center, it has been an important port since ancient times, and one of Japan's chief sources of contact with CHINA and KOREA. Fukuoka was the site of two attempted Mongol invasions, in A.D. 1274 and 1281, that were repulsed with heavy fighting. The city was severely bombed in World War II. The city was damaged by an earthquake on March 20, 2005, on a previously unknown faultline.

FUKUYAMA See MATSUMAE

FULAH EMPIRE See FULANI EMPIRE, SOKOTO (Nigeria)

FULANI EMPIRE (*Nigeria*)

In the late 18th century a large and devoutly fundamentalist Muslim class of town-dwelling Fulani were active in trade and government throughout HAUSALAND, in what is now northern Nigeria. The increasingly slack adherence to Islamic ritual observed by the Hausa kings led a noted Fulani scholar and administrator named Usman Dan Fodio to criticize the Hausa king of his native Gobir. Exiled, he then proclaimed a jihad, or holy war, in 1804 and attracted widespread support against the king. Within four years all Hausaland had been conquered by the Fulani.

Other states to the S and SE were added to the emergent empire, which brought a unified system of Islamic law and government to an area stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to easternmost Hausaland. Active Fulani missionary work succeeded in making Islam the dominant religion of most of the region. In the early 20th century British colonial forces defeated the Fulani and incorporated their territory into the BRITISH EMPIRE.

FULDA (*Germany*)

City on the Fulda River, E HESSE, 54 mi NE of FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN. Founded as a monastery in A.D. 744 with the support of St. Boniface, who is buried here, Fulda was seat of the primate of Germany. It became an important ecclesiastical and cultural center in the Middle Ages. Its abbots, made princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in the 12th century and prince-bishops in 1752, exercised great temporal rule until 1802, when the bishopric was secularized. The city that grew up around the abbey achieved self-government in the early 12th century. Assigned to HESSE-KASSEL in 1816, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1866. An agricultural market and manufacturing center, in World War II Fulda fell to U.S. troops on April 4, 1945.

FULGINIUM See FOLIGNO**FULHAM** See HAMMERSMITH, London**FULTON** [*former: Volney*] (*United States*)

City, Callaway county, central MISSOURI, 25 mi NNE of JEFFERSON CITY. Laid out as the county seat in 1825, Fulton is the site of Westminster College, where Winston Churchill delivered his "Iron Curtain" speech on March 5, 1946. In commemoration, the college reconstructed on its campus the London church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, designed by Christopher Wren in 1677, as the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library.

FULTON (*United States*)

City at the Falls of the Oswego River, approximately 11 mi S of LAKE ONTARIO and 24 mi NNW of SYRACUSE, in central NEW YORK State. Fulton was settled after the American Revolution at what had long been a point of portage on a strategic route. It began growing in the 1820s when the OSWEGO Canal linked it with Lake Ontario and the ERIE CANAL. The harnessing of the falls for power further stimulated Fulton's development as a manufacturing city.

FUNAFUTI (*Tuvalu*)

Chief atoll and capital of Tuvalu, formerly the Ellice Islands, in the W central Pacific. Discovered in 1819 and made part of the British colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1915, in 1897 Funafuti was the scene of scientific experiments proving Darwin's theory of atoll formation. Occupied by U.S. forces in World

War II, in 1975 Funafuti became the capital of the new state of Tuvalu.

FUNAN See CAMBODIA**FUNCHAL** (*Portugal*)

City, capital of Portugal's MADEIRA ISLANDS, on the SE coast of Madeira, approximately 650 mi SW of Lisbon. It was founded in 1421 by Madeira's discoverer, João Gonçalves Zarco, who is buried here. Funchal was held by the British during the Napoleonic Wars. The Madeiras' industrial and commercial center and a popular resort since the 19th century, thanks to improvements begun in the 1960s, Funchal has become increasingly important as a port of call.

FUNDI See FONDI**FÜNEN** See FYN**FÜNFKIRCHEN** See PÉCS**FUNG** See FUNJ**FUNJ** [*Fung*] (*Sudan*)

Former kingdom of NE Africa, which ruled most of the N and E Sudan from the 16th to 19th centuries. The Funj were originally a Nilotic people of eastern Sudan who were converted to Islam. At its greatest extent the Funj kingdom, known as the Black Sultanate, extended across the GEZIRA region in E-central Sudan and Kordofan, a province of central Sudan. It reached as far S as FAZUGHLI near the Ethiopian border. SENNAR, approximately 150 mi SE of present KHARTOUM, was founded in 1504 as the Funj capital by the Sultan Amārḥ Dunqas. This marked the downfall of the ALWA kingdom. In attempting to expand northward, the Funj clashed with the Abdallabi dynasty, defeated it, and ruled as far as the Third Cataract of the NILE RIVER. In the 18th century the Funj conquered the Muslim state of Kordofan and defeated ETHIOPIA in 1744. There were, however, internal conflicts; and c. 1760 Sultan Bādi IV was overthrown, and the dynasty lost its power. In 1820–21, Mehmet Ali, pasha of EGYPT, invaded the Sudan and deposed the Funj sultan.

FURNES See VEURNE

FURNESS (*England*)

A district in NE England, formerly in LANCASHIRE, now in CUMBRIA county, stretching from Morecambe Bay and the Duddon River estuary N into the LAKE DISTRICT. Once the site of England's largest Cistercian monastery, Furness Abbey was originally founded by Benedictines in 1127. Furness, an iron-producing region, became heavily industrialized in the 19th century.

FUR SEAL ISLANDS See PRIBILOF ISLANDS**FÜRSTENBERG, DUCHY OF** (*Germany*)

Former land of a noble German family of Swabian origin, in the BLACK FOREST region of present SW Germany. The family took its name from its castle, which is S of the town of Donaueschingen. In the late 13th century the family styled itself counts of Fürstenberg and in 1664 became princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. In the 18th century Prince Joseph Wilhelm Ernst improved the governmental organization of the family lands. However, the Furstenbergs lost their political independence in 1806 when the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE was founded. The famous Furstenberg library includes 500 items of incunabula (pre-1500 printing).

FÜRSTENWALDE (*Germany*)

City on the Spree River, E Germany, 24 mi ESE of BERLIN. Founded by the margraves of BRANDENBURG, Fürstenwalde was chartered in A.D. 1285. It was the seat of the bishops of Lebus from 1385 to 1571. A center of heavy industry, the city was severely bombed in World War II.

FÜRTH (*Germany*)

City on the Regnitz River, BAVARIA, S Germany, 5 mi NW of NUREMBERG, with which it forms a metropolitan area. Founded in the eighth century A.D. as part of FRANCONIA, Fürth rose to prominence in the 14th century when Jews denied entrance to Nuremberg settled here and made it a center of trade and handicrafts. Headquarters for Gustavus Adolphus, who fought an inconclusive battle with Wallenstein here in 1632, Fürth was largely destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It passed to Bavaria in 1806. The city was linked to Nuremberg by the first German railroad in 1835 and became an important rail and industrial center. The site of airplane factories in World War II, it was heavily bombed.

AL FURŪT See EUPHRATES RIVER**FUSAN** See BUSAN**FUSHIH** See YENAN**FUSHUN** (*China*)

City in SE MANCHURIA, NE China, 25 mi E of SHENYANG. Made a frontier customs post in the eighth century A.D., Fushun is China's leading coal producer. Its deposits, worked since the 12th century, were taken over and their modern development begun by the Russians in 1902. Passing under Japanese control in 1905, Fushun was returned to China after World War II. It is now a center of metal, chemical, and coal production.

FÜSSEN (*Germany*)

Town on the Lech River in S BAVARIA, S Germany, on the border with AUSTRIA. On the site of a Roman frontier station, Füssen grew up around a monastery founded in A.D. 628. It was chartered c. 1295. On April 22, 1745, the treaty marking Bavaria's withdrawal from the War of the Austrian Succession was signed here. A manufacturing town, it is also a tourist center, noted for its castles.

FUSTĀT See CAIRO**FUZHOU** [Foochow, Fu-Chau, Fu-chou] [*former: Minhow*] (*China*)

City, FUJIAN province, SE China, on the Min River upstream from its mouth at the N end of the Taiwan Strait. The area was settled in the second century B.C. Fuzhou was among the first Chinese ports opened to foreigners by the Treaty of NANJING in 1842. By 1850 it was China's chief port and the world's leading tea exporter, but it declined as the tea trade slackened and the river silted. Held by the Japanese during World War II, since 1949 Fuzhou has revived greatly as an educational and commercial center and, somewhat, as a port.

FYN [*German: Fünen*] (*Denmark*)

Second largest of Denmark's islands, in the BALTIC SEA W of SJAELLAND and E of the lower JUTLAND Peninsula. Long a stronghold of the Danish aristocracy, Fyn is noted not only for its many castles and manor houses, but also for its important archaeological remains, particularly Stone Age and Viking burial sites.

FYRKAT (*Denmark*)

Ruins of a Viking fort or encampment built c. A.D. 1000 in NE Denmark, near Hobro, in JUTLAND. Vikings, probably under Sweyn I Forkbeard, king of Denmark (c. 985–1014) and father of Canute the Great, sallied from such encampments to raid England. The fort was surrounded by moated circular ramparts enclosing 16 barrack-type buildings. A fjord close by gave the Vikings ready access to the sea. Three other huge Danish forts, built on a similar

plan, are known. Such organization allowed the Danes to win England and explained, in part, the battle successes of the Vikings elsewhere as well. See also SLAGELSE.

FYZABAD (*Afghanistan*) See FAIZABAD (Afghanistan)

FYZABAD (*India*) See FAIZABAD (India)

G



GABERONES See GABORONE

GABÈS [*ancient: Tacape; Tunisian: Qabis*] (*Tunisia*)

Town, at the head of the Gulf of Gabès, 200 mi S of TUNIS, on the site of the Roman Tacape. It was briefly held by the Normans in the 12th century. Built in an oasis of date palms at the head of the *shat*, or salt lake, country, it is a former military base for southern Tunisia. It was integral in the scheme of Commandant Roudaire in the second half of the 19th century to create a sea in the SAHARA DESERT by making a channel from the Mediterranean Sea to the shat. Gabès was taken by the Allies in March 1943, after bypassing the MARETH LINE.

GABII (*Italy*)

Ancient city of LATIUM, approximately 13 mi E of ROME, on the Via Praenestina, early known as the Via Gabina. Important in the early history of Rome, the city withstood a siege by the Etruscan Tarquins but was taken by Tarquinius Superbus (534–510 B.C.) through a ruse. The town lost any importance with the rise of the ROMAN EMPIRE. The baths were well known, and Hadrian was a liberal patron; he also built a senate house and an aqueduct. Many remains from Gabii were moved to the Villa Borghese in Rome and were taken from there by Napoleon I for the Louvre in PARIS. Legend says that Romulus, one of the legendary founders of Rome, was reared here. Much of the stone used to build ancient Rome was quarried near this site. The ruins of the temple of Juno Gabina are here.

GABLONZ See JABLONEC NAD NISOU

GABLONZ AN DER NEISSE See JABLONEC NAD NISOU

GABON [*Gabun*] [*French: République gabonaise*]

African republic, on the equator, bordered to the W by the Atlantic Ocean, and clockwise by EQUATORIAL GUINEA and CAMEROON to the N and the CONGO REPUBLIC to the E and S. The coastline of Gabon was first explored by PORTUGAL in the 15th century, but the equatorial jungle made the interior an unreachable and unattractive prospect for colonization. In the middle of the 19th century FRANCE began to expand its colonial dominion in the region and founded LIBREVILLE, the capital, in 1849. In 1890 Gabon was officially incorporated into the French Congo. Twenty years later it became a distinct colony of FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

The French exploited the tropical hardwoods of Gabon, but the country became more famous for the medical mission at LAMBARÉNÉ founded by the Swiss doctor Albert Schweitzer in 1913. In 1958 Gabon became a republic and a member of the FRENCH COMMUNITY and in 1960 achieved full independence. Gabon was spared the poverty and disruption that have plagued many of the newly emerging African nations; the discovery of immense deposits of manganese, iron ore, uranium, and oil has enriched it. Gabon's explorations for these and the continued profitable export of tropical hardwoods has made the country economically robust. It has the highest per capita income in Africa due to its rich oil reserves and low population. Omar Bongo has held power since 1968, although opposition parties have been legal in the country since 1990.

GABORONE [former: Gaberones] (*Botswana*)

Capital city, approximately 180 mi NW of PRETORIA, South Africa. Founded c. 1890 by Gaborone Matlapin, a black African chief, in 1965 Gaborone replaced MAFEKING, as the capital of Bechuanaland Protectorate. It remained the capital when Botswana, formerly Bechuanaland, became independent in 1966.

GABROVO See SHIPKA PASS

GABUN See GABON

GADÀMES See GHUDAMIS

GADARA [*Arabic*: Umm Kais, Umm Qays] (*Jordan*)

Ancient town of the Syrian DECAPOLIS, 50 mi N of AMMAN, and political center of the district of Gadaris. It was a Hellenistic city; its earliest recorded event is its capture by Antiochus III of SYRIA in 218 B.C. Circa 200 B.C. it was besieged for 10 months by Alexander Jannaeus. It was later restored by Pompey and in 30 B.C. was presented by Augustus to Herod the Great. On Herod's death, Gadara was reunited with Syria. Today there exist the remains of some fine tombs with carved sarcophagi, two theaters, a temple, and bath houses, excavated in the modern city.

GADES See CÁDIZ

GADIER See CÁDIZ

GADIR See CÁDIZ

GADSDEN PURCHASE (*United States*)

A tract of land 29,640 sq mi, S of the Gila River in what is now NEW MEXICO and ARIZONA. Negotiated in 1853 by James Gadsden, a railroad promoter and U.S. minister to MEXICO, the purchase cost \$10 million, and it assured the United States of a good southern railroad route to the Pacific coast. Gadsden negotiated the treaty of sale with Santa Anna, the Mexican president, and it was approved by Congress on June 30, 1854. Opposition to the sale within Mexico was one of the reasons for Santa Anna's banishment in 1855.

GAETULIA

Ancient region in North Africa extending as far as the NIGER RIVER and the Ethiopian frontier. Considered by ROME a part of the ROMAN EMPIRE, for Roman writers Gaetulia comprised the wandering tribes of the southern slopes of Mt Aures and the Atlas Mts. Its people belonged to the Numidian or Berber group. During the Jugurthine War of 111 to 106 B.C., they fought with Jugurtha against Rome, then a short time later allied with Caesar against Juba I. In 25 B.C. Augustus gave part of Gaetulia to Juba II to help control its turbulent tribes.

GAFSA See QAFSAH

GAILLAC (*France*)

Town on the right bank of the Tarn River, 15 mi W of ALBI, on the route to TOULOUSE. Gaillac grew up around the Benedictine abbey of St. Michel, founded in the 10th century. There are some interesting Renaissance houses in the town, particularly the Maison Yversen, notable for the rich carving of its doors.

GAINES'S MILL See COLD HARBOR

GAINESVILLE (*United States*)

City in N FLORIDA, and county seat of Alachua county, 65 mi SW of JACKSONVILLE, in the heart of the former Seminole Indian country. It is the seat of the University of Florida, founded at Lake City in 1905 and removed to Gainesville in 1906.

GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS [*Tortoise Islands*] [*Spanish*: Archipelago de Colón] (*Ecuador*)

Island group, in the Pacific Ocean, 650 mi W of Ecuador. These 15 islands, known to pirates as the Enchanted Isles, are noted for their remarkable varieties of wildlife, particularly their giant turtles. Discovered in 1535 by explorers from SPAIN, they were taken by Ecuador in 1832. The fictional Robinson Crusoe is said to have visited the islands. In 1835 Charles Darwin, on the voyage on the British ship *Beagle*, made observations of their wildlife that were to form the basis of his *On the Origin of the Species*. The islands served as a U.S. naval base to protect the Panama Canal during World War II from 1942 and were returned to Ecuador in 1946. The islands were made an Ecuadorian national park in 1959. The

islands are recognized as a world treasure, in 1978 as a UNESCO World Heritage Site, in 1985 as a World Biosphere Reserve, in 1990 as a whole sanctuary, and in 2001, the Biosphere Reserve, in 1990 as a whole sanctuary, and in 2001, the Biosphere Reserve was expanded to the surrounding ocean.

GALATI See GALATZ

GALATIA (*Turkey*)

Region around Ankara, once called PHRYGIA. The area was named for the Gauls, called Galatai by the Greeks, after they crossed into Asia from Europe in 278 B.C. Attalus, king of the Greek city of PERGAMUM, defeated the Gauls in 239 B.C., forcing them into eastern Phrygia, from which they raided Greek cities until their defeat by the Romans in 189 B.C. Emperor Augustus made Galatia a Roman province in 25 B.C., with its capital city at Ancyra, now ANKARA. The Apostle Paul twice visited the Christians here, and addressed his Epistle to the Galatians to them.

GALATINA (*Italy*)

Town, on the Salentine Peninsula, 10 mi S of LECCE, in Lecce province, APULIA region. The town was a Byzantine colony during the Middle Ages and retained its Greek-speaking culture into early modern times. It is the site of the remarkable Franciscan church of Santa Caterina d'Alessandria, begun in 1384 by Raimondello del Balzo Orsini and completed in 1460. A fine mausoleum and some outstanding interior frescoes, painted by Francesco d'Arezzo in 1435, make this church a place of special interest.

GALATZ [*former: Galati*] (*Romania*)

City on the left bank of the DANUBE RIVER, 115 mi NE of BUCHAREST. From 1856 to 1945 it served as the headquarters for the international commission for the control of the Danube River, although the commission's functions were disrupted by World War II. There are many old Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic churches, the most interesting of which is the 17th-century cathedral of St. George that houses the tomb of the famous Cossack chief Mazeppa.

GALENA [*former: Fever River, La Pointe*] (*United States*)

Town in ILLINOIS, 165 mi WNW of CHICAGO. Originally a trading post called Fever River after Le Fèvre, a French trader who settled near the Galena River

mouth, Galena was incorporated as a town in 1835. It was the home of the Civil War general and later president, Ulysses S. Grant. In 1838 a theater was opened here by Joseph Jefferson, father of the American actor of the same name.

GALESBURG (*United States*)

Town, 160 mi SW of CHICAGO, in a rich farming region of ILLINOIS. Galesburg and its Knox College were founded in 1837 by a group of settlers from ONEIDA, NEW YORK State. It is important in American political history as the site of the fifth Lincoln-Douglas debate, held at Knox College in 1858. The poet Carl Sandburg was born here in 1878.

GALICIA [*German: Galizien; Polish: Halicz; Russian:*

Gallich, Galitsiya] (*Poland, Ukraine*)

Region in central Europe, consisting of the W of the Ukraine and Poland. An area of approximately 32,300 sq mi, its major cities are KRACÓW and LVIV. More than half the people in the eastern region are Ruthenians, with Poles inhabiting the western part. Galicia was an independent principality by 1175 but was absorbed by the principality of VOLHYNIA by 1230. It fell to the khanate of the GOLDEN HORDE in 1241–42 but was not permanently conquered. It became part of Poland by 1360, and fell to AUSTRIA at the time of the first division of Poland in 1772. It then became part of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE and gained some control over its internal affairs with the establishment of Austria-Hungary in 1867. After World War II the USSR took control of eastern Galicia and Poland of western Galicia.

GALICIA [*ancient: Gallaecia*] (*Spain*)

Former kingdom in NW region of Spain, encompassing the provinces of La Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. Galicia was first occupied by Rome in 137–36 B.C. and subjugated by the Romans during the time of Augustus (31 B.C.–A.D. 14). SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA is the medieval capital and site of the magnificent cathedral named for the apostle St. James, whose grave was reputedly found here. The present church was begun in 1075 and completed by 1122. In the Middle Ages it was, and is still, a great pilgrimage goal. In 734 Galicia was occupied by the Moors, who were driven out by Alfonso I of ASTURIAS in 739. From 1072, when it was reannexed by Alfonso VI of CASTILE, it remained part of either the kingdom of

Castile or of LEÓN. Its coasts were ravaged by the Normans in the ninth and 10th centuries.

GALILEE (*Israel*)

Region in N Israel, bounded on the E by the JORDAN RIVER and on the S by the Plain of ESDRAELON. It was the chief scene of the ministry of Jesus of NAZARETH, often called the Galilean. In the first century B.C. it was a Roman province divided into Upper and Lower Galilee. It formed a tetrarchy under the Herodian dynasty. Its ancient capital was SEPPHORIS, its Roman capital TIBERIAS. The important town of Nazareth became the main center of Judaism in PALESTINE after the destruction of JERUSALEM in A.D. 70. The area also held large Christian communities that survived through the Middle Ages and into the modern period. The Crusader castle of BELVOIR is here. At the battlefield of HATTIN, Saladin destroyed the Crusader army in 1187 and ended the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM. Zionist colonization of the area began in the late 19th century. Israel gained full control of the region after the 1948 war. SYRIA shelled the area intermittently until Israel captured the GOLAN HEIGHTS above the region in 1967. Israel invaded LEBANON in 1979 and fought to create a buffer zone in S Lebanon. The Israelis withdrew in 2000.

GALILEE, SEA OF [*Bahr Tabarija, Lake Kinneret, Lake Tiberias*] [*biblical: Chinnesaret, Sea of Chinnereth*] (*Israel*)

Freshwater lake, 14 mi long and 8 mi wide, 700 ft below sea level, in NE Israel. The Syrian border follows part of its eastern shore. Rich in biblical associations, the lake today is the archaeological site of the ancient cities of MAGDALA, CAPERNAUM, and the lost city of Bethsaida.

GALITA See YALTA

GALITSIYA See GALICIA

GALIZIEN See GALICIA

GALLAECIA See GALICIA (Spain)

GALLE [*French: Point de Galle*] (*Sri Lanka*)

Port city on the Indian Ocean, on the SW coast, 55 mi SE of COLOMBO. Famous by 100 B.C. as a trading

center for the Chinese and Arabs, it was occupied by the Portuguese in A.D. 1597 and taken by the Dutch in 1643. There are many old Buddhist monasteries in the city, as well as an old church and fort dating from the Dutch East Indies settlement in 1687. Galle's importance as a port was eclipsed by the opening of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869 and the subsequent construction of a breakwater at Colombo.

GALLIA See FRANCE, GAUL

GALLIA CISALPINA See CISALPINE GAUL

GALLIA CITERIOR See CISALPINE GAUL

GALLIA NARBONENSIS See NARBONENSIS

GALLICH See GALICIA

GALLIPOLI [*Greek: Callipolis, Kallipolis; Latin: Anxa*] (*Italy*)

Port and episcopal see in Lecce province, APULIA region, on the Gulf of Taranto, 21 mi SW of LECCE. The town was taken from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE by the Normans in 1071. Heavily fortified and protected by a castle built by Charles I of ANJOU, king of NAPLES from 1266 to 1285, it was sacked by VENICE in 1484. The modern town is located on a rocky island connected by a bridge to the mainland. A handsome cathedral dates from 1629. Gallipoli became a part of Italy when Apulia joined the kingdom in 1861. Parts of the Byzantine fortress survive in the fabric of the castle.

GALLIPOLI [*ancient: Callipolis; Turkish: Gelibolu*] (*Turkey*)

Port and city, at the NW extremity of the DARDANELLES, 132 mi WSW of ISTANBUL, and 90 mi S of ADRIANOPLE. The modern town is uninteresting, but there are many fine Roman and Byzantine ruins, including the magazine of Emperor Justinian (483–565) and a square castle and tower attributed to Bayezid I (1389–1403). As the key to the Dardanelles in the Crimean War, it was occupied by the British and French armies in 1854. It was also the site of the World War I Allied campaign in 1915 to try to gain control of the Dardanelles; but failure brought Allied withdrawal in January 1916.

GALLIPOLI PENINSULA [*Greek: Chersonesus Thracia*] (*Turkey*)

Long narrow point of land on the DARDANELLES, important because of its strategic position on the waterway leading from the MEDITERRANEAN SEA to the BLACK SEA. The peninsula saw action during the Crimean War, from 1854 to 1856. In World War I British, Australian, French, and New Zealand troops unsuccessfully attacked the Turkish Dardanelles forts in this area in 1915–16. The military disaster resulted in Winston Churchill's dismissal as first lord of the Admiralty, as well as the cashiering of officers responsible such as General Ian Hamilton who directed the land operations. The losses at Gallipoli are memorialized in AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND on Anzac Day (April 25). One of the Turkish commanders, Kemel Atatürk, became father of the modern Turkish state after the war.

GALLOWAY [*ancient: Novantia*] (*Scotland*)

District in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY region, 70 mi S of GLASGOW. Britons lived in Galloway until the Anglo-Saxons overran the area in the seventh century A.D. Invaders from IRELAND settled here in the ninth century and gave the country its name, which means "country of the Gael." It became a permanent part of Scotland in the 12th century, under Alexander II. The earldom of Galloway was established in 1623 and held by the Stuarts.

GALLUP (*United States*)

Town in NEW MEXICO, 135 mi W of ALBUQUERQUE. Called the Indian capital, it is the trading center of the southwestern tribes and is surrounded by the Navajo (Dineh), Zuni, and Hopi reservations. The ancient ruins of Hawikuh, one of the legendary Seven Cities of CIBOLA, visited by Coronado in 1540, lie S of Gallup. An intertribal Indian ceremony is held here each August.

GALVESTON (*United States*)

Port city in TEXAS, 48 mi SSE of HOUSTON, and 2 mi off the coast on the eastern end of Galveston Island. Named for Count Bernardo de Gálvez, viceroy of MEXICO in 1785, Galveston served as a naval base during the Texan revolt against Mexico in 1835. It was the temporary capital of the REPUBLIC OF TEXAS before and after the Battle of SAN JACINTO in 1836. It was occupied briefly by Union troops in 1862. It is

now one of the main ports of Texas. The hurricane of 1900 was the worst natural disaster in U.S. history during which 8,000 people lost their lives—6,000 on Galveston island and 2,000 around Galveston Bay.

GALWAY [*Gailliah*] (*Ireland*)

Port, town, and county seat in W Ireland, approximately 120 mi W of DUBLIN, on the N shore of Galway Bay. It has an old section of narrow streets and buildings in the Spanish style, which derive from Galway's extensive trade with SPAIN, beginning in the late Middle Ages. It was incorporated in the late 14th century by Richard II of England. The town was taken by Parliamentary forces in 1651 and by William III in 1691 after the Battle of AUGHRIM. The 14th-century church of St. Nicholas and the Tudor Gothic building that houses University College are notable.

GALWAY (*Ireland*)

County in W Ireland formed in 1579. According to popular tradition, in 1588 part of the Spanish Armada was wrecked on its coast, leaving survivors who settled in the area. In reality most of the castaways were slaughtered by order of Queen Elizabeth I. The event, however, has given rise to the tradition of the "Black Irish," descendants of these Spanish visitors. The decisive battle of the English Glorious Revolution was fought at AUGHRIM in 1691. Ruins of encampments, monastic buildings, and ancient castles of Anglo-Norman settlers abound in the area. Of particular interest are an unusual round castle between Gort and Kilmacdaugh and the church at CLONFERT with its fine Romanesque doorway.

GAMAROON See BANDAR ABBAS**GAMBIA** [*The Gambia*]

The smallest independent country in Africa, extending 180 mi inland along the Gambia River, and constituting an enclave in SENEGAL. From the 13th to the 15th centuries, it was part of the MALI EMPIRE. Portuguese explorers reached the region in 1455, and the English won trading rights from the Portuguese in 1588. The English maintained a weak hold until the 17th century, when they founded settlements for trade. British claims to the region were recognized in the Treaty of Versailles of 1783, and in 1816 Great Britain established Bathurst as a base against the slave

trade. Gambia remained under British protection until it achieved self-government in 1963 and independence in 1965. It became a republic in 1970, with its capital city at Bathurst, now BANJUL. Gambia became well known as the ancestral home of author Alex Haley in his book *Roots*. In 1981, a coup was put down with assistance from Senegal. In 1982, Gambia and Senegal formed a confederation of SENEGAMBIA that lasted until its dissolution in 1989. In 1994, the military took over the government in a coup led by Yahya Jammeh, who was elected in 1996 and 2002 in elections without the participation of opposing parties.

GAMBIER ISLANDS (*France*)

Island group in the South Pacific, near the SE end of the TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO. Discovered in 1797 by British captain Henry Wilson, the islands were claimed by France in 1844 and annexed by it in 1881. Today they form part of FRENCH POLYNESIA, with the capital of Rikitea located on the main island of Mangareva. French nuclear tests have been carried out on certain atolls of the group.

GAMLAKARLEBY See KOKKOLA

GAMRU See BANDAR ABBAS

GAN See GHANA EMPIRE

GAND See GHENT

GANDER (*Canada*)

Site of an international airport in NEWFOUNDLAND. Built by the British government in 1939, it was the chief take-off point in World War II for aircraft being sent from the UNITED STATES and Canada for the offensive against GERMANY.

GANDERSHEIM (*Germany*)

Town, 48 mi SW of BRUNSWICK, noted for the abbey of Gandersheim, established in A.D. 856 by Duke Ludolf of SAXONY. His daughters were the first abbesses and were granted a privilege whereby the position would continue within the ducal family of Saxony. After some controversy within the church hierarchy, the abbey was ultimately declared as holding directly to the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, with the abbess having a vote in the imperial diet. Protestant-

ism was introduced in 1568, and Protestant abbesses were appointed. The 10th-century Latin poet and dramatist Hroswitha was a member of the abbey. She is famed for her classical style, based on Terence, but made to serve Christian moral purposes.

GANDHARA (*Pakistan*)

Border area astride the middle INDUS RIVER. Originally belonging to ancient PERSIA, it was reached in 327 B.C. by Alexander the Great of MACEDON. It passed to Chandragupta, founder of the MAURYA EMPIRE, in the late fourth century B.C. and was converted to Buddhism under Asoka in the third century B.C. It was part of Hellenistic BACTRIA from the third to the first centuries B.C. From the first to third centuries A.D. it had a noted school of Buddhist sculpture, incorporating Buddhist styles with those of Greco Roman art. This art flourished until the fifth-century conquest of the area by the White Huns.

GANDÍA (*Spain*)

Port town, 38 mi SSE of VALENCIA. A Jesuit college founded by San Francisco de Borgia in the 16th century is housed in the palace of the Borgias, later of ITALY, who were the dukes of Gandía. Also of interest are a Gothic church and other buildings.

GANDJA See GANJA

GANDZHA See GANJA

GANGA See GANGES RIVER

GANG-DI-SU See KAILAS

GANGES RIVER [*Hindi and Sanskrit: Ganga*]
(*Bangladesh, India*)

River, approximately 1,500 mi long, flowing from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal. Its agriculturally rich plain is the core of HINDUSTĀN, from which the great Hindu Indian civilizations, ranging from the third-century B.C. MAURYA EMPIRE to the 16th-century A.D. MOGUL EMPIRE, have sprung. The Ganges has always been the most sacred river for Hindus. Upwards of several hundred thousand Hindus may be seen immersing themselves in the holy water at any one of several locations—ALLAHABAD, VARANASI, or HARDWAR—at a time. Hindus also frequently set

their dead adrift down the river, feeling that this is the most direct route to heaven.

GANGRA See CANKIRI

GANG RIMPOSHE See KAILAS

GANGS-RI TI-SE See KAILAS

GANGTOK See SIKKIM

GANJA [1934–1993: Kirovabad, originally and 1920–1934: Gandja, *Gandzha*; 1813–1920: Elisavetpol, Yelizavetpol] (*Azerbaijan*)

City in W Azerbaijan 110 mi SE of TBILISI. Founded nearby in the sixth century and moved after an earthquake in 1139, it prospered in trade, particularly textiles and wine, but fell to the Mongols in 1231. Capital of the khanate of Gandzha, it was taken in 1804 by the Russians, who defeated the Persians here in 1826. The Persian poet Nizami was born and lived here in the 12th century. The city contains his tomb and a 17th-century mosque. In 1988, a pogrom against the Armenian population of the city occurred as a result of rumors of anti-Azeri activity in Karabakh. See also PERSIA.

GANSU [Kansu, Kan-su] (*China*)

Province forming a long wedge between NINGXIA HUIZU on the N and QINGHAI on the S. Serving as a corridor for the SILK ROAD to TURKISTAN, INDIA, and PERSIA, it was long isolated from the center of Chinese power and traditionally independent of most governments. The ancient kingdom of WEI held it for several centuries. Kubla Khan controlled it during the 13th century, and it was part of SHAANXI under the Mings from 1368 to 1644. It was devastated by earthquake in 1920 and by famine from 1929 to 1930. See also LANZHOU.

GANZHOU [Kanchow] [*former*: Kanhsien, Kan-Chou] (*China*)

Town in SW JIANGXI province 200 mi NNE of GUANGZHOU. A U.S. air base in World War II, it was taken by the Japanese in 1945 and recaptured by the Chinese later that year.

GAO See MALI EMPIRE

GAOCHANG [Khocho, Kao-Ch'ang] [*modern*: Karakhoja, Kara Khoja] (*China*)

City approximately 105 mi SW of URUMCHI, the capital of XINJIANG province. It was capital of a stable and prosperous UIGUR Kingdom from c. 850 to A.D. 1250. Many buildings, wall paintings, and manuscripts in various languages have been preserved here because of the region's dry climate.

GAP [*ancient*: Vapincum] (*France*)

Town, 96 mi NNE of MARSEILLES. Founded by Emperor Augustus in 14 B.C., it served as the capital of medieval Gapençais and was annexed by the French Crown in 1512. It was sacked by the Huguenots in 1567 and 1577 during the French Wars of Religion. A 17th-century cathedral and a sculptured tomb by Jacob Richier, done in 1613, are of interest.

GAPENÇAIS See GAP

GARDAIA See GHARDAĪA

GARDA, LAKE [*Italian*: Lago di Garda] (*Italy*)

Lake, in E LOMBARDY, with its E shore on the VENETO region boundary. Numerous remains of buildings from Roman and medieval periods make this an area of historic as well as scenic interest. SIRMIONE (Sirmio) on the lake was the home of Catullus, the Roman poet, who celebrated its beauties. Also on the lake are Saló, capital of Mussolini's short-lived republic after his deposition by the Italians, Toscolano-Maderno and Riva, both Roman colonies, and the medieval centers of Gargnano and Bardolino, which gives its name to the famous wine. Garda itself has remains from Celtic, Roman, and Lombard periods.

GARDAR See IGALIKO

GARDINAS See GRODNO

GARDINERS ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in Gardiner's Bay, an inlet of LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEW YORK State, approximately 115 mi E of NEW YORK CITY, and NW of Montauk Point. Bought by Lion Gardiner in 1639, it was the first permanent settlement by the English in New York State. The island remains the private property of the Gardiner family.

GARHWAL [Gurhwal] (*India*)

Mountainous district in N UTTAR PRADESH of N India, originally comprised of 52 petty chieftainships. They were reduced to a single political entity c. 1450 by Ajai Pal, the chief who founded the Garhwal kingdom.

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN (*Germany*)

Picturesque town and international resort, 50 mi SW of MUNICH, in the Bavarian Alps. It was the site of the 1936 Winter Olympics. Reputedly a last retreat for Nazi leaders, it fell to the Allies on April 30, 1945.

GARONNE RIVER [*Spanish*: Rio Garona] (*France*)

River, mostly in SW France, approximately 357 mi long. The Garonne rises on the slopes of the PYRENEES in Spain and flows northwesterly. Approximately 14 miles N of BORDEAUX it is joined by the DORDOGNE River, and the two form the Gironde estuary. Bordeaux and TOULOUSE are the most important cities on the river. In its lower course the river flows through the famous Bordeaux vineyard region, and the wine trade is the most important aspect of the city's commercial life. Toulouse was especially important in the Middle Ages. The Canal du Midi, starting at Toulouse, connects the Garonne with the MEDITERRANEAN SEA to the E.

GARSDON See MALMESBURY**GARY** (*United States*)

City in INDIANA, on the S shore of LAKE MICHIGAN 30 mi SE of CHICAGO. One of the most important steel centers in the world, it is named after Judge Elbert H. Gary, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Gary was planned in 1905 and built by that company.

GASCOGNE See GASCONY**GASCONY** [*former*: Wasconia; *French*: Gascogne; *Latin*: Vasconia] (*France*)

Region in SW France, originally a part of AQUITAIN, bounded on the N by Guienne, E by Languedoc, SE by Foix, S by the PYRENEES Mts and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Settled in the sixth century A.D. by Basques or Vascones, a Spanish people who crossed the Pyre-

nees and invaded Roman territory, the region was named VASCONIA and eventually recognized the sovereignty of the Merovingian Frankish kings. Charlemagne fought against the Gascons, and they submitted in 819. The Carolingians then established Frankish dukedoms of Gascony. Until the 11th century Gascony was still loosely attached to Aquitaine. By that time the original kingdom of Aquitaine began to split into several smaller units, of which the duchy of Gascony was one. By 950 it had been absorbed by the counts of POITIERS. In 1151 Eleanor of Aquitaine married Henry of ANJOU, who became Henry II of ENGLAND. The English house of Plantagenet was thus introduced to Gascony, since it was a fief held from the king of France by the king of England. Both the English and French fortified its borders with a series of *bastides*, strongholds and trading centers, that survive today. Between 1294 and 1303 the two countries waged an indecisive war along its borders, which led to the Hundred Years' War in 1337 when King Philip of France declared the title of King Edward III of England to the region invalid. It was a major battlefield during the Hundred Years' War. In 1451 the final stages of the war saw the retreat of the English. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

GASPÉ PENINSULA (*Canada*)

Mountainous SE part of the province of QUEBEC, extending approximately 150 mi E into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, NE of QUEBEC CITY. Jacques Cartier landed on the peninsula in 1534. It has many colorful fishing villages along 450 miles of coastline and is noted as a tourist area.

GASTEIN See BAD GASTEIN**GATCHINA** [*former*: Krasnogvardeisk, Trotskoye] (*Russia*)

Town, 25 mi SSW of ST. PETERSBURG. It developed around the imperial palace built between 1766 and 1781 and was used as a summer residence by Paul I in the 18th century. It was favored as a summer residence by the czars in the 19th century as well. The palace has been partially restored from World War II damage and now serves as a museum.

GATH (*Israel*)

Ancient royal city of the Philistines on the borders of JUDAH, 12 mi E of ASHDOD. It was the birthplace of

Goliath, the residence of the Anakim, and a place of refuge for David in his outlaw years. Later, King David had a bodyguard of Gittites, who had come from Gath. See PHILISTIA.

GAUGAMELA (*Iraq*)

Village, 18 mi NE of the site of NINEVEH, and 32 mi W of Arbela, now ERBIL. It was the scene of the battle in which Alexander the Great of MACEDON defeated PERSIA under Darius III in 331 B.C. The battle has also been called the Battle of Arbela.

GAUHATI [*Gauhati*] (*India*)

Town on the BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER, in NW ASSAM, 335 mi NE of CALCUTTA. It was ceded to the British in 1826 and served as the seat of the British administration for Assam from 1826 to 1874. It is identified with Pragjyoushapura, capital of King Bhavadatta, who is mentioned in the Sanskrit epic, the *Mahabharata*. The temple of Kamakhya and an island in the Brahmaputra River are places of Hindu pilgrimage. The town was overrun by Muslims in the 17th century. See GUWAHATI.

GAUL [*ancient: Gallia*] (*Belgium, France, Germany*)

Region of western Europe inhabited from c. 1850 B.C. by the Celto-Ligurians, and beginning c. 1200 B.C. by the Urnfield Celts, by 560 B.C. by the HALLSTATT Celts, and by 400 B.C. by the LA TÈNE Celts, or the Gauls, from which the ancient region drew its name. These Gauls were a Celtic people whose language formed part of the group that includes modern Gaelic, Welsh, and Breton. The Gauls suddenly appeared all over the ancient world, crossing the ALPS into ITALY between 410 and 390 B.C. and sacking ROME. They also appeared in GREECE and in ASIA MINOR in 278 B.C., where they established the kingdom of GALATIA. Their main center, however, remained northwestern Europe, where they held sway into the first century B.C.

The Gauls formed a loose confederation of tribes, focused on ceremonial and religious centers called *oppida*, walled towns similar to Mediterranean cities. Their religious leaders were priests called Druids, who worshiped gods of the oak forest and sky and exercised great influence. Legends of the Druidic fairies and elves survive today. By the third century B.C. the Romans had conquered the Gauls in northern Italy and had formed the province of Gallia Cisal-

pina, or Gaul-this-side-of-the-Alps. Between 58 and 52 B.C. the Romans under Julius Caesar moved N from their province of Gallia NARBONENSIS, in modern PROVENCE, and conquered all of Gaul. According to Caesar's Gallic Wars this was until then divided into three parts: the areas of the Belgae of the N, the Aquitani of the W, and the Celtae of central and NW Gaul. Caesar's conquest was consolidated in 52 B.C. with his defeat of Vercingetorix at ALESIA.

Roman Gaul was re-formed into several provinces: Gallia Narbonensis; AQUITANIA S of the LOIRE RIVER; LUGDUNENSIS, stretching from LYONS on the RHÔNE RIVER to BRITTANY and the ENGLISH CHANNEL; and Belgica, modern northern France and the Low Countries W of the RHINE RIVER. The native Gauls were gradually won over by Roman law and religion and by the attractions of the new Roman towns, each a miniature of the amenities of the classical city. It remained a rich agricultural region, a source of soldiers, and a cultural center for the ROMAN EMPIRE for centuries. In A.D. 258 Marcus Cassius Latinus Postumus took advantage of the anarchy of the empire and broke Gaul away in order to establish the province's defenses against the barbarians to the N and E. The revolt was short-lived, and in the fourth century Gaul was united into the diocese of Gaul within the larger prefecture of Gaul, one of the four divisions of the Roman Empire. During the barbarian invasions of the fifth and sixth centuries, Gaul was divided into the VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM in the SW, the territories of the Burgundians in the SE, the Alemanni in the E around the upper Rhine, and the Franks around the lower Rhine. Following the collapse of Roman rule, the chief ancient cities—Lyons, TRIER, and METZ in the NE, AUTUN in BURGUNDY, and VIENNE and NARBONNE in the S—fell into nearly total eclipse. With the rise of the Franks and the FRANKISH EMPIRE by the ninth century A.D., Gaul had begun to evolve into modern France. Many French names and words reflect their Gallic origin, while French itself is a direct descendant of the speech of Gaul's Roman centuries.

GAUNT See GHENT

GAUR (*India*)

Ruined city of WEST BENGAL state, an ancient Hindu capital of BENGAL. It was captured c. A.D. 1200 by Muslims and remained a Muslim cultural center until

its abandonment in the late 16th century. In 1537–38 the city was besieged and burned by the Afghan ruler Sher Khan. The Kadam Rasul mosque, erected in 1530 over relics supposedly belonging to Muhammad, is still a place of worship. Best preserved are the Bara Sona mosque and the finely embellished Golden mosque.

GAUTENG (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the central part of TRANSVAAL. The capital and largest city is JOHANNESBURG.

GAYA (*India*)

City in BIHAR state, NE India, 57 mi S of PATNA. There are numerous Hindu temples, the most important being the temple of Vishnupad, Sanskrit for Vishnu's footstep. BODH GAYA, the site of Buddha's enlightenment and one of the most sacred of Buddhist places, is located approximately six miles south of Gaya.

GAZA [*Arabic: Ghazzah, Ghazze, Ghuzzeh*] (*Palestine*)

Port and commercial and administrative center for the Palestinian GAZA STRIP, approximately 50 mi SW of JERUSALEM. The modern city, originally founded by Herod the Great, was from 1917 to 1948 part of Palestine under the British Mandate and from 1949 to 1967 under Egypt except for a brief Israeli occupation in 1956–57. Since 1967 it has been occupied by Israel but has many camps for Palestinian refugees run by the United Nations.

The location of ancient Gaza is disputed. It was an Egyptian military post and one of the cities of PHILISTIA. According to the Bible, it was here that Samson brought down the temple. It was taken by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. and was prominent in the wars of the Maccabees.

AL-GAZALA [*Ei Gazala*] (*Libya*)

Village in Derna province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, W of TOBRUK. An Axis supply point during World War II, it formed part of the British defense line during the first half of 1942 after the Allied invasion of North Africa.

GAZA STRIP (*Palestine*)

The Gaza Strip is a narrow strip of land on the Mediterranean coast NE of the SINAI Peninsula. After the

1948 Arab-Israeli War it was occupied by EGYPT. In the Six-Day War of 1967, ISRAEL occupied the territory. The strip was a center for Palestinian unrest with its dense population, many of whom continued to live in permanent refugee camps. In 1987, the Intifada uprisings began, bringing a renewed cycle of violence between the people of Gaza and Israeli authorities. In 1993 Israel and the PLO signed an agreement providing for joint recognition and for limited Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip. The strip, together with parts of the WEST BANK, is run by the Palestinian Authority, but inclusions of Israeli settlements are controlled by Israeli authorities. In February 2005 the Israeli government voted to withdraw Israel's presence from the Gaza Strip during the summer of 2005, including dismantling all the Israeli settlements and removing all Israeli settlers from the strip. The government still faces significant opposition to the plan.

GDAŃSK [*French: Dantzig; German: Danzig*] (*Poland*)

City, prominent port on the BALTIC SEA, and capital of Gdańsk province, on the Gulf of Danzig, just W of the mouth of the VISTULA RIVER. Founded by Slavs c. A.D. 925, it was known under its present Polish name from the late 10th century. It became the seat of the dukes of POMERANIA, then Pomerelia, in the 13th century, before passing to the Teutonic Order in 1309. Following the arrival of merchants from GERMANY in the mid-14th century, Gdańsk became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and during the later Middle Ages was one of the league's four chief commercial ports, dominating Poland's foreign trade. With the corruption and decline of the league, and following a revolt in western PRUSSIA in 1466, it became an independent city under the guidance of the Polish crown. Fiercely proud of its independent status, it withstood a siege attempt by Stephen Báthory in 1576, thereby preserving its municipal independence against full domination by the Polish Crown.

Intense suffering and the city's decline accompanied the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries, beginning with the Thirty Years' War and continuing through the War of the Polish Succession. During the latter, Gdańsk provided protection for King Stanislaus, but after a courageous defense it fell to RUSSIA and SAXONY in 1734. With the first partition of Poland in 1772, Gdańsk became a free city. With the second partition in 1793, it passed to PRUSSIA. With Napoleon's advance to the E, it regained its status as a free city in

1807. But with his defeat in 1814, Gdańsk passed again to Prussia, was renamed Danzig, and was made the provincial capital of West Prussia.

At the conclusion of World War I the Treaty of Versailles restored its status as a free city with its own legislature. But to provide a seaport for Poland, it was made part of a customs territory under the jurisdiction of a high commissioner designated by the League of Nations. However, with the erosion of the League's authority after 1935, it came under the control of Nazi Germany. Ultimately, Hitler's call for the return of Gdańsk to Germany was a principal excuse for the German attack on Poland and a cause of the outbreak of World War II. Danzig was annexed to Germany as the Hanseatic City of Danzig on September 1, 1939, but a small Polish garrison resisted the Germans until September 7. It was retaken by the Soviet army early in 1945. Soon after, the Allies returned it to Poland, and its original name was restored. It has been largely rebuilt after almost total destruction in World War II. With neighboring Gdynia, it is now one of the world's principal shipbuilding centers.

In late 1970 rioting by workers here led to the fall of Polish premier Gomulka. Serious food shortages and labor discontent led to further actions in 1980, most notably a strike at Gdańsk's Lenin shipyards that led to the formation of the Solidarity Labor Union led by Lech Walesa, movements to reform the Polish economy and political system, and the breakup of the union and the imposition of martial law, after a Solidarity congress here in December 1981 called for a national vote of no confidence in the present government. Gdańsk remains a symbol of the Polish nation's desire for self-determination. The city's landmark Gothic church of St. Mary, one of the largest Protestant churches in existence, dates from 1343 and is built entirely of brick. The Golden Gate, the Gothic town hall, and the restored Renaissance Długa Street are all noteworthy.

GDYNIA See GDAŃSK

GEBAL See BYBLOS

GEBEL-AL TARIK See GIBRALTAR

GEDDA See JIDDA

GEDI See MALINDI (Kenya)

GEDROSIA (*Iran; Pakistan*)

Ancient country of SW Asia, a province of PERSIA and of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE N of the Arabian Sea, and W of INDIA. The country was known for the hardships suffered by Alexander's army in 325–24 B.C. as it crossed the desert area on its return from India.

GEHENNA See HINNOM

GELA [*former: Terranova di Sicilia*] (*Italy*)

City on the S coast of SICILY, 30 mi SSE of CALTANISSETTA. Founded in 688 B.C. by Greek colonists from CRETE and RHODES, it attained its greatest prosperity in the fifth century B.C. under the tyrants Hippocrates and Gelon. It was sacked by CARTHAGE in 405 B.C. and destroyed again in 282 B.C. by Mamertine mercenaries. Emperor Frederick II founded the modern city in A.D. 1230. Until 1927 it was known as Terranova di Sicilia. Excavations begun in 1901 uncovered the Greek wall of Gela and two temples. In 1943 it was a landing point for the Allied invasion of Sicily.

GELDER See GELDERLAND

GELDERLAND [*Guelderland*] [*former: Gelder, Gelre*] (*Netherlands*)

Province in E central Netherlands bordering on GERMANY. Established as a duchy in 1339, it was conquered by Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY in 1473. The duchy regained its independence in 1477 after Charles's death, but in 1543 it joined the house of Hapsburg of AUSTRIA. In 1579 it joined the Union of UTRECHT of the Netherlands against SPAIN. In 1715 part of Gelderland was ceded by the Netherlands to PRUSSIA and was divided permanently between the Netherlands and Prussia in 1815. The capital city of ARNHEM was the scene of a major battle during World War II.

GELIBOLU See GALLIPOLI

GELRE See GELDERLAND

GEMINA AAMLET See JUMILLA

GEMINALET See JUMILLA

GEMINA URBANORUM See OSUNA

GENABUM See ORLÉANS**GENADENDAL** (*South Africa*)

Town in Western CAPE Province, 68 mi E of CAPE-TOWN. The site of a Moravian mission station founded in 1737, it is the oldest town in the republic.

GENEVA [*French: Genève; German: Genf; Italian: Ginevra*] (*Switzerland*)

A pivotal city of Europe; capital of Geneva canton, at the SW end of LAKE GENEVA and divided by the RHÔNE RIVER, which flows E to W through the city. One of the smallest of the country's cantons and proud of its long independence, Geneva became part of the Swiss Confederation only after the Congress of VIENNA in 1815.

Originally settled by the Celtic Allobroges, it was conquered by ROME and remained part of Roman GAUL until A.D. 440, when it passed to the Burgundians. Taken by the Franks in A.D. 534, it remained under their control until the ninth century when it was conquered by Transjurane BURGUNDY. It then passed to the German or HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and in 1124 Conrad II named the bishops of Geneva rulers of the city. This action aroused the antagonism of the merchants, who in 1285 placed themselves under the counts, later dukes, of SAVOY. The Savoyards threatened the city's independence until the 16th century brought an alliance with BERN and FRIBOURG. The year 1536 saw the arrival of John Calvin. With Calvin's establishment of a theocratic state in 1541 and the founding of his Academy in 1559, Geneva became the intellectual center of Protestant Europe. It also became a city of refuge for persecuted Protestants, mainly Huguenots from France. It achieved its highest point as an intellectual center in the 18th century, when Voltaire resided here and J. J. Rousseau emerged as a talented native son. The international spirit here, which began with its role in the Protestant movement, evolved during the 19th century, resulting in the Geneva Convention in 1864, which established the International Red Cross. It was the seat of the League of Nations from 1920 to 1946, when the League buildings were taken over by the United Nations. They presently form the United Nation's European headquarters, as well as the international headquarters for the International Labor Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the European Atomic Energy Agency (Euratom), and

other international organizations. The city continues as the locus of numerous international conferences.

Historic buildings include the 12th- to 14th-century cathedral of St. Pierre, where John Knox once preached, a 16th-century town hall, and an 18th-century palace of justice. John Calvin's noted Academy became the University of Geneva in 1873.

GENEVA, LAKE [*ancient: Lemannus, Lemanus; French: Lac Léman*] (*Switzerland*)

Principal lake in the SW, on the French-Swiss border, between the ALPS and the JURA MOUNTAINS. Traversed from E to W by the RHÔNE RIVER, which reemerges at GENEVA, it is known for the beauty of its color and situation and has long attracted artists and writers to its shores. Its principal cities, apart from Geneva, include MONTREUX and LAUSANNE. The latter once provided a home to Voltaire, Rousseau, and Gibbon. The Château de Chillon at Montreux served as a prison between 1530 and 1536 for François de Bonnavard, the illustrious principal in Lord Byron's poem, *The Prisoner of Chillon*. Montreux was also the site of the signing of the 1936 international Straits Convention with TURKEY.

GENÈVE See GENEVA**GENF** See GENEVA**GENNESARET** See GALILEE, SEA OF**GENOA** [*ancient: Genua; Italian: Genova*] (*Italy*)

Port and city, 71 mi SSW of MILAN, at the head of the Gulf of Genoa, in Genoa province, Liguria region. Excavations on the site have revealed evidence of trade between the native Ligurians and the Phoenicians and Greeks as early as the sixth century B.C. The city was first mentioned by the Romans in 218 B.C. as the trading center of LIGURIA. It was destroyed by CARTHAGE in 205 B.C. but was rebuilt by the Roman praetor Cassius soon after.

With the collapse of the ROMAN EMPIRE the city was captured by the Burgundians in A.D. 539 and by the Lombards in 641. During the early Middle Ages the city freed itself from local lords and became a leading maritime city of northern Italy, carrying on trade in the western Mediterranean and rivalling AMALFI to the south. The city was an ally of PISA in defeating the Muslims in the waters around Italy, in

the conquest of **SARDINIA** from them between 1016 and 1022, in the taking of **CORSICA**, and in attacks on Muslim North Africa in the late 11th century. By the late Middle Ages Genoa held a monopoly of trade with the **BLACK SEA** and Central Asia via **CONSTANTINOPLE**, and its colony at Tana in the **CRIMEA**. It was apparently from Tana that the Black Death was imported to Europe in 1347.

Genoa was also a major crusading power and contributed men, money, and ships, especially to the Third Crusade and the conquest of **ACRE** and other ports in the **LEVANT**. In the late 14th century, however, its fortunes began to wane. **ARAGON** took Sardinia from it, and in the War of Chioggia of 1378 to 1381 it lost its long struggle with **VENICE** for control of the trade to the Levant.

As a medieval republic, Genoa was ruled by elected consuls until 1191, when power was given to mayors and then to Captains of the People who attempted to quell party strife between 1258 and 1340. In that year Genoa elected its first doge, Simone Boccanegra, and thereafter gave power to a series of great families, including the Doria and the Spinola. Genoa fell under French rule from 1396 to 1409, then to **MONTFERRAT** from 1409 to 1413, the Visconti of Milan from 1421 to 1435, the Sforza of Milan from 1466 to 1499, and to **FRANCE** again during the Italian Wars between 1499 and 1512. Andrea Doria established an autocratic principate from 1528. King Louis XIV of France took the city in 1684, and from 1734 it was ruled by **AUSTRIA** until an uprising reestablished the republic. In 1768 **CORSICA** revolted from the city and was sold to France.

In 1796 Napoleon entered the city and the next year set up the **LIGURIAN REPUBLIC**, which was incorporated into France in 1805. In 1814–15 at the end of the Napoleonic Wars, it was given to the kingdom of **SARDINIA** and thus to **PIEDMONT**. Through the fortunes of Piedmont it soon became a center of the Italian Risorgimento and thus a part of modern Italy. The city suffered heavy damage from bombing and naval shelling in World War II.

The city retains many of its historic monuments, including the old harbor, the Palazzo San Giorgio, the palace of the captains, and from 1408 its central bank, the 16th-century cathedral of San Lorenzo, the church of San Ambrogio, the Palazzo Doria, and the university, founded in 1471. Genoa was the birthplace of Christopher Columbus in 1447, of two popes, of the statesman Giuseppe Mazzini in 1805, and of the musician Nicolo Paganini in 1784.

GENOVA See **GENOA**

GENT See **GHENT**

GENUA See **GENOA**

GENZAN See **WÖNSAN**

GEOK-TEPE See **CENTRAL ASIA**

GEORGE, LAKE [*French*: Lac du St. Sacrement] (*United States*)

Glacial lake, approximately 200 mi N of **NEW YORK CITY** in the foothills of the Adirondack Mts, **NEW YORK STATE**. Discovered by 1646 by Isaac Jogues, a French Jesuit priest who originally named it, the lake was renamed in 1755 for George II, king of **GREAT BRITAIN**, by British colonial leader Sir William Johnson. The lake served as a major north-south route for both Indians and colonists. It was the scene of many battles during the French and Indian War of 1756 to 1763 and during the American Revolution in 1775–76. At the southern end are the ruins of Fort George and **FORT WILLIAM HENRY**, and at the northern end stands **FORT TICONDEROGA**, now a national monument. Fort George and the lake are the setting for James Fenimore Cooper's *The Last of the Mohicans*.

GEORGETOWN [*Dutch*: Stabroek] (*Guyana*)

Capital city of Guyana, approximately 600 mi ESE of **CARACAS**, **VENEZUELA**, at the mouth of the Demerara River. Founded by the British in 1781, it was called Stabroek during the Dutch occupation, which began in 1784. During this period the older colonies of Essequibo and Demerara were combined. It was renamed Georgetown in 1812 after the British reoccupied the colony during the Napoleonic Wars. The city has lily-covered canals reminiscent of the Dutch period and is the site of one of the finest tropical botanical gardens in the world.

GEORGE TOWN (*Malaysia*) See **PENANG ISLAND**

GEORGETOWN (*United States*)

A historic residential district, now part of **WASHINGTON, D.C.**, Georgetown was first settled in 1665. Incorporated in 1789, it was at first the site of slave quarters and of small tradesmen. The Chesapeake

and Ohio Canal extends from here 185 miles to Cumberland, Maryland, along the Potomac Valley. The district was annexed to Washington in 1878. Much of it had become an area of rooming houses and slums until the late 1950s when it saw one of the first “gentrification” processes in the United States. It is still the site of many historic and picturesque old houses and a favored residential area, and is now a national historic district. It is also the home of Georgetown University.

GEORGIA (*United States*)

The last of the 13 American colonies to be founded, it is in the SE, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, by SOUTH CAROLINA on the NE, by NORTH CAROLINA on the N, and on the S by FLORIDA. ALABAMA is to the W and TENNESSEE to the NW. Georgia was the first southern state and the fourth overall to ratify the Constitution, in January 1788. The southern half is a low coastal plain, the north is mountainous, and the middle section is a plateau. ATLANTA is the capital.

Before the arrival of Europeans, Creek and Cherokee Indians inhabited the area. Hernando de Soto of SPAIN passed through here in 1540, and the Spanish later established missions and garrisons on the SEA ISLANDS. When Charles II of England made a grant to the proprietors of CAROLINA that included Georgia, the Spanish protested, and the two countries contested the area for nearly a century. Wanting a buffer between South Carolina and Spanish Florida, George II, for whom the colony was named, gave a charter in 1732 to a group headed by the philanthropist James E. Oglethorpe. Oglethorpe saw Georgia as a place to give debtors a new start in life. Accordingly, he arrived with the first group in February 1733 to found SAVANNAH.

Slavery was prohibited, but this and other restrictions hindered Georgia’s ruling class and in 1752 it was turned over to the Crown and began to show profits. In the American Revolution the populace was about evenly divided between Loyalists and Patriots. The British captured Savannah in December 1778 and within a year held all the important towns. After the Revolution, the Yazoo Land Fraud of 1795–96 involved the state legislature in lawsuits, claims, and counterclaims that were settled in 1802, when Georgia ceded the land W of the Chattahoochee River, comprising most of Alabama and MISSISSIPPI, to the government. In the 1830s, in spite of a ruling by the Supreme Court, Georgians harassed the Cherokees and in 1838 forced them to move W.

The invention of the cotton gin in 1793 spurred cotton cultivation, and by the 1840s there was substantial textile manufacturing here. When the Civil War came, Georgia seceded in January 1861 and was spared much warfare. Then in May 1864 General William T. Sherman began his March to the Sea from northern Georgia. In early September Atlanta fell and was burned down in November, after which Sherman’s army destroyed everything in its 60-mile-wide path as it marched on to capture Savannah in December. After the war Georgia refused to ratify the 14th amendment and was put under military rule. Radical Republicans ran the government, but in 1870 Georgia was finally readmitted to the Union. The breakup of the plantation system as a result of the war, the destruction caused by the war, and the economic troubles of tenant farming and sharecropping set the state back economically, but by the 1880s textile production began to expand. Times were bad again after World War I as a result of the destruction of cotton by the boll weevil and by soil exhaustion.

The early 1940s brought racial conflict as blacks sought equality and met with white resistance, but in 1946 blacks voted in the Democratic primary for the first time. The federal ruling against segregated schools in 1954 was fought bitterly, but the struggle ended in 1961, and integration began. There were, however, racial disorders in Augusta in May 1970. Georgia’s economy has long shown a struggle between old ways and modernization. The importance of cotton has declined, but the value of manufacturing, new farm products, and forest products has increased. Georgia and its capital, Atlanta, are also centers of the Sun Belt, a new region of rapid economic growth in light industry that continues to attract investment and population from the N. Atlanta is the largest city and has been the capital since 1868, succeeding MILLEDGEVILLE. Other cities include ALBANY, AUGUSTA, COLUMBUS, MACON, and Savannah.

GEORGIA, REPUBLIC OF [*Georgian: Sakartvelo; Russian: Gruzija*] [*formerly: Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic*]

One of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union, now an independent republic in the CAUCASUS MTS S of RUSSIA, on the SE coast of the BLACK SEA. It contains the ancient kingdoms of COLCHIS and IBERIA, which were part of the kingdom of PONTUS from c. 110 B.C. to 64 B.C. when it was taken by Pompey. The region was converted to Christianity in the fourth century A.D.

The eastern part became Persian c. 555, and in the eighth century it was conquered by the Muslims. It was reunited with the western part in the 11th century and was then under successive Armenian (in the late ninth century) and (after 1071), Turkish control. The kingdom of Georgia reemerged c. 1090 and allied with the Crusader states. It retained its autonomy under and against the Persians until absorbed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE by 1600. It sought Russian protection in the early 19th century. Georgia was declared an independent republic in 1918; it established a Soviet government in 1921 and became a republic of the Soviet Union in 1936. An extensive literary tradition began in the 12th and 13th centuries under Queen Tamar.

Georgia became an independent republic in 1991 after the fall of the Soviet Union with Zviad Gamsakhurdia as the first president. Gamsakhurdia was deposed in 1992, and replaced by former Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze. A rebellion in W Georgia led by Gamsakhurdia was put down with the help of RUSSIA. In 1993, the autonomous Republic of ABKHAZIA revolted and achieved de facto independence. Shevardnadze was reelected in 1995 and 2000, but international observers reported voter fraud in the latter election. After parliamentary elections in 2003 were seen to be fraudulent, the "Rose Revolution" deposed Shevardnadze, and opposition leader Mikhail Saakashvili was elected president. Under Saakashvili, Georgia established firmer control after limited fighting in the provinces of ADJARIA and South OSSETIA. Relations have also been strained with the Russians over support of Georgian separatist groups, but the nations have cooperated on actions against Chechen separatists on the border. See also CAUCASIA, PERSIA.

GEORGIAN MILITARY ROAD See ORDZHONIKIDZE

GERA (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA in SE Germany, 35 mi SSW of LEIPZIG. It was first mentioned in A.D. 995 and was chartered in the early 13th century. In 1547 Gera became part of the principality of MEISSEN, and in 1562 it passed to the Reuss family, which held it until 1918. A notable structure here is the Osterstein Palace, built between 1686 and 1735. There is also an 18th century town hall.

GERAARDSBERGEN [*French: Gramont*] (*Belgium*)

Town in E FLANDERS province, approximately 25 mi from GHENT. The charter granted to this town in

1068 is called the Magna Carta of Flanders. The town has a noteworthy 15th-century Gothic town hall.

GERASA [*Gerash, Jarosh, Jerash*] (*Jordan*)

Ancient city of the DECAPOLIS, 22 mi N of AMMAN. Probably the best-preserved Palestinian city of Roman times, according to the historian Josephus it was captured in 83 B.C. by Alexander Jannaeus, king of the Hasmonean dynasty. Rebuilt by the Romans in A.D. 65, it was twice destroyed thereafter but was a flourishing city in the second and third centuries. Roman ruins include a long, colonnaded street, great and small theaters, a triumphal arch and many temples. Its importance in the development of early Christianity is indicated by the presence of several churches of the period.

GERASH See GERASA

GERGOVIA See GERGOVIE

GERGOVIE [*ancient: Gergovia*] (*France*)

Ancient settlement of the Gallic Averni, in the Puy de Dôme department, S of CLERMONT-FERRAND. In 52 B.C. the Averni, whose name survives in the Auvergne region, repulsed Julius Caesar's forces under the leadership of Vercingetorix. They were later subdued by Caesar at ALESIA and their leader imprisoned and executed in ROME.

GERIZIM [*Arabic: Jabal at Tur*] (*Palestine*)

Mountain in the Samaritan Hills of the Palestinian WEST BANK, 25 mi N of JERUSALEM. It was sacred to the Samaritans, a Jewish sect whose tradition held that Abraham's offer to sacrifice Isaac took place here. In 128 B.C. a 300-year-old Samaritan temple on the mountain was destroyed by the Jewish Maccabean leader, John Hyrcanus. The region was occupied by Israel in 1967. See SABASTIYAH, SAMARIA.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION (*Austria; Germany*)

From 1815 to 1866 a union of states existed in central and eastern Europe, created at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 to replace the old HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, which had disintegrated during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars. It comprised 35 monarchies and four free cities and was dominated by the Austrian statesman Count Metternich until the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 led to its dissolution and the establishment of the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION under the domination of PRUSSIA. See GERMANY.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC [East Germany] (*Germany*)

A republic of central Europe from 1949 through 1990, it lay between the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (West Germany) on the W, POLAND to the E, the former CZECHOSLOVAKIA to the S, and the BALTIC SEA to the N. Politically part of the communist Eastern bloc, it was created in 1949 out of the Soviet zone of occupation in GERMANY, including the regions of MECKLENBURG, Western POMERANIA, BRANDENBURG, SAXONY, and THURINGIA. With its capital at East BERLIN, it transformed itself after World War II from a chiefly agricultural country into one of the most important industrial nations of the Warsaw Pact. In 1950 a treaty was signed with Poland recognizing the Oder-Neisse line as East Germany's permanent eastern boundary. However, under communism, East Germany failed to match the economic prosperity attained by neighboring West Germany, and for many years illegal emigration W posed a serious problem to the authorities until the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961. Rioting against food shortages in 1953 was only suppressed after the forcible intervention of the Soviet Union.

Under Walter Ulbricht, East Germany joined the Warsaw Pact and played down the more obvious aspects of Soviet occupation. A certain prosperity came with the 1960s and continued into the 1970s and 1980s. Normal relations with West Germany were concluded in 1973, and both it and the West entered the United Nations as separate states. The East German constitution, ratified in 1974, omitted any reference to eventual German reunification. East Germany remained a Soviet puppet in its foreign policy and continued to restrict access to West Berlin. Under chairman Erich Honecker, however, East Germany again opened the possibility of German reunification and eased travel restrictions to the West. The opening of the Hungarian border to Austria in August, 1989 allowed more than 13,000 East Germans to escape to the West. Chairman Honecker resigned in October 1989 to be replaced by Egon Krenz. On November 7th, it was announced that all travel restrictions were lifted, and thousands of East Berliners passed through the gates of the Berlin Wall. An agreement was reached in February of 1990 for German reunification, and on October 3, 1990, Germany again became a unified country.

The ELBE and the ODER were the chief rivers of East Germany. Major cities of East Germany included Berlin, LEIPZIG, Karl-Marx-Stadt (now CHEMNITZ), DRESDEN, MAGDEBURG, HALLE, and ROSTOCK.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA See RUANDA-URUNDI, TANGANYIKA, TANZANIA

GERMAN EMPIRE

Former empire of central Europe, it stretched from ALSACE and LORRAINE to EAST PRUSSIA and from the ALPS to DENMARK. It was created after the defeat of FRANCE in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 and with the coronation of Wilhelm I as emperor in VERSAILLES. Dominated by PRUSSIA, the empire was guided until 1890 by Chancellor Otto von Bismarck and underwent extensive industrialization in the latter half of the 19th century.

In the 1890s the empire acquired colonial territory in Africa and elsewhere and developed commercial and maritime interests that conflicted with those of GREAT BRITAIN. The early 20th century saw a succession of international crises, which caused the countries of Europe to polarize into the Triple Alliance (AUSTRIA, ITALY, GERMANY) and the Triple Entente (RUSSIA, France, Great Britain). The climax of this situation was World War I of 1914 to 1918, in which Germany was defeated and the empire replaced by the smaller WEIMAR Republic of Germany.

GERMAN FLATS See HERKIMER

GERMANIA

Ancient region in central Europe, N of the DANUBE RIVER and E of the RHINE RIVER. The name was applied to lands that were not conquered by the ROMAN EMPIRE. Germanic tribes began to expand S and W, at the expense of the Celts, in the second century B.C., but in the first century B.C. and the first century A.D. the Romans were able to confine them to this region. When the Romans conquered GAUL, W of the Rhine, they included in it Germania Superior (Upper Germany) and Germania Inferior (Lower Germany). Germania Superior took in the upper Rhine, the FRANCHE-COMTÉ, ALSACE, and western SWITZERLAND; Germania Inferior was comprised of the southern NETHERLANDS, eastern BELGIUM, and the Rhineland. They were administered separately from Gaul.

GERMANICOPOLIS See CANKIRI

GERMANÍKEIA-CAESARA See MARAS

GERMANIKEÏA-MARASÍON See MARAS

GERMAN NEW GUINEA See NEW GUINEA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

GERMAN OCEAN See NORTH SEA

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA See NAMIBIA

GERMANTOWN (*United States*)

Historic district and American Revolutionary battle site in PENNSYLVANIA, now a residential section of PHILADELPHIA. It was settled by Dutch and German immigrants in 1683 and became one of the earliest printing and publishing centers in the country. During the British occupation of Philadelphia by General William Howe in the American Revolution, Germantown was unsuccessfully attacked by Washington on October 4, 1777, before he moved his army to VALLEY FORGE for the winter. Howe House and several colonial inns and churches still stand; Germantown Avenue is a national historic landmark.

GERMAN VOLGA REPUBLIC See VOLGA GERMAN ASSR

GERMANY [*German: Deutsches Reich, Deutschland*]

Country of central Europe, stretching roughly from the RHINE RIVER on the W to the ODER RIVER on the E, with the BALTIC SEA and DENMARK to the N, FRANCE to the W, the NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, and LUXEMBOURG to the NW, SWITZERLAND to the S, AUSTRIA and the CZECH REPUBLIC to the SE, and POLAND to the E. It was divided politically between 1949 and 1990 into the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY (West Germany) and the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (East Germany). Germany has been a unified modern state only since the 19th century. Its history is largely that of the many independent cities and states that existed prior to German unification in 1871. Nevertheless the contribution of the Germans to Western civilization, especially in music, literature, science, philosophy, and the visual arts, has been considerable.

By the first century B.C. Germany was inhabited by the Teutons of Scandinavia in the N, by the Celts in the S, and by the Slavs and Balts in the E. Their forest life, customs, and institutions were described by Tacitus in his *Germania* and by Caesar in the *Gallic Wars*. By the first century A.D. these groups had formed into several distinct peoples: the Burgundians,

Goths, and Gepids in the N and E; the Sennones and Hermanduri in the center; and the Marcomanni and Quadi in the S. Only the southwestern part of modern Germany was included in the ROMAN EMPIRE, in the provinces of GERMANIA. During the late empire period the northern peoples were pushed S by the Frisians, Saxons, Franks, and Alemanni in the W and by the Lombards and Burgundians in the E. By the fourth century A.D. the Thuringians had occupied central Germany.

In the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. these peoples began moving W, pushed out by other barbarians to the E, in the great Movement of Peoples known as the Barbarian Invasions. The Germans overran much of the western Roman Empire, while western Germany itself was occupied by the Franks from the lower Rhine. By c. 560 the Franks had occupied all of Germany except for the regions of the Frisians and the Saxons. Under Charlemagne (742–814) the Carolingian or FRANKISH EMPIRE pushed E to the ELBE RIVER and subdued the Saxons brutally, converting the region to Christianity by force. On the death of Charles's son, Louis the Pious, in 840 his lands were divided between his sons. By the Treaty of VERDUN in 843 the Frankish Empire was split into the kingdom of the West Franks, or France; the middle kingdom of LOTHARINGIA; and the kingdom of the East Franks. This division was confirmed by the Treaty of MERSEN in 870. Although what emerged in the E as Germany remained united under a king, the local dukes of the original tribes still held the real power. From these peoples emerged the Stem (*Stamm*-tribe) duchies of SAXONY, LORRAINE, FRANCONIA, SWABIA, and BAVARIA. On these, and on the later acquisitions of BURGUNDY and BOHEMIA, the power of the German kings rested.

The last Carolingian king died in 911, and the dukes in Germany eventually elected the duke of Saxony their king. This Saxon or Ottonian dynasty extended two basic principles: the elective nature of German kingship and its reliance on the Stem duchies for power. The Saxons ruled from 919 to 1002. They checked the advance of the barbarian Magyars at the Battle of LECHFELD in 955, extended their power over the Slavs to the E with a series of forts or *burgs*, and built the power of the monarchy. With the crowning of Otto I in 962 the medieval or German Empire was born. Otto extended German power to ITALY and thus laid the groundwork for the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

The Saxon kings and emperors were replaced by the Salian dukes of Swabia. The dynasty ruled from

1024 to 1125 and brought the medieval empire to its height. Henry III (1039–56) was the first German emperor to succeed without having to suppress a major ducal revolt. His dynasty was one of church reformers, patrons of the arts, and strong rulers who based the imperial government on the ecclesiastical princes—the bishops and abbots who held huge fiefs—and on a new class of lower nobility or commoners, the *ministeriales*, who owed everything to the kings. The Salians also built up their territorial holdings, adding Poland, Bohemia, and HUNGARY to their fiefs and securing rule over Burgundy and Italy. In 1034 the first use of the term *Roman Empire* appears in German documents. The Salians' desire for reform, however, brought them into conflict with the papacy, itself bent on reform and freedom. The cataclysmic struggle between the emperors and popes, known as the Investiture Conflict, dated from 1075 and brought anarchy to Germany as the pope deposed the emperor and encouraged rebellion. The struggle, personified in Emperor Henry IV (1056–1106) and Pope Gregory VII (1073–85) ended in compromise, with the Concordat of WORMS in 1122. By its end, however, Italy and Burgundy had become largely independent, and civil war raged.

In 1125 Conrad II Hohenstaufen, duke of Swabia, was elected emperor. The Hohenstaufen dynasty, which lasted until 1254, brought an even more exalted idea of kingship and government to Germany. Under Frederick I Barbarossa (1152–1190) Roman law became standard, and at the Diet of BESANCON in 1157 Frederick first called his realm the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick's Waibling family, however, was soon opposed in civil war by the Welfs of Bavaria and Saxony. Frederick was also opposed by the cities and the churchmen in both Germany and in Italy, where the papacy allied with the Welfs or *Guelfs* against the imperial Waiblings or *Ghibellines*. Frederick's campaigns in Italy were opposed by the LOMBARD LEAGUE, which defeated him at LEGNANO in 1176. By the Peace of CONSTANCE in 1183 the papacy and the Italian towns became independent, but in 1186 the emperor's son married the last heir of the Normans in southern Italy, and the Hohenstaufens were soon established there to the detriment of their German interests.

Frederick II (1215–50) considered Italy the better part of his kingdom and ignored Germany. Thus the Golden Bull of EGER in 1213 confirming the rights of the German princes, nobles, and cities was reconfirmed in 1231 by the Constitution in Favor of the Princes, insuring German disunity. With the excommunication

and condemnation of Frederick II as the Antichrist and his death in 1250, a revolt against the Hohenstaufen broke out all over their empire. They lost southern Italy and SICILY to the French Angevins at the Battle of BENEVENTO and the death of Manfred, in 1266, the last Hohenstaufen. Germany settled into the anarchy of the Great Interregnum until 1273, during which the imperial crown went up for sale to the princes of Europe, the towns gained strength, and power shifted to the E, to AUSTRIA, Bohemia, and BRANDENBURG. What was to become PRUSSIA in the E was conquered by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century.

Various houses vied for power in Germany, granting away major imperial rights for support. Rudolf of HAPSBURG was elected emperor in 1273 with the aid of the imperial towns; Henry VII of LUXEMBOURG (1309–13) abandoned any idea of centralization and ruled as a great feudal lord. Charles IV of Luxembourg and Bohemia (1347–78) strengthened the power of the great princes in Germany in the Golden Bull of 1356. He confirmed for the future the role of the Seven Electors in the choice of the emperors, and thus in German politics. Thus the bishop-princes of MAINZ, TRIER, and COLOGNE, the count Palatine of the Rhine, the duke of Saxony, the margrave of Brandenburg, and the king of Bohemia were recognized as the independent rulers of Germany.

With the election of Albert III (1438–39) the Hapsburgs took the imperial crown for three centuries and confirmed the policy of the New Monarchy, allowing the growth of smaller, but more centralized monarchies in Brandenburg, Saxony, Bavaria, and WÜRTTEMBERG and emphasizing a shift of power to the E, to Austria. Power was also held by the free imperial cities and by groupings such as the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and the Swabian League, which came together for trade and protection. Trade and wealth intensified in the 15th century as the old centers of LÜBECK and Cologne were joined by the towns of AUGSBURG, NUREMBERG, FREIBURG and VIENNA, which grew rich on trade and banking with the E and S.

Hapsburg power saw its greatest extent under Charles V (1519–56). He made the German kingdom a thriving part of his empire, which stretched from North Africa to the Baltic, Vienna to ANTWERP, and SPAIN to PERU. He led the Germans against the Turks in the E and patronized a great age of German learning, begun under Maximilian I, which saw the talents of Erasmus, Agricola, Wessel, Celtis, von Hutten, Dürer, Brant, Pirckheimer and many others. The early 16th century also saw the rise of the Protestant Refor-

mation in Germany, begun by Martin Luther in 1517. The reform movement quickly spread through northern Germany and in Switzerland under the leadership of Bucer, Zwingli, and Calvin. Charles V soon faced an alliance of Protestant princes, the League of SCHMALKALDEN. Between 1546 and 1555 religious war brought further anarchy to Germany. The Peace of AUGSBURG in 1555 finally recognized the end of the imperial ideal, with the formulation that each prince would determine the religion of his state. The Reformation progressed and caused a polarization of religious attitudes in Germany that resulted in the Thirty Years' War of 1618–48. This brutal struggle destroyed the country's economy, saw the intervention of Spain, SWEDEN, Denmark, and France, and wiped out fully one-third of Germany's population. The siege of MAGDEBURG and its brutal sack in 1631 was typical.

From this devastation emerged the state of Brandenburg-Prussia, which during the reign of Frederick the Great (1740–96) successfully challenged Hapsburg Austria and established itself as a European power. The cause of German unity was well served by the Napoleonic Wars, which saw the collapse of the Holy Roman Empire in 1806 and the setting up of the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE. In the years following the Congress of Vienna of 1815, German nationalism, under the GERMAN CONFEDERATION of Germany and Austria, was to become a powerful force, finding expression in the revolutions of 1848. However, due to the influence of conservative Austria, these were abortive everywhere. The Austrians, nevertheless, were defeated in 1866 by Prussia, now heading the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION; and after France's humiliating defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71, the major German states, including HANOVER, Württemberg, and Bavaria, with the S German states, were finally united in the GERMAN EMPIRE under Kaiser William I and his "iron" chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. Bismarck was forced to resign in 1890 by William II.

Toward the end of the 19th century industrialization transformed Germany into Europe's leading manufacturing nation, while abroad an aggressive colonial policy in Africa and the Pacific and trade competition led to a gradual worsening of relations with France and Great Britain that involved Germany in a web of alliances. In World War I, between 1914 and 1918, Germany, although never invaded, was forced to fight on two fronts. She surrendered to the Allied powers of France, Great Britain, Italy, and the UNITED STATES following the collapse of her economy and under the threat of revolution at home. Peace with

RUSSIA had come in 1917, following the Russian Revolution. In the postwar years the democratic WEIMAR Republic was established following an attempted leftist revolution in 1919, but German politics were bedeviled by an insurmountable war debt, expropriation of its industries, and fighting between extremist groups that flourished as the economy continued to flounder—especially after the great inflation period of 1923. Nevertheless, by 1926 Germany had joined the League of Nations. The Great Depression of 1929 hit Germany hard. In 1933 the right wing National Socialist, or Nazi, Party under Adolf Hitler (1889–1945) came to power via legal elections and quickly transformed Germany into a totalitarian state, with economic nationalism, repressive anti-Semitic policies, a contempt for the Western democracies, and an expansionist and aggressive foreign policy.

Following Germany's invasion of Poland in 1939, World War II broke out. Germany was initially successful, with its alliance with Italy, absorption of Austria and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and conquest of France, the Low Countries, and the Slavic East. Her fortunes changed, however, following the misguided invasion of the USSR. The tide turned with the battle of STALINGRAD in 1943 and the Allied invasion of Italy. Massive bombing destroyed her cities and damaged her industry, and she surrendered in 1945 as Allied forces moved on Berlin from E and W. After the war Germany was divided into four zones of Allied occupation, the French, British, and United States in the W, and the Soviet in the E. In 1949 the Soviet sector broke away to form the German Democratic Republic, while in the W the Federal Republic of Germany was formed from the three remaining occupation zones.

In 1990, East Germany and West Germany were reunified. In 1999, the capital of Germany was officially moved from BONN back to Berlin. Germany supported the United States in its invasion of AFGHANISTAN, but opposed American military action in IRAQ in 2003, straining relations between the two countries. The German economy has been stagnant in the early 2000s with high unemployment, an ageing expensive workforce, high social welfare costs, and competition from Asian and Eastern European manufacturers. In 2005 Angela Merkel was elected as the first female chancellor of Germany.

GERONA [*ancient*: Oppidum; *Arabic*: Jerunda] (*Spain*) Fortified town and capital of Gerona province, 52 mi NE of BARCELONA. Dating from pre-Roman times, but

under Moorish domination from A.D. 713 to 785 and 795 to 1015, it became a principality of the kingdom of ARAGON. A 14th- to 16th-century Gothic cathedral with a Romanesque cloister, and a 13th-century collegiate church still stand. It was besieged by the French in 1809 during the Peninsular campaign.

GESHUR [Geshuri] (*Israel*)

Ancient kingdom that occupied the NE shore of the SEA OF GALILEE E to Bashan. It became part of the Aramaic kingdom of DAMASCUS. In the time of David it was an Aramaean kingdom.

GESHURI See GESHUR

GESORACUM See BOULOGNE

GETHSEMANE (*Israel*)

Biblical site on the Mt of Olives, close to JERUSALEM. It was the scene of the agony, betrayal, and arrest of Jesus. The ruins of a fourth-century church and of a church as old as the Crusades have been found here.

GETTYSBURG (*United States*)

Town in PENNSYLVANIA, 35 mi SW of HARRISBURG. It was the site of one of the most famous battles in the history of the United States. On July 1, 1863, the Confederate army under General Robert E. Lee met the Union army under General George G. Meade in what is considered the turning point of the Civil War. After a three-day battle, Lee's army retreated. On November 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his famous *Gettysburg Address* here. The battlefield is now Gettysburg National Military Park.

GEZER (*Israel*)

Ancient city, approximately 6 mi S of LOD, at Tell Jezar on the coastal PLAIN OF SHARON, NW of JERUSALEM. It was important in the Old Testament wars of Joshua, David, and the Maccabees and in the Crusades of the Middle Ages. Excavations have revealed that it was an Egyptian outpost c. 1900 B.C. There is also evidence of troglodyte dwellings from the mid-Bronze Age. A water tunnel and agricultural calendar from the late 17th century B.C. have been found as well. In 1945 a communal settlement of the same name was founded here.

GEZIRA See AL-JAZIRAH

GHADAMES See GHUDAMIS

GHANA [former: Gold Coast]

Republic in West Africa, N of the Gulf of Guinea, bordered on the E by TOGO, on the W by Ivory Coast, and on the N by BURKINA FASO. Ghana's earliest history is unknown. The peoples currently inhabiting the country arrived in waves of migration from the N and E. The coast was taken over by Akan arrivals in the 15th century, and small chiefdoms developed that continually jostled each other. In the 17th century a powerful ASHANTI state had begun to rise and control the inland forest regions. European traders began visiting the GUINEA coast in the late 15th century searching for ivory, spices, and gold; but black slaves quickly became the major export commodity. Ashanti prospered as it supplied captives to the European slavers who held fortified trading posts along the coast. GREAT BRITAIN dominated the coastline by 1800, and a string of conflicts with the inland Ashanti began. In 1873–74 Great Britain finally managed to gain the upper hand when a force under Sir Garnet Wolseley burned the Ashanti capital at KUMASI. Ashanti was made a colony in 1874, and in 1901 Great Britain claimed the northern hinterlands as a protectorate after it had decisively put down the last of several Ashanti uprisings. In 1914 Western TOGOLAND was added to complete the British rule of the GOLD COAST.

Ghana's national identity slowly coalesced during the 20th century as Great Britain allowed local rulers to participate in the colonial government and as cocoa farming supported the economy. In 1948 the nationalistic process was spurred by widespread urban rioting supported by a broad spectrum of the population. Kwame Nkrumah led the nationalist movement, and on March 6, 1957, independence was attained as Ghana was formed from the union of the Gold Coast and British Togoland.

The new country faced serious internal division as different sectional parties resisted integration. In 1960 a new constitution, establishing a presidential republic, was adopted. Nkrumah was elected head of state. Stability eluded Ghana, however, and several assassination attempts were made on Nkrumah. In 1966 the military seized power by a coup while Nkrumah was out of the country and ruled until 1969, when a civilian government was reestablished. In 1972 another military coup took place, and a series of military leaders ran the nation until 1979. After a coup by Flight Lieutenant

Jerry Rawlings, Hilla Linmann was elected president of the Third Republic of Ghana, restoring civilian rule to the country. Rawlings seized power again in 1981, and tightened his political control throughout the 1980s. Ghana borrowed from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, and in the late 1980s the economy began to show significant growth. In 1992 under a new constitution, multiparty elections were held, and Rawlings won the presidency. In 1994, ethnic warfare in northern Ghana killed thousands and displaced many more as refugees from the fighting. In the 1996 elections, Rawlings was reelected. Under Ghana's constitution, Rawlings could not run for reelection in 2000, and opposition candidate John Agyekum Kufuor, of the New Patriot Party was elected president, and was reelected in 2004 as the economy improved somewhat.

GHANA EMPIRE [Gana] [*Ghanese: Wagadu*]

Ancient empire of West Africa that controlled an area between the SAHARA DESERT and the headwaters of the NIGER and SENEGAL rivers, approximately 500 mi N of its namesake, the modern Republic of GHANA.

Ghana was the first great medieval African empire to prosper because of its control of the lucrative trans-Saharan trade route that ran between the Arab and Berber salt traders to the N, and the gold, slave, and ivory-producing nations of the S. Tradition places Ghana's founding in the fourth century A.D., but its earliest history is unknown. By the ninth century the empire, known to its rulers as Wagadu, had a massive iron-weaponed army that allowed Ghana's kings to impose taxes on the trans-Saharan traders and to collect tribute from the many lesser states it dominated. Not content with Ghana's pivotal position as an entrepôt, its kings pushed the boundaries of their empire northward to claim the southern Sahara city of AUDAGHOST and expanded southward to take direct control of the gold-producing regions.

The rise of Islam after the Arab conquest of North Africa in the eighth century had dire consequences for Ghana. At first, the Arab and Berber traders continued to enjoy warm commercial relations with Ghana, but in the 11th century the Muslim ALMORAVID Caliphate launched a holy war against its unconverted neighbors. Audaghost fell to a Muslim attack in 1054, and a relentless advance overcame fierce resistance and seized the capital city of KUMBI in 1076. Ghana was able to maintain the struggle against the Muslim invaders, but the effort weakened its control over its

subjugated populations. The empire began to fall apart, and in 1203 Kumbi was taken by the Sosso, a former vassal tribe. Ghana's destruction was completed in 1240 when the Mande emperor Sundiata razed the battered capital and added the remnants of the empire of Ghana to his possessions as part of the growing and powerful MALI EMPIRE.

GHĀRĀPURI See ELEPHANTA ISLAND

AL-GHARB See ALGARVE

AL-GHARBĪ See LEBANON MOUNTAINS

GHARDAÏA [Gardaia] (*Algeria*)

Ancient city, 300 mi S of ALGIERS. It was founded in the 11th century by Muslim Khàrijite sectaries fleeing orthodox Muslims in the N. It was occupied by the French in 1854, and annexed to FRANCE in 1882.

GHARNATAH See GRANADA

GHAZIPUR (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH 50 mi NE of VARANASI. Lord Cornwallis, governor-general of British India, died in Ghazipur and is buried there.

GHAZNI (*Afghanistan*)

City, 92 mi SW of KABUL. This old city was flourishing by the seventh century A.D. as one of Asia's most glorious centers. It reached its peak between 962 and 1155 under the Turkish Ghaznevid dynasty. Mahmud of Ghazni built a magnificent mosque called the Celestial Bride here. The city was sacked in 1173 by the kings of GHOR, and in 1221 the Mongol Ogadai, a son of Genghis Khan, completed its downfall. In 1737 it became part of the new kingdom of Afghanistan. It was taken by the British in 1839 and 1842 during the Afghan Wars. Mahmud's tomb and two high columns outside the city have escaped destruction.

GHAZZAH See GAZA

GHAZZE See GAZA

GHELUVELT (*Belgium*)

Town and battle site in W FLANDERS province, approximately 5 mi E of YPRES. Battles were fought here in World War I in both 1914 and 1917.

GHEENT [Gent] [*French*: Gand; *Middle English*: Gaunt] (*Belgium*)

River port, city, and capital of FLANDERS province, 31 mi NW of BRUSSELS. The city's origins date from the seventh century A.D. when two monasteries were built here. It developed further around a fortress built on a small island in the 10th century by the first count of Flanders. By the 13th century Ghent had become a major wool producer and by the 14th century was the scene of intense labor-management disputes between the capitalist class of merchants and shippers, the *poorterie*, and the craftsmen allied in their four major guilds. The craftsmen sometimes allied with a growing proletariat of wage-earners, who owned no tools or workplaces.

The city played a major role in the revolt of Flanders from FRANCE in the 1340s, under the leadership of Jacob van Artevelde. In alliance with Edward III of ENGLAND he made Ghent a leader in the struggle against France during the Hundred Years' War, until his death in battle in 1345. Edward's son, John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, was born here in 1359. From the 1340s until its defeat at ROOSEBEKE in 1382, Ghent continued to lead the Flemish people. "Long live Ghent!" became a familiar war cry against foreign rule and the rule of the rich, as the "dreadful weavers" led the craft guilds in social revolutions imitated throughout Flanders. Ghent itself maintained its regional power through military force and *staples*, monopolies over the trade of essential commodities.

The city remained a strong power until its defeat by Philip the Good, duke of BURGUNDY, in July 1453 at Gavere, a defeat which led to economic decline. This was heightened under the harsh rule of Duke Charles the Bold. Repression led to renewed revolt against Burgundy in 1477 with the aid of France. By the Peace of Cadzand in July 1492, however, Ghent finally conceded defeat to Burgundy. The city became the captive seat of the Hapsburgs in the Low Countries when Mary of Burgundy married Archduke Maximilian, later Holy Roman Emperor, of AUSTRIA. Their son, Philip I of CASTILE, was kept a virtual prisoner here after his mother's death until 1485, when Maximilian took the city. Philip's son, Charles V, was born and reared at Ghent, where he received instruction from the pen of Erasmus.

After the revolt of the city in 1539, against Charles's regent, Mary of HUNGARY, its liberties were abolished. The Caroline Concession of April 1540 placed the city and its economy under the direct control of the emperor. Ironically, this destruction of its

traditional economy opened it to the new European prosperity, and by 1550 Ghent was again thriving. The late Middle Ages saw a flourishing of the arts at Ghent in book illumination and in painting. The Ghent Altarpiece in St. Bavo's here by the van Eyck brothers is a masterpiece of Dutch art. Joos van Ghent is also famous for his painting. The 16th-century town hall is considered one of the finest examples of Gothic secular architecture.

Ghent shared the fate of the SPANISH NETHERLANDS in the 16th and 17th centuries. By the Pacification of Ghent in November 1576 the UNITED PROVINCES cemented their revolt against Spain. The city was absorbed, along with the Spanish Netherlands, by France with the Spanish succession of the Bourbons in 1701. It passed to Austria in 1713 with the Peace of UTRECHT, to France with the Napoleonic Wars, and became part of the NETHERLANDS in 1815 at the Congress of VIENNA. It became part of independent Belgium in 1830.

GHILAN See GILAN

GHOLOS See VOLOS

GHOR [Ghur] (*Afghanistan*)

Ancient kingdom in what is now NW Afghanistan. It was first mentioned in the 11th century A.D. with regard to certain princes closely connected with the Ghaznevid dynasty. The powerful Muslim Ghorid dynasty was established here in the 12th century, only to be overthrown in 1215 by Muhammad of Khorezm. In 1221 the Mongols under Genghis Khan took Ghor, and from c. 1245 to 1379 it was ruled by the Karts, a Mongol client tribe. It then lapsed into obscurity. Its greatest ruler, Muhammad of Ghor, captured GHAZNI in 1173 and conquered all of northern India from 1186 to 1206.

GHUDAMIS [Gadàmes, Ghadàmes, Rhadàmes] (*Libya*)

Town in W Libya, near its borders with ALGERIA and TUNISIA, in a SAHARA DESERT oasis. An important caravan center on the route from TRIPOLI to the SUDAN, it was held by the Romans and was captured by Arabs in the seventh century A.D. In 1830 it submitted to the bey of Tripoli. In 1924 it was occupied by the Italians. The French occupied it in 1943 during World War II.

GHUR See GHOR

GHUZZEH See GAZA

GIARABUB See JAGHBUB

GIBEAH [*Arabic*: Tall al Ful] (*Palestine*)

Old town, 3 mi N of JERUSALEM in the Palestinian WEST BANK. It was the hometown and capital of Saul, the first king of ancient Israel, and it became its first political center. It is mentioned in the biblical books of Judges, Samuel, and Isaiah. A fortress excavated here may have been Saul's residence.

GIBEON [*Arabic*: Al-Jib] (*Palestine*)

City, 6 mi NW of JERUSALEM, in the Palestinian WEST BANK. A city of CANAAN, it is mentioned in the biblical book of Joshua as one whose alliance with Israel saved it from destruction but not from slavery. Modern excavations have discovered an interesting ancient water system.

GIBIL-HABIB See CALTANISSETTA

GIBRALTAR [*Arabic*: Gebel-al-Tarik, Jabal-al-Tarik] (*Great Britain*)

Town, British Crown colony, and rocky promontory of the Rock of Gibraltar, off the S coast of SPAIN. It was known to the Greeks and other early peoples as one of the two Pillars of Hercules and marked the boundary of the known world. In A.D. 711 it was captured and fortified by Tariq, the Moorish invader of Spain, and took his name, the Rock or Mountain (*Jabal*) of Tariq. It was taken by the Spanish in 1462 during the *Reconquista*. It was captured by Great Britain in 1704 during the War of the Spanish Succession and was retained by them in the peace Treaty of UTRECHT of 1713. From 1779 to 1783 it was unsuccessfully besieged by the French and the Spanish; and in 1830 it became a British Crown colony. Spanish claims to the colony were rejected. Its historic fortress commands the western or Atlantic approach to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Spain still asserts a claim to it. During World War II it was heavily fortified and garrisoned by the British. Spain has recently agreed to end its isolation of the colony and to permit free movement across its borders. The Rock of Gibraltar has long been a symbol of stability.

GIESSEN (*Germany*)

City, on the Lahn River, in Hesse, 35 mi N of FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN. It was formed in the 12th century from the villages of Selters, Aster, and Kroppach, for whose protection the castle of Giessen, now in ruins, was built. Through marriage it passed to Rudolph of TÜBINGEN in 1203; he sold it to Henry of HESSE in 1265. The university, chartered in 1607, by Louis V, landgrave of Hesse, has a large and valuable library.

GIFELCESTRE See ILCHESTER

GIFU (*Japan*)

City, 20 mi NNW of NAGOYA, on the Nagara River. A castle town of medieval Japan, it was a center of civil conflict until c. 1600. In 1564 it was captured by Oda Nobunaga and served as his headquarters owing to its strategic location between KYOTO and TOKYO. It is the seat of three universities and the Nawa Entomology Institute, founded in 1896.

GIGIA See GIJÓN

GIGLIO [*ancient*: Igilium, *Italian*: Isola del Giglio] (*Italy*)

Island off the SW coast, 11 mi W of Monte Argentario, in the province of Grosseto, TUSCANY region. Julius Caesar mentions its sailors in the fleet of Ahenobarbus. In late Roman times it served as a refuge from barbarian invaders. Charlemagne gave it to the abbey of Tre Fontane in ROME. In the 14th century it belonged to PISA, then to FLORENCE, and was later ceded to Antonio Piccolomini, a nephew of Pope Pius II, in the 15th century. In 1558 it was sold to the wife of Cosimo I of Florence. The island is connected by boat to Orbetello and the towns of the Argentario, including COSA. It contains a fortress from early modern times.

GIJÓN [*ancient*: Gigia] (*Spain*)

Port city, on the BAY OF BISCAY, 16 mi NE of OVIEDO. Founded before Roman times, it was captured by the Moors in the eighth century A.D. The harbor was built in 1552 by Emperor Charles V. It served as the port of refuge for the Spanish Armada after its defeat by the English in 1588. Ruins include the Roman baths, and there are 14th-, 15th-, and 16th-century palaces built during a flourishing period under the first Asturian kings.

GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT*(United States)*

Ancient ruins of cliff-dwelling Indians, in the Gila Wilderness Area of SW NEW MEXICO, 30 mi N of Silver City. The dwellings are located approximately 150 feet up in the sheer walls of a small wooded canyon. Between the eight and the 12th centuries A.D. the Indians farmed the rich bottomlands in the canyon. Their culture was disrupted by invasions of Paiute tribes from the NW c. 1300. The site is the center of the Mogollon area, whose culture dates back to A.D. 200. See also CHACO CANYON.

GILAN [Ghilan, Guilan] (Iran)

Province in the NW, bounded by the CASPIAN SEA and the Elburz Mts on the N. RASHT is the capital and chief city. Ruled by the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries, the region was incorporated into PERSIA by the Safavid dynasty in the late 16th century. In 1722 it was ceded to Peter the Great of RUSSIA by Tahmasp III, the 10th Safavid shah. The Russians ruled here until 1732 when they were forced to evacuate the area. Gilan became a Soviet republic briefly in 1920–21.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY See KIRIBATI, TUVALU**GILBERT ISLANDS** See KIRIBATI**GILBOA, MOUNT (Israel)**

Mountain, W of JORDAN and S of the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON, near the source of the Qishon River. According to the Old Testament, this historic site in the eastern spur of the Samarian Hills is the place where Saul was defeated by the Philistines. He was severely wounded and slew himself.

GILEAD (Jordan)

Ancient city near Mizpah and region S of the Zarqa, NE of the DEAD SEA. According to the Old Testament, King David found refuge from his rebellious son Absalom here. It became part of the northern kingdom after the partition of ISRAEL. It was denounced by Hosea and was eventually captured by ASSYRIA.

GILGAL [Arabic: Ariha] (Palestine)

Encampment, near JERICHO, in ancient CANAAN, now in Palestinian WEST BANK, it is one of several places

named Gilgal in the Old Testament. The name is not found E of the JORDAN RIVER. It was the site of the first encampment of the Israelites W of the Jordan and N of LOD. According to the Old Testament, it was the scene of Elijah's flight to heaven in a fiery chariot.

GILGENBURG See DABROWNO**GILGIT (Pakistan)**

Region in the NW HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS, with its principal town on the Gilgit River, a tributary of the INDUS RIVER. Once a Buddhist center, it is now an important strategic station on the highway to CHITRAL on the W and to the HUNZA and HINDU KUSH passes on the N. The Dards and the Shins are the two main peoples of the area. The Dards were placed accurately by the ancient geographer, Claudius Ptolemy in the second century A.D. as inhabiting the western side of the upper Indus River.

GILLINGHAM (England)

Town, in KENT, on the MEDWAY RIVER, immediately E of CHATHAM. A great battle between Edmund Ironside and the Danish king Canute c. 1015 took place here. There was formerly a palace of the archbishops of CANTERBURY, and St. Mary Magdalene Church here ranges from Early English to perpendicular Gothic architectural style. It has some traces of Norman work.

GILOLO See HALMAHERA**GINEVRA** See GENEVA**GINGEE** See GINGI**GINGI [Gingee] (India)**

Fortress, in the S Arcot district of CHENNAI. Its origins are shrouded in legend, but when occupied by the MARATHAS at the end of the 17th century, it withstood a siege of eight years by the armies of the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb. It consists of three hills connected by walls enclosing an area of seven square miles. It was captured by the French in 1750 and held for 11 years before being surrendered to the British in 1761 during the Seven Years' War. The surrender

removed French influence from most of India. See also **MOGUL EMPIRE**.

GIORNICO (*Switzerland*)

Village in the **TICINO** canton, in the SE, on the Ticino River. It was the scene of the victory of greatly outnumbered Swiss forces over the Milanese on December 28, 1478.

GIPESWIC See **IPSWICH**

GIRESUN [**Kerasun, Kerasunt**] [*ancient: Cerasus, Pharnucia*] (*Turkey*)

Port city, on the **BLACK SEA**, in NE Turkey, 70 mi W of **TRABZON**. The Roman general Lucullus is said to have introduced the cherry tree to Italy from here in the first century B.C. According to some authorities, the English word *cherry* is derived through French, Latin, and Greek from *Cerasus*, also *Kerasun*. The word's appearance in classical Greek and the common derivation of Latin and Teutonic words for cherry put this story in some doubt, however.

GIRGA [**Girgeh, Jirja**] (*Egypt*)

Town, SE of **SAWHAJ**, on the **NILE RIVER**. The seat of a Coptic bishop, it derives its name from the Mara Girgis Coptic monastery, dedicated to St. George. There is also a Roman Catholic monastery here, said to be the oldest in Egypt. The ancient Egyptian city of **ABYDOS** is nearby.

GIRGEH See **GIRGA**

GIRGENTI See **AGRIGENTO**, **SICILY**

GIRIN See **KIRIN**

GIRNAR [**Junaga, Junagadh, Junagarh**] (*India*)

Sacred hill, on the peninsula of **KATHIAWAR**, 240 mi NW of **MUMBAI**. It is the site of numerous old Jain temples, an old fort, cave dwellings, and other remains from early Hindu and Muslim times. The Neminath, restored in A.D. 1278, is the largest and possibly the oldest of the Jain temples on the mountain. An inscription of Asoka dates from the second century B.C., and two other historically significant inscriptions date from A.D. 150 and 455. See **MAURYA EMPIRE**.

GISEIFU See **UIJONGBU**

GISORS (*France*)

Town, in the department of Eure, 20 mi NW of **PARIS**. As the medieval capital of the **VEXIN** district on the frontier of **NORMANDY**, it was the subject of many disputes between **FRANCE** and **ENGLAND**. The ruins of a castle begun in 1097 by William II, Rufus, king of England are here.

GITHSLEPE See **ISLIP**

GITSCHIN [*Czech: Jičín*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town and battle site, 65 mi NE of **PRAGUE**. The town was established in 1302 by Wenceslaus II. Here in 1813 Francis I of **AUSTRIA** signed the treaty by which he joined the Allies against Napoleon. On June 29, 1866, **PRUSSIA** defeated the Austrians at this site. A church modeled after **SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA** in Spain was completed here in 1655.

GIURGEVO See **GIURGIU**

GIURGIU [*ancient: Theodorapolis; Bulgarian; Giurgevo*] (*Romania*)

City, on the **DANUBE RIVER**, opposite **RUSE**, **BULGARIA**. It was founded in the 10th century by Genoese merchants on the Roman site of Theodorapolis, a city built by the Emperor Justinian (A.D. 483–565). It was conquered by the Turks in 1417. It subsequently played an important role in the 16th-century wars between **WALACHIA** and the **OTTOMAN EMPIRE** and in the later Russo-Turkish wars. There are the remains of the old town walls and the ruins of a medieval fortress.

GIVET (*France*)

Town in the **ARDENNES**, 40 mi NE of **CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES**, near the Belgian frontier. The fortress of Charlmont, founded by the Emperor Charles V, is situated atop a rock 705 feet high here. The church and town hall were built by Marshal Vauban in the late 17th century.

GIZA [**Al-Gizeh, Al-Jizah**] (*Egypt*)

Administrative district and its capital city, a suburb of **CAIRO**, on the W bank of the **NILE RIVER**. The enigmatic Great Sphinx and the great pyramids, which include the pyramid of Khufu, or Cheops, and

the tombs of his mother and daughter, are located five miles W of the city. It is also the site of the University of Cairo.

AL-GIZEH See GIZA

GJINOKASTËR [*Gjirokastër*] [*Greek*: Argyrokastron; *Italian*: Argirocastro] (*Albania*)

Town and provincial capital in the S, approximately 85 mi from TIRANË. It probably dates from the fourth century A.D. It was under Turkish rule from 1420 to 1913. Captured in 1811 by Ali Pasha, it was a center of anti-Turkish resistance in the late 19th century. In 1940–41, during World War II, it was held by the Greeks in their war with ITALY. The town was the birthplace of Enver Hoxha, the modern Albanian political leader.

GJIROKASTËR See GJINOKASTËR

GLAMIS (*Scotland*)

Village in TAYSIDE region, 10 mi N of DUNDEE. King Malcolm II died nearby in 1034, and a cross in the village is known as King Malcolm's gravestone. Shakespeare's Macbeth was thane of Glamis. The castle, built in the 17th century on the site of an 11th-century structure, was the seat of the earl of Strathmore. It was wrongly claimed to be the scene of Duncan's murder in Shakespeare's play. Actually, Duncan was slain in a battle against Macbeth.

GLAMORGAN See MID-GLAMORGAN, SOUTH GLAMORGAN, WEST GLAMORGAN, VALE OF GLAMORGAN

GLANUM See SAINT-RÉMY (France)

GLARUS See GLARUS

GLARUS [*French*: Glaris] (*Switzerland*)

Mountain canton and its capital town, situated on the Linth River, in the E central region, 36 mi E of LUCERNE. The site was sparsely settled by the Romans c. 15 B.C. The Alemanni established consistent habitation here from c. A.D. 500. In the sixth century, too, the Irish monk Fridolin converted the Glarus district to Christianity. Although Glarus became a member of the Swiss Confederation in 1352, its

inhabitants earned their independence only after defeating a Hapsburg army at the Battle of NÄFELS in 1388. During the Reformation, the Glarus district turned early to Protestantism. However, when the leading Tschudi family remained Roman Catholic, a schism prevailed until 1798, when the Protestants accepted the Gregorian calendar and other Roman Catholic practices. That same year brought further regional unity with the popular resistance to Napoleon's French invaders.

The Landsgemeinde, a centuries-old, rudimentary democratic assembly, which included every male citizen over 20 years of age, still holds an annual outdoor meeting here on the first Sunday in May. A notable parish church, shared by both Protestants and Catholics, was once presided over by the reformer Zwingli, who served as the parish priest here from 1506 to 1516, until becoming a leader of the Protestant Reformation.

GLAS CHU See GLASGOW

GLASGOW [*Gaelic*: Glas Chu] (*Scotland*)

City in STRATHCLYDE region, on the River Clyde, approximately 20 mi from its mouth and 42 mi WSW of EDINBURGH. Scotland's largest city and one of the most industrialized cities in the world, Glasgow was an early center of the Industrial Revolution, beginning in the late 18th century. At one time it was probably the greatest shipbuilding port in the world. Although it has declined as Great Britain has declined industrially, it remains a city of wealth but also of notorious slums, many of which, however, have been eliminated in recent years. The site of Glasgow was occupied by Stone and Bronze Age people long before its settlement in the late sixth century A.D. by St. Kentigern (also known as St. Mungo), an early Christian missionary who built a chapel and founded a religious community.

In 1115 Glasgow was revitalized by David I before he became king of Scotland, and c. 1180 William the Lion, king from 1165 to 1214, granted it a charter. It became a royal town in 1450. On May 13, 1568, in the present suburb of LANGSIDE, the first earl of Murray, siding with the English and the Protestants, defeated the forces of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was attempting to regain the throne. During the English Civil War the marquess of Montrose, royalist supporter of Charles I, captured Glasgow in 1645, and just a century later it was held briefly by Charles Edward Stuart, the "Young Pretender" to the English throne.

Meanwhile, the city had long been a trading center by virtue of its position on routes to the HIGHLANDS and the Lowlands. In the early 18th century it prospered further when trade with the American colonies became important. The American Revolution disrupted this trade, but in the early 19th century shipbuilding, harbor improvements, and the growth of the cotton trade brought prosperity. Its shipyards and other facilities made it a prime target of German bombers in World War II. The city has redeveloped at the end of the 20th century as a center of business, finance, culture, and tourism. Of interest are St. Mun-go's Cathedral, dating in part from the 12th century; Provand's Lordship, the oldest house in the city, built in 1471; and the University of Glasgow, founded in 1451.

GLASTONBURY (*England*)

Old town of many legends, 22 mi SW of BATH in SOMERSET. It is said that St. Joseph of Arimathea founded the first English Christian church here: on Wearyall Hill he rested his staff, which rooted and became the Glastonbury thorn, blooming every year on Christmas Eve. Another story identifies Glastonbury as the Isle of Avalon of Arthurian legend. The famed Glastonbury Abbey, now in ruins, was a center of learning and an object of pilgrimages in the Middle Ages. The remains of an Iron Age lake village are nearby, and there have been extensive finds of pre-Roman objects, indicating earlier Celtic settlement.

GLATZ See KŁODZKO

GLEIWITZ See GLIWICE

GLENCOE [Glen Coe] (*Scotland*)

Valley in HIGHLANDS region, 65 mi NNW of GLASGOW. It was the site of the notorious massacre of the MacDonald clan of Glencoe by soldiers of Campbell of GLENLYON under John Campbell, first earl of Breadalbane, and John Dalrymple, first earl of Stair, in February 1692.

GLENDALE (*United States*)

City in the San Fernando Valley of CALIFORNIA, approximately 8 mi NE of LOS ANGELES. It occupies part of the first Spanish land grant in California, which consisted of 30,000 acres given to the Verdugo family in 1784. It was operated for many years as a

ranch and was the site of the signing of the Cahuenga Capitulation Treaty that ended California's participation in the Mexican War on January 13, 1847. Only 13 Anglo families lived on the site when the Southern Pacific Railroad reached it in 1883.

GLENDALE (*United States*) See FRAYSER'S FARM

GLENDALOUGH, VALE OF (*Ireland*)

Valley in County Wicklow, E Ireland, W of WICKLOW. It is of particular interest because of the ruins of several early ecclesiastical structures, especially those of a monastery founded by St. Kevin in the sixth century A.D. In addition, there are the remains of several 11th- and 12th-century churches, a round tower, and Kevin's Cross. A ledge in the face of a rocky mountainside above the lake in the vale is Kevin's legendary retreat.

GLENFINNAN See SHIEL, LOCH

GLENLYON (*Scotland*)

Valley and family seat in TAYSIDE region, 37 mi WNW of PERTH. At the E end of the valley is Glenlyon House, ancient seat of the Campbells of Glenlyon.

GLENS FALLS (*United States*)

Town in E NEW YORK State, 38 mi NE of AMSTERDAM, at the site of 60-ft falls in the upper HUDSON RIVER. Settled in 1762–63, it was destroyed in the American Revolution in 1780 by the British. Cooper's Cave at the foot of the falls is named for James Fenimore Cooper and is the setting for an episode in his novel *The Last of the Mohicans*.

GLEVUM See GLOUCESTER

GLIWICE [*German: Gleiwitz*] (*Poland*)

City, 14 mi W of KATOWICE. Chartered in 1276, it was ceded by AUSTRIA to PRUSSIA in 1742. In World War II it was occupied by GERMANY, then taken by the USSR on January 25, 1945. Ultimately it was assigned to Poland by the POTSDAM Conference in 1945.

GLOGAU See GŁOGÓW

GLOGÓW [*German: Glogau*] (*Poland*)

City of Zielona Góra province, on the ODER RIVER. Founded c. 1010, it was ceded to PRUSSIA by AUSTRIA in 1742. Taken by the USSR in World War II in February 1945, it was assigned to Poland by the POTSDAM Conference later in 1945.

GLOUCESTER [*ancient: Glevum*] (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of GLOUCESTERSHIRE, on the SEVERN RIVER, 94 mi WNW of LONDON. The present town stands on the site of the Roman city of Glevum, founded by the Roman emperor Nerva between A.D. 96 and 98. In Anglo-Saxon times it was the capital of the kingdom of MERCA. Its notable cathedral, begun in 1089 on the site of an abbey dating from 681, is the burial place of Edward II. The cathedral tower dates from the 1450s. The world's first Sunday school was founded in Gloucester by Robert Raikes in 1780.

GLOUCESTER (*United States*)

Town and fishing port, 27 mi NE of BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. It was visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1605 and was settled in 1623. The first American schooner is said to have been built here in 1713. The town has remained a fishing port since that time. It developed as a resort and artists' colony in the late 19th century. There are also numerous well-preserved pre-Revolutionary houses here.

GLOUCESTER CITY (*United States*)

City in SW NEW JERSEY, on the DELAWARE RIVER, opposite PHILADELPHIA. The Dutch built Fort Nassau here in 1623, abandoned it, and then reoccupied it when SWEDEN tried to colonize the area. For a time the Dutch and Swedes united against the English, but in 1655 Peter Stuyvesant, director general of NEW NETHERLAND, seized all the Swedish forts on the Delaware, fearing their competition in the fur trade. After the Swedes left, the Dutch destroyed Fort Nassau. In 1682 Quakers settled here. Some skirmishes took place in the area during the American Revolution.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (*England*)

Midland county crossed by the Cotswold Hills. Predominantly agricultural, it has some mining in the Forest of Dean. Its administrative headquarters is GLOUCESTER, and its chief river the SEVERN. Renowned for its many abbeys and churches, it also shows much evidence of Roman settlement.

GMÜND [*Schwabisch-Gmünd*] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 28 mi E of STUTTGART, on the Rems River. Chartered in 1162, it remained a free imperial city from 1268 until 1803, when it passed to WÜRTTEMBERG. Of historic interest are the city hall of 1783–85 and the late Romanesque St. John's Church of 1210–30.

GNADENHUTTEN (*United States*)

Village in Tuscarawas county, E OHIO, on the Tuscarawas River. It was founded in 1772 by Christian Indians under the leadership of Moravians. On March 7, 1782, white men massacred a group of these Indians. The massacre is now memorialized in a state park.

GNARLBINE See COOLGARDIE**GNESEN** See GNIEZNO**GNIEZNO** [*German: Gnesen*] (*Poland*)

Legendary cradle of the Polish nation and first capital of Poland, 28 mi ENE of POZNÁN. With the crowning of Boleslav the Mighty, first king of Poland, for the second time in 1025, it became the coronation place of the kings of Poland until 1320. From 1572 until the late 19th century the archbishops of Gniezno acted as protectors of Poland. Ceded to PRUSSIA in 1793, the town was returned to Poland in 1919. The 14th-century Gothic cathedral contains relics of St. Adelbert, the patron saint of Poland. A 10th-century rotunda as well as many medieval art objects enrich the town.

GNOSSUS See KNOSSOS**GOA** See GOA, DAMAN AND DIU**GOA** [*Portuguese: Gôa*] (*India*)

Former Portuguese colony, now a state on the W coast of India, approximately 250 mi S of MUMBAI. In 1312 Muslims conquered Goa, and in 1370 it became part of the Hindu empire of VIJAYANAGARA. It was recaptured by Muslims in 1470. The Portuguese under Alfonso de Albuquerque, a founder of the Portuguese Empire, took it from the sultan of BIJAPUR in 1510, and it remained a part of the Portuguese Empire until India invaded the territory in

1961, seized control, and annexed it in 1962. Goa became a state in 1987 and DAMAN and DIU became a separate territory. St. Francis Xavier began his missionary labors here in 1542. He died in 1552 and is buried in the church of Bom Jesus in the capital city of Nova Goa, or PANAJI.

GOBABIS (*Namibia*)

Town in the E central part of the country, 130 mi E of WINDHOEK. Founded in 1840 as a German missionary station, it was the scene of a battle in 1904 during the war between the Herero tribe and the Germans.

GOBANNIUM See ABERGAVENNY

GOCH (*Germany*)

Town of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the Dutch border, 66 mi WSW of MÜNSTER. Chartered in 1250, it belonged to the dukes of Gelder for many years. During World War II it was the scene of severe fighting during the period February 18–21, 1945. See also GELDERLAND.

GÖDÖLLÖ See SCHWECHAT (Austria)

GODTHAAB See GODTHÅB

GODTHÅB [*Godthaab*] [*Inuit: Nuuk*] (*Denmark*)

Largest town and capital of GREENLAND, in the W, on Godthåb fjord. It began as a mission founded by the Danish-Norwegian missionary Hans Egede, in 1721. The oldest Danish settlement in Greenland, founded in 1728, it has a year-round ice-free harbor. At the head of the fjord are the remains of the 10th-century Norse settlement of VESTERBYGD.

GOLAN HEIGHTS (*Israel*)

Hilly region of SW SYRIA, overlooking Israel. Mentioned in the Old Testament books of Deuteronomy, Chronicles, and Joshua as an area of refuge, it has long been a disputed territory in the Middle East. A home of the Druse people, Syria used the heights to advantage as an artillery platform in its wars with Israel. Israel took the Golan Heights in the 1967 War, and annexed the region in 1981. This annexation was not recognized by much of the international community. The return of the Heights to Syria is complicated

by both the military strategic value of these highlands and the value as headwaters of the Jordan River.

GOLASECCA (*Italy*)

Village in W LOMBARDY, near the S end of LAKE MAGGIORE, near MILAN. Nearby is an important archeological site, a rich Urnfield cemetery that belonged to the Iron Age Golasecca culture of Lombardy and PIEDMONT in the upper PO RIVER valley.

GOLCONDA (*India*)

Ancient city and ruins in ANDHRA PRADESH state, SE India, 5 mi W of HYDERABAD. From c. 1365 to 1512 it was the capital of the Bahmani kingdom. It became capital of the Muslim sultanate of Golconda, an ancient kingdom ruled by the Kutb Shahi dynasty and one of the five Muslim kingdoms of the DECCAN. A city famed for its diamonds, with a fort on a hill 400 feet above the plain, it was conquered along with the entire Deccan by the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb in 1687–88 and was annexed to the MOGUL EMPIRE. It fell into ruins after this.

GOLD COAST (*Ghana*)

Region in West Africa, on the Gulf of GUINEA, running approximately from AXIM on the W to the VOLTA RIVER on the E. As its name implies, it was once valued for the gold found here. In 1482 the Portuguese, the first Europeans in the area, established ELMINA on the coast to trade in gold and slaves. They were joined by the English, Danes, and Dutch. When the slave trade declined, however, the Danes withdrew in 1850 and the Dutch in 1872. The British remained, allying themselves with the FANTE states, and in 1874 they defeated the ASHANTI. The coast region became a colony known as the Gold Coast, but fighting with the Ashanti did not end until 1896. On March 6, 1957, the Gold Coast became part of the independent nation of Ghana.

GOLDEN (*United States*)

Town, in COLORADO, 10 mi W of DENVER. Settled in 1859 as a mining camp, it served as the capital of the Colorado Territory from 1862 to 1867. It is now the home of the Colorado School of Mines, founded in 1874, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory, and the Coors Brewery.

GOLDEN CHERSONESE See MALAY PENINSULA

GOLDEN GATE (*United States*)

CALIFORNIA strait leading from the Pacific Ocean into SAN FRANCISCO BAY. While Sir Francis Drake passed by in 1579, the Spanish were the first Europeans to see the Golden Gate in 1772. The American explorer John C. Frémont claims to have named it. Although known as the Golden Gate before the Gold Rush, the name became formal in 1849 during that time, when it gained a new connotation.

GOLDEN HORDE, KHANATE OF [Kipchak Khanate] (*Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan*)

Ancient Mongol kingdom comprising most of later Russia. It was given as an appanage to Genghis Khan's (1162–1227) oldest son, Juchi, but was actually conquered and founded by Juchi's son, Batu Khan (d. 1255), after the Mongol conquest of Russia. Its first capital, Sarai Batu, approximately 70 mi N of ASTRAKHAN, was later moved to Sarai Berke on the Volga River, near present VOLGOGRAD.

The kingdom's ascendancy terminated the rise of Kievan Russia. KIEV was razed in 1240. Ultimately this conquest contributed to the rise of Muscovite Russia. The kingdom adopted Islam as its official religion in the 14th century. It began to decline in the late 14th century and was conquered by the Mongol Tamerlane in 1395 with the sacking of Sarai Berke. With Tamerlane's death the kingdom broke up into small independent khanates. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

GOLDEN SPIKE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE See BRIGHAM CITY (*United States*)**GOLDFIELD** (*United States*)

Town and county seat of Esmeralda county, NEVADA, and the scene of one of history's greatest gold rushes. With the discovery of gold in 1902, the rush had by 1903 built a city of exuberant elegance with a theater, a large hotel, and various fine residences. Production reached its height in 1910, but by 1918 the boom had ended, and rapid decline set in.

GOLFE DE GASCOGNE See BISCAY, BAY OF**GOLFO DE VIZCAYA** See BISCAY, BAY OF**GOLFO DULCE** See IZABAL, LAKE**GOLGOTHA** See CALVARY**GOLIAD** [*former: La Bahia*] (*United States*)

Resort in TEXAS, centering around a mission and presidio founded in 1749 by the Spanish missionaries. It was important, in the Mexican revolt against SPAIN in 1812–13 and in the revolt by TEXAS against MEXICO, which began in 1835. In 1836 it was seized by forces led by Colonel J.W. Fannin, who then evacuated the place, and eventually surrendered to the Mexicans on March 20, 1836. On March 27 many of the prisoners were shot by the Mexicans. The Goliad figured in the battle cry of victorious Texans at San Jacinto: "Remember the Alamo! Remember Goliad!" The restored mission and ruins of the old presidio are in a state park today.

GOMBROON See BANDAR ABBAS**GOMBRUN** See BANDAR ABBAS**GOMEL** See HOMYEL**GOMIY** See HOMYEL**GOMORRAH** [Gomorrha] (*Israel*)

Ancient biblical city on the plain of the JORDAN RIVER in ancient CANAAN. Its exact location is unknown, though it may well have existed in early times, and may possibly now be beneath the waters of the DEAD SEA. With SODOM, it was notorious for its wickedness and was destroyed by fire from heaven.

GOMORRHA See GOMORRAH**GONAÏVES** [*French: Les Gonaïves*] (*Haiti*)

Port town on the Gulf of Gonave, 68 mi NNW of PORT-AU-PRINCE. The independence of Haiti was proclaimed in Gonaïves on January 1, 1804. In 2004, opponents to President Aristide took control of the city in a rebellion that spread across the nation. In September 2004, Hurricane Jeanne destroyed much of the city, killing more than 3,000 and leaving more than 250,000 homeless.

GONDAR See GONDER

GONDER [Gondar] (*Ethiopia*)

City of Begemdir and Simen province, 21 mi N of Lake Tana. Once Ethiopia's largest city, it served as the nation's capital from c. 1635 to 1837, reaching the height of its power in the mid-18th century. A center of religion and art, it was often sacked and in the 19th century underwent a decline. It was last attacked and raided in 1887 by Sudanese Mahdists. Ruins include castles and other buildings that through earlier Portuguese influence resemble European medieval fortresses.

GONDOKORO (*Sudan*)

Town, on the E bank of the White Nile River, S of Mongalla. It became an ivory- and slave-trading center after the first visit of Europeans in 1841. The British occupied it in 1898 and made it part of the UGANDA Protectorate. In 1914 it became part of the Sudan. See also NILE RIVER.

GONDWANA [Gondaranya] (*India*)

An ancient region in India that lay in the area of ANDHRA PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH, and MAHARASHTRA states. It was named for the Gonds, an early people who formed a succession of minor states here beginning in the 12th century A.D. The name is used in geology as Gondwana Land to designate a former continent believed to have existed in the geological period of continent formation.

GONZALES (*United States*)

City in S central TEXAS, 60 mi E of SAN ANTONIO. It was the scene of the first battle in the Texas revolution of 1835.

GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF [*Portuguese: Cabo da Boa Esperança, Cabo Tormentoso*] (*South Africa*)

Cape on the SW coast of WESTERN CAPE Province, W of False Bay, 30 mi S of CAPE TOWN, between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It was well known to early European, particularly Portuguese, explorers. Bartholomew Dias first rounded it and named it in 1488. According to an early account by João de Barros, Dias first named it the Cape of Storms (*Cabo Tormentoso*), but King John renamed it for public relations purposes. In any event, the discovery was not made known outside PORTUGAL for many years to protect Portuguese trade routes to the East. Vasco da Gama followed on his voyage to INDIA in 1497. In

1652 the first Dutch colonists in South Africa settled nearby at Table Bay.

GOOSE BAY (*Canada*)

Town and site of a military air base in SE LABRADOR province at the head of Lake Melville. Built in 1942, the base was a major take-off point for U.S. military planes bound for Europe during World War II.

GÖPPINGEN (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 24 mi ESE of STUTTGART. It was chartered by the Hohenstaufen emperors in the mid-12th century. The city was twice devastated by fire, in 1425 and 1782. Surviving buildings include a notable 15th-century church and a castle that dates from between 1559 and 1569.

GORA ZAOZERNAYA See CHANG-KU FENG**GORDIUM** (*Turkey*)

Ruins of an ancient city, 50 mi WSW of ANKARA, on the right bank of the Sakarya River. It was the capital of PHRYGIA from 1000 to 800 B.C. Tradition says it was founded by Gordius, legendary king of Phrygia and father of King Midas. It was here that Alexander the Great is said to have cut the Gordian knot with his sword. According to legend, anyone who untied this complex knot would rule all Asia. Alexander's action thus prophesied his conquest of the known Eastern world. Excavations since 1950 have uncovered Hittite, Phrygian, Persian, and Greco Roman remains.

GORÉE (*Senegal*)

Town and island, in a harbor formed by the peninsula of Cape Vert, West Africa. First occupied by the Dutch, it was captured by the French in behalf of the Senegal Company in 1677, and it became a slave-trading center and the first capital of FRENCH WEST AFRICA. Held by the British during the Napoleonic Wars, it was returned to FRANCE in 1817. It lost its importance with the founding of DAKAR and eventually became a part of Dakar and Dependencies. It was united with Senegal in 1946.

GORGAN [Gurgan, Jurjan] [*former: Astarabad, Asterabad, Astrabad; Persian: Varkana*] (*Iran*)

City and province of N Iran, 23 mi inland from the CASPIAN SEA. In ancient Hyrcania, the town was

captured by the Arabs in 716. It was conquered by the Mongols in the 13th century and was the birthplace of Aga Muhammad Khan, founder of the Kajar dynasty of PERSIA. The town gained importance c. 1800 with the rise of this dynasty. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

GORGEANA See YORK

GORI [*former: Tontio*] (*Georgia*)

Town in Georgia, on the Kura River, 40 mi NW of TBILISI. Known in the seventh century A.D. as Tontio, in the 12th century it became a fortress for Armenian refugees, with its present name. It was destroyed in the 18th century by Nadir Shah of PERSIA. Now a summer resort, it was the birthplace of Joseph Stalin (1879–1953), dictator of the USSR.

GORINCHEM [*Gorkum*] (*Netherlands*)

Town in South Holland province, at the confluence of the Waal and Meuse rivers. Hugo Grotius, the 17th-century Dutch legist and humanist, was imprisoned from 1619 to 1621 in a castle nearby.

GORIZIA [*German: Görz*] (*Italy*)

Capital of Gorizia province, FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA region, on the Isonzo River, on the Slovenian border, 74 mi ENE of VENICE. Situated in the historic region of FRUILLI, it was the seat of a duchy from c. A.D. 1000 to 1500. In 1508 it came under the Hapsburgs but preserved virtual autonomy into the 18th century, serving as the capital of the former Austrian crownland of GÖRZ-GRADISCA. From 1815 to 1918 Görz-Gradisca was included in Küstenland province. During World War I the Italians took Gorizia in 1916, evacuated it in 1917, and took it again in 1918 in bloody battles. A 16th-century fortress, a Gothic cathedral of the 14th century and St. Ignatius church of 1680 to 1725 are of interest.

GORKI See NIZHNI NOVGOROD

GORKUM See GORINCHEM

GORKY See NIZHNI NOVGOROD

GORLICE (*Poland*)

Town and battle site, in SW Rzeszów province, 58 mi SE of KRACÓW. The center of the Polish petroleum

industry, it was the scene of a battle in May 1915 during World War I, in the Dunajec Campaign. Here the Russians were driven back by the Austro-German armies.

GÖRLITZ (*Germany*)

City, in SAXONY, 54 mi E of DRESDEN, chiefly on the W bank of the Neisse River, near the Polish border. Formerly a major city of LUSATIA, it was founded c. 1200 and in 1377 became capital of the duchy of Görlitz. In 1526 it passed to the Hapsburgs, in 1635 to SAXONY, and in 1815 it was annexed by PRUSSIA. Jakob Boehme (1575–1624), the Christian mystic, lived here during the Hapsburg period. After World War II a section of the city on the right bank of the Neisse was placed in Poland and is called Zgorzelec. The town contains numerous well-preserved 18th-century baroque houses.

GORNO-ALTAI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST [*Mountain Altai*] [*former: Oirod Autonomous Oblast*] (*Russia*)

Region of SE Siberia, bordering on Mongolia, with its capital at Gorno Altaysk. The region contains most of the Altai Mts. There is evidence here for the existence of a primitive communal society as early as 3000 B.C. From the fifth century B.C. it was inhabited by Mongols, and from the sixth to the 10th centuries A.D. it was ruled by a Turkish khanate. From the 13th to the 18th centuries it was under various Mongolian khans, coming under the hegemony of Russia in 1756. Civil war battles were fought here after the Russian Revolution from 1918 to 1922 between the mountain people and the Bolsheviks. It became a republic in 1991 and joined the Russian Federation.

GORNO-BADAKHSHAN [*Mountain Badakhshan*] (*Tajikistan*)

Region of Tajikistan in the PAMIR MOUNTAINS, bordering on AFGHANISTAN and CHINA. Formerly under both Mongols and Arabs, it passed to Russian control in 1895. An autonomous oblast formed in 1925, its capital city is Khorog.

GORODOK [*Polish: Gródeck Jagielloński*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Lviv oblast, Ukraine, 16 mi WSW of LVIV. Formerly in POLAND, it was an important Russian fortification in World War I. It was the scene of a battle on June 12, 1915, in which the Russians were defeated.

GORTYNA [Gortyn] (Greece)

Ancient city in S central CRETE, SW of ancient KNOSOS, approximately 33 mi SSW of IRÁKLION. Its acropolis was inhabited from the Neolithic period and in the late Bronze Age. Homer refers to it as walled. In the Hellenistic period it was a member of the Cretan Koinon League. In 189 B.C. it harbored Hannibal during his flight E. The Romans conquered it in 67 B.C. and made it the capital of Crete and Cyrenaica province. St. Paul's disciple Titus was its first Christian bishop. The Saracens took it from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE c. A.D. 825. Its legal code, found in 1884, is the longest existing Greek inscription and dates from 450 B.C. Many temples and ruins survive from the Roman period, especially from the second century A.D.

GÖRZ See GORIZIA**GÖRZ-GRADISCA [Italian: Gorizia] (Italy)**

Former county and crownland of AUSTRIA, now Gorizia province, in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, in the NE of Italy on the Isonzo River, bordering on Slovenia. GORIZIA is its capital. The Holy Roman Emperor gave it to John of Aquileia in the 10th century; it became the seat of the Eppenstein family in the 11th century. Controlled by the Lurngau family from the 12th to the 16th centuries, the estate of Görz then reverted to the Hapsburg dynasty in 1500 and was united with Gradisca in 1754 to establish the Görz-Gradisca countship. Following the Napoleonic Wars, it was part of Küstenland province until 1861, when it became a separate Austrian crownland.

It was the scene of severe fighting during the ISONZO RIVER campaign in World War I. Taken by the Italians in 1916, it was recaptured during the Austro-German Karst drive in 1917, and was taken again by Italy in 1918. The 1919 Treaty of St. Germain ceded it to Italy. Following World War II, eastern FRIULI was ceded to Yugoslavia in 1947, but Gorizia remained Italian.

GORZÓW WIELKOPOLSKI [German: Landsberg]

(Poland)

City of Zielona Góra province, on the Warta River. Founded as a German city in 1257, it was destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It rose again in the 18th century as part of the Prussian province of BRANDENBURG. The city was the scene of a battle in February 1813, during the Napoleonic Wars, in

which the Russians defeated the French and the Poles. In World War II it again suffered great destruction. It was assigned to Poland by the POTSDAM Conference of 1945. See also PRUSSIA, SWEDEN.

GOSHEN (Egypt)

Fertile region in Egypt, E of the NILE RIVER delta. According to the Old Testament it was given to Jacob and his family by the king of Egypt. It was the place where Jacob's descendants lived until the Exodus. Goshen was also an unidentified region of southern CANAAN conquered by Joshua, according to the book of Joshua 10:41 and 11:16. It was also a town of JUDAH, according to Joshua 15:51.

GOSHEN [Stellaland] (South Africa)

A former Boer republic in the W TRANSVAAL. Established in 1882 it represented part of the westward expansion of the Boers. The republic became part of British BECHUANALAND in 1885 and is now part of CAPE PROVINCE.

GOSLAR (Germany)

City of SE LOWER SAXONY, 23 mi S of BRUNSWICK, in the N Harz Mts. Founded in 922, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE c. 1350 and remained a free imperial city until 1802, when it passed to PRUSSIA. In 1807 it became part of WESTPHALIA and was returned to Prussia in 1866. In the mid-14th century the city promulgated a famous code of laws, the Goslar Statutes. Long a favorite residence of the early German emperors, it was also the scene of several imperial diets. The city retains much medieval character with the Kaiserpfalz, a large Romanesque palace built in the mid-11th century for Emperor Henry III, Romanesque and Gothic churches, a Gothic city hall and many half-timbered houses, including the well-known Brustuch, built in 1526.

GOSPORT (England)

Town in HAMPSHIRE on Portsmouth Harbor, opposite PORTSMOUTH, 67 mi SW of LONDON. A major port, it was an embarkation point for the invasion of FRANCE in 1944. The Holy Trinity Church has an organ on which George Frederick Handel played.

GÖTEBORG [Gothenburg] (Sweden)

Second-largest city and chief port, in SW Sweden, at the mouth of the Gota River, on the KATTEGAT.

Originally founded in 1604 by Charles IX, it was destroyed by the Danes in the Kalmar War and was reestablished in 1619 by Gustavus Adolphus. It became a major commercial center in the 18th century, with large colonies of Dutch and British merchants. The Swedish East India Company was founded here in 1731. A cathedral dating from 1633 was restored in 1956–57.

GOTHA (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, 15 mi W of ERFURT. Known by the late 12th century, in 1485 the city passed to the Ernestine line of the house of Wettin and in 1640 became capital of the duchy of SAXE-GOTHA, which from 1826 to 1918 was the duchy of SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA. It has long been a center of geographical research and publishing, as exemplified by the publishing house of Justus Perthes, founded in 1785 and now called Hermann Haack, which was responsible for the *Almanach de Gotha*. Outstanding historic buildings include a 15th-century church, a 17th-century ducal palace, and the 18th-century Friedrichstal Palace.

GOTHAM (*England*)

Village in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, seven mi SSW of NOTTINGHAM. The inhabitants of this village were reputedly “simple” when King John I visited the village to select a site for a palace. The residents feigned stupidity because they did not want to support a royal residence.

Gotham was also used as a name for New York City, first by Washington Irving and others in the *Salmagundi Papers*, with satirical allusion to the English village. It and New Yorkers were satirized because they were thought such wiseacres. See also NEW YORK CITY.

GOTHAM, UNITED STATES See NEW YORK CITY

GOTHENBURG See GÖTEBORG

GOTHLAND See GOTLAND

GOTLAND [*Gothland, Gottland*] (*Sweden*)

An island in the BALTIC SEA, off the SE coast of Sweden that, with several other islands, constitutes a county. VISBY is the capital. Archaeological remains indicate that it has been inhabited since the Stone

Age. It is known to have had wide commercial contacts under the Vikings from the ninth to the 11th centuries, and large numbers of Roman, Byzantine, and Arabic coins have been found here, evidence of this trade. From the 11th to 14th centuries it prospered as a major trading center of northern Europe. In the 12th century German merchants settled at Visby, which became one of the chief cities of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. But internal strife between the Hanse merchants and the local tradesmen weakened it. In 1280 the Swedish King Magnus I conquered it, in 1361 it was taken by Waldemar IV of DENMARK, and again in 1370 it was taken by the Hanseatic League. By the Treaty of Stettin in 1570 it passed under Danish rule; and the Peace of Brömsebro of 1645 returned it to Swedish rule. It has many fine churches and the ruins of numerous castles. The walls of Visby still stand largely intact.

GÖTTINGEN (*Germany*)

City in S LOWER SAXONY, on the Leine River, 55 mi SSW of BRUNSWICK. Known from the 10th century, it was chartered in 1210 and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Its noted university was opened in 1737 by Elector George Augustus, later George II of Great Britain. In 1837 King Ernest Augustus revoked the liberal constitution of HANOVER, under whose jurisdiction Göttingen fell, and seven professors were summarily dismissed after issuing a strong protest. They included Jakob and Karl Grimm, the founders of comparative philology and authors of the fairy tales, and the historians G.G. Gervinius and F.C. Dahlman. This action led to the university's decline, but it revived in the 19th century with the growth of renowned departments in mathematics and physics. Recently, the university has attracted attention as the academic home of the Roman Catholic theologian Hans Küng. The city was virtually undamaged in World War II, and numerous historic buildings remain, including a 14th-century town hall, half-timbered houses, student taverns, and several museums.

GOTTLAND See GOTLAND

GOTTORF See GOTTORP

GOTTORP [*Gottorf*] (*Germany*)

A castle just NW of the city of SCHLESWIG, the residence of the dukes of Schleswig from 1268. It gave its

name to the Holstein-Gottorp line of the Oldenburg family, founded in 1586 by Duke Adolf, a younger son of King Frederick I of DENMARK. In 1948 it was made into a museum. See also HOLSTEIN.

GOUDA (*Netherlands*)

Town, NE of ROTTERDAM, at the confluence of the Gouwe and Hollandsche IJssel Rivers. It received its charter in 1272 and became a center of the medieval cloth trade. Erasmus studied in Gouda prior to 1475 and entered a nearby Augustinian monastery in 1486. The home of Gouda cheese, it is also known for the 16th-century Groote Kerk, also Sint Janskerk, famous for its 40 stained glass windows, one of the largest churches in the Netherlands.

GOURNIA (*Greece*)

Ancient Minoan town on the NE coast of CRETE, at the head of Mirabella Bay. Set on a low hill, it has streets five feet wide, some of them with steps. The ruins of a palace, of c. 1600 B.C., and a shrine are of further interest. It was excavated between 1901 and 1904.

GOUROCK (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 25 mi WNW of GLASGOW, on the S shore of the Firth of CLYDE. Now a seaport, summer resort, and yachting center, it served in World War II as a major debarkation point for U.S. forces. From May 1942 to the end of 1943 approximately 1,317,000 Americans landed here.

GOVERNORS ISLAND (*United States*)

Island on the inner part of BOSTON Harbor, MASSACHUSETTS. It is the site of Fort Winthrop, a colonial fortress named for John Winthrop, first governor of the Massachusetts Colony.

GOVERNORS ISLAND [Nutten Island] [*Dutch: Nooten Eylandt*] (*United States*)

Island in NEW YORK, off the S end of MANHATTAN in the East River, NEW YORK CITY. It was originally named Nooten Eylandt by the Dutch who settled it between 1625 and 1664, when NEW AMSTERDAM fell to the English. The English set the island aside for the governors of New York in 1698. Fort Jay, at the N end, was built in 1798, rebuilt in 1806, and renamed Fort Columbus from 1808 to 1904. Castle Williams, overlooking the harbor on the W, was built between

1807 and 1811 but was never used in war. It was converted to a military prison in 1912.

The island was turned over to the U.S. Coast Guard by the army in 1966. It contains several other buildings of historical interest, including the Governor's House of 1708, the Admiral's House of 1840, and the chapel of St. Cornelius of 1905. In 2003 control over most of the island reverted to the State of New York, however the Governors Island National Monument is managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

GOWER (*Wales*)

Peninsula of West GLAMORGAN, W of SWANSEA, between Swansea Bay and Carmarthen Bay. Numerous caves here contain Paleolithic and Bronze Age relics. Known for its scenic splendor, the peninsula has been officially designated a natural beauty area.

GOZAN (*Syria*)

Region now in NE Syria, bordering on the Khabur River. It was a fertile country to which the Assyrians carried off over 27,000 inhabitants of ISRAEL, the northern kingdom, into exile in 722 B.C., as recounted in the Old Testament books of Kings and Isaiah. They were thereafter known as the Lost Tribes of Israel.

GRAAFF REINET (*South Africa*)

Town in EASTERN CAPE Province, on the Great Karroo River. Founded in 1786, it served as the capital of a short-lived Boer republic in 1795–96. Andries Pretorius, the Boer leader, was born here in 1799.

GRADISCA D'ISONZO (*Italy*)

Town in Gorizia province, FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA, region SW of GORIZIA, on the opposite side of the Isonzo River. It was founded as a town by VENICE in the late 15th century to serve as a fortress against the Turks. The Venetian fortress was ceded to AUSTRIA in 1511 and became part of the Austrian crownland of GÖRZ-GRADISCA in the province of Küstenland from 1754 to 1918. During World War I it was taken by the Italians in 1915, and it became part of Italy in 1918.

GRADO (*Italy*)

Town in Udine province, FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA region, on a small island in the NW part of the Gulf of Trieste, N ADRIATIC SEA, approximately 18 mi W

478 Graecia

of TRIESTE. Founded by refugees from AQUILEIA in the time of Attila the Hun on the site of an outer port of Aquileia, it became the seat of the patriarchate of Nova Aquileia from c. 570 until 1451, when the title was abolished in favor of Venice. It has a fine cathedral with elements of fourth-century building and a mosaic pavement, rebuilt between 571 and 586. The church of Santa Maria delle Grazie dates to the sixth century.

GRAECIA See GREECE

GRAECIA MAGNA See MAGNA GRAECIA

GRAFENWÖHR (*Germany*)

Village in BAVARIA, approximately 21 mi SE of BAYREUTH. It was the site of a Nazi concentration camp.

GRAFTON (*United States*)

Town in Worcester county, central MASSACHUSETTS, 6 mi ESE of WORCESTER. It was the site of an Indian village established in 1654 by John Eliot, known as the Apostle to the Indians.

GRAHAM COAST See GRAHAM LAND

GRAHAM LAND [*former: Graham Coast, North Graham Island, South Graham Island*] (*Great Britain*) Peninsula in ANTARCTICA belonging to British Antarctic Territory, extending 65° S to 16° 15' S. Annexed to Great Britain by John Biscoe in 1831–32, and also claimed by ARGENTINA and CHILE, it was originally thought to be separate islands, but further exploration revealed it to be part of the Antarctic mainland.

GRAHAMSTAD See GRAHAMSTOWN

GRAHAMSTOWN [*Afrikaans: Grahamstad*] (*South Africa*)

Town in EASTERN CAPE Province, 75 mi ENE of PORT ELIZABETH. Founded in 1812 as a military post, it was repeatedly attacked by the Xhosa and other peoples in the early 19th century. Besieged by the Kafirs in 1819, it became the chief town of the British settlers of 1820. In the 20th century it has become an important legal and educational center, with the

founding of Rhodes University in 1904 and the Albany Museum, which has extensive collections of prehistoric and natural history materials.

GRAIN COAST (*Liberia*)

Coastal region of Upper Guinea, West Africa, now Liberia, extending from Cape Palmas to the SIERRA LEONE border. In the 15th century, grains of paradise, i.e., seeds of melegueta pepper, became a major export item, and the area became known as the Grain Coast.

GRAMONT See GERAARDSBERGEN

GRAMPIAN (*Scotland*)

Region from 1975–96 incorporating the former counties of Aberdeenshire, Kincardine, and parts of Banff and Moray. The administrative headquarters was ABERDEEN. It was divided in 1996 into council areas of Moray, Aberdeenshire, and the City of Aberdeen.

GRAMPIUS, MOUNT See GRAUPIUS, MOUNT

GRAN See ESZTERGOM

GRANADA (*Nicaragua*)

Oldest city in the country, in the SW, on the NW shore of Lake Nicaragua. It was founded by Francisco de Córdoba in 1523–24. In its early days it was the object of repeated raids by pirates. After 1821 and independence from SPAIN, it became a conservative center and stronghold of the landed aristocracy, engaging in constant warfare with LEÓN, a city of liberals. This struggle led to the founding of MANAGUA in 1885. It was captured in 1855 and burned in 1856 by the U.S. freebooter William Walker. Many beautiful old buildings, including a cathedral, survived the burning and are still standing.

GRANADA [*ancient: Illiberis; Arabic: Gharnatah, Karnattah (Hill of Strangers)*] (*Spain*)

City and province of old ANDALUSIA, the city lies at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, 80 mi SE of CÓRDOVA, at the confluence of the Darro and Genil Rivers. A Roman center, it was conquered by the Moors in the eighth century A.D. The city rose to prominence in the ALMORAVID and ALMOHAD dynasties. In 1238 it became the seat of a kingdom founded by the Nasrid

dynasty. It was the last refuge of Moors driven S by the Christian reconquest and remained a center of Muslim learning and civilization after other Moorish strongholds had fallen. The kingdom occupied the present provinces of ALMERÍA and MÁLAGA and parts of JAÉN and CÁDIZ. Constant feuds among the noble families, notably the Zegrís and Alenceraes, weakened it, and it was finally conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella between 1481 and 1492 for Christian Spain during the reign of Boabdil. The famous Moorish citadel and palace of the Alhambra, begun in 1238 and a masterpiece of the Moorish arts, dominates the city from a hill, and a palace of Emperor Charles V is on the same hill. A 16th-century Carthusian monastery and a Gothic cathedral, with an adjoining chapel containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, are here, as are the gardens of the Palacio del Generalife, the summer residence of the Moorish rulers.

GRAN CHACO [*Chaco*] (*Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay*)

Plains region W of the Paraguay and Paraná rivers, mostly in N Argentina and W Paraguay but also in S Bolivia. The area was the subject of the bloody Chaco War of 1932–35 between Bolivia and Paraguay. The boundary was finally settled in 1938.

GRAN COLOMBIA

Former nation made up of the present countries of COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PANAMA, and VENEZUELA in South America. The region they comprised was part of the Spanish viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA from 1739 until independence in 1821. The area then became the nation of Gran (or Great) Colombia with Simón Bolívar as president. Known as the Liberator, Bolívar had done more than any other leader to secure freedom from Spain for South and Central America. In 1830 Ecuador and Venezuela withdrew from the grouping, and Colombia, including what is now Panama, became New Granada before changing its name to the present one in 1863.

GRAND BANKS (*Canada*)

Ocean shoal or banks within the 100-fathom line, E and S of NEWFOUNDLAND. It constitutes the greatest cod-fishing region in the world. Located in waters made dangerous by fog and icebergs, the area has for centuries been frequented by the fishing fleets of Canada, the UNITED STATES, FRANCE, and GREAT BRITAIN. The banks were known to European fishermen,

especially the Portuguese, by the time of John Cabot's voyage in 1497–98. At present it is a center of controversy over proposed ocean drilling for oil in the area that could endanger the fisheries.

GRAND CANAL [*Chinese: Yun He (Transport River); Yu He (Imperial River)*] (*China*)

Important N-S waterway on the China plain extending approximately 1,000 mi from BEIJING to HANGZHOU in E China. Begun in the sixth century B.C. and built by dredging and linking existing canals, it was constructed over a 2,000-year period. The largest section was completed in A.D. 610 under Emperor Yangdi of the Sui dynasty. From the 10th to the 13th centuries it fell into disrepair, but was reconstructed by Kublai Khan from 1282 to 1292 and extended to Beijing. Further improvements were made during the Ming dynasty of 1368–44. Today it follows the river S from the Tong Xian section of Beijing to TIANJIN through SHANDONG, JIANGSU, and ZHEJIANG provinces but has been superseded in some measure by coastal transport and railroads.

GRAND CANYON (*United States*)

Gorge in the COLORADO RIVER where it flows across the NW corner of ARIZONA. It is the product of 8 million years of erosion. Hundreds of ancient Indian pueblos are on the lower canyon walls and the rim. In 1540 the Spanish explorer García López de Cárdenas became the first European to lay eyes on it. In 1869 the U.S. explorer John Powell led a party through the canyon in a boat, and in 1908 the canyon was set aside as a national monument. The area was expanded and made a national park in 1919.

GRAND CHUTE See APPLETON

GRAND COURONNÉ (*France*)

Region E and NE of NANCY. In a battle here during World War I, from September 5 to 12, 1914, the Germans attempted to capture Nancy, but were driven back by troops under French general de Castelnau.

GRANDCOURT (*France*)

Village of the Somme department, N of ALBERT. It was the scene of severe fighting during the Battle of the SOMME in 1916, during World War I. It was taken by the British on February 7, 1917.

GRAND FORKS (*United States*)

City in E NORTH DAKOTA, approximately 75 mi N of FARGO. It was first settled in 1801 as a campsite and fur-trading post by French traders, who gave it its name because it is at the confluence of the Red River of the North and Red Lake River. In the 1880s Grand Forks became an important station on the Great Northern Railway, and it continues to be an active shipping and trading center for a large farming area. Much of the city was flooded in 1997.

GRAND PRÉ (*Canada*)

Village of NOVA SCOTIA province, on the S shore of the Minas Basin, near Wolfville, on an arm of the Bay of Fundy. Founded c. 1675, it was the site of an early settlement by the French Acadians, whose expulsion in 1755 by the British is the subject of Henry Longfellow's poem, *Evangeline*. It was also the birthplace of Sir Robert Borden, prime minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920. See also ACADIA.

GRAND PRÉ (*France*)

Village and battle site in the ARDENNES department, on the Aire River, 10 mi SE of VOUIERS. It was a center of fighting in October 1918, during the Meuse-Argonne offensive of World War I. See also ARGONNE RIVER, MEUSE RIVER.

GRAND RAPIDS (*United States*)

City and county seat of Kent county, W MICHIGAN, on the Grand River, 61 mi WNW of LANSING. Originally the site of an Ottawa Indian village, it became a trading post in 1826 and was chartered as a city in 1850, after which it became an important lumbering and furniture center.

GRAND RIVER See OTTAWA RIVER**GRANDSEE** See GRANDSON**GRANDSON** [Granson] [*German: Grandsee*] (*Switzerland*)

Town of the VAUD canton, W Switzerland, at the SW end of the Lake of NEUCHÂTEL. An important town in the Middle Ages, it is known chiefly as the scene of the defeat in 1476 of Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY by the Swiss Confederates, shortly after he had slaughtered the garrison there. See also MORAT, NANCY.

GRANGEMOUTH (*Scotland*)

Town and port in Central region, 21 mi WNW of EDINBURGH, on the FORTH Estuary, at the terminus of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Founded in 1777 to be the terminus of the canal, which opened in 1790, it was the scene of many experiments in steam navigation. The *Charlotte Dundas*, a pioneer steamboat, was launched here in 1802.

GRANICUS [*modern: Kocabas*] (*Turkey*)

Short river flowing N into the SEA OF MARMARA, which gave its ancient name to the first major victory of Alexander the Great against the Persians at the beginning of his epic conquest of the entire Persian Empire. The battle took place in 334 B.C. at the mouth of the river. Facing Alexander's forces of 32,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry supported by a navy, Memnon of RHODES, Greek commander of Darius of PERSIA, was utterly routed. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT (*United States*)

An area encompassing approximately 610 acres in central NEW MEXICO, approximately 70 mi SE of ALBUQUERQUE. It contains Indian pueblo ruins and one of the most important of the earliest Spanish mission ruins in the Southwest.

GRANSON See GRANDSON**GRANTABRIDGE** See CAMBRIDGE**GRANTEBRYEGE** See CAMBRIDGE**GRANTHAM** (*England*)

Town and battle site in LINCOLNSHIRE on the Witham River, 23 mi E of NOTTINGHAM. Here in March 1643, Oliver Cromwell won his first victory over the Royalists. Landmarks include St. Wulfram's Church, mainly of the 13th century, Angel Inn, where in 1483 Richard III condemned the duke of BUCKINGHAM to death, a bronze statue of Sir Isaac Newton on St. Peter's Hill, who attended King's School in Grantham, and the George Hotel, described by Dickens in his novel *Nicholas Nickleby*.

GRANVILLE (*Canada*) See VANCOUVER

GRANVILLE (*France*)

Fortified port and town in the Manche department, on the Gulf of St. Malo, 30 mi SW of SAINT-LÔ, and 85 mi SW of CHERBOURG. Fortified by the English in 1437, it was taken by the French in 1441, during the Hundred Years' War. It was bombarded and burned by the English in 1695 and was besieged by the Vendéans in 1793. It was bombarded again by the British in 1803 and 1808, during the Napoleonic Wars. In World War II it was taken by U.S. forces on July 30, 1944. It contains a 12th-century church, partly Romanesque and partly late Gothic. See VENDÉE.

GRAPPA, MOUNT [*Italian: Monte Grappa*] (*Italy*)

Mountain peak at the meeting of Vicenza, Belluno, and Treviso provinces, in the VENETO region, NE Italy, 10 mi N of BASSANO. It was the scene of severe fighting from October 24 to 30, 1918, during World War I.

GRASMERE (*England*)

Village in the LAKE DISTRICT, CUMBRIA, 29 mi NNW of LANCASTER. It is in an area beloved by a number of English poets and writers. Dove Cottage was the home of William Wordsworth from 1799 to 1808 and now contains a Wordsworth museum. The Wordsworth family is buried in the churchyard of St. Oswald's Church here. Thomas De Quincey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge also lived in Grasmere.

GRASSE (*France*)

Town in the Alpes-Maritimes department, 17 mi W of NICE. Probably founded in Roman times, it was a commercial center during the Middle Ages. Destroyed many times by the Saracens, it was an independent republic from the 12th century until its union with the earldom of PROVENCE in 1226–27. The town was destroyed again by French king François I in 1536 to prevent the advance of Hapsburg emperor Charles V. It is now the center of the French perfume industry. Of particular historic interest are an early Gothic cathedral, a town hall built partially in the Middle Ages, and a museum containing paintings by Jean-Honoré Fragonard (1732–1806), French painter who was born here.

GRATZ See GRAZ**GRAUBÜNDEN** [*French: Grisons*] (*Switzerland*)

A canton of E Switzerland with its capital at CHUR, it includes the Engadine Valley and the sources of the

Rhine and Inn rivers. Forming the largest part of the ancient Roman province of RAETIA, it was conquered by the Franks in the sixth century A.D. It became part of GERMANY in the early 10th century. The region accepted the Reformation in 1526 and joined the Swiss Confederation in 1803.

GRAUDENZ See GRUDZIADZ**GRAUPIUS, MOUNT** [Grampius, Mount] [*ancient: Mons Graupius*] (*Scotland*)

Mountain and battle site of unknown location in ancient Caledonia, now Scotland. The scene of a battle in which Galgacus was defeated in A.D. 84 by the Romans under Agricola, it is mentioned by Tacitus in his *Agricola*. It has also been called erroneously Mount Grampius, the name that became applied to the Grampian Hills of Scotland.

GRAVELOTTE (*France*)

Village in the Moselle department, near METZ. In 1870 it was the scene of one of the most important battles of the Franco-Prussian War. Here the French under Marshal Bazaine were forced to retreat into Metz by the Germans under King William I of PRUSSIA.

GRAVESEND (*England*)

Town in KENT, on the THAMES RIVER estuary, 22 mi E of LONDON. Known as the Gateway to the Port of London, it was for centuries the place of official reception for London's distinguished visitors and the starting point of expeditions. The Indian princess Pocahontas died here in 1617 and is buried in the parish churchyard.

GRAVINA IN PUGLIA [*ancient: Sidion, Silvium*] (*Italy*)

Town of Bari province, APULIA region, in the SE, 30 mi SW of BARI. Surrounded by walls and towers, it is probably medieval, but there is some conjecture that it occupies the site of ancient Blera, a post station on the APPIAN WAY. It was originally a town of the Peuceti, which the Romans took and renamed Silvium. According to tradition the inhabitants took refuge in nearby ravines (*gravine*) during the barbarian invasions. Many of these were inhabited until A.D. 983 when the town was destroyed by Saracens. It fell to the Normans in the 11th century. In 1420 it became a fief of the Orsini of ROME, who held it until 1807. Catacombs, the cathedral, a 15th-century basilica, are of interest.

GRAY (*France*)

Town and river port on the SAÔNE RIVER, Haute-Saône department, 30 mi W of VESOUL. Founded in the seventh century, the town and its fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV. During the Franco-Prussian War, Gray was a quartering center for German troops under General August von Werder in his drives toward DIJON, LANGRES, and BESANÇON. A Gothic church from the 13th to the 15th centuries and a 17th-century château remain.

GRAZ [Gratz] (*Austria*)

Second-largest city in Austria, on the left bank of the Mur River, 87 mi SSW of VIENNA, in the Styrian Alps. Probably founded in the 12th century, it was built around the Schlossberg, a mountain peak on which are the ruins of a 15th-century fortress and the famous Uhrturm (clock tower). The astronomer Johannes Kepler (1571–1630) taught from 1594 to 1600 at the university here, founded in the 16th century. Notable buildings in the city include a 15th-century Gothic cathedral built by Emperor Frederick III, several medieval churches, and a twin-naved Gothic parish church that contains Tintoretto's *Assumption of the Virgin*. The Landhaus or provincial parliament dates from the 16th century. Graz is the burial place of Emperor Ferdinand II.

GREAT ADMIRALTY ISLAND See MANUS**GREAT BARRINGTON** (*United States*)

Town in MASSACHUSETTS, on the HOUSATONIC RIVER, 18 mi S of PITTSFIELD, named in honor of John Shute, Viscount Barrington of Ardglass (1678–1734). It was a center of disaffection during Shay's Rebellion. A riot here prevented the sitting of court on September 12, 1786. From 1758 to 1765 it was the home of Joseph Dwight (1703–65), a merchant, lawyer, and brigadier general of the Massachusetts militia who took part in the LOUISBOURG expedition of 1745 in the French and Indian War. William Cullen Bryant, the American poet and newspaper editor, was a lawyer and town clerk here from 1815 to 1825.

GREAT BEAR LAKE (*Canada*)

Largest lake in Canada and the fourth-largest in North America, in the NW central Mackenzie district, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. It was discovered c.

1800 by traders of the North West Company who established a trading post here. The British explorer Sir John Franklin built Fort Franklin on the southwestern shore in 1825. It was noted for the radium ores, now exhausted, discovered on its eastern shore in 1929.

GREAT BRITAIN

The largest island of the British Isles, with its adjacent islands, in NE Europe, it now forms part of the UNITED KINGDOM. The history of Great Britain is that of ENGLAND, WALES, and SCOTLAND. It was united under one king in 1603 when the Scottish and English Crowns were joined under James VI of Scotland. Great Britain became a single political unit in 1707, following the Act of Union. After the union of the British and Irish parliaments in 1801, Great Britain became part of the larger national unit of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

GREAT DISMAL SWAMP See DISMAL SWAMP**GREATER WALACHIA** See MUNTENIA**GREAT FALLS** (*United States*)

City in central MONTANA, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 12 mi N of the Great Falls of the Missouri. The log cabin of Charles M. Russell, the noted painter of the American West, is preserved here as a museum.

GREAT GRIMSBY See GRIMSBY**GREAT LAKES, THE**

See Lakes ERIE, HURON, MICHIGAN, ONTARIO, SUPERIOR

GREAT MARLOW See MARLOW**GREAT MORAVIAN EMPIRE** See MORAVIA**GREAT PLAINS** (*Canada, United States*)

High grassland area extending S from central Canada through the W central United States into TEXAS, and from the MISSISSIPPI RIVER W to the foothills of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. First explored by Spain in the 17th century, the Great Plains had long been inhabited by American Indians. Obtaining the horse and

the gun from the European settlers, the Indians of the area evolved a new, bison-hunting culture that lasted until the West was overwhelmed by the pioneers and settlers from the East. Well into the 19th century, however, the area was called the Great American Desert. It was traversed only by hunters, trappers, and pioneers on their way to the West Coast.

It was the invention of the steel plow by John Deere and its introduction in 1837, followed by many other agricultural improvements, and the building of the railroads across the Great Plains in the second half of the 19th century that enabled settlers and farmers to take root in a hitherto hostile environment. The settlers moved in as the Indians were subdued and placed on reservations in the Indian wars of the 1860s and 1870s and their aftermath. Soon bitter conflicts developed between ranchers and farmers, contesting the use of the same land. To tend the cattle the famous cowboy culture developed, culminating in the Long Drive of fattened herds NW across the Great Plains to the railheads for shipment E. The Long Drive came to an end with the introduction of barbed wire in 1874 to fence the cattle ranges.

In the end the farmers won out, and by the early 20th century the Great Plains had become the Bread Basket of the United States. It was soon to start feeding much of the rest of the world as huge mechanized farms developed. In the 1930s, however, the Wheat Belt suffered disaster from overextension, as a period of drought created the DUST BOWL, enormous clouds of dust blown by the prairie winds, engulfing much of the area. With a more cautious approach, the Plains area soon revived and is once again a world supplier of wheat, though now dangerously subject to sudden shifts in the world market and falling prices.

GREAT SALTEE ISLAND See SALTEE ISLANDS

GREAT SALT LAKE (*United States*)

Lake, in N UTAH. This famous lake, which has no outlet, is approximately 83 mi long and 51 mi wide. It was discovered by James Bridger in 1824. John C. Frémont was the first explorer to cross the salt desert surrounding it. SALT LAKE CITY was founded near the eastern end of the lake by the Mormons in 1847.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY See SALT LAKE CITY

GREAT SERPENT MOUND (*United States*)

Prehistoric Indian earthwork, in Adams county, S OHIO, in Serpent Mound State Park. It is 1,330 ft long, 20 ft wide at the base, and approximately 3 ft high; its exact purpose remains a mystery. It may have been used for defense or for religious ceremonies.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE (*Canada*)

Second-largest lake in Canada and the deepest in North America, in the S Mackenzie district, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. It is named for the Slave, or Dogrib, Indians. Discovered in 1771 by Samuel Hearne, a British fur trader, it attracted public attention in the 1930s with the discovery of gold, and it is still an important gold-mining area. The town of YELLOWKNIFE, named for the area Indians, was established on the lakeshore as a mining center. It is now the capital of the Northwest Territories.

GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS (*United States*)

Mountain region that forms one of the main sections of the Appalachian Mountain system, between ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, on the E and KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE on the W. Geologically this is one of the oldest upland regions in the world, with more than 25 peaks of over 6,000 feet, a great variety of flora and fauna, and the largest tracts of virgin hardwood and red spruce in the United States. The mountains take their name from the smokelike haze that hangs over them.

They were a barrier to the westward expansion of the United States, although a road now goes through Newfound Gap at 5,048 feet. The land was originally in the domain of the Cherokee Indians and their formation is a central myth in their beliefs. Hernando De Soto first penetrated the southern reaches of the chain in the 1540s. Later white pioneers settled in the valleys and the remains of some of their primitive dwellings have been preserved. In 1761 Colonel Grant, with an army of Chickasaw and Catawba Indians invaded Cherokee territory, destroyed their highly developed towns, and drove the Indians from the area. The Cherokees were finally removed by Supreme Court decision in 1838–39. The mountains first gained fame in William Bartram's account published in 1791. The Great Smokies were explored and made known to a wider public in the 19th century by Thomas L. Clingman, a U.S. senator from North Carolina, and Arnold H. Guyot, a Swiss-born geographer. In 1828 GEORGIA annexed all Cherokee territory

in the mountains. Part of the region became the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in 1930 in a step taken to preserve the primeval forests. The popular hiking path, the Appalachian Trail, which runs from MAINE to Georgia, traverses the region. Strip-mining and forestry industries still threaten large portions of the region.

GREAT SWAMP See SOUTH KINGSTOWN

GREAT TRAIL (*United States*)

An Indian trail extending from FORT PITT at the junction of the ALLEGHENY and MONONGAHELA rivers to the present site of DETROIT. The trail was used by settlers in the westward movement until the CUMBERLAND ROAD was opened.

GREAT WALL [Chinese Wall] [*Chinese*: Chang Chêng] (*China*)

Defensive wall in N China extending approximately 1,500 mi from its start from Shanhaiguan Pass in the E to Jiayuguan Pass in the W traversing provinces of LIAONING, HEBEI, BEIJING, TIANJIN, SHANXI, INNER MONGOLIA, NINGXIA, SHAANXI, and GANSU. Built for defense by Emperor Qin Shihuang in the third century B.C., its purpose was to protect China from northern nomads. Completed in 204 B.C., its actual length, including branches, is more than 2,000 miles. It was constructed by more than 300,000 men, mostly prisoners, and has many important gates including SHANHAIGUAN at the eastern end; Juyongguan in Hebei NW of Beijing; NANKOU, leading to Kalgan; Yenmenguan, Pianguan, and Ningwuguan in northern Shanxi; and Jiayuguan at the extreme W in Gansu. Its present form dates from the Ming dynasty of 1368 to 1644, and is actually an amalgamation of many walls built in ancient times. Successive invasions from the N have demonstrated that the wall had little military utility.

GREAT YARMOUTH See YARMOUTH

GREAT ZIMBABWE (*Zimbabwe*)

Magnificent ruin in what was formerly called RHODESIA, 17 mi SE of VICTORIA. The two great enclosures here and other ruins date from the Shona ascendancy in the late 14th and early 15th centuries. They gave their name, which simply means "stone enclosure," to the present independent African state

of Zimbabwe. The earliest settlement at Zimbabwe came circa the 11th century A.D. By the 14th century the Shona, possessing a stable culture based on agriculture, the herding of cattle, and the use of iron, had grown wealthy on the exporting of gold to the coast, to such towns as KILWA and SOFALA, which reexported it through the INDIAN OCEAN trade throughout the East.

Great Zimbabwe was not a palace, a fort, or a city, but a ceremonial series of stone-built enclosures erected as a center for their chieftdom. The workmanship of these remarkable walls and towers was purely native, although as late as the early 20th century Europeans refused to believe that they had been built by Africans and attributed them, variously, to the Phoenicians, Arabs, or the Queen of Sheba. Recent intensive archaeological work, however, has clarified their date and origin. When the Portuguese arrived in the early 16th century the culture was already in decline, though the northern state of MWANAMUTAPA was still powerful. The remnants of this native culture were finally destroyed by the fierce Nguni nomads, who had pushed N to evade the militant Zulus. The Nguni caught the last Shona king and flayed him alive.

GREECE [*ancient*: Hellas; *Greek*: Ellas; *Latin*: Graecia]

Mountainous nation of SE Europe, occupying the southernmost part of the BALKAN PENINSULA. Its neighbors to the N are ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, BULGARIA, and TURKEY. Three seas form parts of its borders: The IONIAN on the W, MEDITERRANEAN on the S, and AEGEAN on the E. Greece includes many islands, among them CRETE, the IONIANS, the CYCLADES, the DODECANESE (including RHODES), LESBOS, SAMOS, and SAMOTHRACE. Modern Greece encompasses all or part of a number of historic regions: ATTICA, BOEOTIA, EPIRUS, MACEDONIA, the PELOPONNESUS, THESALY, and THRACE. The capital of Greece is ATHENS. The high culture that developed in Greece by the seventh century B.C. was a primary source of today's Western civilization, especially in politics, literature, philosophy, the arts, and architecture.

Traces of settlement have been dated to 40,000 B.C. Greece's known history began during the Neolithic Age of c. 7000 B.C. By the Bronze Age, beginning c. 2800 B.C., several notable cultures had developed, known collectively as the Aegean Civilization. This first flowering of civilization in Europe included the Minoan Civilization on Crete, which

reached its peak c. 1600 B.C., and on the mainland the Mycenaean, developed under the influence of the Minoans by people who entered Greece from the N or NE c. 2000 B.C. These invaders have been shown to be the earliest Greeks (the Cretans were not). The Mycenaean were centered on the PELOPONNESUS at MYCENAE, TIRYNS, ARGOS, and PYLOS and at Athens. They reached their height c. 1400 B.C., their influence increasing after the Minoan Empire collapsed c. 1450 B.C.—possibly owing to the effects of an earthquake and tidal wave after the explosion of the island of THERA in the Aegean Sea. The Mycenaean settlements, like the Minoan, centered around massive stone palaces that dominated the agrarian society around them. Both societies also engaged heavily in trade, much of it by sea.

The Mycenaean Empire in turn disintegrated c. 1200 B.C., possibly through internal dissension, but more probably because of attacks by renewed waves of barbarian Greek tribes from the N, notably the Dorians, the last to enter Greece, between c. 1100 and 950 B.C. All the Mycenaean centers but Athens fell to them. In the early Dark Ages that followed, civilization was all but lost, but under the influence of the older cultures what we know as the age of Classical Greece began to emerge as early as the eighth century B.C., when Homer wrote his epics. These are full of the memories of the earlier Aegean age and its collapse, which included the attack on TROY by the Achaeans and other Greek peoples.

Because of its geography, broken into numerous valleys with deep inlets of the sea and its many islands, Greece had seldom been united under one ruler but consisted of several hundred city-states, each occupying a relatively small territory. Chief among these were Athens, CORINTH, SPARTA, and THEBES and Mycenae in the earlier period. As the number and power of these city-states increased, their populations multiplied, and their land resources diminished. They therefore used the sea lanes on which they lived to found widespread colonies, largely between 750 and 650 B.C. Those in the West were often known as MAGNA GRAECIA. Greek colonies were founded not only on the Mediterranean islands but on the shores of the BLACK SEA, in ASIA MINOR and off SYRIA, in ITALY, SICILY, and North Africa. SYRACUSE in Sicily, NAPLES and TARANTO in Italy, CYRENE on the N African shore, SAGUNTO and MALAGA in Spain, and MARSEILLES in France were Greek colonies.

The epic series of wars with the great empire of PERSIA, fought between 500 and 449 B.C., began with

a series of revolts by the Greek cities in IONIA in Asia Minor, followed by two Persian invasions. The first under King Darius in 490 B.C. was defeated at MARATHON. The second, under Xerxes in 480 B.C., wiped out the Spartan defenders at THERMOPYLAE and destroyed Athens; but the Greeks rallied and defeated Persia at PLATAEA by land and SALAMIS by sea that year. Victory over Persia ushered in the Classical Age in Greece, when its civilization reached its first great flowering. Athens played a leading role in the war and emerged as the head of a loose maritime empire, called the Delian League, and the leading city in Greece. The following period marked the apogee of Athenian culture, which under Pericles and in later years saw the emergence of such great masters of the arts and philosophy as Socrates and Plato, Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, Pindar, Herodotus, Thucydides, Pheidias, and Polykleitos. Sparta had become Athens's great rival, and in the Peloponnesian Wars of 431 to 404, culminating in Athens's defeat at Syracuse in 413 B.C., Athens was vanquished and never again was so important—except as a cultural center.

In later years Corinth joined Athens, Thebes, and Argos in the Corinthian War of 395 to 387 B.C. and defeated Sparta. Thebes supplanted Sparta at LEUCTRA in 371 B.C. Each had its period of hegemony in Greece. But the constant internecine warfare weakened the city-states of Greece, which fell prey to Philip II of MACEDON. After the Battle of CHAERONEA in 338 B.C. he ruled all Greece and organized a federal system of states. Some measure of independence from the ever powerful dominance of Macedon, however, was gained by the formation of the Achaean and Aetolian military leagues. Philip was succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), who continued his father's work in building the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, which through his extraordinary conquests carried Greek, or Hellenistic, civilization throughout the Mediterranean and eastern world to the borders of INDIA. His successors founded large empires: the Ptolemies in EGYPT, and the Seleucids in Syria in 305 B.C., and the Macedonians in Macedon. They disputed the possession of the known civilized world among them.

In the meantime ROME in the West, which was less prey to the divisive weaknesses of the Greeks, was growing stronger. In 197 B.C. it defeated Philip V of Macedon at CYNOSCEPHALAE and again in 168 B.C. at PYDNA. By 146 B.C. with the destruction of Corinth it had conquered the Greek states, but in so doing it absorbed the culture and even the Greek language of

Hellenism, which thereafter formed a strong element in the ROMAN EMPIRE. The thought and writings, philosophy, and architecture of the Greek world was carried on through Rome to our present civilization. Another legacy from Greece is that of the Olympic Games, occurring every four years, the first having been held at OLYMPIA as early as 776 B.C. The games were discontinued in the very late Roman Empire, but were revived in 1896 in Athens. Greece became an impotent, but revered, province of the empire, granted some favor under Hadrian (A.D. 117–138).

Greece suffered several times during the barbarian invasions. In A.D. 267 the Goths entered the province, and attacked Athens, and in 396 Alaric overran it. After the Roman Empire had been divided in 395 into the East and West, Greece became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, in which Hellenic civilization and language combined with Christianity and the Roman and Eastern traditions in government to produce a long-lasting and powerful entity. It managed to survive until 1453. Its capital, formerly the Greek city of Byzantium, was renamed CONSTANTINOPLE by Constantine the Great in A.D. 330.

The history of Greece in the Middle Ages is largely that of the Byzantine Empire. With the shift of the capital to Constantinople, Athens lost its cultural leadership, and in 529 Justinian closed its pagan schools. The Slavs and Avars overran the province in the sixth century, and between 810 and 961 the Saracens controlled Crete. The fortunes of Greece reached a high point under the Macedonian dynasty of 867 to 1059; but with the Crusades came disaster, as the Fourth Crusade captured Constantinople in 1204 and carved up the empire among its leaders to form the Latin Empire. Greece was divided into several states. In the NE the kingdom of THESSALONIKI became a Latin principality, as did the duchy of Athens and the principality of ACHAEA, which ruled the Peloponnesus from Andravidha. VENICE took substantial portions of Constantinople, the Ionian Islands, and several fortresses around the coast, including CANDIA in Crete and Naupactus.

The Greeks themselves retained footholds in the despotate (province) of Epirus on the NW, and after 1262 the Paleologi dynasty took MISTRA in the Peloponnesus from the Franks and founded a despotate that was to give them their base for the reconquest of the empire, including the Peloponnesus, by 1430. By 1311 the Latin duchy of Athens had fallen to the Catalan Company, and by 1360 all of Greece N of the Isthmus of Corinth belonged to the SERBIAN EMPIRE.

Venice retained many of its outposts, including MONEMVASIA, Corone, and METHONE, even under Turkish advances.

After the fall of Constantinople, Greece came under the Turkish and Islamic rule of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE by 1460 and suffered in its economy and in other ways for centuries. Venice lost Crete by 1669 and only managed to reconquer the Peloponnesus between 1690 and 1715. The Greek War of Independence began in 1821, and with the support of Western nations autonomy was finally won by the Treaty of Adrianople, now EDIRNE. During the fighting much of Greece's medieval heritage was destroyed. Full independence was granted in 1832, and Greece became a monarchy under Otto I, a Bavarian prince chosen at a conference of the powers in London. He was deposed in 1862. The Greco-Turkish War of 1897 arose out of attempts to free Crete from Turkish rule, but Greece was defeated. However, the island became Greek again in 1913.

As a result of the two Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913, Greece acquired SE Macedonia, western Thessaly, and part of Epirus. In World War I the government allowed the Allies to land troops at Thessaloniki (Salonika) for the Salonika campaign, and in 1917 Greece joined the Allies. From the war it gained territory in Bulgaria and Turkey, but an invasion of Turkey in 1921 resulted in defeat and the establishment of the Maritsa River as the boundary between the two countries. In a subsequent exchange of populations, long-resident Greeks in Turkey suffered heavily when they were repatriated. The 1920s and 1930s were years of political turmoil, with several coups and countercoups, ending in 1936 with the establishment of a dictatorship under John Metaxas as premier. Greece helped form the Balkan Entente in 1934 with YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA, and Turkey as a defense against Bulgarian territorial claims.

In October 1940, during World War II, Italy invaded Greece but was thrown back. German troops then replaced the Italians, and although the Greeks allowed British troops to land in March 1941 to assist them, by the end of April the country was in Nazi hands. A strong resistance movement appeared, but by 1943 there was civil war between communist and pro-royalist guerrilla groups. Fighting between British troops and the communists followed in December 1944. After the war, between 1946 and 1949, civil war continued, but the communists were eventually defeated, partly as a result of support given the government by the UNITED STATES. Nevertheless, eco-

nomic conditions remained poor and the government unstable. An army coup in 1967 brought a repressive right-wing dictatorship to power, which lasted until November 1973. The monarchy, which had been in and out of power since the early 1920s, was abolished in June 1973. The nation then became a republic with a civilian government. In October 1981 the Pan Hellenic Socialist Party (PASOK) won a general election under Andreas Papandreou, ending 35 years of conservative rule. Greece also joined the European Union in 1981. Papandreou won reelection in 1994, but PASOK lost the elections in 1989, and in 1990 Constantine Karamanlis returned as president for a second time as leader of a conservative coalition. Facing deficits and inflation, the government applied austerity measures and privatized many government industries.

In 1995 Papandreou was reelected and the government reversed its privatization program. In 1995 Greece resolved a longstanding dispute with neighboring Macedonia, where Macedonia would modify its flag and renounce territorial claims on Greece, and Greece would recognize the new nation. In 1996, Papandreou resigned and was replaced by a moderate Socialist, Costas Simitis. Simitis continued economic reforms aimed at shrinking Greece's welfare state in order for Greece to qualify for the European Union's single currency (the euro). Greece converted to the euro in 2001. PASOK won the 2000 elections, but a poor economy led to a New Democratic Party win in 2004 under Costas Karamanlis, nephew of the former president. Greece continues to be an outspoken opponent of Turkish membership in the European Union.

GREELEY (*United States*)

City in N central COLORADO, approximately 50 mi N of DENVER. It was founded in 1870 as a temperance and cooperative farming community at the instigation of Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune* and the leading journalist of his day. Greeley's agent who carried out the founding was Nathan C. Meeker, who died in the Ute Indian revolt of 1879. The city is now the trading center of a productive irrigated agricultural area.

GREEN BAY (*United States*)

Inlet and port city in E WISCONSIN on LAKE MICHIGAN, at the S end of Green Bay, at the mouth of the FOX RIVER. A trading post was established on the site

by Jean Nicolet in 1634. The inlet lies at the head of an important portage route between the GREAT LAKES and the MISSISSIPPI RIVER by way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Settled in 1745 by Langlade, the settlement is the oldest in Wisconsin and was a fur-trading center. Its region was controlled by the British in 1763 after the French and Indian War and was ceded to the United States in 1783. It was again occupied by the British in the War of 1812. Fort Howard, a U.S. military post, was built here in 1816. The city has one of the best of the Great Lakes harbors. Tank Cottage in Washington Park is the city's oldest house.

GREENEVILLE (*United States*)

Town, in NE TENNESSEE, 30 mi WSW of JOHNSON CITY. It succeeded JONESBORO as the capital of the state of FRANKLIN from 1785 to 1787. It was a scene of Civil War fighting. There are monuments here to General John H. Morgan, who was killed here, and to the Union soldiers who died here. It was the home of President Andrew Johnson. His homestead, tailor shop, and burial place have been set aside as a national historic site.

GREENFIELD (*United States*)

Town in NW MASSACHUSETTS, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 34 mi N of SPRINGFIELD. Founded in 1686, it was also the eastern terminus of the MOHAWK TRAIL and was ravaged by Indian attacks in 1735. Originally a part of DEERFIELD, it was set off from Deerfield and incorporated in 1753. The colonial architect Asher Benjamin was born here, and several buildings designed by him remain.

GREENFIELD VILLAGE (*United States*)

Reproduction of an early American village, in DEARBORN, MICHIGAN, part of the Edison Institute. Established in 1933 by Henry Ford, it has a white-spined church, a town hall, and an inn, school, courthouse, general store, and other buildings grouped about a typical New England green. Many original structures were brought to the location, including Thomas Edison's MENLO PARK workshop and his FORT MYERS laboratory, Noah Webster's birthplace, Stephen Foster's home, Luther Burbank's birthplace and office, and the Wright brothers' cycle shop and home. Nearby is the Henry Ford museum with a large collection of Americana.

GREENLAND [*Grønland, Kalaalit Nunaat*] (*Denmark*)

Largest island in the world, off NE North America, the greater part lying within the ARCTIC Circle. It was possibly known in ancient times by the Greeks (Pythaeas of Massila), by geographers in the Middle Ages, and by Irish wandering monks. It was discovered and colonized c. A.D. 980 by Eric the Red, a Norse Viking leader who named it Greenland to attract settlers. His son, Leif Ericson, is the traditional discoverer of North America. It became a bishopric c. 1110, and ruins of 12th-century churches remain. By then the population numbered 10,000, and the community became self-governing with its own Althing. In 1261 it came directly under NORWAY, but in the 14th and 15th centuries it was ignored, and the colonists perished or were assimilated with the Inuit as the climate grew steadily colder. A final papal letter to seek out the lost Christians here was drawn up by Innocent VIII (1484–92), who appointed a bishop but heard no news of the island. Physical evidence indicates that the last colonists died of starvation. The British explorers Martin Frobisher and John Davis rediscovered Greenland in the 16th century, and it was visited by Henry Hudson and William Baffin at that time too, but they found no trace of the colonists.

Modern colonization was begun in 1721 by the Norwegian missionary Hans Egede. Danish trading posts were established shortly thereafter, and colonization was furthered by deporting undesirable subjects to Greenland. At the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Denmark retained the colony through an oversight of the delegates, who detached Norway from DENMARK but did not mention the Norwegian possessions. The island was explored and mapped by many explorers in the 19th and 20th centuries. The Danish East Greenland Company was founded in 1919, and it established posts in Greenland. Denmark made Greenland a Crown colony in 1924, but eastern Greenland was annexed by Norway in 1931. However, a decision by the World Court in 1933 returned it to Denmark. An Allied base during World War II, Greenland's status was changed by Denmark to that of province in 1953, and a major development program was begun in 1966. GODTHÅB (Nuuk) is the capital. Greenland has two seats in the Danish parliament but retains autonomy over most internal matters.

GREENOCK (*Scotland*)

Port in STRATHCLYDE region, 20 mi NNW of GLASGOW, on the S shore of the Firth of CLYDE. It is the birthplace of inventor James Watt and the burial

place of Robert Burns's "Highland Mary" (Mary Campbell), who lies in the cemetery of North Kirk, founded in 1591. The church has windows by William Morris, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, D. G. Rossetti, and Ford Madox Brown. It has been moved to nearby Seafield because of expanding shipyards.

GREENSBORO (*United States*)

City in N central NORTH CAROLINA, 26 mi E of WINSTON-SALEM. It was settled in 1749. Nearby is the site of the American Revolutionary battle of GUILDFORD COURTHOUSE, now a national military park. Dolly Madison, wife of the president, and the writer O. Henry (William S. Porter) were born in Greensboro. In 1979 the city was the scene of an anti-Ku Klux Klan rally during which five demonstrators were shot to death, allegedly by members of the Klan and the American Nazi Party. The city is the site of several colleges.

GREENSBURG (*United States*)

City and battle site, in SW PENNSYLVANIA, 27 mi ESE of PITTSBURGH. Near here in 1763 Colonel Henry Bouquet defeated an Indian force under Chief Pontiac and opened up western Pennsylvania for white settlement. Founded c. 1770, the city is located midway between Fort Ligonier and FORT PITT.

GREENVILLE (*United States*)

City and county seat of Darke county, W OHIO, 32 mi W of DAYTON. It is on the site of Fort Greenville, built in 1793, where Anthony Wayne's treaty with the Indians was signed in 1795, and of the Shawnee Indian village that was the home of Tecumseh. It was also the base for Wayne's Indian campaign. After his victory at FALLEN TIMBERS in 1794, he negotiated the treaty with the Indians, who ceded a large part of the Old Northwest to the United States. The fort was then abandoned, and in 1805 Tecumseh and his brother, the Shawnee Prophet, still lived here. When they were forced out, white settlement began. A memorial marks the site of the signing of the treaty. A mural by Howard Chandler Christy in the state capitol's rotunda at COLUMBUS depicts the event. A similar treaty was signed here in 1814, during the War of 1812.

GREENWICH (*England*)

Inner London borough, SE LONDON, on the SE bank of the THAMES RIVER. First noted in the reign of

Ethelred, it was a station of the Danish fleet from 1011 to 1014. It was the site of the Royal Greenwich Observatory from 1675 to 1958; the Greenwich Meridian serves as the basis for standard time throughout the world and for reckonings of longitude. The functions of the observatory have now been transferred to Herstmonceau, SUSSEX. Strongly linked with the sea, Greenwich is the site of Greenwich Hospital, now the Royal Naval College, which is housed in a building partially designed by Sir Christopher Wren. On the site of the present structure stood the Palace of Placentia built by Humphrey, duke of GLOUCESTER, between 1426 and 1434. It was a favorite residence of the Tudor monarchs and the birthplace of Henry VIII, Mary I, and Elizabeth I; Edward VI died here. Greenwich is also the site of the National Maritime Museum, part of which is housed in the Queen's House, designed by Inigo Jones for Anne of DENMARK in the very early 17th century. The clipper ship *Cutty Sark*, the last sailing clipper, is also berthed here as a Merchant Marine school and museum. Greenwich Park, first created by Duke Humphrey, leads into BLACKHEATH where peasant rebels under Wat Tyler in 1381 and Jack Cade in 1450 assembled for their attacks on London.

GREENWICH (*United States*)

Town, in SW Fairfield County, CONNECTICUT, on the NEW YORK State border. It was settled in 1640 by members of the NEW HAVEN colony, but the Dutch laid claim to Greenwich on the basis of LONG ISLAND SOUND exploration by Adriaen Block in 1614. New Haven did nothing to assist the settlers, so they consented to union with NEW NETHERLAND in 1642, and Greenwich became a Dutch manor. By the treaty of 1650, the Dutch relinquished claim to Greenwich, but the town refused to submit to the New Haven colony until 1656. Plundered by the British under General Tryon in the American Revolution, Greenwich suffered heavily due to the frequent quartering of American troops within its borders. It also had a strong Loyalist sentiment. A house, built in 1731, from which General Israel Putnam supposedly made a dramatic escape, is still preserved.

GREENWICH VILLAGE (*United States*)

Residential district in Lower MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY, extending S from 14th St. to Houston St. and W from Washington Square to the HUDSON RIVER. In recent decades Greenwich Village has come

to signify three distinct areas: the West Village, roughly west of Seventh Avenue, Greenwich Village proper, west of Broadway, and the East Village, east of Broadway, once called the Lower East Side. It was once a village of the Sapokanikan tribe of the Algonquin, expelled by the Dutch in 1626. A separate village in colonial times, it became an exclusive residential section after 1730. An influx of foreign immigrants settled here after 1880, and after 1910 and especially in the 1950s Beat Era and the 1960s it gained renown as the home and workshop of artists, poets, writers, and free-thinkers and a center of cafés, galleries, and clubs for jazz, folk music, and rock. Numerous interesting old buildings remain, dating from the early and mid-19th century. Among its residents have been Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, and John Adams; writers Poe, Melville, Twain, James, Millay, Wharton, Howells, Dos Passos, Auden, Thomas; and painters Hopper, Kent, Sloan. Others as diverse as John Reed, Eugene O'Neill, the Astors, Vanderbilts, and Delanos have lived here.

GREENWOOD (*United States*)

County seat of Leflore County, W MISSISSIPPI, 50 mi E of Greenville. Trading center for one of the largest cotton markets in the world, it was originally settled by Choctaw Indians. The city and county derive their names from the Choctaw chief and cotton planter, Greenwood Leflore. An area ceded to the United States in 1830 by the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, it was also the site of a Civil War battle fought at nearby Fort Pemberton from February 24 to April 8, 1863.

GREIFSWALD (*Germany*)

City in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, 19 mi SE of STRALSUND, near the BALTIC SEA. Founded in 1240 by traders from the NETHERLANDS, it was chartered in 1250, and in 1270 it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE towns of Stralsund, ROSTOCK, WISMAR, and LÜBECK and took part in the wars they carried on against the kings of DENMARK and NORWAY. During the Thirty Years' War it became a fortress for the Hapsburgs and Catholic side, who vacated it in 1631 to the Swedes, and it remained in their possession after the Peace of WESTPHALIA. It was captured by the Elector of BRANDENBURG in 1678 but was restored to the Swedes the following year. In 1715 it was possessed by Denmark, then returned to SWEDEN until 1815 when, with all of Swedish POMERANIA, it came into the possession of PRUSSIA.

GREIZ [*former: Grewcz*] (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, 14 mi WSW of ZWICKAU. A town apparently of Slav origin, from the 12th century it was governed by local officials. In 1236 it came into the possession of GERA and in 1550 of the younger line of the house of PLAUEN. Until 1918 it was the capital of the principality of REUSS-GREIZ. The old castle, residence of the former prince of Reuss, remains from this period. The city was destroyed by fire in 1494 and again almost totally in 1802.

GRENADA [*Spanish: Concepción*]

Island and independent state in the Windward Islands, WEST INDIES, including the southern Grenadines with Carriacou. Grenada itself is 90 mi N of TRINIDAD. It was discovered in 1498 and named by Columbus, but the hostility of the native Carib Indians prevented colonization until 1650, when it was settled under the French governor of MARTINIQUE. In 1674 it passed to the French Crown but was captured by the British in 1762 and ceded to them in 1763. Again from 1779 to 1783 it was held by the French but then returned to British control. After the British colonization of 1783, the importation of African slaves and the establishment of sugar plantations began. In 1795 it was the scene of a native rising, suppressed by the British. A member of the West Indian Federation from 1958 to 1962, in 1967 it became, with its dependent islands, an associated state of GREAT BRITAIN, becoming fully independent in 1974. In October of 1983, a military coup installed a Marxist and Cuban-allied government. Concern for 1,000 American medical students on the island as well as Cuban improvements to the main airstrip were deemed cause for an invasion of the island by the UNITED STATES with the support of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. After some initial resistance, the government was replaced and the Cuban advisers ejected. In elections in 1994, Herbert Blaize was elected prime minister. In the 1995 elections, Keith Mitchell, leader of the New National Party, became prime minister, and was reelected in 1999. In 2004, the island was devastated by Hurricane Ivan.

GRENOBLE [*ancient: Cularo, Gratianopolis*] (*France*)

City in the SE, on the Isère River, 133 mi NNE of MARSEILLES and 60 mi SE of LYONS, at the foot of the ALPS. An ancient city of the Allobroges, it became a Roman city. It came under BURGUNDY in the fifth century, under the Franks in the sixth century and

was part of the kingdom of PROVENCE from the 9th to the 11th centuries. When Provence broke up, Grenoble became the possession of the dauphins of Viennois. It remained the capital of the DAUPHINÉ until 1450, but both the Dauphiné and its capital passed to the French Crown in 1349. The parliament of Grenoble was strongly antiroyalist during the French Revolution.

Notable buildings include the university, founded in 1339; the cathedral of Nôtre Dame of the 12th to the 13th centuries; the church of St. André of the 13th and 14th centuries, which houses the tomb of the military hero, Pierre Bayard; the Renaissance palace of the dauphins, now the courthouse; and the art museum. Grenoble has the birthplace of Stendhal and a museum devoted to him. Near the city is GRANDE CHARTREUSE, a monastery founded in 1084 and the motherhouse of the Carthusian Order.

GRETNA GREEN (*Scotland*)

Village in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY region, on the Sark River, near the English border, 9 mi NNW of CARLISLE. It was famous as a place for runaway marriages from 1754, when the English marriage laws tightened, until 1856, when a law was passed requiring that one of the parties to the marriage reside in Scotland for at least 21 days before the issuance of a license.

GREWCZ See GREIZ**GREYERZ** See GRUYÈRES**GREYTOWN** See SAN JUAN DEL NORTE (Nicaragua)**GRIJALVA** [*Río Grande de Chiapas*] (*Mexico*)

River that rises in SW GUATEMALA and flows NW into S Mexico and N through CHIAPAS and TABASCO states to the Gulf of CAMPECHE. It is named for the Spanish explorer Juan de Grijalva, who discovered it in 1518 while leading an expedition to further the explorations of Gonzalo de Córdoba. Grijalva himself was the first Spaniard to hear of the AZTEC EMPIRE of Montezuma.

GRIMALDI (*Italy*)

Caves in Imperia province, W LIGURIA region, in the NW region, just across the border from Menton,

France. The remains of the prehistoric Grimaldi man, a Negroid type from the late Paleolithic period, have been discovered here. There is a small museum on the site.

GRIMMA (*Germany*)

City, on the left bank of the Mulde River, 16 mi SE of LEIPZIG, in the former kingdom of SAXONY. Founded c. 1170, it was long a residence of the margraves of MEISSEN and the electors of Saxony. Of Sorbian origin, the city is first mentioned in 1203, passed soon after to Saxony, and remained part of that kingdom. It contains a 13th-century castle and a 15th-century town hall.

GRIMSBY [Great Grimsby] (*England*)

Town in Humberside, near the mouth of the Humber River, 16 mi SE of HULL. Supposedly the landing place of the Danes on their first invasion of Britain toward the end of the eighth century, it was one of the largest fishing ports in the world in the 1950s.

GRINDELWALD (*Switzerland*)

Valley and town in the Bernese Alps, N of the Wetterhorn and E of INTERLAKEN. The original church here was a chapel in a cave. This was superseded in 1146 by a wooden church, replaced in 1180 by a stone building that in turn was pulled down in 1793 to erect the present church. The town was one of the first of the winter resorts and is still a popular one.

GRIQUALAND EAST (*South Africa*)

Historical division in the S region, Eastern CAPE province. Settled in 1862 by the Griquas, a people of Bushman and Hottentot descent, under their leader Adam Kok, it was annexed to Cape Colony in 1879. Its chief town is Kokstad.

GRIQUALAND WEST (*South Africa*)

Historical division in the S region, Northern CAPE province, N of the Orange River and W of FREE STATE; a dry, desert country settled earlier by the Griquas. Following the discovery of diamonds in 1867 it became the subject of a dispute between the Orange Free State and the British, who annexed it in 1871. It was joined to Cape Colony in 1880. Its chief town and former capital is KIMBERLEY, the diamond center.

GRIQUATOWN (*South Africa*)

Town in NORTHERN CAPE province, 90 mi W of KIMBERLEY. It was occupied several times by the Boers during the Boer War. An old fort from that period remains.

GRISONS See GRAUBÜNDEN

GROCHÓW (*Poland*)

A suburb E of WARSAW, on the right bank of the VISTULA RIVER. It was the scene of a battle on February 25, 1831, between the Poles and the Russians under Count Hans von Diebitsch during the Polish Revolution.

GRÓDECK JAGIELLOŃSKI See GORODOK

GRODNO See HRODNA

GRONINGEN (*Netherlands*)

City and provincial capital in the NE. In the 11th century it came under the bishops of UTRECHT, under whose authority it soon rose to prominence. In the 12th century the city supplied ships for the Crusades. In 1284 it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and later took over the central section of FRIESLAND that is now Groningen province. At the beginning of the Netherlands revolt against SPAIN, the city remained loyal to the Hapsburgs but was taken by the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau in 1594.

Groningen has several fine churches, among them the Martinikerk and the Nieuwe Kerk, and many museums. It is also the site of the University of Groningen, established in 1614.

GRONINGEN (*Netherlands*)

Province in the NE, bordering on GERMANY in the E and the NORTH SEA in the N. In 1536 Emperor Charles V, the Hapsburg ruler, added Groningen to his Netherlands possessions. During the revolt of the Netherlands against SPAIN, the nobles living in the province's countryside signed the Union of UTRECHT in 1579. The capital city, GRONINGEN, however, remained loyal to the Hapsburgs until 1594, when it was forcibly taken by the Dutch under Maurice of Nassau.

GROOTE SCHUUR (*South Africa*)

An estate in the SW near CAPE TOWN, in Western CAPE province, meaning "large barn." Once the home

of Cecil Rhodes, the present building is on the site of a barn dating from 1657. Representative of Dutch colonial architecture, it is now a governmental residence for the prime minister. The University of Cape Town is also on the estate. Dr. Christiaan Barnard performed the world's first human heart transplant operation here in 1967.

GROSSBEEREN (*Germany*)

Village in Brandenburg central region. Here on August 23, 1813, during the Napoleonic Wars, Friedrich Wilhelm von Bülow, using the Prussian militia for the first time, defeated the French under Marshal Nicolas Oudinot, thus protecting BERLIN.

GROSSENHAIN (*Germany*)

Town and battle site in SAXONY, 20 mi N of DRESDEN. It has suffered considerably in all the German wars. Originally a Sorb or Wend settlement, it was next occupied by the Bohemians, who fortified it heavily. It then passed into the possession of the margraves of MEISSEN, from whom it was taken in 1312 by the margraves of BRANDENBURG. In 1744 it was nearly destroyed by fire, and on May 16, 1813, during the Napoleonic Wars, it was the scene of a battle between the French and the Russians.

GROSSETO (*Italy*)

Town and provincial capital in Grosseto province, TUSCANY region, 94 mi NW of ROME, on the Ombrone River, near the Tyrrhenian Sea. Nearby are the ruins of Russellae, an ancient Etruscan town sacked by the Saracens in 935 and deserted by the 12th century. Grosseto's site was once in a shallow gulf, which had since become the Maremma Toscana, a marshy desert infested by malaria during the Middle Ages. The Maremma is now a cattle-grazing and agricultural region. Of additional interest in the town are a 13th-century Gothic cathedral, a fortified citadel, and a museum of Etruscan antiquities.

The town is still enclosed by its brick ramparts and bastions built by the Medici grand dukes of Tuscany between 1574 and 1593. Like those at LUCCA, they have been converted into a public park.

GROSSGÖRCHEN [Gross Görschen] (*Germany*)

Village in SAXONY, near LÜTZEN. It was the scene of a battle, often mistakenly called the Battle of Lützen, where on May 2, 1813, Napoleon defeated the Russian and Prussian forces.

GROSSWARDEIN See ORADEA

GROTON (*United States*)

Town in S New London county, SE CONNECTICUT, on LONG ISLAND SOUND, at the mouth of the Thames River. Settled in 1649, it is the site, with NEW LONDON, of the huge New London Naval Submarine Base on the Thames River. The first nuclear submarine, the *Nautilus*, was launched here in 1954. It is also the site of Fort Griswold, which was attacked and taken by the British under Benedict Arnold in 1781. Colonial leader Silas Deane was born here.

GROTTAFERRATA (*Italy*)

Village, 13 mi SE of ROME, and approximately 2 mi S of FRASCATI, in the Alban Hills. It is the site of the Greek monastery of the Basilians, founded by St. Nilus in 1002 under Emperor Otto III, which in turn is on the site of a large Roman villa, possibly that of Cicero. The monastery was fortified in the late 15th century by Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, later Pope Julius II, and has massive towers added by him. The church belongs to the 12th century, and the chapel of St. Nilus contains important frescoes completed in 1610 by Domenico Zampieri.

Also here is the Franciscan college of San Bonaventura, the Franciscan library, and the Franciscan press of the *Archivum Franciscanum Historicum*, moved from Florence (Quaracchi) after the Arno floods there of November 1966, which inundated FLORENCE.

GROTTE DES COMBARELLES See LES COMBARELLES

GROYNE, THE See CORUNNA

GROZNYI [Groznyi] (*Russia*)

Capital city of Chechnya, in the N foothills of the Greater CAUCASUS MTS, on a tributary of the Terek River, 50 mi ENE of ORDZHONIKIDZE. It was originally a Russian frontier fortress established in 1818. The discovery here of oil in 1893 placed it in one of Russia's oldest oil-producing areas. It was therefore a major strategic goal of the invading German armies in World War II. Their advance was halted by Soviet troops just short of the city. In the 1990s the city was capital of the breakaway Republic of Chechnya, and has been a battleground between Russian and separatist forces.

GROZNYI See GROZNY

GRUBESHOV See HRUBIESZÓW

GRUDZIADZ [*German: Graudenz*] (*Poland*)

River port and city in the province of Bydgoszcz, N central region, on the VISTULA RIVER 30 mi N of TORUŃ. Founded and fortified by the Teutonic Knights, it was chartered in 1233. In 1466 it passed to Poland, in 1772 to PRUSSIA, and in 1919 it was restored to Poland. Notable buildings include a Gothic church and an 18th-century Jesuit collegium. It was held by Germany in World War II.

GRUMANTBYEN (*Norway*)

Town, on SPITSBERGEN ISLAND, Svalbard county, on the Isfjorden. A coal-mining settlement established in 1919 by an Anglo-Russian company, its mines have been worked by the Russians since 1931. Destroyed by German battleships in 1943, it was quickly rebuilt.

GRUMENTUM (*Italy*)

Ancient town in LUCANIA region, 33 mi S of POTENZA. In 215 B.C. the Carthaginian general Hanno was defeated here by ROME, and in 207 B.C. Hannibal made it his headquarters. Roman ruins include a large amphitheater. It may have been a Roman colony by the time of Sulla, but it certainly was one under Augustus.

GRÜNBERG See ZIELONA GÓRA

GRÜNBERG IN SCHLESSEN See ZIELONA GÓRA

GRÜTLI See RÜTLI

GRUYÈRES [*German: Greyerz*] (*Switzerland*)

Town, in the Fribourg canton, 16 mi SW of FRIBOURG. It is the site of an old castle, the seat of the counts of Gruyère. The Gruyère district of the canton is noted especially for Gruyère cheese, which originated here. The picturesque town is a favorite locale for Swiss weddings.

GRUZIYA See GEORGIA

GRYNEION (*Turkey*)

Ancient Aeolian town on the NW coast of ASIA MINOR near CYME. It was primarily a religious center devoted to the worship of Apollo. See also AEOLIS.

GUADALAJARA (*Mexico*)

Capital of JALISCO state, 280 mi WNW of MEXICO CITY. The second-largest city in Mexico, it has many survivals of the Spanish colonial era and is often called *La Perla del Occidente* (the Pearl of the West) because of its charm. Founded by Cristóbal de Oñate c. 1530, it was moved twice, before and during the Mixtón War, because of Indian raids. It was finally established in 1542. It became the seat of the *audien-*
cia (court) of NUEVA GALICIA.

Captured in 1810 by Hidalgo y Costilla during the war against Spain, the city then became a center of reform movements. Again in 1858, in the War of Reform, it was occupied by the liberals under Benito Juárez. Important buildings include the cathedral, completed in 1618, and the governor's palace, a fine example of Spanish colonial architecture begun in 1643, now with murals by J. C. Orozco. The cathedral also contains Murillo's *Assumption of the Blessed Virgin*.

GUADALAJARA [*ancient: Arriaca; Arabic: Wādī al-Hijārah*] (*Spain*)

Capital city and province in central New Castile on the Henares River, 34 mi NE of MADRID. It flourished as a Roman colony and was a major station on the Via Augusta or Via Maxima from the Ebro Valley SW to Toledo. It belonged to the Moors from A.D. 714 to 1081. The palace of the Mendoza family and a Roman bridge and aqueduct are here.

GUADALCANAL (*Solomon Islands*)

Volcanic island in the W Pacific Ocean, approximately 100 mi SE of NEW GEORGIA. First visited by a British navigator in 1788, it was settled by European traders after 1860 and was taken as part of a protectorate by GREAT BRITAIN in 1893. It was occupied by JAPAN in 1942 in World War II. The U.S. Marines seized an airfield built by the Japanese here on August 7, 1942, in the first of a series of land and naval battles known as the Battle of Guadalcanal, from August 7 to November 13, 1942. Henderson Field, the object of the bitter battle and invasion, is now an international airport.

GUADALETE, BATTLE OF (*Spain*)

River in Cádiz province, SW Spain, running into the Atlantic Ocean opposite CÁDIZ. Here in A.D. 711 in a decisive battle, presumably at the Laguna de Janda on the river, Tarik, the slave of the Moor Musa ibn Nusair, defeated Roderick, the last Visigothic king of Spain. His victory led to the Moorish conquest of the peninsula. See also VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

GUADALOUPE (*France*)

An overseas department in the LEEWARD ISLANDS, WEST INDIES, which includes two islands, Basse-Terre and Grande Terre, and a number of island dependencies, including half of St. MARTIN to the N. The capital is also called Basse-Terre.

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, the area was briefly colonized by SPAIN. In 1635 settlement was begun by the French, who drove out the native Carib Indians and imported slaves from Africa to work their plantations. By the end of the 17th century it was a major sugar producer and one of France's most valuable colonies. The islands were held by the British from 1759 to 1763 during the Seven Years' War, in 1794, and from 1810 to 1813 during the Napoleonic Wars. They were transferred to SWEDEN in 1813 and returned to France in 1816. In World War II they were under French Vichy control until July 1943. They became an overseas department of France in 1946, and in 1974, an administrative center.

GUADALUPE (*Mexico*) See GUADALUPE HIDALGO**GUADALUPE** (*Spain*)

Town of Cáceres province, in the ESTREMADURA, noted for its monastery, formerly Hieronymite, now Franciscan, and the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, whose cult was transferred in the 16th century to GUADALUPE HIDALGO, Mexico.

GUADALUPE HIDALGO [Guadalupe] (*Mexico*)

City in NUEVO LEÓN state, 10 mi E of MONTERREY. It is the site of an 18th-century basilica containing the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, the site of the most famous pilgrimage in the Western Hemisphere. Based on the reports of a series of miraculous visions of the Virgin Mary on the hill of Tepeyacac by an Indian, Juan Diego, in 1531, the spot was renamed Guadalupe in honor of the shrine of Our Lady of GUADALUPE, SPAIN. To this was added later the name of the

revolutionary priest, Hidalgo y Costilla, who displayed her banner as his standard. The city was also the site of the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo on February 2, 1848, ending the war between the UNITED STATES and Mexico.

GUADIX [*ancient: Acci; Arabic: Wādī-Ash*] (*Spain*)

City of old ANDALUSIA, 26 mi ENE of GRANADA. It was a Roman colony and is one of the oldest episcopal sees in Spain, established under the Visigoths. Roman remains, a Moorish citadel, and an 18th-century cathedral are of note. Just outside the city are the famous cave dwelling of the *Barrio Troglodyte*.

GUAHAN See GUAM**GUAM** [Guahan] (*United States*)

Unincorporated U.S. territory in the MARIANA ISLANDS, W Pacific Ocean. Guam is the largest and southernmost of the group. Discovered by Magellan in 1521, it was occupied by SPAIN in 1565 but not completely subjected until 130 years later. It remained a Spanish possession until it was taken by the United States in the Spanish-American War. Attacked and taken by JAPAN in 1941 in World War II, it was retaken by U.S. forces in 1944 and became the base for assaults on the Japanese mainland. In the 1960s it was a U.S. base for operations against VIETNAM and LAOS. Guam was hit by devastating typhoons in 1976 and 1992, and in 1993, it suffered a severe earthquake. After World War II Guam was invaded by the brown tree snake, a slightly venomous predator, that has wiped out most of the native bird population.

GUANAHANI See SAN SALVADOR**GUANAJUATO** (*Mexico*)

State and city in a mountainous region, 170 mi NW of MEXICO CITY. It was noted for centuries for its gold and silver mines. Its geographical position and economic importance as one of Spanish America's chief silver-producing centers gave the city a key role in the wars and revolutions that racked Mexico in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Several noteworthy colonial churches and buildings include the Alhóndiga de Granaditas, originally a granary, that was besieged and captured in 1810 by Hidalgo y Costilla at the outset of the war against SPAIN.

GUANGDONG [Canton, Kuang-chou, Kwangchow] (*China*)

City and port of GUANGZHOU province on the Pearl (Xi) River, 700 mi SW of NANJING and 80 mi from the sea. Guangdong became part of China in the third century B.C. and was capital of Guangzhou under the Mings. It was visited by European traders for centuries. The Portuguese trade monopoly, which was established here in 1511, was broken by the British in the late 17th century. The Treaty of Nanking in 1842 opened the city to foreign trade following the Opium War. From 1856 to 1861, Canton was occupied by the French and English. In 1911 it was the center of the revolutionary movement of Sun Yat-Sen and the site of the proclamation of the Republic of China. It was briefly the seat of one of the first communist communes in China in 1927. Beginning in 1938 and throughout World War II it was occupied by the Japanese. Its final fall to the communists in October 1949 signaled the communist takeover of China. Today it is the most important city of southern China.

GUANGHUA [Laohokow, Kuang-Hua] (*China*)

City in N HEBEI province, 200 mi NW of HANKOU. The site of the important U.S. 14th Air Force base during World War II, it was captured by the Japanese after considerable fighting between March 26 and April 8, 1945.

GUANGZHOU [Guangdong, Kwantung, Kuang-Tung] (*China*)

China's southernmost province including the mouth of the Xi River and Hainan Island. Under Chinese control since the Qin dynasty c. 210 B.C., it was created a province by the Ming dynasty who ruled from 1368 to 1644. For centuries it was the main contact area for outside trade with the Roman Empire, Arabs, and, in the 16th century, the first Europeans, mainly through GUANGDONG, the only port open until 1842. The introduction of opium here in that year led to war with the British and the cession of other ports to European countries. The Kuomintang was formed here in 1912 by Sun Yat-sen, and Chiang Kai-shek started his movement here in the 1920s.

GUANTÁNAMO [Guantánamo Bay] (*Cuba*)

City and harbor in SE Oriente province. The town is approximately 10 mi N of Guantánamo Bay. During the Spanish-American War its shores were the land-

ing place of U.S. naval units in June 1898. It is often called the Pearl Harbor of the Atlantic, because the bay is the strategic site of a U.S. naval station leased in 1903 and renewed in 1934. Since 1960 it has been a bone of contention with the Castro government of Cuba, which has refused the \$5,000 token annual rent from the UNITED STATES and has pressed for surrender of the base. The town, founded in the early 19th century by French fleeing the slave rebellion in HAITI, retains many vestiges of French architecture. After the 9-11 terrorist attacks in 2001, the United States has used Guantánamo as a special military prison. Foreign terrorist suspects and prisoners captured in AFGHANISTAN and IRAQ have been incarcerated there. Guantánamo was chosen for this because the Bush administration believed that federal constitutional protections do not apply to the base, which legally is not part of the United States. In 2004, that argument was rejected by the U.S. Supreme Court.

GUANTÁNAMO BAY See GUANTÁNAMO**GUANXI ZHUANGZU** [Kwangsi Chuang, Guang-xi Zhuang-zu] (*China*)

Autonomous province in SE China, S of GUIZHOU and HUNAN provinces. It is bordered on the SW by VIETNAM. The region was made autonomous in 1958. There is a large ethnic minority of the Chuang, a subgroup of the Tai people. They were conquered by the Qin dynasty in 214 B.C.; but an independent state, known as Nan Yueh, rose at the end of that dynasty. However, the Han dynasty annexed the region in 112-111 B.C. When the Ming dynasty tried to change the people's tribal way of life, the result was the bloodiest battle in the region's history, at Giant Rat-tan Gorge in 1465.

In 1650 Guangxi came under the rule of the Manchu dynasty. The area was a center of the Taiping Rebellion, a political and religious upheaval that began in 1850 and did not end until 1864. From 1906 to 1916 local leaders supported the establishment of the Chinese Republic, but after 1927 they opposed the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese invaded southern Kwangsi in 1939 and in 1944 briefly held GUILIN, which had been a U.S. air base. In 1949 the region came under the control of the Chinese communist forces. NANNING, capital of the region, was a supply base for communist forces fighting the French in INDOCHINA in the early 1950s.

GUASTALLA [*medieval: Wardastalla*] (*Italy*)

Town in Reggio nell'Emilia province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, on the PO RIVER, 14 mi NNW of REGGIO NELL'EMILIA. Founded by the Lombards in the seventh century A.D., it belonged successively to REGGIO, CREMONA, and MILAN. In 1406 it became the center of a countship of the same name, and in 1538–39 it was bought by Ferrante Gonzaga of MANTUA. In 1621 it became the center of a duchy, but after the Guastalla branch of the Gonzagas became extinct in 1746, the duchy passed to the Spanish duke of PARMA. In 1805–06 Napoleon conferred Guastalla on his sister, Pauline Borghese, and it was ruled by members of the Napoleonic family until 1847 and by the duke of MODENA from 1847 to 1860, when it became a part of the kingdom of Italy. Of historic interest are the palace of the Gonzaga family and the cathedral.

GUATEMALA

Nation in N CENTRAL AMERICA, with a short coast on the CARIBBEAN SEA on the E and a longer coast on the Pacific Ocean, with MEXICO to the N, BELIZE to the E, HONDURAS to the SE, and EL SALVADOR to the S. Most of the population, a little more than half Indian and the rest *mestizo* or mixed, lives in the highland region, which runs from E to W. There are tropical areas along the coasts. The economy is largely agricultural. Before Europeans arrived, Guatemala was a main center of the MAYA EMPIRE, especially the PETÉN region in the northern part of the country. A Spanish conquistador, Pedro de Alvarado, was sent here in 1523 to seek a passage to the Pacific, and in 1524 he defeated the Quiché Indians, southern Mayans.

In 1527 Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala, better known as Ciudad Vieja, was founded as the capital of what became the captaincy general of Guatemala, which also included the present countries of El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and COSTA RICA. In 1541 Ciudad Vieja was destroyed by a volcanic flood, and a new capital was established nearby in 1542 at ANTIQUA. Antigua became one of the richest cities in the New World, but in 1773 it was destroyed by earthquakes, and in 1776 GUATEMALA CITY was founded as the new capital, which it has remained.

When the region achieved independence from SPAIN in 1821, Guatemala became part of the Mexican Empire, but this lasted only until 1823. In 1825, along with the same lands that had once been the cap-

taincy general, Guatemala became part of the Central American Federation, which lasted until 1838, when the various countries separated. Government from c. 1840 to 1909 was marked by the propensity of Guatemalan presidents to interfere in the affairs of neighbors and to attempt to reestablish the Central American Federation. After President José Santos Zelaya of Nicaragua made another attempt, a conference in WASHINGTON, D.C., in 1907 resulted in the establishment of the Central American Court of Justice to deal with such disputes.

For the most part, 20th-century governments have been dictatorial, although some have brought a measure of material progress and, at times, reforms to the country. Under President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, starting in 1951, Guatemala turned toward the left, and large foreign-owned estates were expropriated. Arbenz Guzmán's regime was overthrown in 1954 with the UNITED STATES's assistance. The 1960s were marked by greater violence from both the left and the right, the U.S. ambassador being assassinated in August 1968. In February 1976 a devastating earthquake killed or wounded up to 100,000 people.

Under President Fernando Romeo Lucas García, who took office in 1978, violence has increased, and the government has used repressive methods against leftists and moderates, according to one estimate, murdering as many as 5,000 opponents. In 1982 General Efraín Ríos Montt took power in a coup, but was deposed in 1983 by another general, Óscar Mejía Victores. Under a new constitution in 1985, Marco Vinicio Cerezo Arévalo was elected president, but the military continued to hold power while fighting the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Union (URNG) leftist guerrillas in the countryside. In 1990 Jorge Serrano Elías was elected president, but was forced to resign by the military in 1993. Ramiro de León Carpio, the attorney general for human rights, was elected by the congress to succeed Serrano and won passage of anticorruption reforms.

In the 1996 elections, Álvaro Arzú Irigoyen, a former mayor of Guatemala City and foreign minister, won the presidency. He conducted a purge of top military officers and signed a UN-supervised peace accord with the URNG guerrillas. In 1999, Alfonso Portillo Cabrera, a conservative lawyer associated with former dictator Ríos Montt, was elected president. In 2002 Guatemala and Belize reached an agreement on a longstanding border dispute. In 2003 Óscar Berger Perdomo won the presidency, while Montt came in third despite violence and intimidation by

some of his supporters. In 2004 former president Portillo was accused of corruption and fled to Mexico. Guatemala continues to reduce its military as the peace process in the country continues.

GUATEMALA CITY [Santiago de los Caballeros de Guatemala La Nueva] (*Guatemala*)

The nation's capital and the largest city in CENTRAL AMERICA, in the S central part of the country. The present city is the third permanent capital of Guatemala; founded in 1776 after ANTIGUA was abandoned, it became the capital in 1779. In 1917–18 an earthquake destroyed Guatemala City, but it was rebuilt on the same site. Many interesting remains of Mayan civilization have been unearthed in the vicinity. The University of San Carlos de Guatemala was founded in 1676.

GUAYANA See GUIANA

GUAYAQUIL [Santiago de Guayaquil] (*Ecuador*)

Chief seaport of the country and provincial capital, on the Guayas River, approximately 40 mi from the Pacific coast. Founded by the Spanish conquistador Sebastian de Benalcázar in 1535, it was subjected to attacks by buccaneers in the 17th century and was destroyed by frequent fires in the 18th and 19th centuries. Occupied in 1821 by patriotic forces under Antonio José de Sucre in a major step toward Ecuador's independence, it was a historic meeting place for Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín in 1822. Several colonial landmarks and the university are of interest.

GUAYMAS (*Mexico*)

Port city of SONORA State in the NW, on the Gulf of California. In an area explored in 1539, the city was founded in the early 18th century by Jesuit missionaries. It was occupied by U.S. forces in 1846 during the Mexican War and was held by the French in 1865–66 under the puppet emperor Maximilian. It is an outlet for the river port of HERMOSILLO.

GUBBIO [*ancient: Eugubium, Iguvium*] (*Italy*)

Town in Perugia province, UMBRIA region, 23 mi NE of PERUGIA. Originally an Umbrian town, many coins and the pre-Roman Iguvine Tables have been found here. It later flourished under the Romans until sacked by the Goths in the fifth century A.D. It was a power-

ful free town in the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. It came under the dukes of URBINO in 1384 and was held by the papacy from 1624 to 1860. In the 14th and 15th centuries a renowned local school of painting flourished here.

The town retains a medieval character with its outstanding 13th-century cathedral and church of St. Francis. The Gothic Palazzo de Consoli and the massive Palazzo Ducale are notable. A Roman amphitheater and mausoleum date from the first century B.C. See also PAPAL STATES.

GUBEN See GUBIN

GUBIN [*German: Guben*] (*Poland*)

City of Zielona Gorá province, in the W, on the Nysa River. In origin a Wendish or Sorb town, it was successively in the possession of BRANDENBURG from 1311, BOHEMIA from 1367, SAXONY from 1635, and PRUSSIA from 1815. In World War II it was a scene of much fighting from February to April 1945. Following the POTSDAM Conference of 1945 it became part of Poland.

GUDBRANDSDAL [Gudbrandsdalen] (*Norway*)

Valley in Oppland county, S central section, approximately 140 mi long, extending NW and SE above Lake Mjøsa and LILLEHAMMER. It saw much fighting in April 1940, when the British were driven N by the Germans through southern Norway along an important trade and invasion route. It is an area rich in history. Many Gudbrandsdal farmers trace their ancestry back to the time of the sagas. Much of Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* is set here.

GUDBRANDSDALEN See GUDBRANDSDAL

GUEI-LIN See GUILIN

GUELDERLAND See GELDERLAND

GUELPH (*Canada*)

City in S ONTARIO, on the Speed River. It was founded in 1827 by the Scottish novelist John Galt. There is the University of Guelph here, dating from 1964. It is also the site of Ontario Reformatory, founded in 1827.

GUÉMAPPE (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department, 7 mi ESE of ARRAS. Battles took place in the region from April to May 1917 and in March 1918, during World War I.

GUÉRANDE (*France*)

Ancient market town in the Loire-Atlantique department, approximately 10 mi W of ST. NAZAIRE. Its medieval walls, surprisingly well preserved, were built by John V of BRITTANY in 1431 during the Hundred Years' War. The church of St. Aubin, much of it dating from the 12th century, and a 15th-century castle are also of interest.

GUÉRET (*France*)

Town and capital of the Creuse department, 124 mi S of ORLÉANS. In the 13th century it became capital of the county of MARCHE. Points of interest include the 16th-century Hôtel de Moneyroux, now an archive, and the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, built from the 13th to the 16th centuries and reconstructed in the 19th century.

GUERNICA [Guernica y Luno] (*Spain*)

Town in E Vizcaya province, approximately 27 mi NE of BILBAO. Once the seat of the Basque parliament, it was bombed in 1937 by German planes during the Spanish civil war. The bombing served no military purpose and indiscriminately killed men, women, and children. This early use of blanket air attack on civilian targets with no other purpose than terrifying the enemy into submission shocked the world. Its destruction was the subject of the great painting of the same name by Pablo Picasso. By Picasso's will, after his death the painting was returned from the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in September 1981 to the Prado Museum in Madrid, once Spain had shaken off the fascist regime responsible for the bombing.

GUERNICA Y LUNO See GUERNICA**GUERRERO** (*Mexico*)

State in the S region, on the Pacific Ocean. The region was originally divided among the states of MICHOACÁN, MEXICO, PUEBLA, and OAXACA. From 1810 to 1821 some of the heaviest fighting in the Mexican war against SPAIN took place in this area, which was

later named for the revolutionary leader Vicente Guerrero. It became a state in 1849.

AL-GUETTAR [El-Guettar] (*Tunisia*)

Town in Gafsa district, approximately 100 mi W of SFAX. On March 19, 1943, the Allies took the town from the Germans on their march to the MARETH LINE during World War II.

GUEUDECOURT (*France*)

Village in the Somme department of the N, 3 mi SSW of BAPAUME. It was the site of a battle in which it was taken by the British in September 1916, during World War I.

GUIANA [Guayana]

Region in the NE of South America that includes SE VENEZUELA, part of N BRAZIL, FRENCH GUIANA, SURINAME, and GUYANA. The coast was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was surveyed by other Spanish explorers between 1499 and 1500. The region was originally thought to include El Dorado, the fabled kingdom of the land of gold. It was also that legend that drew Sir Walter Raleigh to the area in 1595. Voltaire uses the legend in his *Candide*. The length of the Amazon from the Peruvian ANDES was explored by Lope de Aguirre from 1559 to 1561 in search of El Dorado, after his mutiny. His pirate troupe plundered and massacred as they went. The Dutch were the first to settle the area, but ownership changed hands many times. The interior is peopled by Indians and bush blacks, descendants of freed slaves or *Maroons*.

GUIENNE [Guyenne] [*ancient: Aquitania Secunda*] (*France*)

Region in the SW, formerly bounded on the N by LIMOUSIN, on the NE by AUVERGNE, on the ESE by LANGUEDOC, on the S by GASCONY, on the W by the Atlantic Ocean. The capital was at BORDEAUX. Once a part of AQUITAINE, it was synonymous with Aquitaine until the Hundred Years' War, which ended in 1453. It was then reestablished as a duchy separate from Gascony. From the 17th century until 1789 it was part of the French *gouvernement* of Guienne and Gascony under the jurisdiction of the parlement of Bordeaux. After the Revolution it disappeared as a political entity.

GUILAN See GILAN

GUILDFORD (*England*)

County town of SURREY, on the Wey River, 28 mi SW of LONDON. It includes the ruins of a Norman castle. A grammar school was founded in 1509, and the University of Surrey was established here in 1966. It is the burial place of writer Lewis Carroll.

GUILDFORD COURTHOUSE (*United States*)

Battle site in NORTH CAROLINA, near Greensboro. Here on March 15, 1781, during the American Revolution, the Americans under General Nathanael Greene were defeated by the British under General Charles Cornwallis. British control of the Carolinas was soon lost, and the decisive battle of YORKTOWN, which ended the war with an American victory, followed shortly. The site is now set aside as a national military park.

GUILFORD (*United States*)

Town in S CONNECTICUT, on LONG ISLAND SOUND, E of NEW HAVEN. Settled in 1639, it is the site of some of the oldest houses in the state, including the stone Whitfield House of 1639–40, restored in 1936 and now a state historical museum; Hyland House of 1660; and Thomas Griswold House Museum of 1735.

GUILIN [*Kuei-Lin, Kweilin, Lin-Guei, LinKuei*] (*China*)

City 235 mi NW of GUANGZHOU. An administrative center from the third century A.D., in the seventh century it was a center of Buddhism famous for its monasteries. It is famous for its tower karst scenery and it is a major tourist destination.

GUILLEMONT (*France*)

Village in the N, in the Somme department. Captured by the Germans in 1914, it became a center of German resistance during World War I until it was taken by the British on September 3, 1916.

GUIMARÃES [*Guimarãis*] (*Portugal*)

Town in the Braga district of the NW, 12 mi SE of BRAGA. It was the seat of Duke Henry of BURGUNDY, a leader in the Crusade against the Moors, and the birthplace of his son, Alfonso, the first king of Portugal. It was besieged and taken in 1127 by Alfonso VII, who forced Alfonso of Portugal to swear fealty. The Portuguese later reestablished its independence. Guimarães was a favorite royal residence and has sev-

eral splendid churches, particularly Nossa Senhora da Oliveira, and a notable old castle.

GUIMARÃIS See GUIMARÃES**GUINÉ** See GUINEA**GUINEA** [*French: Guinée; Portuguese: Guiné; Spanish: Guinea*] (*Africa*)

Historic region running from ANGOLA to SENEGAL, which bore names originally from colonial trade: GRAIN COAST, IVORY COAST, GOLD COAST, and SLAVE COAST. It is an archaic term for the western coast of Africa.

GUINEA

Country on Africa's W coast between GUINEA-BISSAU and SENEGAL on the N, MALI on the NW, IVORY COAST on the W, and LIBERIA and SIERRA LEONE on the S. The area of Guinea was part of the empires of GHANA, MALI, and SONGHAI over the period from about the 10th to the 15th centuries. The French first arrived in the 16th century, but French military penetration into Guinea began in the mid-19th century. Assisted by treaties with the French in the 1880s, the Malinke leader, Samori Touré, expanded eastward. In 1890 Touré allied himself with the Tukulor Empire and the Kingdom of Sikasso and tried to expel the French from the area. He was finally defeated in 1898, and France gained control of Guinea and Ivory Coast.

In 1958 Guinea became independent under Ahmed Sekou Touré and the Parti Démocratique de Guinée (PDG). Touré was outspoken against French colonialism and under his regime Guinea was isolated from the rest of Francophone West Africa. Touré worried about conspiracies and held show trials; by the end of the 1960s, 250,000 Guineans were living in exile. A Portuguese-sponsored invasion of Guinean exiles in 1970 failed, but the government allowed some reforms in return for foreign aid. In 1984 after Touré's death, a military coup headed by Lansana Conté took power and started to open Guinea to the outside world. A failed coup led by Vice President Traoré in 1985 resulted in Traoré's execution and the consolidation of power by Conté. In 1990, riots occurred from the slow pace of democratic reform as the economy was strained by an influx of Guineans and refugees fleeing civil war in Liberia and Sierra

Leone. Attempts at open elections have run into trouble, as there were accusations of vote-rigging at the 1993 presidential elections, a mutiny over army pay in 1996, and a boycott by opposition parties in the 2002 election.

GUINEA-BISSAU [*former: Portuguese Guinea*]

Small country on Africa's W coast, between SENEGAL and GUINEA. Guinea-Bissau was a part of the colonial empire of PORTUGAL from the time its explorers first reached the coastline in 1446. The slave trade was the major occupation of the country during the 17th and 18th centuries, and Portuguese rulers never made any attempt to ameliorate the wretched conditions of their African subjects.

In the early 1960s a rebellion against colonial rule began, and by 1970 insurgents had claimed control of most of the country. Independence finally came in 1974 as a result of the 1974 Happy Revolution in Portugal. Guinea-Bissau became the first Portuguese colonial possession in Africa to become free. Since that time the nation has been trying to deal with the legacy of its colonial past and develop its health care and educational system, and make the infrastructure improvements that are desperately needed. CAPE VERDE was given separate independence in 1975, but some in Guinea-Bissau wanted a combined state.

In 1980, João Bernardo Vieira took power in a coup. His new regime opposed unification with Cape Verde, and relations between the two nations were normalized in 1983. Vieira purged his opposition, but also introduced reforms in health care, agriculture, and the economy. In 1991 opposing political parties were legalized, and in 1994 Vieira was elected president in the country's first free elections. In 1998, there was an attempted coup against Vieira that was crushed with the help of neighboring Senegal and Guinea. In 1999 another coup did remove Vieira, and in 2000 Party for Social Renewal (PRS) candidate Kumba Yala won the presidency. Yala was removed after a coup in 2003. After a transitional government, elections in 2004 brought a new unity government under Carlos Gomes Jun'nior. Later in 2004, the chief of the armed forces was killed in a brief mutiny over back pay, but a peaceful end to the uprising was negotiated.

GUINÉE See GUINEA

GUINEGASTE See ENGUINEGATTE

GUINEGATE See ENGUINEGATTE

GÜINES (*Cuba*)

City in La Habana province in the W. Founded in 1737 as the commercial and financial center of a rich surrounding farm region, it was also the terminus of the first railroad built in Cuba between 1835 and 1838. See also HAVANA.

GUÎNES (*France*)

Town of the Pas-de-Calais department, in the N, 7 mi SE of CALAIS. Held by the English from 1352 until 1558, it was the residence of Henry VIII in 1520 during the meeting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold between him and Francis I of France. See also ARDRES.

GUINGAMP (*France*)

Town in the Côtes-du-Nord department, in BRITANY, 18 mi WNW of ST.-BRIEUC. This ancient town was formerly the capital of the county of PENTHIÈVRE, which later became a duchy. Remnants of the town walls, the 15th-century castle, and a noted pilgrimage church are of interest.

GUISBOROUGH (*England*)

Town in Cleveland, 8 mi ESE of MIDDLESBOROUGH. Of historic interest are the remains of a priory founded by Robert de Bruce, a contender with John Baliol for the throne of SCOTLAND in 1119, and an ancestor of King Robert Bruce.

GUISCARD (*France*)

Town in the Oise department, in N France, approximately 19 mi NNE of COMPIÈGNE. At the beginning of World War I, in August 1914, it was overrun by the Germans, who held on to it until they lost it briefly to the Allies in March 1917. It was finally recaptured at the end of the war, in September 1918. The town was badly damaged.

GUISE (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, on the Oise River, 23 mi N of LAON. The town contains the ruins of the 16th-century castle, ancestral home of the influential dukes of Guise, a branch of the ruling house of LORRAINE. The title was bestowed by François I on the first duke of Guise, Claude d'Aumale, before he took CALAIS from the English in 1528. The second duke, Fran-

çois de Lorraine, was a military commander under King Francis I in his wars against Charles V. The third duke of Guise, Henri I de Lorraine, was a leader in the French Wars of Religion against the Huguenots. He was a prime instigator of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew Day in PARIS in 1572 and a founder of the Holy League against the Bourbons in 1576. The town is also noted for its cooperative ironworks, constructed in 1859 by J. B. A. Godin, a disciple of Fourier. Guise was much damaged in both world wars.

GUIUAN (*Philippines*)

Municipality of Samar state, on the NE coast of LEYTE GULF, 76 mi SE of Catbalogan. During the U.S. reoccupation of the VISAYAN ISLANDS in World War II, it served as an important base and post office, in 1944–45.

GUJARAT [*Gujerat*] (*India*)

Group of former Indian states constituted from Gujarati-speaking areas in the N, part of former BOMBAY state, and including almost all of the KATHIAWAR Peninsula. Archaeological discoveries have linked Gujarat with the INDUS VALLEY civilization of c. 3000 to 1500 B.C. and have suggested it was also part of the MAURYAN EMPIRE of c. 320 to 185 B.C. It was a center of Jainism under the Hindu Anhilvada kingdom, founded c. 755, which in 1297 was annexed to the DELHI SULTANATE. A Muslim governor founded an independent kingdom in 1401, and this territory was extended by Ahmad I (1411–41) who built AHMEDABAD. Annexed in 1572–73 by the Mogul emperor, Akbar, in the 18th century it was overrun by the MARATHAS, who later ceded to the British much of the old kingdom of Gujarat. Under the British the region retained local princely rulers. It became part of the Republic of India in 1947. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

GUJERAT See GUJARAT

GUJRANWALA See GUJRANWALLA

GUJRANWALLA [*Gujranwala*] (*Pakistan*)

District and town in the PUNJAB, 42 mi N of LAHORE. The capital of Sikh power in its early period, it was included in territory annexed by the British after the Second Sikh War in 1848–49. The town rose to prominence under Ranjit Singh who was born here. This

great Sikh ruler's ashes, along with those of his father, Mahan Singh, are housed in a mausoleum here.

GUJRAT (*Pakistan*)

Town in the PUNJAB, near the Chenab River, 68 mi N of LAHORE. Founded c. A.D. 1500, it stands on the site of a fort built by the Mogul emperor Akbar in 1580, and was the scene of the final battle between the British and the Sikhs in 1849.

GULBARGA (*India*)

Town in N central MYSORE, 120 mi W of HYDERABAD. It was the seat of the Muslim Bahmani kings of the DECCAN from 1347 to c. 1430. There are many interesting remains of this era, including a 13th-century mosque patterned after that of CÓRDOVA in Spain. It is the burial place of Firuz Shah Bahmani.

GULISTAN (*Azerbaijan*)

Village in NW central Azerbaijan. It was the site of a treaty signed between RUSSIA and PERSIA on October 12, 1813, by which Persia gave up GEORGIA and its neighboring districts, ending the Russo-Persian War of 1804. Persia ceded the khanates forming present Azerbaijan and renounced claims to Georgia and DAGESTAN.

GUMMI See MAHDIA

GUMRI See LENINAKAN

GUNIB (*Russia*)

Village in W DAGESTAN AR, in the E CAUCASUS Mts. It was important as a natural fortress during the Caucasian wars of the 19th century. Shamil, the leader of the Circassian tribes, made his last stand at Gunib, where he was captured in 1859.

GUNTUR (*India*)

City in central ANDHRA PRADESH, NW of the mouths of the Krishna River, 220 mi N of CHENNAI. Founded by the French in the 18th century, it was ceded to the British in 1788. The cession was confirmed in 1823. The city has been important in the cotton and tobacco trade.

GÜNÜK See XANTHUS

GUPTA EMPIRE (*India*)

Ancient kingdom of an Indian dynasty which, beginning c. A.D. 320, came to rule much of India before its downfall c. 550. The Gupta dynasty was founded through marriage and conquest by Chandragupta I, who ruled from c. 320 to c. 330. The kingdom of MAGADHA in northeastern India was the nucleus of the empire, which soon included part of BENGAL. The next ruler, Samudragupta, who reigned from c. 330 to 380, conquered almost all of northern India and a good deal of the DECCAN, defeating 21 monarchs. The empire expanded farther until in the late fifth century the White Huns, a people who may have been of Tibetan or Turkish stock, invaded India. They were repelled at first but later overran much of northern India, although the Guptas retained some authority in Bengal until c. 550.

The Gupta era was a golden age for ancient Indian culture. Its works can be seen in rock and cave temples at AJANTA and ELLORA. Kalidasa, the outstanding figure of classical Sanskrit literature, was an honored figure at the Gupta court in the fifth century. The study of the Veda, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, and its philosophy was encouraged. Mathematics also flourished during this period. The Guptas sent emissaries as far away as Rome and issued a law code for all of India.

GUR See FIRUZABAD

GUREV See GURYEV

GURGAN See GORGAN

GURHWAL See GARHWAL

GURKHA (*Nepal*)

Village in the E central region, 50 mi WNW of KATMANDU. It is the ancestral home of the ruling Hindu house of Nepal. The Gurkhas claim descent from the rajas of CHITOR in RAJPUTANA. They remain Hindu in religion but contain some Mongolian blood.

GURYEV See ATYRAU

GUSEV (*Russia*)

City of the Kaliningrad oblast, 68 mi E of KALININGRAD. It was the scene of a Russian victory over the

Germans on August 19–20, 1914, during World War I. It was assigned to the Soviet Union by the POTSDAM Conference of 1945, after World War II.

GUSTAV LINE (*Italy*)

Defense line and battle site stretching across Italy S of ROME, used by the Germans as a main line of defense in World War II. The key position of CASSINO, with the LIRI RIVER valley behind it, was reached by the Allies in February 1944 but not taken until May 1944.

GÜSTROW (*Germany*)

City in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, 50 mi SW of STRALSUND. The capital of the MECKLENBURG duchy of Güstrow, it was a place of some importance from the 12th century. In 1219 it became the home of Henry Borwin II, prince of Mecklenburg; from 1316 to 1436 it was the residence of the princes of the Wends; from 1556 to 1695 of the dukes of Mecklenburg-Güstrow; and in 1628 it was occupied by imperial troops under General Wallenstein, who resided here in 1628–29 during the Thirty Years' War. A 13th-century cathedral, and a 16th-century ducal castle and town hall add to its interest. The Pfarrkirche has fine altar paintings.

GÜTERSLOH (*Germany*)

City of NE NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 31 mi E of MÜNSTER. Passed from the bishopric of OSNABRÜCK to PRUSSIA in 1815, it was chartered in 1825. It has notable botanical gardens.

GUTHRIE (*United States*)

City and county seat of Logan county, in central OKLAHOMA, 28 mi N of OKLAHOMA CITY. Founded in 1889, Guthrie has become an agricultural and oil-processing center. It served as the capital of Oklahoma Territory from 1890 to 1907, and then, after statehood, as the state capital until 1910.

GUWAHATI [*Gauhati*] (*India*)

Town on the BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER, in NW ASSAM, 335 mi NE of KOLKATA. It was ceded to the British in 1826 and served as the seat of the British administration for Assam from 1826 to 1874. It is identified with Pragjyoushapura, capital of King Bhavadatta, who is mentioned in the Sanskrit epic the *Mahab-*

harata. The temple of Kamakhya and an island in the Brahmaputra River are places of Hindu pilgrimage. The town was overrun by Muslims in the 17th century.

GUYANA [former: British Guiana]

Republic in N South America, bounded on the N and NE by the Atlantic Ocean, E and SE by SURINAM, S and SW by BRAZIL, and W by Brazil and VENEZUELA, composed of the three former colonies: Essequibo, founded by the Dutch c. 1620; Berbice, founded in 1624 under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company; and Demerara, founded in 1645 as an offshoot of Berbice. There were also British settlements from this period that passed to the Dutch by the Treaty of BREDa in 1667. In the 18th century the area was settled by non-Dutch peoples, including many British; and in 1781 the British captured part of the territory and founded GEORGETOWN. A final recapture from the Dutch occurred in 1803, and the area was officially ceded to the British in 1814.

In 1831 Essequibo, Berbice, and Demerara were united as the Crown colony of British Guiana. The abolition of slavery followed in 1834. The boundary with Venezuela, long a subject of controversy, became a serious issue in 1895, involving the United States and the Olney Doctrine. An arbitration award in 1899 upheld most British claims. The boundary with Brazil was similarly arbitrated in 1904. With the outset of World War II, the United States leased sites for military and naval bases on the Demerara River and near Suddie. In 1952 the colony moved toward independence, subsequently achieving it in 1966 with Forbes Burnham as prime minister. In 1970, Guyana became a republic and applied socialist development policies.

Throughout the 1960s tension between East Indians, who control commerce, and the blacks led to clashes and bloodshed; this subsided in the 1970s. International tensions were eased with the signing in 1970 of a 12-year truce with Venezuela and a mutual troop withdrawal agreement with Surinam, although the Venezuela border controversy still simmers. In 1978 Guyana gained international notoriety as the scene of a mass suicide committed at Jonestown by followers of the religious cult of the Rev. Jim Jones, from the United States. In 1980, a new constitution was adopted and Burnham became president, instituting new repressions on the press and the opposition.

In 1985, Burnham died and was replaced by Desmond Hoyte. The economy continued to deteriorate

and in 1992, Hoyte lost the election to former prime minister Cheddi Jagan of the opposing PPP party. Guyana's economy improved in the 1990s, especially in agriculture and bauxite mining. Jagan died in 1997, and his prime minister, Samuel Hinds, was appointed president. Jagan's widow became prime minister, but resigned in 1999, to be replaced by Bharrat Jagdeo of the PPP, who was reelected in 2001. In early 2005 there was severe flooding in Georgetown and the coastal communities.

GUYANE FRANÇAISE See FRENCH GUIANA

GUYENNE See GUIENNE

GUZMÁN See CIUDAD GUZMÁN

GWĀDAR [Gwadur] (*Pakistan*)

Port city on the Makran coast in SW BALUCHISTAN. It was given by the khan of KALAT to the sultan of MUSCAT in the second half of the 18th century. It belonged to OMAN from the beginning of the 19th century, and included approximately 300 square miles of adjoining territory. The area was ceded to Pakistan in 1958.

GWADUR See GWĀDAR

GWALIOR (*India*)

Former princely state and town, now part of MADHYA PRADESH state, mostly between RAJPUTANA on the W and the United Provinces and central India on the E. The Chambal River forms the N and NW boundary, with other smaller sections in SW central India. One of five chief Indian states, Gwalior was the dominion of the Sindhia family of Marathas formed in the mid-18th century by Ranaji Sindhia. Mahadaji Sindhia, a Maratha chief, became independent of the Peshwa forces of the hereditary Maratha prime minister, and overran much of central India until checked by the British in the early 19th century. The fort was lost to the British in the Maratha Wars. The state was temporarily annexed to the British domain but was restored to the Sindhias in 1886.

With Indian independence in 1947, Gwalior and several other princely states were combined in the state of Madhya Bharat, which merged with Madhya Pradesh in 1956. The town has many fine Mogul architectural remains and is overlooked by the famous

medieval Hindu fort of Gwalior, situated on a sandstone cliff 300 feet high. It includes within its walls the palace of Man Singh. Within the battlemented walls of the fort are elaborately carved palaces and temples. Huge Jain reliefs are carved into the cliffs of the Rock of Gwalior. See also **MOGUL EMPIRE**, **MARATHA CONFEDERACY**.

GWANGJU [Kwangju] (*South Korea*)

City in SW South Korea, 200 miles S of SEOUL. In 1980, student pro-democracy protests were brutally suppressed by government troops, firing automatic weapons into the crowds.

GWELO (*Zimbabwe*)

City in the SW, 90 mi ENE of BULAWAYO. Founded in 1894, it was a major point of defense in 1896 for Europeans during the rebellion by the Ndebele. See also **RHODESIA**.

GWENED See **VANNES**

GWENT (*Wales*)

A very ancient region, taking in much of SE Wales. In addition, it has been a modern county in Wales from 1974 to 1996, which included the former **MONMOUTHSHIRE**, with minor border adjustments.

GWNETH See **GWYNEDD**

GWYNEDD [Gwneth] (*Wales*)

Ancient region taking in most of N Wales. As of 1974 it has been a new county in Wales as well, consisting of the former counties of **ANGLESEY**, **CAERNARVON**, parts of **Merioneth**, and small areas of **Denbigh**. In 1996, Anglesey became a separate unitary county.

GYÖNGYÖS (*Hungary*)

City in the N central region, 45 mi NE of BUDAPEST. A large Franciscan college was founded here in 1634; there is also a 14th-century church and a castle.

GYÖR [*ancient: Arabona; German: Kaab*] (*Hungary*)

City of Győr-Sopron county, 67 mi WNW of BUDAPEST, near the Czech border, at the confluence of the Rába and Danube rivers. It is on the site of a Roman

military outpost called Arabona, which was evacuated in the fourth century A.D. and was later destroyed. The Magyars built fortifications here in the ninth century, and Győr grew up around the fortress. In the 17th century it was used as a defensive position against the Turks. It became an episcopal see in 1001 and was made a royal free town in 1743. In 1849 the Hungarian revolutionary forces were decisively defeated by the Austrians near Győr.

GYTHEION See **GYTHIUM**

GYTHIUM [Gytheion] [*Greek: Yithion*] (*Greece*)

Port town of S **LACONIA** department, in the **PELOPONNESUS**, near the head of the Gulf of Laconia, approximately 27 mi SSE of **SPARTA**. In antiquity it was an important Spartan base in the Greek Wars and was sacked by the Athenians under Tolmides in 455 B.C. It became a leader of the Laconian League after the decline of Sparta. Both the harbor and the arsenal were, in legend, founded by Heracles and Apollo. There is a small theater here and a medieval castle overlooking the town. It is the chief town of the Mani, who retained their freedom into the reign of Augustus and their paganism into the reign of the Byzantine emperor Basil I (867–86). They were never subdued by the Turks and were conquered only with difficulty by the new kingdom of Greece in 1834.

GYULA (*Hungary*)

City in the SE, on the White Koros River, NE of **SZEGED**, near the Romanian border. It was under Turkish rule from 1566 to 1694. It is the birthplace of Ferencz Erkel, composer of the Hungarian national anthem. See also **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.

GYULAFEHÉRIAR See **ALBA IULIA**

GYUMRI [*former: Alexandropol; Turkish: Gumri*] (*Armenia*)

City in Armenia, 55 mi NW of YEREVAN, near the Turkish border. It is believed to have been founded by the Greeks in 401 B.C. The Russians built a fort here in 1837 and in 1840 Alexandropol was founded. It was renamed Leninakan in 1924, and renamed again in 1990 to Kumayri after independence from the USSR. The city is the most important textile center and the second-largest city of Armenia.

H

**HAARLEM** [*former: Harlem*] (*Netherlands*)

City in W Netherlands, the capital of North Holland province, on the Spaarne River, approximately 11 mi W of AMSTERDAM. In the 11th century the city became the seat of the counts of HOLLAND. It was chartered in 1245. In the 14th century it was the richest town in Holland, and it thrived as a commercial center under Philip of BURGUNDY. During the revolution against SPAIN in 1572–73 it was sacked. Occupied by Spanish troops, William of Orange recaptured it in 1577. Composers Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, George Frederick Handel and others performed at the world-famous St. Bavo's church of the 15th century. Famous Dutch Renaissance architect, Lieven de Key, worked for the town, and Flishers's Hall of 1603 is one of the most outstanding examples of his work. The city was the center of Dutch painting in the 16th and 17th centuries. Artists Frans Hals, Jacob van Ruisdael, and Adriaen Van Ostade lived here during that period. The city is in the heart of tulip country.

HABBANIYAH, LAKE [*Arabic: Hawr al-Habbaniyah*] (*Iraq*)

Lake along the S bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER, in central Iraq, 50 mi W of BAGHDAD. In 1941, it saw brief fighting near its north shore for control of an important British airfield during World War II.

HABSBURG See HAPSBURG**HACHINÔHE** (*Japan*)

Major fishing town in Aomori prefecture, N HONSHÛ, on the Oirase River and the Pacific Ocean. It has

important steam power plants and is a former castle town.

HACHIOJI (*Japan*)

City in Tokyo prefecture, SE central HONSHÛ, 27 mi W of TOKYO. A prosperous castle town during the Tokugawa era, it became famous in the early 18th century for its silk-weaving industry.

HACILAR (*Turkey*)

Ruins of an ancient community, the earliest agricultural settlement known in Anatolia, approximately 15 mi SW of BURDUR, SW Turkey. Archaeological work, begun in 1950, has shown that the community began in the Neolithic period c. 6750 B.C. and was more or less continuously occupied until c. 4800 B.C. The site was one of the first demonstrating that advances in civilization passed at this age through the Anatolian plateau from MESOPOTAMIA to Europe. Later excavations in the area at ÇATAL HÜYÜK, TAURUS, MERSIN, TALL HALAF, JARMO, and other sites has confirmed this conjecture.

HACKENSACK [*former: New Barbados*] (*United States*)

Residential city in NE NEW JERSEY, on the Hackensack River, 7 mi ESE of PATERSON. Settled by Dutch settlers from MANHATTAN in 1647, it was used as a military camp by both British and colonial armies during the American Revolution. At this time, it served as one of George Washington's headquarters. Incorporated as New Barbados in 1868, it became the city of Hackensack when it was chartered in 1921. Its name is taken from the Ackenack Indians.

HACKNEY (*England*)

Inner LONDON borough, on the Lea River. Created in 1965, it has London's first theater, built c. 1575, in Shoreditch. The parish church of St. Mary, in Stoke Newington, is one of the few remaining Elizabethan churches. Writer Daniel Defoe lived here.

HADAMAR (*Germany*)

Town in HESSE, 27 mi N of WIESBADEN. It was first mentioned in A.D. 832. It was the site of a Nazi concentration camp during World War II. Its town hall dates from the 17th century.

HADDINGTON (*Scotland*)

Farm and trading center and town in the Scottish Lowlands, LOTHIAN region, 17 mi E of EDINBURGH. Alexander II of Scotland was born here in 1198. In 1216, 1244, and 1355 it was burned by raiding English armies. Suburban Giffordgate was the birthplace of the Protestant reformer, John Knox. Lennoxlove, now the seat of the dukes of Hamilton, was built for Frances Stuart, mistress of Charles II.

HADDONFIELD (*United States*)

Residential city in SW NEW JERSEY, 6 mi SE of CAMDEN. It was founded c. 1710 by Elizabeth Haddon, an English Quaker whose romantic adventures are related in Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. Situated on the most strategic thoroughfare of the region, it was the scene of many American Revolutionary skirmishes. King Indian Inn, built in 1750, was the meeting place of New Jersey's first legislature in 1777, marking its formal separation from GREAT BRITAIN. The inn also served as a station of the Underground Railroad before the Civil War. Haddonfield was incorporated in 1875.

HADEJIA [*Hadeija*] (*Nigeria*)

Town in Kano state, NE Nigeria, on the Hadejia River, 110 mi NE of KANO. It was the chief town of the former emirate of Katagum.

HADERA (*Israel*)

Manufacturing town in W Israel, near the Mediterranean coast, 26 mi S of HAIFA, on the plain of SHARON. It was founded in 1891 by Jewish settlers who drained huge malarial swamplands for cultivation. Nearby are the ruins of CAESAREA PALAESTINAE.

HADERSLEBEN See HADERSLEV**HADERSLEV** [*German: Hadersleben*] (*Denmark*)

Industrial port in Sønderjylland county, JUTLAND. It was first mentioned in 1228. It was under Prussian and, later, German rule from 1864 to 1920. It has the 13th-century cathedral of St. Mary.

HADHRAMAUT [*Hadramaut, Hadramawt*] (*Yemen*)

Coastal region, in the E part of Yemen, on the S ARABIAN PENINSULA, on the Gulf of Aden and the Arabian Sea. In antiquity it had an advanced civilization evidenced today by extensive ruins and is mentioned in the Bible as Hazarmaveth. Until the end of the 19th century little was known about it because its inhabitants shunned foreigners. The modern state is a union of the former Quaiti and Kathiri sultanates; they were unified in 1967 as South Yemen, when Arab rulers were overthrown. In 1990, it was united into the Republic of Yemen.

HADLEY (*United States*)

Town in W MASSACHUSETTS, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 16 mi N of SPRINGFIELD. It was settled in 1659 and incorporated in 1661. It is the birthplace of Civil War general Joseph Hooker (1814–79).

AL-HADR See HATRA**HADRAMAUT** See HADHRAMAUT**HADRAMAWT** See HADHRAMAUT**HADRANUM** See ADRANO**HADRIA** See ATRI**HADRIANOPOLIS** See EDIRNE**HADRIAN'S WALL** (*England*)

Ancient Roman wall, originally stretching 73.5 mi from WALLSEND on the Tyne River to Bowness at the head of Solway Firth, CUMBRIA. It was built between A.D. 122 and 126 by Emperor Hadrian and reconstructed by Emperor Severus c. A.D. 200. It was maintained for almost 300 years. It marked the northern boundary at that time of Roman Britain. Many mile

stations and castles and several lengths of wall remain along this well-preserved, magnificent remnant of the Roman occupation.

HADRIANUTHERAE See BALIKESIR

HADRUMETUM See SOUSSE

HALEN See HELEN

HAERHPIN See HARBIN

HAFNARFJÖRDHUR (*Iceland*)

Fishing town in SW Iceland, approximately 10 mi S of REYKJAVÍK. English and German traders fought over the port during the 15th and 16th centuries. It was chartered in 1908.

HAFREN See SEVERN RIVER

HAFRSFJORD [*Hafsfjord*] (*Norway*)

Inlet of the NORTH SEA, Rogaland county, SW Norway, near STAVANGER. In A.D. 872 Harold I won a decisive sea victory here that made him the king of all Norway.

HAFSFJORD See HAFRSFJORD

HAGÂTÑA [*Agana*] (*United States*)

Town and capital of the United States Trust Territory of GUAM, 6 mi NE of Apra Harbor, in the MARIANA ISLANDS, W Pacific Ocean. Agana was completely destroyed during the reconquest of Guam from the Japanese by U.S. forces in World War II. The whole island was entirely in American hands by August 9, 1944. In 1998, the territorial legislature changed the name of the city from Agana to Hagåtña.

HĀGĒL DĒMĀ See ACELDAMA

HAGEN (*Germany*)

Industrial center and city in the RUHR district of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, W Germany, on the Ennepe River, 30 mi ENE of DÜSSELDORF. It was chartered in 1746 and became famous for its textiles in the late 18th century. Its main industrial growth dates from 1870.

HAGERSTOWN [*former: Elizabethtown*] (*United States*)

Industrial and trading center, city in NW MARYLAND, 68 mi WNW of BALTIMORE, approximately 6 mi from the POTOMAC RIVER. Jonathan Hager, holding a land grant from the proprietors, founded it as Hager's Town in 1762. It became a city in 1790. It was the scene of much Civil War activity. The Battle of ANTIETAM was fought nearby, and General Robert E. Lee assembled his forces here en route to the Battle of GETTYSBURG.

HAGI (*Japan*)

Commercial coastal town in Yamaguchi prefecture, SW HONSHŪ, in the N part of the Sea of Japan. It was the former capital of YAMAGUCHI prefecture. It was also a castle town of the Mori clan during the Tokugawa era.

HAGIA TRIADA (*Greece*)

Ruins of an ancient palace, near Tympákion and on the shore of the Bay of Messara, S CRETE. It is an extensive archaeological site, containing remains of the Minoan palace and its town.

HAGUE, THE [*Dutch: Den Haag, 's Gravenhage; French: La Haye*]

City, capital of SOUTH HOLLAND province, SW Netherlands, 4 mi inland from the NORTH SEA, 33 mi SW of AMSTERDAM. Originally a hunting lodge, it became a royal residence in 1250 and still is today. It became the capital of HOLLAND as the seat of the States-General in the 16th century. The site of the Triple Alliance peace conferences in 1668 and 1717, it was developed as a permanent site for international negotiations. Attempts to solve the problems of pre-World War I Europe through peace conferences held here in 1899 and 1907 proved unsuccessful, however. It later became the seat of the World Court, now the International Court of Justice, as well as of various Dutch government bodies. Germans occupied the city from 1940 to 1945 during World War II and launched rocket-bombs against GREAT BRITAIN from it.

HAGUENAU (*France*)

Town in the Bas-Rhin department, NE France, 11 mi N of STRASBOURG. Built in the 11th century around the hunting lodge of the duke of Swabia, it was the site of a Hohenstaufen imperial tribunal, before which Richard the Lionhearted of ENGLAND appeared in

1194 and was forced to pay an enormous ransom to the Holy Roman emperor for his release. It became a free city in 1255, a part of France in 1634, and had its fortresses razed by Louis XIV. It was taken by U.S. forces in March 1945 during World War II. A 13th-century church and 15th-century chancellery are here.

HAÏDRA [*ancient: Ammaedara, Ammoedara*] (*Tunisia*)
Town in Kasserine province, in the Tebessa Mts, 35 mi NW of KASSERINE, one of the largest archaeological sites of Tunisia. As Ammoedara it was part of the Roman province of MAURETANIA Tingitana. It was conquered by the Vandals in the fifth century A.D. and in the sixth century was retaken by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE under Justinian. It has extensive Roman ruins as well as Vandalic and Byzantine remains.

HAIFA [*Kaiffa, Khaifa*] [*ancient: Sycaminum*] (*Israel*)
Chief port and industrial center in NW Israel, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, at the foot of MT CARMEL. It existed by the third century A.D. and was developed commercially by the crusaders. It was destroyed by Saladin in 1191, and began to revive in the late 18th century when it was captured by Napoleon in 1799. It was of little importance until it was utilized as a port in the 19th and 20th centuries. During World War II the area was one of the main Allied military supply bases in the Middle East.

HAIKOU [*Hai-k'ou, Hoihow*] [*French: Hoï-Hao*] (*China*)
Industrial port on the NE coast of HAINAN ISLAND, SE China. It was one of many Chinese ports opened in the latter half of the 19th century for foreign trade and commerce, becoming an open port in 1876.

HAIL [*Hā'il*] (*Saudi Arabia*)
Town and oasis in N NEJD, 250 mi NE of MEDINA, N central Saudi Arabia. It was the capital of the independent emirate of JABAL SHAMMAR, which Ibn Saud conquered in 1921.

HAI-LA-ERH See HAILAR

HAILAR [*former: Hulun; Mandarin: Hai-la-erh*] (*China*)
City in NW NEI MONGOL ZIZHIQU (Inner Mongolian Autonomous Area), on the Hailar River. Founded as a fort in 1734, it was the capital during World War II of the former North Hsingan province from 1932 to 1945 in MANCHUKUO.

HAINAN [*Hai-nan Tao*] (*China*)

Island and province in the South China Sea, off the S coast of GUANGDONG, in SE China, E of the Gulf of Tonkin. It was Chinese from the second century B.C. but only loosely controlled until the time of the Yüan dynasty (1280–1368). It became a part of Guangdong in the late 14th century and opened its city of QIONG-SHAN to foreign trade in 1858. It was liberated in 1945 by the Nationalists, having been under Japanese occupation from 1939. The Yulin naval base, built by the Japanese, was further developed by the Chinese. Hainan was one of the last areas held by the Nationalist Goumendang; it wasn't until May 1950 that Hainan was incorporated into the People's Republic of China as a Special Administrative Area of Guangdong province. Hainan's acceptance as a separate province was delayed because of a trade scandal in the mid-1980s. District administrators imported 90,000 Japanese cars duty free and exported them to the mainland with the help of navy units. Nonetheless, in 1988, Hainan was approved as a province and special free trade zone. See also HAIKOU.

HAI-NAN TAO See HAINAN

HAINAULT See HAINAUT

HAINAUT [*Hainault*] [*Flemish: Henegouwen*] (*Belgium*)
Province in SW Belgium, bordering on France in the S. The region was inhabited by the Nervii at the time of the Roman invasion in 57 B.C. It was created as a political unit in the ninth century A.D. by Reginar Long-Neck. It became a fief of LOTHARINGIA in the divisions of the Carolingian Empire and was united many times with FLANDERS between 1036 and 1278 by marriage and royal accession. It was part of BAVARIA from 1345, BURGUNDY from 1433 to 1482 and the Spanish and Austrian Netherlands before the present Nord department was permanently annexed by FRANCE in the 17th century. It passed to the kingdom of NETHERLANDS in 1815 and became a province of Belgium in 1830. Baldwin VI of Hainaut became the emperor of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1204 following his involvement in the Fourth Crusade. See also LORRAINE.

HAINBURG [*German: Hainburg an der Donau*] (*Austria*)

Town in Lower Austria, on the DANUBE RIVER, W of BRATISLAVA. Once a Roman town, it has many

Roman remains, including an aqueduct still being used. The Turks captured it in 1529 and 1683, in their forays toward VIENNA. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

HAINBURG AN DER DONAU See HAINBURG

HAIPHONG [Haifong, Hai Phong] (*Vietnam*)

Port and city in NE Vietnam, approximately 20 mi from the Gulf of Tonkin, and approximately 60 mi E of HANOI. Established by the French in 1874, it became a chief naval base of French INDOCHINA, and was occupied from 1940 to 1945 by JAPAN. The city was shelled by the French navy in 1946 during the French Indochina War. It became part of the new state of North Vietnam in 1954. During the Vietnam War, it became a vital rail connection and North Vietnam's major route for importing military supplies. The city was severely bombed by the UNITED STATES from 1965 to 1968 and in 1972. Rail connections and industries were devastated, but many factories were dismantled and relocated during the war and were later returned for the reconstruction effort in Vietnam.

HAITHABU See HEDEBY

HAITI [former: Saint-Domingue]

Nation in the WEST INDIES, occupying the W third of the island of HISPANIOLA (discovered by Columbus in 1492, settled 1493), SE of CUBA. PORT-AU-PRINCE is the capital. The area, then known as Saint-Domingue, was ceded by SPAIN to FRANCE in 1697 by the Treaty of Ryswick. The colony became prosperous through slave labor on coffee and sugar plantations. The population came to consist of three groups, Frenchmen, mulattoes, and blacks, among whom there was much tension.

In 1790 Vincent Ogé, a mulatto, led an unsuccessful rebellion sparked by the French Revolution. In 1793, during the Napoleonic Wars, the British invaded Haiti, and in 1795 Spain ceded the eastern two-thirds of the island, now the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, to France. François Toussaint Louverture, a former slave, became the leader of the blacks. At first he cooperated with the authorities, but in 1801 he overthrew French rule, abolished slavery, and proclaimed himself ruler of the whole island. General Leclerc was sent from France in 1802 to restore authority.

Although unable to reconquer the interior, he arranged a peace with Toussaint, then seized him by trickery. Toussaint died in a dungeon in France. Spain regained control of the eastern two-thirds in 1809.

Yellow fever ravaged the French forces, which withdrew, and in 1804 Haiti proclaimed its independence, the first nation in the Western Hemisphere after the UNITED STATES to achieve this status. Jean-Jacques Dessalines, a former slave, declared himself emperor, but after his death in 1806 Haiti split into northern and southern parts. The north was controlled by blacks, with Henry Christophe as emperor; the south was mulatto, ruled by President Alexandre Pétion. When these two died, Jean-Pierre Boyer, a mulatto, unified the country, was president from 1818 to 1843, and conquered the rest of the island in 1822. Haiti held the whole island until 1844, but Boyer's presidency ruined the nation financially. He was succeeded as president by Faustin Élie Soulouque, a black, in 1847. In 1849 Soulouque declared himself Emperor Faustin I and ruled until 1859. His reign was extravagant and corrupt. Nicholas Fabre Geffard led a revolt that overthrew the emperor, and he became president until 1867.

In 1915 Haiti was in chaos. The United States, fearing loss of its investments and German seizure of the island, sent marines and took control of customs receipts. Haitian sovereignty was violated, and the marines remained until 1934. The United States retained customs control until 1947. During this period, in 1937, long-standing disputes between Haiti and the Dominican Republic resulted in an invasion by the latter during which about 10,000 Haitians were massacred. François "Papa Doc" Duvalier was elected president in 1957 and made himself dictator. He ruled until his death in 1971, practicing voodooism, terrorizing the people with the idea that he had supernatural powers, and torturing and killing hundreds of opponents. His brutal rule was accompanied by serious economic difficulties in an overpopulated island, the poorest in the CARIBBEAN. When Duvalier died he was succeeded by his son, Jean-Claude, an undistinguished 19-year-old, who was also declared "president for life." In 1986, Duvalier fled the country as the economy was in ruins from years of corruption. In the late 1980s there were a number of attempts at democratic rules punctuated by military coups.

In 1991, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, Haiti's first freely elected president, was forced to flee the country after a coup. The United States and the Organization of American States imposed a trade embargo on Haiti,

and in 1993, a UN-sponsored oil embargo was imposed. An agreement in 1993 providing for Aristide's return was rejected by the army, which used terrorist violence to maintain power. In 1994, the UN imposed a full trade embargo and the United States threatened to invade the country. Aristide returned after the military was granted amnesty as U.S. and UN peacekeepers arrived to keep order.

In 1995, René Préval was elected to succeed Aristide. After a number of political killings in the late 1990s, the U.S. cut off financial aid. In 2000, Aristide was reelected with 92% of the vote, but his government set about repressing opposition, and by 2004, parliament was dissolved and Aristide was ruling by decree. An uprising forced Aristide to flee the country (although he later accused the French and Americans of kidnaping him). U.S., French, Canadian, and Chilean forces arrived to maintain order, and an interim government headed by Gérard Latortue, a former foreign minister, was established. The initial peacekeeping force was replaced by a UN force led by BRAZIL. The Caribbean Community refused to readmit Haiti until it has a democratically elected government. So elections are scheduled for 2005. Haiti has suffered from the many hurricanes and tropical storms that have landed on its shores in the last 10 years because of flooding, which has been enhanced by the near total deforestation of the country.

HAIYANG (*China*)

Island in the Korea Bay, SE of Liaodong Peninsula, 90 mi ENE of DALIAN. A naval battle was fought here during the First Sino-Japanese War on September 17, 1894. It was a disastrous defeat for the Chinese fleet.

HAI-YANG See SHANHAIGUAN

HAJDÚBÖSZÖRMÉNY (*Hungary*)

City in E Hungary, 10 mi NW of DEBRECEN. It was settled by descendants of drovers, Magyars, and Slavs who fought for the prince of TRANSYLVANIA, Istvan Bocskay (1557–1606).

HAKAPEHI [*Taiohae, Tai-o-hae*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the MARQUESAS ISLANDS, part of FRENCH POLYNESIA, situated on the S shore of NUKA HIVA Island. Huge prehistoric stone platforms, whose origin is unknown, stand nearby.

HA-KARMEL See CARMEL, MOUNT

HAKATA See FUKUOKA

HAKODATE (*Japan*)

Commercial and industrial city in SW HOKKAIDŌ, on the Tsugaru Strait. It was one of the first ports opened to foreign trade in 1857 and has many old Christian churches and European-style buildings. Its importance increased greatly with the advent of the railroad from 1880 to 1890. It was almost destroyed by a fire in 1934 in which 2,000 people were killed. The Goryokaku, the fort where the Tokugawa shogun made his last stand, is here. The city is linked to HONSHŪ under the Tsugara Strait by the Saikan Tunnel, completed in 1988, it is at 33.49 miles, the longest railway tunnel in the world.

HAKONE (*Japan*)

Village in SE HONSHŪ, Kanagawa prefecture, 23 mi ESE of Mt FUJI, on Lake Hakone. A mountain spa, it is famous for its hot springs and is part of Fuji-Hakone-Izu National Park. Many religious shrines dot the area, including the Hakone Shrine, built in A.D. 757.

HAL See HALLE

HALBERSTADT (*Germany*)

Industrial city in SAXONY-ANHALT, 33 mi SE of BRUNSWICK. It is the site of prehistoric cave dwellings. An episcopal see was established here by A.D. 814. The city was founded in the 12th century and was burned in 1179 by Henry the Lion. In 1180 Emperor Frederick I gave it to the bishops as a temporal fief. A prosperous member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, it was secularized in 1684 and came under the control of BRANDENBURG. The city then passed to PRUSSIA with the fall of Napoleon. A center for bomber production during World War II, it was severely damaged. It has a 12th-century church, Liebfrauenkirche, and the Cathedral of St. Stephen of the 13th to the 17th centuries with its large collection of medieval relics.

HALDEN [*former: Fredrikshald*] (*Norway*)

Lumber port town in Østfold county, SE Norway, on the SKAGERRAK, near the Swedish border, 60 mi SE of

OSLO. Chartered in 1665, it was developed around Fredrikssten fortress, which withstood three Swedish attacks in 1716, 1718—when Charles XII of Sweden was killed—and 1814. Renamed Halden in 1927, it is the location of the first Scandinavian atomic reactor, built for industrial power.

HALEB See ALEPPO

HALEN [*Haelen*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Limburg province, NE Belgium. Belgium's victory over the Germans in World War I was fought here on August 12, 1914.

HALEPA [*Khalépa*] (*Greece*)

Suburb of CANEA, on the island of CRETE. The Pact of Halepa was signed here in October 1878, giving Crete practical self-government.

HALESOWEN (*England*)

Manufacturing town in West MIDLANDS, on the Stour River, 8 mi SW of BIRMINGHAM. Listed in the Domesday Book as Hala, it was the birthplace of printer William Caslon and of poet William Shenstone.

HALFA See WADI HALFA

HALFAYA PASS [*Arabic: Nagb al-Halfayah*] (*Egypt*)

Pass through the coastal range of hills just S of SALŪM, in far NW Egypt. World War II battles fought here in January and November 1942 earned it the nickname "Hellfire Pass" from British soldiers.

HALIARTUS (*Greece*)

Ancient town in BOEOTIA, 15 mi NW of THEBES. The Spartan commander Lysander, hero of the Peloponnesian War, was killed here in 395 B.C. in a battle with the Boeotians.

HALICARNASSUS [*modern: Bodrum*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in SW ASIA MINOR, SW CARIA, on the Ceramic Gulf, now called the Gulf of Kos. Tradition credits the Dorians with founding it c. 1000 B.C. Although it was Greek in origin, with some Carian inhabitants, it was mostly a Persian vassal state ruled by tyrants. It participated in Persian king Xerxes' invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. but joined the Delian League

after the expulsion of tyrants from 460 to 455 B.C. During the dynasty of the Carian kings, the tomb of King Mausolus, the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus, was built c. 350 B.C. by Queen Artemisia, and was known as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. Excavated in 1857, its sculptures are now in the British Museum. Alexander the Great conquered and destroyed the city in 333 B.C., and it never recovered its former prosperity. See also DELOS, PERSIA, SALAMIS.

HALICZ (*Ukraine*)

A medieval principality and town in E GALICIA, now in SW Ukraine. United with LODOMERIA in the 13th century, it later became part successively of POLAND, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and GERMANY. As part of Russia, it comprised lands about the upper courses of the Dneister and Prut rivers. The town of Halicz was the capital of the 13th century state, and was the source of the Polish name for Galicia.

HALIDON HILL (*England*)

Hill near BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, NORTHUMBRLAND, near the Tweed River. It was the scene of a battle on July 19, 1333, in which Edward III of England defeated the Scots under Archibald Douglas, assisting Edward de Baliol in his claims to the throne of David Bruce.

HALIFAX (*Canada*)

City, on the Atlantic Ocean, on the central S coast of NOVA SCOTIA. The site was originally settled by Micmac Indians. The British established a fort, town, and naval base here in 1749 to rival the French at LOUISBOURG. Halifax became the capital of Nova Scotia in the next year. It served as a major British naval base during the expedition against Louisbourg in 1758 as well as in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Military officers governed the city until it was independently incorporated through the efforts of Joseph Howe in 1842. A French ammunition ship exploded here in 1917 during World War I, and much of the city was wrecked. During World War II it was the chief North American base for Allied supply ships. Oil was struck in 1971 on SABLE ISLAND off the coast. St. Paul's Church from 1750, the Citadel fortress, and Dalhousie University from 1818 are here, as are several other 19th-century universities. The *Halifax Gazette*, the first Canadian newspaper, has been published here since 1752.

HALIFAX (*England*)

City in West YORKSHIRE, 22 mi NE of MANCHESTER. It carried on an extensive wool trade from the 12th century to the end of the Middle Ages and continued to flourish in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Gibbet Law, enacted to protect against the theft of wool cloth drying on tenter frames in the fields, originated here. It set a penalty of hanging. Hence the saying "to be on tenterhooks." There is a 15th-century parish church of St. John the Baptist here, as well as the Heath Grammar School from 1585, a Renaissance town hall, and the 18th-century Piece Hall.

HALIFAX (*United States*)

Town in NE NORTH CAROLINA, 29 mi NNE of ROCKY MOUNT. Settled c. 1725, it was the scene of the Provincial Congress's adoption of the Halifax Resolution on April 12, 1776, which was the first explicit sanction of independence by an American colony. It was also the location of North Carolina's first constitutional convention.

HALL See SCHWÄBISCH-HALL

HALLE [*French: Hal*] (*Belgium*)

Commercial and industrial town in BRABANT province, central Belgium, on the Charleroi-Brussels Canal. Its Gothic church of Our Lady from the 14th to the 15th centuries contains a celebrated miraculous image of the Virgin. It is a noted place of pilgrimage.

HALLE [*Halle an der Saale*] (*Germany*)

Important industrial city in SAXONY-ANHALT, SE Germany, on the Saale River, 31 mi WNW of LEIPZIG. Located on the site of Bronze and Iron Age settlements, it was first mentioned in the ninth century A.D. It was given to the archbishops of MAGDEBURG in 968 and remained their holding until it went to the elector of BRANDENBURG in 1648. It was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. The city accepted the Reformation in 1544. It was the home of the first Franke Institute from 1695 and the first Bible Society from 1710. It was captured by FRANCE in 1806 and passed to PRUSSIA in 1813. It was taken by the Allies during World War II from April 17 to 19, 1945, and was heavily damaged by frequent bombing and house-to-house fighting. The composer George Frederick Handel was born here in 1685. The famous University of Halle was founded by Frederick III of Brandenburg in

1694 and was united with the University of WITTENBERG in 1817. Medieval structures here include a 14th-century town hall, a church, the Gothic Red Tower, and the remains of Moritzburg Castle.

HALLEIN (*Austria*)

A spa and marble-producing town in SALZBURG province, W Austria, on the Salzach River, near the German border. It was an ancient Celtic settlement. The town was first mentioned in the 13th century A.D. It has a noted pilgrimage church built from 1594 to 1612.

HALL, FORT See FORT HALL

HALLSTATT (*Austria*)

Village in Upper Austria province, W central Austria, on Lake Hallstatt in the SALZKAMMERGUT, 10 mi S of BAD ISCHL. It was the site of the earliest European Iron Age culture, and its name has thus been applied to this epoch and divided into four periods from 1000 B.C. to 400 B.C. Over 2,000 graves with rich contents were discovered here from 1846 to 1899.

HALMAHERA [*Gilolo, Jailolo*] [*Dutch: Djailolo*] (*Indonesia*)

Largest island of the MOLUCCAS, E Indonesia, on the equator. The sultan of Ternate yielded it to the Dutch in 1683, thus making it part of the Dutch East Indies. In the late 19th century it became notorious for its piracy and many revolts. The island was taken by JAPAN in 1942 during World War II, and its naval bases were frequently bombed by the Allies in 1944. In 1999–2000, many were killed in fighting between Christian and Muslim militias.

HALMAN See ALEPPO

HALMSTAD (*Sweden*)

Industrial port and city in SW Sweden, on the KATTEGAT, at the mouth of Nissa River. Chartered in 1322, it was an important fortified city of DENMARK before it was conquered by Sweden in 1645. It has a 14th-century Gothic church and a 17th-century castle.

HÄLSINGBORG [*Helsingborg*] (*Sweden*)

Port and city in Malmöhus county, SW Sweden, on the ØRESUND opposite HELSINGØR, Denmark, 30 mi

NE of COPENHAGEN. Built around the 10th-century brick castle of Karnan, it belonged to DENMARK until Sweden took it in 1658. It was destroyed by Swedish-Danish conflicts in the 17th century and rebuilt in 1710. Nearby is Sofiero, the summer home of the king of Sweden. It has a medieval castle and church. See also MALMÖ.

HALTEMPRICE (*England*)

Town, suburb of HULL, in East Riding of Yorkshire. It was originally the name of an Augustinian canonry founded in 1322 at Cottingham, a village in the district.

HALYCYAE See SALEMI

HAM (*France*)

Village in Somme department, N France, on the SOMME RIVER, 35 mi SE of AMIENS. Located here are the ruins of a 15th-century castle that was utilized as a prison for political offenders. Among the prisoners held here were Joan of Arc and Louis Napoleon, who was imprisoned from 1840 and escaped in 1846. It was heavily damaged in World War I, especially in March 1917, and in World War II. There is a 12th- and 13th-century church with an ancient crypt here.

HAMA [*Hamah*] [*biblical: Hamath; Greek: Epiphania*] (*Syria*)

Farming city in W Syria, the capital of Hama province, on the ORONTES RIVER, approximately 115 mi NE of DAMASCUS. Dating from the Bronze Age, it was an important stop on the road between Damascus and ALEPPO and was frequently mentioned in the Bible as the northern boundary of ISRAEL. It was conquered by Shalmaneser III c. 850 B.C. and then by a host of others, including Assyrians, Persians, Seleucids, the Romans, and the Byzantines, until the Muslim conquest of A.D. 638. The crusaders tried in vain to capture it, and Saladin ruled it in 1138. The Egyptian Mamluk Sultans took it in 1299. It became part of Syria in 1941. In an uprising in 1982, the Syrian army shelled the city and killed thousands. The city was the home of Arabian historian Abulfeda, prince of Hama, from 1310 to 1331. Parts of a Roman aqueduct and large medieval water wheels are still in use. The famous castle of the Assassins is here, as are several mosques, including the Great Mosque of Djami al-Nuri.

HAMADAN [*ancient: Ecbatana*] (*Iran*)

Rug-manufacturing city near the IRAQ border, capital of Hamadan province, 180 mi WSW of TEHERAN. Probably the oldest city in Iran, it was founded in the eighth century B.C. as the capital of the kingdom of MEDIA. It was captured by Cyrus of PERSIA in 550 B.C. Alexander the Great took it in 330 B.C., and it fell to the Muslim conquest in A.D. 645. It figured in Muslim conquests and in the Crusades and came under the control of the Seljuk Turks and the Mongols in the Middle Ages. It is the burial place of the Arabian philosopher, Avicenna (980–1037). The tombs of Esther and Mordecai reputedly lie in the city.

HAMAH See HAMA

HAMAMATSU (*Japan*)

City in Shizuoka prefecture, S central HONSHŪ, 56 mi SE of NAGOYA. It was a 16th-century castle town. During World War II it was bombed by the Allies in May and June 1945.

HAMAR (*Norway*)

Commercial city, capital of Hedmark county in SE Norway, N of OSLO, on Lake Mjøsa. It was founded in 1152 as an episcopal see by the Englishman Nicholas Breakspear, who later became Pope Adrian IV. It is now a Lutheran episcopal see. It was destroyed by SWEDEN in 1567 and was the scene of fighting in April 1940 during World War II.

HAMATH See HAMA

HAMBACH (*Germany*)

TOWN in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, 15 mi W of SPEYER. Nearby lie the ruins of Hambach Castle, the site of the Hambacher Fest of May 1832, when almost 25,000 liberals assembled to demand national unity and a republic for Germany.

HAMBURG (*Germany*)

One of the largest European ports, a cultural center, and industrial city on the ELBE RIVER, approximately 60 mi from CUXHAVEN on the NORTH SEA. Since 1937 it has been coextensive with, and capital of, Hamburg state. Founded by Charlemagne between 808 and 811 as a citadel against the Slavs, it was

made an episcopal see in 831 and became a missionary center of Europe. Its alliance with Lübeck in 1241 led to the formation of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It became independent in 1291, was an imperial residence c. 1510, and accepted the Reformation in 1529. During the Napoleonic Wars it was occupied by FRANCE, but became a free city member of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1815. It was the scene of communist rioting in 1923. In 1937 it was made a state, and during World War II it was one of the most heavily bombed German cities before being taken by the British on May 3, 1945. Many old churches were destroyed in this war-torn city, but the baroque St. Michael's Church built between 1750 and 1762, and the church of St. Jacobi, begun in the 14th century, have survived. Composers Johannes Brahms and Felix Mendelssohn were born here.

HAMBURG (*United States*)

Residential village in W NEW YORK State, 12 mi S of BUFFALO. Founded in 1806, it was incorporated in 1874. It was the scene of a great Indian battle in 1645 and later served as a station on the Underground Railroad for escaped southern slaves.

HAMDEN (*United States*)

Suburban residential town in S CONNECTICUT, 6 mi N of NEW HAVEN. Settled in 1638, it was separated from New Haven and incorporated in 1786. In 1798 Eli Whitney established an arms factory here, using principles of mass production. There are many early mill sites as well as prerevolutionary and Civil War houses here.

HÄMEENLINNA [*Swedish: Tavastehus*] (*Finland*)

City in Häme province, SW Finland. It grew around Häme castle, founded c. 1250 by Birger of Bjälbo, and was incorporated in 1639. Its fortress was held by RUSSIA during World War I until Finnish troops recaptured it with German assistance. Composer Jean Sibelius was born here.

HAMELIN See HAMELN

HAMELN [*former: Hamelin*] (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in Lower SAXONY, on the Weser River, 25 mi SW of HANOVER. It was an ancient Saxon settlement, a missionary center c. 750, and a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was given city

rights c. 1200, taken by Hanover in 1814, and by PRUSSIA in 1866. Frescoes adorn the Ratcatcher's House of 1602 to 1603, illustrating the legend of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, which reputedly occurred here in 1284.

HAMHŬNG [*Japanese: Kanko*] (*North Korea*)

Port and industrial city, also the capital of South Hamgyŏng province, E central North Korea. The founder of the Yi dynasty, the last imperial line of Korea, was born here. The city was attacked and heavily damaged in the Korean War (1950).

HAMI [*Kumul*] [*former: Qomul*] (*China*)

Town and oasis in E XINJIANG UYGUR, W China. It was the first city on the ancient caravan route from China to Xinjiang in the first century A.D. Under the Han dynasty (206 B.C.–A.D. 220) it became a tributary of China. It became Buddhist during the Christian era and was ruled by the Uigurs from the eighth century. From the 14th century it was mostly under Chinese rule, but after the great Chinese Muslim Rebellion of 1865 it became a princely state. When the Muslim ruler died in 1930, the Chinese tried to occupy the city but met fierce opposition from the Uigurs. The Chinese military devastated the city in gaining control, and it never fully recovered. See also SILK ROAD, UIGUR KINGDOM.

HAMILTON (*Bermuda*)

Port town and capital of Bermuda, on Bermuda Island. Founded in 1790, it became the capital in 1815 and gained city status in 1897 on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The city council passed a bill in 1956 making it a free port, in which no import duties are imposed.

HAMILTON (*Canada*)

Manufacturing city in SE ONTARIO, on the W end of Lake Ontario, approximately 40 mi SW of Toronto. Huron Indians lived here until French fur traders and explorers, including Robert La Salle, came in the 1660s. It was first settled in 1778 by two Tories trying to escape the American Revolution. In 1813 George Hamilton bought the land and laid out a town on the site. The battle of STONEY CREEK was fought here in the same year. It grew during the construction of the Great Western Railroad between 1849 and 1855. It has a historic museum in Dundern Park.

HAMILTON (*New Zealand*)

City in central North Island, on the Waikato River, 70 mi SSE of AUCKLAND. It was founded as a military settlement on the site of a deserted Maori village in 1864.

HAMILTON (*Scotland*)

Commercial city in STRATHCLYDE region, 10 mi SE of GLASGOW. Mary, queen of Scots, made it a royal burgh in 1548. Rudolf Hess landed near here after his flight from Germany in May 1941. There are remnants here of the prehistoric Caledonian forest. Medieval Hamilton Palace was torn down because of underground settling caused by mining, which was stopped here in 1939.

HAMILTON (*United States*)

Quarrying village in central NEW YORK State, 26 mi SW of UTICA. It was settled in 1792 and is the seat of Colgate University, chartered in 1819.

HAMILTON (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in SW OHIO, on the Miami River, 20 mi N of CINCINNATI. It is on the site of Fort Hamilton, an army post built by Arthur St. Clair in 1791, and was used as a military post in Wayne's campaign of 1793–94. It was settled in 1803 and incorporated in 1810. Writer William Dean Howells (1837–1920) lived here as a boy.

HAMINA [*former: Veckalacks; Swedish: Fredrikshamn*] (*Finland*)

Important port town in Kymi province, SE Finland, on the Gulf of Finland. It was an important trading center in the Middle Ages. By the Treaty of Fredrikshamn, signed here in 1809, SWEDEN ceded Finland to RUSSIA.

HAMM (*Luxembourg*)

Village in S Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, near LUXEMBOURG CITY. General George S. Patton is buried in the large U.S. military cemetery here.

HAMM [*Hamm in Westfalen*] (*Germany*)

Industrial city in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the Lippe River, 22 mi SSE of MÜNSTER. Founded in 1227, it was the capital of Mark county until 1809. It passed to KLEVE in the 14th century, became one of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE towns after 1417, and passed

to BRANDENBURG in 1666. As a supply center during World War II, it was badly damaged by frequent Allied bombing in 1944 and 1945, and was taken on April 4, 1945.

HAMMAMET (*Tunisia*)

Coastal town in NE Tunisia, on the Gulf of Hammamet, at the S base of a peninsula. It was seized on May 10, 1943, by a British force in pursuit of retreating German troops during World War II.

HAMMERFEST (*Norway*)

Northernmost city in Europe, in FINNMARK county, N Norway, on Kvaløy Island. It was chartered in 1789 and heavily damaged by British naval bombings in 1809, by fire in 1890, and by retreating German forces in 1944 during World War II, who had used it as a submarine base.

HAMMERSMITH (*England*)

Inner LONDON borough on the THAMES RIVER, created in 1965 by a merger of Hammersmith and Fulham. William Morris's Kelmscott Press was here. St. Paul's School for boys, established in 1509, was moved here in 1884. Fulham Palace, the residence of the bishop of London, is also here.

HAMM IN WESTFALEN See HAMM**HAMMOND** [*former: Hohmanville*] (*United States*)

Industrial city in the Calumet region of NW INDIANA, on the ILLINOIS border. It was first settled in 1854 by Ernest Hohman and was known as Hohmanville. The city grew around George Hammond's meat-packing plant and was renamed for him. The city was incorporated in 1884. It was originally important as a slaughterhouse site until fire destroyed its great packing house in 1901.

HAMMONDSPORT (*United States*)

Wine-making village in S NEW YORK State, at the S end of Keuka Lake, 25 mi E of HORNELL. It is the birthplace of pioneer aviator and World War I aircraft designer, Glenn H. Curtiss (1878–1930).

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY (*United States*)

Town in S central VIRGINIA, approximately 5 mi SW of Farmville. It is the seat of Hampden-Sydney Col-

lege for men, owned and controlled since 1919 by the Presbyterian Synod of Virginia. It was chartered in 1775 and opened the next year as Hampden-Sydney Academy. Its present name was adopted in 1783 when it was incorporated by the Virginia General Assembly.

HAMPI See VIJAYANAGARA

HAMPOLE (*England*)

Village in South YORKSHIRE, 6 mi NW of DONCASTER. It was the home of Richard Rolle de Hampole, the hermit, who died in 1349. He was a mystic and a writer on religious subjects.

HAMPSHIRE [Hants] (*England*)

Maritime county in S central England. It was traversed by numerous Roman roads radiating from WINCHESTER and SILCHESTER, both important Roman cities in Britain. The Jutes and Saxons settled here in the fifth century A.D., founding the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of WESSEX, with its capital at Winchester, which became the missionary center of Christianity in seventh-century England. The city was twice ravaged by the Danes. Here Alfred the Great negotiated the Peace of Wedmore with them in 878; Wessex lost London but retained Winchester. Ethelred the Unready led the great massacre of the Danes here in 1002. It was made the capital in 1015 by Cnut, king of DENMARK, NORWAY, and England. There are many notable antiquities in the county, including remains of 40 Roman villas, the walls of PORCHESTER, a Roman fort, over 400 prehistoric long barrows and earthworks, a few Anglo-Saxon remains, many examples of Norman architecture, and the former abbeys of Netly and Beaulieu, along with the castles of Wolvesey and Odiham.

HAMPSTEAD (*England*)

Former borough, now part of the borough of CAMDEN, established in 1965, in Greater LONDON. Hampstead, in the NW part of the city, is noted for Hampstead Heath, an elevated, mostly natural area popular with walkers, although it was once a hang-out for highwaymen. Hampstead has long been a favorite place of residence for writers, painters, and other intellectuals, such as George Du Maurier, Kate Greenaway, John Keats, John Constable, and Karl Marx. A number of prominent personages are buried in Highgate Cemetery, including George Eliot, Karl Marx, Herbert Spencer, and Christina Rossetti.

HAMPTON (*England*)

Village in Outer London borough of RICHMOND-UPON-THAMES. Nearby is Hampton Court, the royal residence begun in 1515 by Cardinal Wolsey and seized by Henry VIII in 1526. It contains the earliest works of the Italian Renaissance in England and has additions designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The Hampton Court Conference of 1604, early in the reign of James I, failed to enact any of the Puritans' proposed reforms of the Anglican Church, except for the acceptance of the new King James Version of the Bible.

HAMPTON (*United States*)

Town in SW NEW HAMPSHIRE, 10 mi S of PORTSMOUTH. Incorporated in 1639, it served as an outpost of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. See BOSTON.

HAMPTON [*former: Elizabeth City Corporation*] (*United States*)

Port city in SE VIRGINIA, on HAMPTON ROADS, seven mi NE of NEWPORT NEWS, adjacent to NORFOLK. It is the oldest continuous community in America, settled by colonists from JAMESTOWN in 1610, on the site of the Indian village of Kecoughtan. In the late 17th century it was frequently attacked by pirates, including Blackbeard, who was captured off the coast. It was burned by the British in the American Revolution and in the War of 1812 and again by its own inhabitants to prevent Union occupation in 1861 during the Civil War. The first free school in the colonies was opened here in 1634. St. John's Church, established in 1610 and built in 1728, belongs to the oldest parish in the nation and contains the communion silver of Captain John Smith's settlers. It was the home of George Wythe, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of President John Tyler. Fort Monroe was built here between 1819 and 1834. The Hampton Institute was established in 1868 and was among the first black colleges; Booker T. Washington graduated from the Institute.

HAMPTON ROADS (*United States*)

Channel through which the James, Elizabeth, and Nansemond rivers flow into the CHESAPEAKE BAY and major port that includes adjacent harbors of NEWPORT NEWS, NORFOLK, and PORTSMOUTH. Long important to the U.S. Navy, it is near the Norfolk, Virginia, headquarters of the Atlantic fleet. A battle

between the American *Chesapeake* and the British *Leopard* took place here in 1807. The naval battle during the Civil War between the *Virginia*, formerly the *Merrimac*, and the *Monitor* on March 9, 1862, was the first between ironclad vessels. The Hampton Roads Peace Conference of February 3, 1865, on board the Union transport *River Queen* between President Lincoln and Confederate officials, was an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a peaceful end to the Civil War.

HAMTRAMCK (*United States*)

Automobile manufacturing city in SE MICHIGAN, within the confines of DETROIT. It was settled in the late 18th century by the French and named in honor of Colonel John Francis Hamtramck, the first U.S. commander at the fort at Detroit. It was incorporated in 1922. It grew quickly after the introduction of the automobile industry c. 1910.

HAMTUNE See SOUTHAMPTON

HANAU [*Hanau Am Main*] (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in HESSE, central Germany, on the Main and Kinzig rivers, 11 mi E of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. It was probably a Roman settlement. It was chartered in 1303. The city underwent considerable economic growth beginning in 1597, when it accepted Protestant refugees from HOLLAND. The city passed to HESSE-KASSEL in 1736 and to PRUSSIA in 1866. It has been rebuilt since World War II, when it was almost totally demolished by bombings. Philologists Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm and composer Paul Hindemith were born here. It has the 14th-century St. Mary's church, the Dutch-Walloon church built between 1600 and 1608. Napoleon won a victory here in 1813.

HANAU AM MAIN See HANAU

HANCOCK (*United States*)

City, in the upper peninsula of NW MICHIGAN, 70 mi NW of MARQUETTE. Copper mining began here in 1848. The city was incorporated in 1903 and was named for John Hancock, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is known as the "hub of the copper country." Suomi College was founded here in 1896.

HANFORD (*United States*)

Trading city in SW central CALIFORNIA, 30 mi S of FRESNO. Settled in 1871, it was founded in 1877 by the Southern Pacific Railroad and was incorporated in 1891. In 1880 it was the scene of intense fighting between ranchers and the railroad.

HANFORD (*United States*)

Village, part of RICHLAND in S WASHINGTON, on the COLUMBIA RIVER, approximately 20 mi N of Richland center. In 1943 it was made the site of Hanford Works, the first nuclear plutonium production plant in the world, part of the Manhattan Project. It is located on a government reservation, chosen because of its isolation and the bountiful supply of cooling water from the Columbia River.

HANG-CHOU See HANGZHOU

HANGÖ [*Finnish: Hanko*] (*Finland*)

Important winter port and city in S Finland, Uusimaa province, on the Baltic Sea. It was founded in 1874 as a rail connection with HELSINKI and ST. PETERSBURG. In 1918 German troops, aiding the newly formed conservative government, captured the city from the Finnish Red Army. It was ceded to the USSR as a military base in March 1940 following the First Russo-Finnish War. The USSR exchanged it for the Porkkala Peninsula in 1944 at the end of the Second Russo-Finnish War.

HANGCHOW See HANGZHOU

HANGZHOU [*Hangchow, Hang-chou*] [*former: Kinsai*] (*China*)

City and capital of ZHEJIANG province, E China, at the mouth of the Fuchun River, approximately 110 mi SW of SHANGHAI. Founded in A.D. 606, it was the capital of a separate kingdom during the 10th century, and then capital of China itself during the later Sung dynasty (1132–1260), when it became a flourishing center for the silk trade and a sophisticated cultural center. Marco Polo knew it well and called it the finest city in the world. Sacked by Kublai Khan, it came under Mongol rule (the Yüan dynasty) from 1260 to 1368. It was nearly leveled during the Taiping Rebellion, in 1861, was opened to foreign trade in 1896, came under Japanese control from 1937 to

1945, and was taken by the Communist forces in 1949.

HANKO See HANGÖ

HAN-K'OU See HANKOU

HANKOU [Hankow, Han-k'ou] (*China*)

Industrial port, part of the tri-city conurbation of WUHAN since 1950, SE HUBEI province, on the N bank of the YANGTZE RIVER. Once a village, it was overrun by the Taipings in 1853 and was opened for trade in 1862. It was a garrison of the Manchu dynasty from 1644 to 1911 until it was burned by imperial troops during the revolution of 1911. During a temporary split with Chiang Kai-shek's faction of the Kuomintang, it was taken by the Nationalists in 1926. It suffered in a great flood in 1931, and half the city was devastated during the Japanese takeover in 1938. Liberated from Japan in 1945, it was taken by the Communists in 1949. See also HANYANG.

HANNAN'S FIND See KALGOORLIE

HANNIBAL (*United States*)

River port and city in NE MISSOURI, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 115 mi NW of ST. LOUIS. Founded in 1819, it was incorporated in 1845. It was the boyhood home of writer Mark Twain, and his two-story house still stands here.

HANNOVER See HANOVER

HANNOVERSCH-MÜNDE See MÜNDE

HANOI [*French: Hanoi*] (*Vietnam*)

Capital city of Vietnam, on the Red River, approximately 75 mi from the sea, with its port at HAIPHONG. Founded in A.D. 599, it was the seat of Chinese rulers from the seventh to 10th centuries, became the first capital of the new state of Vietnam in 939, and was a locus of contention between that state and CHINA for the next five centuries. From 1428 to 1788 it was ruled by the Le dynasty. It was occupied by FRANCE in 1883 and made the capital of TONKIN, then of French INDOCHINA from 1887 to 1946 during a period of industrial development. It was occupied by

JAPAN and frequently bombed during World War II. From 1946 to 1954 it was the seat of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the scene of heavy fighting between the French and the Viet Minh. After France's evacuation according to the Geneva Conference, Hanoi became the capital of North Vietnam, undergoing a period of great industrial expansion until the Vietnam War of 1965 to 1973. It was heavily bombed by the U.S. forces during this war, but its factories had been dismantled and moved elsewhere. After the war they were returned to facilitate a speedy reconstruction. There is an 11th-century Confucian temple here as well as the Pagoda of the Great Buddha and the Single-Pillar Pagoda.

HANOVER (*Canada*)

Manufacturing town in SE ONTARIO, 30 mi S of Owen Sound. It was first settled in 1849 by Mennonites from Waterloo county. It was incorporated in 1904.

HANOVER [*German: Hannover*] (*Germany*)

Commercial and industrial city, capital of LOWER SAXONY and of the former state of Hanover, on the Leine River, 35 mi WNW of BRUNSWICK. It was first mentioned in 1163, chartered in 1241, and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1386. It passed to Brunswick in 1369 and was made the capital of Hanover electorate in 1692. The city was taken by FRANCE during the Napoleonic Wars; it was the capital of the kingdom of Hanover from 1814 until it was seized by PRUSSIA in 1866. It then became part of Germany. It was badly damaged during World War II and was made the capital of Lower Saxony in West Germany in 1946. Most of its ancient buildings were destroyed in heavy bombing in World War II. Electors Ernest Augustus and George I of Hanover, who became king of GREAT BRITAIN in 1714, are buried here. The city has a Gothic former city hall from the 15th century, the Marktkirche of the 14th century, the 17th-century Leineschloss, a château that now houses the parliament of Lower Saxony, and the remnants of Herrenhausen, a 17th-century castle.

HANOVER (*United States*)

Rural town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, on the North River, 21 mi SE of BOSTON. It was settled in 1649, set off from Scituate and Abington, and incorporated in 1727. The anchor of the U.S.S. *Constitution* was said to have been made here.

HANOVER (*United States*)

Town in W NEW HAMPSHIRE, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 5 mi NW of Lebanon. It was chartered in 1761 and settled in 1765. It is the seat of Dartmouth College, chartered in 1769.

HANOVER (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in S PENNSYLVANIA, 18 mi SW of YORK. Settled in 1733 and founded in 1763, it was incorporated in 1815. The first battle north of the Mason-Dixon line in the Civil War was fought here on June 30, 1863, one day before the battle of GETTYSBURG.

HANOVER (*United States*)

Coal-mining township in NE PENNSYLVANIA, on the E bank of the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER. It was designated a township of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company in 1768 and became a township of Luzerne county in 1786. The WYOMING VALLEY massacre took place nearby on July 3, 1778, when settlers were slaughtered by Tories and Indians.

HANOVER [Hanover Court House] (*United States*)

Village in E central VIRGINIA, Hanover county, 15 mi N of Richmond. The homes of Patrick Henry, Henry Clay, and Thomas Nelson Page were here. The courthouse in which Patrick Henry pleaded survives here.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE

Medieval alliance of N central Europe, initially involving German towns that were linked for purposes of expanding trade and commerce. The league began in 1241 with a protective agreement between HAMBURG and LÜBECK, which quickly expanded to include other maritime towns on the coast of the BALTIC SEA. By 1256 it held its first formal meeting. Known also as the Wendish Group, along with Lübeck and Hamburg it included LÜNEBURG, ROSTOCK, STRALSUND, and WISMAR. It thrived in the regional political vacuum that followed the defeat in 1180 of Henry the Lion of SAXONY—an event that gave the towns freedom to maneuver for the protection and advancement of their maritime commercial interests.

The league approached the acme of its power following the defeat of the Danish king Waldemar IV in 1367–68. The Peace of Stralsund in 1370 gave it effective control of Baltic trade. Eventually, in addi-

tion to its original members, it included NOVGOROD, RIGA, REVAL, GDAŃSK, MAGDEBURG, COLOGNE, BREMEN, BERGEN, and BRUGES. There was also a non-official trading depot in LONDON. The league's decline began after a defeat by the Dutch in 1441 and the simultaneous restrictions on Hanse privileges that were imposed by the increasingly powerful princes of GERMANY. As ENGLAND and the NETHERLANDS came to dominance on the seas, the league's power correspondingly declined, and in 1669 it held its last assembly—although it never formally dissolved. Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck are still often referred to as Hanseatic cities.

HANSPUR See MULTAN**HANTS** See HAMPSHIRE**HANWIH** See SOUTHAMPTON**HANYANG** [Han-Yang] (*China*)

Former city, now part of the industrial tri-city conurbation of WUHAN, SE HUBEI province, E central China, on the N bank of the YANGTZE RIVER. Nearby is the famous battleground where the kingdoms of Wu and Wei clashed in the third century A.D. Founded during the Sui dynasty (A.D. 581–618), it had many different names dating back as far as the early second millennium B.C. Its original name, Han-yang, was restored during the Yüan dynasty of the Mongols (1260–1368). It was damaged greatly during the Taiping Rebellion in the 1850s. An iron and steel works was founded here in 1890 and prospered until a treaty with JAPAN in 1915 gave that country exclusive trading rights with Han-yang. The industry closed down soon afterwards. See also HANKOU.

HAORA [Howrah]

City in WEST BENGAL across the Hugli River from KOLKATA. The first railway in India started from Haora in 1850 inland to the coal fields at Raniganj, BIHAR.

HAPSBURG (*Switzerland*)

Village in Aargau canton, N central Switzerland, NE of AARAU. It is the site of a castle built c. 1030, which served as the original seat of the counts of Hapsburg

between the 12th and 13th centuries. The family name derives from the castle.

HARA HOTO See KHARA KHOTO

HARAHUVATISH See ARACHOSIA

HARAN [Harran] [*ancient: Carrae, Carrhae; Greek: Charan, Charran*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Urfa province, SE Turkey, approximately 22 mi SSE of URFA. In ancient times, it was an important city of N MESOPOTAMIA, lying on the main trade routes from BABYLONIA to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The seat of the Assyrian moon god, Genesis 11:31–32 narrates that it was the residence of Terah and Abraham. The Babylonians were victorious over the Assyrians here in 609 B.C. In 53 B.C. Crassus was killed when his Roman legion was defeated here by the Parthians. The Roman Galerius was defeated here by the Persians in A.D. 296. See also ASSYRIA, PERSIA.

HARAPPA [Harrapa] (*Pakistan*)

Archaeological site in the PUNJAB, near the Ravi River in the INDUS RIVER valley. One of the principal sites of the early Indus culture, dating from c. 3000 B.C. to 1500 B.C., it was apparently destroyed either by flooding or by the invading Aryans, perhaps by both. Harappa and MOHENJO-DARO were great urban centers with monumental buildings. There may have been some cultural connection between these Indus cities and the earliest civilization of SUMER to the W.

HARAR [Harer, Harrar] (*Ethiopia*)

An old walled trading city, also the capital of Harar province, E central Ethiopia. Probably founded in the seventh century A.D., it was made the capital of a large Muslim state following the conquest in 1520 led by Ahmad Grar of the Somali. The invasion of the Galla people in 1577 ended its political prominence. It was occupied by EGYPT from 1875 to 1885 and then incorporated by Menelik II into Ethiopia in 1887. It was occupied by ITALY from 1936 to 1941. It is the site of the palace of Ras Makonnen and has long been a center of Islamic learning.

HARARE [*former: Salisbury*] (*Zimbabwe*)

City, capital, and largest city of Zimbabwe, formerly RHODESIA, in the NE part of the country, in SE Africa. It was founded in 1890 as a fort by a merce-

nary force, the Pioneer Column, which had been organized by Cecil J. Rhodes, British imperialist and wealthy entrepreneur. The force was on its way to conquer the Bantu Mashona people of MASHONALAND, an area which came to comprise the eastern half of Rhodesia.

The future city was named for Robert Arthur Salisbury, then prime minister of GREAT BRITAIN. It was the capital of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland from 1953 to 1963. In 1965, when Rhodesia unilaterally proclaimed its independence from Great Britain, Salisbury became the capital and remained so when the land became independent as the African nation of Zimbabwe in 1979. In April 1982 the city's name was changed to Harare to honor a 19th-century tribal chief.

HARAU VATISH See ARACHOSIA

HARBIN [Haerhpín] [*former: Pingking, Pinkiang; Russian: Kharbin*] (*China*)

Major trading and industrial city of MANCHURIA, capital of HEILONGJIANG province, NE China, on the Sungari River, 145 mi NNE of CHANGCHUN. It grew rapidly after granting a Russian concession in 1896 and with the completion of the railroad to PORT ARTHUR in 1898. A Russian administrative headquarters from 1898 to 1905, it was then taken by China, occupied by JAPAN from 1932 to 1945, seized by the USSR, and taken by the Chinese communists in 1946.

HARBOUR GRACE (*Canada*)

Port in SE NEWFOUNDLAND, on the W shore of Conception Bay, 27 mi W of St. Johns. Settled c. 1550, it is one of the oldest towns in the province. It was the take-off point for several pioneer transatlantic flights.

HARBURG (*Germany*)

City in HAMBURG, N Germany. It was a 12th-century frontier fortress. It fell to PRUSSIA in 1866. It was united with Wilhelmsburg as part of HANOVER in 1927, but in 1937 both became part of the state of Hamburg.

HARDERWIJK (*Netherlands*)

Port in GELDERLAND province, E Netherlands. It flourished in the Middle Ages when it was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It had declined steadily in the last century.

HARDWAR [Gangadvar, Haridwar] [*ancient: Kapila*] (*India*)

Railroad town in NW UTTAR PRADESH, N India, on the GANGES RIVER, 110 mi NNE of DELHI. A very old town that has had many names, it is famous for its temple of Gangadwara and the bathing ghat, both visited annually by over two million Hindu pilgrims. The Gurukul school was founded here in 1902 and is a center of Vedic studies.

HARER See HARAR

HARFLEUR (*France*)

Port in Seine-Maritime province, N France, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, at the mouth of the SEINE RIVER, 4 mi E of LE HAVRE. A flourishing port during the late Middle Ages, it declined with the silting of its harbor in the 16th century. Its siege and capture in 1415 by the English in the Hundred Years' War was portrayed by Shakespeare in *Henry V*. It was sacked by the Huguenots in 1562.

HARGEISA See HARGHESSA

HARGHESSA [Hargeisa, Hargaysa] (*Somalia*)

Commercial town in N Somalia. It was held by the Egyptians from 1870 to 1884. Under British control in 1941 during World War II, it was made the capital of British Somaliland. In 1991, after the collapse of the government in Somalia, the former British Somaliland declared independence with its capital at Harghessa. See also EGYPT.

HAR HAZOFIM See SCOPUS, MOUNT

HAR HORIN See KARAKORUM

HARINGEY (*England*)

Outer LONDON borough. The Bruce Castle in Tottenham dates from the 16th century and houses a postal museum in honor of Sir Rowland Hill, the founder of the penny postage system.

HARKÁNY (*Hungary*)

Town, SW of MOHÁCS, in S Hungary. Charles of Lorraine defeated the Turks in the second Battle of Mohács here on August 12, 1687.

HARLAN COUNTY See KENTUCKY

HARLECH (*Wales*)

Ancient seaside town in GWYNEDD. It has a 13th-century castle captured by Owen Glendower in 1404, which was defended heroically against the Yorkists in 1468 in the Wars of the Roses. Until its fall in 1647 it was the last Welsh fortress to be held for King Charles I, during the English Civil Wars.

HARLEM (*Netherlands*) See HAARLEM

HARLEM [*former: New Haarlem*] (*United States*)

District of MANHATTAN borough, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK State. A former Dutch village, it was founded in 1658 by Peter Stuyvesant as New Haarlem. The American Revolutionary battle of Harlem Heights was fought here on September 16, 1776. The area became a fashionable residential section of New York City in the 19th century. A large influx of blacks stated c. 1910, making it one of the largest black communities in the nation. From the 1920s through the 1940s Harlem was a center of black cultural life, now called the "Harlem Renaissance." After World War II a large Hispanic community grew in East Harlem. Now a depressed economic area, it is the location of the Abyssinian Baptist church, established in 1808, headed for many years by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. The Apollo Theater, noted for its performances by black entertainers and musicians, is here. Countee Cullen and James Baldwin, among others, lived and wrote here.

HARLINGEN (*United States*)

Port city in S TEXAS, 21 mi NNW of BROWNSVILLE. Purchased in 1900 by a pioneer lawyer, it was settled in 1904 with the arrival of a new railroad and was incorporated in 1910. An airfield here maintains flying models of all U.S. aircraft from World War II.

HARMOZIA See HORMUZ

HÄRNÖSAND [Hernösand] (*Sweden*)

Port city, capital of Västernorrland county, E Sweden, on the Gulf of Bothnia, at the mouth of the Angerman River. Chartered in 1585, it has long been a cultural center of Norrland. It was plundered and burned by the Russians in 1721.

HARO ISLANDS See SAN JUAN ISLANDS

HARPERS FERRY [Harper's Ferry] (United States)

Town in NE WEST VIRGINIA, at the confluence of the Shenandoah and POTOMAC rivers, approximately 55 mi NW of WASHINGTON, D.C. Settled in 1747 by Robert Harper, who established a ferry across the Potomac, it was incorporated in 1763. It was important for its waterpower. A U.S. arsenal was built here in 1796 and was seized by the abolitionist John Brown in his raid on October 16, 1859. It was a strategic Civil War base and the site of nine major battles. A vital transportation link between the East coast and the Ohio valley by canal and rail, it was heavily damaged in the war and by a series of devastating floods several years later. It never recovered economically. The firehouse where John Brown was captured, the John Brown Museum, and Robert Harper's house from 1775 to 1782 are here.

HARPUT [former: Kharput] (Turkey)

Town in Elâziğ province, E central Turkey, near the upper EUPHRATES RIVER. The Armenian massacre of 1895 took place here. A Jacobite convent and an ancient church are located in the town.

HARRAN See HARAN

HARRAPA See HARAPPA

HARRAR See HARAR

HARRINGTON See AUGUSTA

HARRISBURG [Harris' Ferry] (United States)

Transportation center, city, and capital of PENNSYLVANIA, on the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 98 mi WNW of PHILADELPHIA. It was settled as a trading post and ferry crossing by John Harris c. 1710. Known as Harris' Ferry until 1785, it became the state capital in 1812 and was incorporated in 1860. It grew as an inland transportation center with the completion of the Pennsylvania canal in 1827 and the coming of the railroad in 1836. It was the scene of many important conventions, especially the Harrisburg Convention of 1788. It was the site of Camp Curtin, the first camp for Union forces during the Civil War. The massive

Italian Renaissance state capitol, completed in 1906, and the John Harris Mansion of 1766 are here.

HARRIS' FERRY See HARRISBURG

HARRISMITH (South Africa)

Important commercial town, NE FREE STATE, E central Republic of South Africa, 153 mi NW of DURBAN. Bushman paintings have been discovered in nearby caves that have been used as dwellings by these people, also called San.

HARRISON (United States)

Industrial town in NE NEW JERSEY, on the PASSAIC RIVER, opposite NEWARK. Named after President William H. Harrison, it was incorporated as a township in 1840. Kearny separated from it in 1867.

HARRISONBURG (United States)

Industrial city in N VIRGINIA, in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 23 mi NNE of STAUNTON. It was settled in 1739, established in 1780, and incorporated in 1916. General "Stonewall" Jackson ended his renowned Valley campaign just east of here in 1862. His cavalry chief, General Turner Ashby, was killed at that time. It is the home of James Madison University.

HARRODSBURG (United States)

Trading center and city in central KENTUCKY, 32 mi SW of LEXINGTON. Founded in 1774 and settled in 1775, it is the oldest city in the state. George Rogers Clark was one of the leaders of its early settlement. Old Fort Harrod had the first school in the state, and Nancy Hanks and Thomas Lincoln, the parents of Abraham Lincoln, were married in a cabin here. Nearby is Shakertown, a restored Shaker settlement.

HARROW [Harrow-on-the-Hill] (England)

Outer LONDON borough. It was a municipal borough in the former county of MIDDLESEX until 1965. St. Mary's church, consecrated in 1094 is said to have been established by Lanfranc (c. 1010–89), the first Norman archbishop of Canterbury. The Harrow School for boys was founded here in 1571 by John Lyon, who obtained a royal charter for the school from Queen Elizabeth I. It had many eminent graduates, including writers Lord Byron and John Galsworthy and statesmen Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, and Sir Winston Churchill.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL See HARROW

HARSTAD (*Norway*)

Fishing town in NW Norway, on Hinnøya, the largest island of Norway. Nearby is the fortified church of Trondenes, dating from the 13th century.

HARTAVOR See TABOR, MOUNT

HARTFORD [*former: Newtown*] (*United States*)

Insurance center, city, and capital of CONNECTICUT, 36 mi NNE of NEW HAVEN. It was settled in 1636 on the site of a Dutch trading post by a group from MASSACHUSETTS Bay led by Thomas Hooker. In 1639, with two other towns, it formed the Connecticut Colony and adopted the Fundamental Orders, the first written constitution in America. It received a royal charter in 1662, which was hidden in the "Charter Oak" when the royal governor of New England, Sir Edmund Andros, attempted to seize it in 1687. It was the state capital with New Haven from 1701 to 1875, when it became the sole capital. Its role as a center of the insurance business began in 1794. It was an important military supply depot during the American Revolution and was chartered in 1784. In 1814 the Federalist Party protested the War of 1812 during the Hartford Convention, which met at the Old State House, designed in 1796 by Charles Bulfinch. The capitol, completed in 1878, was designed by Richard Upjohn. The *Hartford Courant*, founded in 1764, is the nation's oldest newspaper continuously published under the same name. It was the home of the 18th-century "Hartford Wits." Mark Twain, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Noah Webster, and the elder J.P. Morgan lived here.

HARTLEPOOL (*England*)

Town in Cleveland, once DURHAM's chief port, on the NORTH SEA, 23 mi SSE of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. A convent founded here in 640 was famous under St. Hilda and was destroyed by the Danes in 800. The city flourished as a port in the 12th and 13th centuries and was chartered in 1201.

HARTMANNSWEILERKOPF [*Vieil-Armand*] (*France*)

A strategic point, 3,136 ft high, in the VOSGES MOUNTAINS, Haut-Rhin department, NE France, 8 mi NW of MULHOUSE. It was greatly contested during World War I, and heavy fighting broke out here in 1915. There are numerous war memorials in the area.

HARUNDEL See ARUNDEL

HARVARD (*United States*)

Town in E central MASSACHUSETTS, 11 mi ESE of FITCHBURG. Incorporated in 1732, it has the remains of New Eden, a utopian community founded in 1844 by the eminent educational and social reformer, Bronson Alcott (1799–1888). It has a Shaker house and cemetery, an Indian museum, and the Harvard University Observatory.

HARWELL (*England*)

Village in OXFORDSHIRE, approximately 12 mi S of OXFORD. In World War II an airfield, and the first English nuclear reactor, were established here. It is still an atomic research center.

HARWICH (*England*)

Port in ESSEX, 69 mi ENE of LONDON, on the NORTH SEA. An ancient town, it was known in the Middle Ages for its fine harbor. It became the center of naval shipbuilding in the 17th century. It has long been an important naval base in wartime. It was heavily bombed in World War II.

HARYANA (*India*)

State in India created from PUNJAB state in 1966. Haryana is W of UTTAR PRADESH, S of HIMACHAL PRADESH, E of Punjab, and N of RAJASTHAN. Haryana has a long history going back to the Vedic age. The state was the home of the Bharata dynasty, which has given the name "Bharat" to India. Haryana is immortalized in the great epic *Mahabharata*. CHANDIGARH is the capital.

HARZ MOUNTAINS (*Germany*)

Mountain group in central Germany, between the ELBE and Weser rivers, S of BRUNSWICK. Its long history of paganism has given rise to many legends. On Walpurgis night, April 30, a festival is held on the Brocken, the highest point, celebrating the meeting of the witches.

HASA See HOFUF

AL-HASA [*El-Hasa*] [*Arabic: Al-Ahsa*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Province of E Saudi Arabia, on the W coast of the PERSIAN GULF. A sultanate of the Banu Khalid tribes, it was loosely associated with the OTTOMAN EMPIRE during the period 1818–72. From 1875 to 1914 it was directly ruled. After several attempts, the Wahabis

under Ibn Saud conquered it and incorporated it into NEJD in 1914. It became part of Saudi Arabia in 1932. See also HOFUF.

HASBAYYĀ See HASBEYA

HASBEYA [*Hasbayyā*] (*Lebanon*)

Town just W of Mount Hermon. A castle was held here for a time by the crusaders. It was the center of the Druses from the 13th to the 19th centuries and is the location of their sacred shrine, the Khulwat el-Bujad. See also JEBEL DRUZE.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS (*United States*)

Residential city in NE NEW JERSEY, 7 mi SE of PATTERSON. It was founded in 1685 by the Kip family and was incorporated in 1894. It was the home of Floyd Bennett, the first man to pilot an airplane over the North Pole, and of Bernt Balchen, the first man to fly over the South Pole.

HASLEMERE (*England*)

Town in SURREY, 12 mi S of ALDERSHOT. Located on the eastern slope of Blackdown, in the district of Aldworth, is the house built in 1868–69 by the poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson. He died here in 1892.

HASSELT (*Belgium*)

Port, town, and capital of LIMBURG province, NE Belgium, 42 mi E of BRUSSELS. It was chartered in 1232. In a battle here on August 6, 1831, the Dutch defeated the Belgian nationalists. Every seven years a fete takes place here on Assumption Day, August 15, which attracts scores of pilgrims.

HASSUNA (*Iraq*)

Archaeological site in N Iraq, on the W bank of the TIGRIS RIVER, 25 mi S of MOSUL. This site, excavated in 1943–44, is thought to be one of the oldest settled villages in the world, dating back to the sixth millennium B.C.

HASTA COLONIA See ASTI

HASTENBECK (*Germany*)

Village in Lower SAXONY, 3 mi SE of HAMELN. The French won an important battle here on July 26, 1757, against the British during the Seven Years' War.

HASTINGS (*England*)

Seaside resort in East SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, at the entrance to the Strait of Dover. The site was occupied in Roman times and earlier, perhaps dating back to the Iron Age. The town was incorporated in 1588 and it became a county borough in 1888. The Battle of Hastings was fought here on October 14, 1066, when the Normans under William the Conqueror defeated the Anglo-Saxons under King Harold, thus beginning the Norman conquest of England. The ruins of William's castle still stand. In 1154 the city became one of the CINQUE PORTS under Henry II, and it was twice demolished by FRANCE in the 14th century. It became an important seaside resort in the 1780s and was visited by poet Lord Byron, Princess (later to be Queen) Victoria, Napoleon III, and Louis Philippe.

HASTINGS (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in SE MINNESOTA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 20 mi SE of ST. PAUL. An American Fur Company trading post was built here in 1833. The city was settled in 1850 and incorporated in 1857.

HASTINGS (*United States*)

Commercial, cultural, and educational center, city in S NEBRASKA, 23 mi S of GRAND ISLAND. Named for a railroad builder, it was settled in 1872 by immigrants from LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. It was incorporated in 1874, and Hastings College was founded here in 1882. There is a museum of Western-plains history here, called the House of Yesterday.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON (*United States*)

Residential village in SE NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, 18 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. It was settled in 1849 and incorporated in 1879. Admiral David G. Farragut was a resident here during the Civil War. Mustard gas was produced here during World War I.

HATAY (*Turkey*)

Province of S Turkey, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Formerly coextensive with the sanjak of ALEXANDRETTA, it became a republic in 1938, governed by a Turkish majority. FRANCE agreed to allow Turkey to annex it on June 23, 1939.

HATFIELD [*former: Bishops Hatfield, Kings Hatfield*] (*England*)

Town in HERTFORDSHIRE, 18 mi N of LONDON. Hatfield House here, built in 1610–11 by Robert Cecil,

first earl of Salisbury, is the family seat of the present marquess of SALISBURY. Near the house the banqueting hall of the ancient Hatfield Palace, built by the bishop of Ely in 1497, survives. Queen Elizabeth I was kept in virtual house arrest in the palace just before she ascended the throne in 1558, after the death of Queen Mary. There is a 13th-century church in Hatfield, which has also been a center of the aircraft industry since the 1930s. During World War II the Mosquito fighter plane was produced here. In 1948 Hatfield was designated one of the New Towns, created to alleviate overpopulation in London.

HATFIELD (*United States*)

Town in W MASSACHUSETTS, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 18 mi N of SPRINGFIELD. Settled in 1661, it was attacked by Indians in 1675 and 1677. It was the home of the eminent educators Sophia Smith, Colonel Ephraim Williams, Reverend Jonathan Dickinson, and Elisha Williams. They are noted, respectively, as the founder of Smith College, the founder of Williams College, the first president of Princeton, and the president of Yale from 1726 to 1739.

HATFIELD, BATTLE OF See YORKSHIRE

HATRA [*modern: Al-Hadr*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient village in MESOPOTAMIA, 55 mi SW of MOSUL. Hatra was founded as a military post in the first century B.C. by the Parthian Empire of SW Asia. It later grew to be the center of a small state called Araba, occupying a strategic position on important trade routes. The Parthians repulsed an invasion by the Roman emperor Trajan here in A.D. 117. Shapur I, ruler of PERSIA from 241 to 272, conquered Hatra. It has long been in ruins and abandoned. See also PARTHIA.

HATRIA See ADRIA

HATTERAS, CAPE (*United States*)

Cape on SE Hatteras Island, NORTH CAROLINA, extending into the Atlantic Ocean at a perilous navigation point. It has been called the "graveyard of the Atlantic" because it experiences frequent storms that drive ships landward. Its 193 ft high lighthouse was abandoned in 1936 because of shore erosion. In 1999, the Cape Hatteras lighthouse was moved back 2,900 feet.

HATTĪN [Horns of Hattin] (*Israel*)

Town and mountain, 5 mi W of TIBERIAS. In 1187 it was the site of the decisive defeat of Christian crusader forces under Guy de Lusignan, king of JERUSALEM, and later king of CYPRUS, by Muslim armies under Saladin. This led directly to Muslim capture of Jerusalem and most of the Latin states established in the first two Crusades.

HATTINGEN [*German: Hattingen an der Ruhr*] (*Germany*)

Industrial city in central NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, a SE suburb of ESSEN, on the Ruhr River. First mentioned in 1019, it was member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, and is the site of the ruins of Isenburg Castle, dating from the 13th century.

HATTINGEN AN DER RUHR See HATTINGEN

HATTUSAS See BOGAZKÖY

HATTUSHASH See BOGAZKÖY

HAUGESUND (*Norway*)

Port and city in Rogaland county, SW Norway, on a fjord opposite STAVANGER. Nearby are numerous Viking graveyards, including that of Harold I Fairhair, the king who united Norway at the end of the ninth century. Here on October 20, 1939, the American ship *City of Flint* was liberated from German control and returned to the Americans by Norway.

HAULBOWLINE (*Ireland*)

Small island in SE CORK county, SW Eire, on Cork Harbor. An important British naval base was once established here.

HAURAN See HAWRAN

HAUSALAND [Hausa Land, Hausa States] (*Nigeria*)

A former region in what is now northern Nigeria, formed of the seven feudal city-states of KANO, DAURA, RANO, KATSINA, GOBIR, ZARIA, and BIRAM. The Hausa moved into the agricultural region north of the NIGER and Benue rivers and had built small fortified towns by the 11th century. The region was very fertile and supported a growing population of

artisans that provided the basis for lucrative trade. By the 14th century, the growing and prosperous city-states had developed commercial relations with BORNU and MALI. Islam was introduced from Mali and became the dominant religion of the urban upper class while slowly spreading to the countryside.

Their position on the important trans-Saharan and trans-Sudanic trade routes made the Hausa States wealthy and powerful, but they were unable to form a unified empire and were frequently invaded and forced to pay tribute to neighboring SONGHAI, Bornu, Jukum, and Kebbi. These events had little lasting influence on the Hausa cities, however, and by the 17th and 18th centuries they had large populations within their walled perimeters. Kano, probably typical, counted at least 75,000 people. The Hausa States existed in their individual glory until the jihad of Usman Dan Fodio formed the FULANI EMPIRE in the early 19th century.

HAUT-ZÄIRE See ORIENTALE

HAVANA [*former: San Cristóbal de la Habana; Spanish: La Habana*] (*Cuba*)

One of the best ports in the Western Hemisphere, capital of Cuba and La Habana province, on the NW coast of Cuba, 90 mi SSW of KEY WEST, FLORIDA. Founded by Diego Velásquez c. 1515 as San Cristóbal de la Habana, it was moved to the present site in 1519. Spanish treasure galleons assembled here for their return home, becoming prey for English, Dutch, and French pirates. The city was frequently sacked by these pirates during the 16th century, prompting Philip II of SPAIN to increase the city's fortification. The city wall was completed in 1702. The city's life was disrupted by piracy and international struggles throughout the 17th and 18th centuries. After a two-and-one-half-month siege in 1762, during the Seven Years' War, Lord Albemarle and the British captured the city, but it was returned to Spain the next year in exchange for the Floridas. In the year of British occupation a commercial empire was created, rooted in shipping and the slave trade, that made it one of the richest cities in the West. After this, the history of Havana is mostly coincidental with that of Cuba. On February 15, 1898, the U.S. battleship *Maine* was blown up here, directly causing the Spanish-American War. The Americans occupied Havana at this time for one year, during which they improved the city and eradicated yellow fever. After the war Havana became

the capital of an independent Cuba. There is a cathedral dating from 1704 and a university from 1728 here, as well as El Morro Castle and La Punta Fort, both from the 16th century.

HAVEL RIVER (*Germany*)

River flowing W out of MECKLENBURG to SPANDAU through BERLIN and POTSDAM, where it is joined by the Spree River and flows into the ELBE RIVER. It was used as a runway for amphibious aircraft during the Soviet blockade of Berlin in 1948.

HAVERFORD (*United States*)

Residential town in Lower Merion township, SE PENNSYLVANIA, 10 mi W of PHILADELPHIA. It was settled in the 1680s by Welsh colonists. Haverford College was founded here in 1833 by the Society of Friends.

HAVERFORDWEST [*Welsh: Hwlfordd*] (*Wales*)

Town in DYFED, 47 mi W of SWANSEA, at the mouth of the Western Cleddau. The ruins of a 12th-century castle and Augustinian priory and a 13th-century church are located here.

HAVERHILL [*former: Pentucket*]

Industrial city in NE MASSACHUSETTS, on the MERIMACK RIVER, 33 mi N of BOSTON. The early Indian settlement of Pentucket was here before John Ward founded the town in 1640. The settlement was brutally raided on August 27, 1708, by a party of French and Indians under Major Hertel de Rouville, who had instigated the massacre at DEERFIELD, Massachusetts, in 1704. Incorporated in 1870, the city annexed Bradford township in 1897. It was the birthplace of John Greenleaf Whittier (1807–92), the Quaker poet and reformer.

HAVERING (*England*)

Outer LONDON borough. A market has been held in ROMFORD since 1247. Romford was the capital until 1892 of Havering-atte-Bower, a group of parishes united since the time of Edward the Confessor.

HAVERSTRAW [*former: Warren*] (*United States*)

Village in SE NEW YORK State, on the W shore of the HUDSON RIVER, 32 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. Settled by the Dutch in 1664, incorporated in 1719, and

reincorporated as Warren in 1854, it received its present name in 1873. The Franklin Community, founded in 1825 by Robert Owen's followers, lasted only a few months here before succumbing to local opposition. James Wood discovered the modern method of firing brick here, and 40 brickyards eventually operated in the village. All were closed by 1907 because of a lack of clay.

HAVN See COPENHAGEN

HAVRE See LE HAVRE

HAVRE DE GRACE [*former: Susquehanna Lower Ferry (United States)*]

Trading center, city in NE MARYLAND, on the CHESAPEAKE BAY at the mouth of the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 33 mi N of BALTIMORE. It was founded in 1658 as Susquehanna Lower Ferry. Incorporated as a town in 1785 and as a city in 1879, it received its present name in 1879.

HAVRINCOURT (*France*)

Village in Pas-de-Calais department, N France, 19 mi SE of ARRAS. It was the scene of bitter fighting in 1918, during World War I.

HAWAII [*former: Sandwich Islands (United States)*]

The 50th and last state to be admitted to the Union, in 1959, it is also the only U.S. state not on the North American continent. Hawaii consists of eight major and many smaller islands approximately 2,100 mi SW of SAN FRANCISCO. Hawaii Island is the largest; OAHU is the most populous and the most important economically. The islands are of volcanic origin; there are still large active and inactive volcanoes. The land is fertile, the climate mild. The name "Hawaii" is probably derived from a native word for homeland. HONOLULU on Oahu is the capital and largest city.

The first known inhabitants were Polynesian voyagers from the South Seas, who made their final migration c. A.D. 750. Captain James Cook, the British explorer, was the first European to visit the islands, in 1778. He named them the Sandwich Islands for the earl of Sandwich. At that time there were several warring kings, but in 1810 Kamehameha I became sole ruler and brought peace and prosperity. He was hospitable to Americans who were engaged in whaling and in the China trade. However, diseases

carried by Europeans caused the population to decline. Christian missionaries from the United States arrived in 1820.

Sugar-cane growing was introduced in the 1830s, and Hawaiian sugar was given a favored position in the U.S. market. The resulting need for more labor in the cane fields brought many Asians. Kamehameha III in 1839 established religious freedom and set up a constitutional monarchy with an American, C.P. Judd, as prime minister from 1842 to 1845. The United States recognized Hawaii's independence in 1842 and in 1887 received the right to establish a naval base at PEARL HARBOR. Queen Liliuokalani, who became ruler in 1892, was overthrown in 1893 during agitation for governmental reform, led by Americans. The U.S. minister took it upon himself to declare Hawaii a protectorate of his country, but a treaty to annex the islands was withdrawn from the Senate by President Grover Cleveland. He believed it was the sugar industry rather than the people who wanted annexation. In 1894, therefore, those in power established a republic, with Sanford B. Dole as president. President William McKinley, unlike his predecessor, favored annexation, and this was concluded in 1898. Hawaii was made a territory in 1900.

On December 7, 1941, a surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, a major U.S. base, plunged the United States into World War II. Hawaii then became the nation's chief forward bastion for prosecution of the Pacific war. After the war the attempt of labor unions to improve conditions caused major strikes in 1946, 1949, and 1959. The postwar era also brought more tourists as air travel became practical. Visitors found a land of great cultural and ethnic diversity: native Hawaiians, mainland Americans, both black and white, Filipinos, Koreans, Portuguese, Germans, Japanese, Puerto Ricans, and Chinese. By the 1960s the continuing growth of business and the increase in tourism caused problems of overcrowding and threatened damage to the beauty of this "paradise of the Pacific." Hawaii continues to prosper due to its strong tourism industry and its location as the crossroads of the Pacific.

HAWARA (*Egypt*)

Ancient site in Lower Egypt, SE of BIRKET QĀRŪN. The remains of a tremendous funerary temple have been discovered here as has a pyramid probably constructed by Amenemhet III of the Twelfth Dynasty.

HAWARDEN (*Wales*)

Town in Flintshire, 6 mi SW of CHESTER, ENGLAND. Hawarden castle, built here in 1752, was long a residence of statesman William E. Gladstone, who died here in 1898. St. Deiniol's Library was founded here by Gladstone for theological studies in 1895.

HAWICK (*Scotland*)

Manufacturing town in the BORDERS region, on the Teviot River, 40 mi NE of DUMFRIES. The English sacked Hawick in a border raid in 1570 and destroyed all but the house of the barons of Drumlanrig, which still exists here. St. Mary's Church of 1763 was built on the site of a Celtic church of the seventh century. Poet Sir Walter Scott used the Branksome Castle nearby as the model for his Branksome Hall in *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*. The city produces fine woollens and tweeds.

HAWORTH (*England*)

Village in West YORKSHIRE, 15 mi W of LEEDS. The Brontë sisters, Charlotte, Emily, and Anne, all novelists, lived in a stone parsonage that is now a museum here. Ponden Hall is thought to be the setting of Emily's *Wuthering Heights*. Haworth was incorporated in 1939.

HAWR AL-HABBANIYAH See HABBANIYA, LAKE**HAWRAN** [*Hauran, Hawrān*] [*ancient: Auranitis*] (*Syria*)

Fertile plateau region in S Syria, S of DAMASCUS, E of the JORDAN RIVER. Volcanic peaks and barren lava fields characterize this region where ancient inscriptions abound and 300 of the "giant cities of BASHAN" have been found. These cities are ancient towns whose buildings and furniture have been entirely constructed of lava. Hawran belonged to the biblical kingdom of Bashan, which the Israelites conquered and designated as the northeastern boundary of the Promised Land as reported in Ezekiel 47:16,18. Part of its Roman province was known as Auranitis. It was converted to Christianity late in the second century A.D., was the object of Arab invasions in the seventh century, and was used as a Muslim base against the Christians during the Crusades. In the northeast are the Druse Mts, the caverns of which were once inhabited. Most inhabitants today are Druses who migrated from LEBANON in the 18th and 19th centuries. See also BUSRA, JEBEL DRUZE.

HAYANGE (*France*)

Industrial city in Moselle department, NE France, 16 mi N of METZ. An historical iron-working city, it is the oldest of its kind in LORRAINE.

HAYASDAN See ARMENIA**HAYES RIVER** (*Canada*)

River in E MANITOBA, rising in a lake NE of Lake Winnipeg, and flowing NE to the HUDSON BAY. It was the chief route used by Hudson's Bay Company traders from the bay to Lake Winnipeg and the interior. The YORK FACTORY, an important company establishment, is at its mouth.

HAYMARKET SQUARE (*United States*)

Section of CHICAGO, NE ILLINOIS. It was the scene of the Haymarket Square Riot on May 4, 1886, in which violence broke out when a bomb exploded during police attempts to disperse a crowd of labor demonstrators demanding an eight-hour workday. Seven police and four civilians were killed, while many others were injured. Four defendants were hanged as conspirators in the ensuing trial.

HAY-ON-WYE (*Wales*)

Town in POWYS on the Welsh-English border 20 miles W of HEREFORD. The town has historically been a fortified point on the frontier. OFFA's DYKE runs through the town and the Normans built a castle there. The town is now a center for used books in Great Britain and is also a center for tourism.

HAYQ See ARMENIA**HAY RIVER** (*Canada*)

River, 530 mi long, in NW Canada. Rising in NE BRITISH COLUMBIA, it flows east and north through northwestern ALBERTA to southwestern GREAT SLAVE LAKE. Its valley has long been a principal north-south route, giving rise to the construction of a railroad and the Mackenzie Highway along its course.

HAYS [*former: Fort Hays*] (*United States*)

Trading and rail center and city in central KANSAS, on the Big Creek, 90 mi W of SALINA. Fort Hays was established as protection against the Indians in 1865 on a stagecoach road to DENVER, COLORADO 14 mi

southeast of the present city. The fort was relocated in 1867 because of flooding, and the settlement grew up near it and was incorporated under its present name in 1885. The fort was abandoned in 1889 and turned into an agricultural experiment station by the government, one of the world's largest. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, General Philip Sheridan, and General George Custer have figured in the fort's history. "Wild Bill" Hickok was marshal here from 1868 to 1871. Fort Hays has been preserved.

HAYWARD (*United States*)

City and distribution center of an agricultural area in CALIFORNIA, on the E side of San Francisco Bay. It was the original location of the San José Mission. William Hayward established a general store on the city's site in 1851. The area was incorporated as a city in 1876.

HAZARD (*United States*)

City in SE KENTUCKY, 90 mi SE of LEXINGTON, on the North Fork of the Kentucky River. It is the seat of Perry county, which, like the city, was named for commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, victor of the Battle of LAKE ERIE on September 10, 1813, during the War of 1812. The city was founded in 1821 and incorporated in 1884.

HAZAZON-TAMAR See EN-GEDI

HAZEL PARK (*United States*)

Residential city in SE MICHIGAN, a northern suburb of DETROIT. Most of its early settlers were German. The Ottawa Indian chief Pontiac made his headquarters here some time between 1760 and 1766. He played a role in the siege of Detroit during his rebellion against Britain from 1763 to 1766. The city was incorporated in 1942.

HAZLETON (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in E PENNSYLVANIA, 20 mi S of WILKES-BARRE. Settled in 1780, it attracted many German immigrants and began to grow with the discovery of coal. It was incorporated in 1856. For many years a coal-mining center, it reached its peak during the two world wars. Mining has steadily declined since.

HAZOR (*Israel*)

Large, fortified, Canaanite city of N GALILEE, 5 mi SW of Huleh Lake, in present Israel. Strategically

located in ancient CANAAN on the road from EGYPT to SYRIA and ASIA MINOR, it was inhabited from the early Bronze Age to Hellenistic times. Joshua 11:1 and 19:36. relate that Joshua destroyed it because it had become the center of the league of Canaanite kingdoms. It was rebuilt by Solomon as one of his strongholds in the north as narrated in I Kings 9:15 and II Kings 15:29. Tiglathpileser III of ASSYRIA later razed it. Extensive excavations have revealed both Canaanite and Israelite cities, thus reinforcing biblical evidence.

HEBEI [Hopei] [*former: Chihli*] (*China*)

A province of NE China on an arm of the Yellow Sea. One of the earliest settled areas in the country, it was a prehistoric center of Chinese civilization. For many centuries it served as a major point of defense against Mongol and Manchu invasions. It annexed the former provinces of JEHOL and Chahar in 1949.

HEBRIDES, THE [Western Islands] [*ancient: Ebudae, Hebudae*] (*Scotland*)

Group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean, W of mainland Scotland, divided by the Little Minch into the Outer Hebrides, the island area of Western Isles, and the Inner Hebrides, in the HIGHLANDS and STRATHCLYDE regions. The original Celtic inhabitants were converted to Christianity in the sixth century by St. Columba. They were later conquered by Vikings from NORWAY, who held the islands, then called the Southern Islands, until they were ceded to Scotland in 1266. The Macdonalds became lords of the isles in 1346. Because of their frequent alliance with ENGLAND against the Scottish king, James IV took measures to suppress the islanders. They remained turbulent and gave strong support to the Jacobite movement in the 18th century. Overpopulation had led to poor economic conditions and massive emigration since the 18th century, especially to CANADA in the 20th century. The tales of Sir Walter Scott have made the islands famous. Many prehistoric and ancient remains have been unearthed here.

HEBRON [*ancient: Kirjath-Arba; Arabic: AlKhalil*] (*Palestine*)

Agricultural town in the Palestinian WEST BANK, in a region occupied by ISRAEL since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The site of ancient Hebron is one of the oldest in the area. One of the four holy cities of the *Talmud*, it was the home of Abraham. The cave of Machpelah,

now enclosed by the important Muslim mosque, the Haram, is said to be the burial place of Abraham, Sarah, and others. The capital of David's kingdom for seven years and the site of Absalom's revolt, it was involved in every war in CANAAN. It was taken by Joshua, by Judas Maccabeus in the second century B.C., by the Romans, who burned it, by the Arabs in A.D. 636, who made it an important pilgrimage center, by the crusaders in 1099, by the Saracens under Saladin in 1187, and by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 16th century. The Turks held it until it was incorporated between 1922 and 1948 in the League of Nations Palestine mandate. In 1948 it was annexed by Jordan. Following the Arab riots in 1929, most of the Jews left and did not return until 1967 after the West Bank fell to Israel during the Six-Day War. It is a sacred place for both Jews and Muslims. After the Mosque of Abraham massacre in 1994 the UN Security Council established an international presence in Hebron to monitor the situation.

HEBROS See MARITSA RIVER

HEBUDAE See HEBRIDES, THE

HECATOMPYLOS (*Iran*)

Ancient city. Its ruins are near modern DĀMGHAN in NW KHORĀSĀN province, NE Iran. It was the center of many ancient routes and served for a while as the capital of the kingdom of PARTHIA.

HECHI [Ho-Ch'ih] (*China*)

Town in NW GUANGXI ZHUANGZU, SE China, 95 mi W of LIUZHOU. The Japanese occupied the town during the second half of World War II. China recaptured it on May 21, 1945.

HECHINGEN (*Germany*)

Town in central BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 25 mi SSW of STUTTGART. A church built between 1779 and 1783 stands here. Frederick the Great of Prussia and his father, Frederick William I, are buried here.

HECLA See HEKLA

HEDEBY [*Danish: Haithabu*] (*Germany*)

Important Viking trading town and archaeological site of the ninth to the 11th centuries A.D., once the

largest town in the N. Now in Germany, it was founded c. A.D. 800 at the base of the Jutland Peninsula, near SCHLESWIG, by Danish king Godfred, who also built the earlier parts of the DANEVIRKE, an earthwork running across the peninsula that protected the Danish border. The site of Hedeby, some 60 acres, has been excavated. Its most notable feature is a massive semicircular earthen rampart protecting the town on the land side. Inside the rampart were timber-paved streets, the remains of wooden, thatched houses, and generous open spaces for markets. The town, already in decline, was burned in A.D. 1050 by Harald Hardrada, who was himself killed by Harold of England in 1066 at STAMFORD BRIDGE. Hedeby was succeeded by nearby Schleswig. The remains of several Viking ships have been found in the harbor.

HEDJAZ See HEJAZ

HEDON (*England*)

Town in the East Riding of YORKSHIRE, 5 mi E of HULL. It flourished in the 13th century as a commercial port. The church of St. Augustine is located here.

HEERLEN (*Netherlands*)

Industrial town, in Limburg province, SE Netherlands, just NE of MAASTRICHT, 5 mi from the German border. It was a major intersection of trade routes in Roman and medieval times. It was an important coal-mining center from the late 19th century to the early 1970s, when mining operations were drastically reduced.

HEIAN-KYO See KYŌTO

HEICHENG See KHARA KHOTO

HEIDE [*Heide in Holstein*] (*Germany*)

Trading center, city in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, N Germany, 28 mi SW of SCHLESWIG, in the center of the Dithmarschen oil fields. It was the capital of the peasant republic of DITHMARSCHEN from 1447 to 1559, when it was destroyed by fire.

HEIDE IN HOLSTEIN See HEIDE

HEIDELBERG (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 11 mi SE of MANNHEIM. First mentioned in 1196, it was the capital of the PALATINATE from 1225 until 1796. It became a center of the German Reformation in the 16th century. At the request of Frederick III the *Heidelberg Catechism*, a profession of faith of the Calvinist church in Germany, was published here in 1563. Heidelberg declined after the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 and was almost completely destroyed by French attacks in 1689 and 1692. It passed to BADEN in 1803. It was one of the few German towns to escape damage in World War II. The city became the U.S. military headquarters in Europe in 1947. Its famous university, the oldest in Germany, was founded in 1386, and the ruins of its great castle, dating from the 13th century and later, are here. The city also has a city hall from 1701 to 1703, an 18th-century Jesuit church, the Renaissance house *Zum Ritter* of 1592, and the 15th-century churches of the Holy Ghost and of St. Peter.

HEIDELBERG (*South Africa*)

Town in S GAUTENG, NE South Africa, 30 mi ESE of JOHANNESBURG. A peace treaty was signed here at the close of the Boer War of 1880.

HEIDENHEIM (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 41 mi NW of AUGSBURG. The remains of the Hellenstein castle have survived here since the 11th century. Saint Walburga, whose brother had an abbey here, founded a convent in the city. She died here in 777. She is also associated with a festival held for the witches, called by her alternate name, Walpurgis. See also HARZ MOUNTAINS.

HEIHE [Aigun, Aihun] [*former: Sakhalyan, Taheiho*] (*China*)

City in HEILONGJIANG province, on the AMUR RIVER, 22 mi S of BLAGOVESHCHENSK, in MANCHURIA. China's oldest outpost on the Amur River, it was the site of a treaty, signed on May 16, 1858, by which China ceded the left bank of the Amur River to RUSSIA. This confirmed Russian claims on Manchuria.

HEIJO See PYÖNGYANG**HEILBRONN** (*Germany*)

Industrial city in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 27 mi N of STUTTGART. Originally a

Roman settlement, it belonged to the Frankish crownlands in the eighth century A.D., and was the site of a Carolingian palace in the next century. It was chartered in 1281, became a free imperial city in the 14th century, and was taken by WÜRTTEMBERG in 1802. After enduring the wars of the 16th century, especially the Peasants War, it became an important commercial center until the mid-17th century. The Götzenturm tower of 1392 and the church of St. Killian of the 13th to the 15th centuries were damaged in World War II, as was most of the city. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

HEILSBERG See LIDZBARK WARMINSKI**HEILONG JIANG** See AMUR RIVER**HEILONGJIANG** [Heilungkiang] (*China*)

Province in NE China, part of MANCHURIA. It had different names under the Tang dynasty (618–907), the Jin dynasty (1115–1234), and the Mongol Yüan dynasty (1260–1368). It was made a province in 1875 by Emperor Kuang Hsü of the Qing (Manchu) dynasty. It came under Japanese control from 1932 to 1945. See also HARBIN.

HEJAZ [Hedjaz] [*Arabic: Al-Hijaz*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Western province, extending along the RED SEA coast. It is an important center of Islam, with thousands of pilgrims visiting its holy cities of MECCA and MEDINA annually. An Arabian province, it fell under Egyptian control following the decline of the ABBASSID CALIPHATE in 1258 and came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE with the Turks' conquest of EGYPT in 1517. It was raided by the Wahabis in 1811. Peace was restored by the Egyptian, Mehmet Ali, in 1817. The Turks regained control in 1845 and built an important railroad from Damascus to Medina, which has been in disuse since World War I. Husein ibn Ali gained independence for the province in 1916, but he was defeated by Ibn Saud of NEJD in 1924, and the two provinces became a dual kingdom in 1926. This became the single kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932. See also ARABIAN PENINSULA.

HEJIANG [Hokiang, Ho-Chiang] (*China*)

Former province of MANCHURIA, NE China. It was created in 1945 by the Chinese Nationalists following World War II. In 1949 it became part of the province

of SONGJIANG after the communist takeover and five years later was incorporated into HEILONGJIANG province.

HEKLA [Hecla] (Iceland)

Volcano in SW Iceland, approximately 70 mi E of REYKJAVIK. There have been 21 eruptions here since the 12th century, the worst being in 1766, the most recent in 1947. In medieval Icelandic folklore it was one of the gates to purgatory and is a legendary gathering place for witches.

HELDER See DEN HELDER

HELENA (United States)

River port and city in E ARKANSAS, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 98 mi E of LITTLE ROCK. Settled in 1820 and incorporated in 1833, it was occupied by Union troops attempting to control the river during the Civil War. They were attacked unsuccessfully by a troop of Confederates in a diversionary battle on July 4, 1863, during the Battle of VICKSBURG.

HELENA (United States)

Gold- and silver-mining center, city, and capital of MONTANA, 48 mi NNE of BUTTE. It was founded in 1864 with the discovery of gold in the Last Chance Gulch, which is now Main Street. The city was incorporated in 1881, having replaced VIRGINIA CITY as the territorial capital in 1874. It became the state capital in 1889 and exploited deposits of lead, copper, and zinc during the war effort in World War I. Heavy damage was wrought by a series of earthquakes in 1935. It has a historical museum and library, including the Charles Russell collection.

HELGOLAND [Heligoland] (Germany)

Resort island in the NORTH SEA, off the W coast of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, N Germany. A stronghold of the ancient Frisians, it was known to the Romans and was called the "Gibraltar of the North Sea" because of its strategic location near the mouths of the Weser and ELBE Rivers. Possessed by HOLSTEIN from 1402, it was captured by DENMARK in 1714 and held by them until 1807, when it was seized by GREAT BRITAIN, who ceded it to Germany in 1890 in exchange for African rights. Several naval battles were fought here between the British and Germans during World War I. After the war the German-built fortifications

were dismantled according to the Treaty of VERSAILLES. They were later rebuilt under Adolf Hitler, and the island was used by Germany as a naval base during World War II. It surrendered to the Allies on May 5, 1945. It was controlled by the British from 1945 to 1952. They demolished the fortifications with dynamite on April 18, 1947.

HELGOLÄNDER BUCHT See HELIGOLAND BIGHT

HELICE (Greece)

Important city of ancient ACHAEA, in the N PELOPONNESUS, S Greece, on the Gulf of CORINTH. A center of worship of Poseidon, it was well known for its temple dedicated to the pagan deity. It was devastated by an earthquake and tidal wave in 373 B.C.

HELICON [Greek: Elikón] (Greece)

Mountain, E central Greece, near the Gulf of CORINTH; it was in the SW part of ancient BOEOTIA on the border of PHOCIS. According to Greek mythology, it was the home of the muses and was sacred to Apollo. The temple of the muses was here. At its foot is Thespia and Ascrea, the home of Hesiod, the famous Greek poet. The fountains of Agarippe and Hippocrene are also here.

HELIGOLAND See HELGOLAND

HELIGOLAND BIGHT [German: Helgoländer Bucht]

Arm of the NORTH SEA, located S and E of HELGOLAND island. The British defeated the Germans in a naval battle here on August 28, 1914, during World War I.

HELIOPOLIS [Biblical: Bethshemesh, On] (Egypt)

Ancient holy city in Lower Egypt. Its ruins lie 6 mi NE of CAIRO, in the NILE RIVER delta. It was the center of worship of the sun god, Ra, or Re, who was the state deity until being joined with Amon as Amon-Ra, the state deity of the new capital of THEBES, c. 2100 B.C. It was the seat of the viceroy of northern Lower Egypt under the New Empire of c. 1570 to 1085 B.C. The obelisks called Cleopatra's Needles, now in LONDON and NEW YORK CITY, were originally erected here.

HELIOPOLIS (Lebanon) See BAALBEK

HELLAS See GREECE

HELLEGAT See HELL GATE

HELLESPONT See DARDANELLES

HELLESPONTUS See DARDANELLES

HELL GATE [*former: Hellegat*] (*United States*)

A narrow part of the East River, in NEW YORK CITY, between Long Island and Manhattan Island, in NEW YORK State. It was named Hellegat by the Dutch navigator Adriaen Block, who sailed through it into LONG ISLAND SOUND in 1614. It was extremely dangerous because of rocks and strong tidal currents. All obstacles were cleared beginning in 1851, and it now allows oceangoing vessels to sail between New York Harbor and Long Island Sound.

HELLÍN (*Spain*)

Important marketing and distribution center, a town in Albacete province, SE Spain, 35 mi SSE of ALBACETE. It is famous for its sulfur mines, worked since Roman times.

HELMAND RIVER [*Helmund*] [*ancient: Etymander, Etymandrus*] (*Afghanistan*)

River in SW Afghanistan, 870 mi long, flowing SW and W into Lake Helmand, a marshy lake that extends into IRAN. The longest river in Afghanistan, its ancient irrigation system was destroyed by Genghis Khan in the 13th century A.D., and by Tamerlane in the 14th century. Its modern irrigation works, while not as extensive as the ancient ones, are vital to both Afghans and Iranians and are the object of dispute in times of drought.

HELMANTICA See SALAMANCA

HELMSTEDT (*Germany*)

City in Lower SAXONY, 21 mi E of BRUNSWICK. Founded in the ninth century, its city rights were confirmed in 1228. It was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 15th and 16th centuries and was the seat of a noted university from 1576 to 1810 whose Renaissance-style buildings still stand.

HELMUND See HELMAND RIVER

HELSINGBORG See HÄLSINGBORG

HELSINGFORS See HELSINKI

HELSINGØR [*Elsinore*] (*Denmark*)

Port in Frederiksborg county, N Sjaelland Island, E Denmark, 30 mi N of COPENHAGEN. It grew up around a Carmelite monastery built in 1430 and the famous 16th-century Kronborg Castle, the scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. The Kronborg, built by Frederick II, was taken by SWEDEN in 1660, and payment of a toll was exacted for passage through the ØRESUND. The toll, collected from 1425 to 1857, afforded the city a period of great prosperity, but was abandoned when the UNITED STATES refused to pay the fee.

HELSINKI [*Swedish: Helsingfors*] (*Finland*)

Port and city, capital of both Finland and Uusimaa province, in S Finland, on the Gulf of Finland. It was founded in 1550 by Gustavus I of SWEDEN, to compete commercially with the Hanse towns. Moved to its present site in 1640, it suffered in a fire in 1654, in a plague in 1710, and in a devastating fire in 1808. It prospered after the fortress of Suomenlinna was built in 1749 and after RUSSIA took Finland in 1809, when Alexander I made Helsinki the capital in place of TURKU. It became the center of Finnish nationalism and cultural rebirth when the University of Helsinki, founded in 1640, was moved there from Turku in 1828. It further prospered with the completion of the first Finnish railway in 1860, connecting it with Hämeenlinna. It was bombed during both Russo-Finnish wars, but suffered little damage. It was the scene of the United States–Soviet Union Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, or SALT, initiated in 1969. The Great Cathedral of 1830 to 1852 is here, as well as the President's Palace, the former residence of the czars, and the elaborate Orthodox Church.

HELVELLYN (*England*)

Mountain in the LAKE DISTRICT in CUMBRIA, 9 mi SE of KESWICK. Near the summit is a memorial to Charles Gough, who died there of exposure in 1805. He was celebrated in poems by Sir Walter Scott and William Wordsworth.

HELVETIA (*Switzerland*)

Region of central Europe, occupying the plateau between the ALPS and the JURA MOUNTAINS. It corresponds roughly to the western portion of modern Switzerland. It was inhabited by the Celtic Helvetii, who were defeated in 58 B.C. at BIBRACTE by Julius Caesar during the Gallic Wars. They later prospered under Roman rule, as is manifest in the remains at AVENCHES.

HELVETIC REPUBLIC See SWITZERLAND

HELWAN See HILWĀN

HEMET (*United States*)

City in SE CALIFORNIA, 31 mi SE of SAN BERNARDINO. Ancient Indian rock paintings and carvings have been discovered here. Incorporated in 1910, its special attraction is the annual Ramona Outdoor Play, staged by the residents of the twin cities of Hemet and San Jacinto.

HEMPSTEAD (*United States*)

Retail center, village, SE NEW YORK State, on W LONG ISLAND, 22 mi E of NEW YORK CITY. Incorporated in 1853, it was settled in 1644 by the Reverend Richard Denton and his followers from Hemel-Hempstead, England. They also founded what may be the oldest Presbyterian congregation in the nation. St. George's Episcopal Church, the only church in the United States still operating under its royal charter, granted in 1735, was also established here in 1702. Edward Harriman, the railroad magnate, was born in the church's rectory while his father was pastor here. Queen Anne gave the church a prayer book in 1710.

HENAN [**Honan**] (*China*)

Densely populated province in E central China. Chinese culture originated here in some of the country's oldest settlements. It dates back to the Stone Age, having attained prominence by the beginning of the second millennium B.C. ANYANG, LUOYANG, and KAIFENG were particularly important centers of culture in this Chinese "cradle of civilization." A Jewish synagogue was built in Kaifeng in the 12th century.

HENDERSON (*United States*)

Commercial city in NW KENTUCKY, on the OHIO RIVER, 105 mi W of LOUISVILLE. Settled in 1784 and

incorporated in 1867, it was founded by the Transylvania Company, which purchased the land in the old stockaded village of Red Banks in 1797. John James Audubon, ornithologist and artist, made his home here from 1810 to 1819.

HENDERSON (*United States*)

Prosperous oil city in E TEXAS, 31 mi ESE of TYLER. Originally a lumber town, it was transformed in 1930 after C.M. Joiner became the first to strike oil in the nearby East Texas Oil Field.

HENDOMEN See MONTGOMERY (Wales)

HENEGOUWEN See HAINAUT

HENGCHOW See HENGYANG

HENGYANG [**Heng-Yang**] [*former: Hengchow*] (*China*)

Leading transportation center, town in HUNAN province, SE central China, approximately 150 mi S of CHANGSHA, on the Xiang and Lei rivers. It was the site of a prefectural government in the Qing dynasty. During World War II it served as a U.S. air base and was the scene of severe fighting during the Hunan campaign of May 25 to August 8, 1944. Following a 47-day siege it was taken by JAPAN. During the campaign the entire city was destroyed except for a handful of buildings. The Stone Drum (Shigu) Academy, one of the few remaining ancient Chinese classical institutions, was also destroyed.

HÉNIN-LIÉTARD (*France*)

Industrial town in the Pas de-Calais department, N France, 4 mi N of ARRAS. It was the ancient capital of a principality created in the 16th century by Charles of ALSACE. It suffered damage during fighting in World War I.

HENNA See ENNA

HENNEBONT (*France*)

Town in the Morbihan department, NW France, on the Blavet River, 6 mi NE of Lorient. Besieged by Charles de BLOIS in 1342, it was bravely defended by Jeanne de Montfort in a memorable battle. A 13th-century Cistercian abbey and 16th-century Gothic church are in the area.

HENRY, CAPE (*United States*)

Cape on the E coast of VIRGINIA, S of the entrance to CHESAPEAKE BAY, opposite Cape Charles. The Cape Henry Memorial stands where the JAMESTOWN settlers first arrived on April 26, 1607. This site became part of the Colonial National Historical Park in 1939.

HENRY, FORT See FORT HENRY**HEPPENHEIM** (*Germany*)

Manufacturing town in SE HESSE, 18 mi S of DARMSTADT. It is near the ruins of the Starkenburg castle, built by the abbot Ulrich von Lorsch in 1066.

HEPTANESUS See IONIAN ISLANDS**HEPTAPEGON** See TABIGHA**HERACLEA** [*Italian: Eraclea*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of LUCANIA, Matera province, Basilicata region, S Italy, near the Gulf of Tarentum. Approximately 35 mi SW of TARANTO, ancient Tarentum, it was founded by Greeks from Tarentum and was the scene of the victory of Pyrrhus, the king of EPIRUS, who defeated the Romans in 280 B.C. but suffered heavy losses, giving rise to the expression "Pyrrhic victory." Bronze tablets describing Roman municipal laws have been found nearby.

HERACLEA (*Turkey*) See EREĞLI**HERACLEA LYNCESTIS** See BITOLA**HERACLEA PONTICA** (*Turkey*) See EREĞLI**HERACLEOPOLIS** [*ancient: Nemi-Nesu; Egyptian: Ihnāsiyat al Madīnah*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in N Egypt, just S of AL FAÏYUM, near the Nile River. It is one of the oldest Egyptian cities and existed in the fourth millennium B.C. It was the capital of the Heracleopolitan dynasties (Ninth and Tenth Dynasties, from 2445 to 2160 B.C.). The temple of the local god was enlarged in the Twelfth Dynasty and again in the time of Ramses II (1292–1225 B.C.).

HERAKLION [*Candia*] [*Greek: Iráklion*] (*Greece*)

City and port on the N coast of CRETE, 75 mi E of CANEA. The largest city of Crete, it was founded in the ninth century A.D. by Muslim Saracens. In 961 it was reconquered by the BYZANTINE emperor Nicephorus II. It became a colony of VENICE from the 13th to the 17th centuries. Captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1669, it passed to Greece in 1913. It was devastated in World War II by the German invasion of 1941.

HERĀT [*ancient: Aria, Heroiva*] (*Afghanistan*)

Agricultural city, capital of Herāt province, on the Hari Rud. Paved roads lead from here to the TURKMENISTAN border. It was a strategic caravan trade route junction for many centuries between INDIA and PERSIA and MESOPOTAMIA and CHINA. It was subject to many different rulers, including Alexander the Great, and often came under the rule of Persia. It became important under the Ghorids in the 12th century A.D., and was assaulted by Genghis Khan in 1221 and by Tamerlane in 1383. It prospered and became an outstanding center of culture under the Timurid successors of Tamerlane, especially Shah Rukh and Husayn. Taken by the Uzbeks in the 16th century, it was sought by Persia, RUSSIA, and GREAT BRITAIN in the 19th century, becoming part of a united Afghanistan in 1881 with British help. There are many remnants of fine architecture from the Timurid period, as well as the 12th-century Great Mosque. The city has many notable earthworks and ancient ruins. The city was taken from the Taliban on November 12, 2001, by a coordinated action by the Northern Alliance, the UNITED STATES, and IRAN.

HERBERTSHÖHE See KOKOPO**HERCULANEUM** (*Italy*)

Ancient city, in S Italy, on the coast SE of NAPLES, CAMPANIA region, at the NW foot of MT VESUVIUS, the site of the modern towns of Resina and Portici. It was once a popular resort of wealthy Romans. It was destroyed, along with POMPEII, by an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79, just 16 years after it had been severely shaken by an earthquake. Its ruins were first discovered in 1709. The ongoing excavations have unearthed the Villa of the Papyri, containing a large library. Other remains include a basilica with murals,

streets, houses, shops, a theater, and countless artifacts. Intact remains of the human victims have recently been discovered.

HEREDIA (*Costa Rica*)

Coffee and cattle center, town, and capital of Heredia province 6 mi NW of SAN JOSÉ. Founded in 1571, it is renowned for its colonial architecture. The volcano Poás, its crater over a mile wide, is nearby.

HEREFORD (*England*)

City in Herefordshire, on the WYE RIVER, 24 mi NW of GLOUCESTER. Founded by the West Saxons in the seventh century, it served as a fortress near the Welsh border. It was part of the royal demesne from 1086 until 1189, when King Richard I sold the town to its citizens. It was incorporated in 1186 and disfranchised from 1885 to 1918. Actor David Garrick was born here. There is an 11th-century cathedral with a monastic library containing rare manuscripts and relics, a 14th-century grammar school, and the Old House of 1621.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (*England*)

County of W England, created in 1974 from the combined former counties of Herefordshire and Worcestershire. The western half lies on the Welsh border, where world-famous Hereford cattle are raised. The Malvern Hills are in the east. In 1998, it was split back to Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

HERFORD (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, N central Germany, on the Werre River, 43 mi ENE of MÜNSTER. It developed around a 13th-century church, which still stands, that had once been a Benedictine convent. The city was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and was taken by BRANDENBURG in 1647.

HÉRICOURT (*France*)

Town in the Haute-Saône department, E France, near BELFORT. The Swiss, spurred by his occupation of LORRAINE, defeated Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY here in 1474. In January 1871 the French general Bourbaki failed in his attempt to lift the Prussian siege of Belfort during the Franco-Prussian War. See also SWITZERLAND.

HÉRISTAL See HERSTAL

HERJEDALEN (*Sweden*)

Former district in central Sweden. It was ceded to Sweden at the end of its war with NORWAY, fought between 1643 and 1645.

HERKIMER [*former: German Flats*] (*United States*)

Village on the MOHAWK RIVER, E central NEW YORK State, 14 mi ESE of UTICA. Founded as German Flats c. 1725, by German immigrants, it was raided during the French and Indian War. Fort Dayton, built here in 1776, was the point of departure for General Nicholas Herkimer and his troops en route to the Battle of ORISKANY in 1777. It withstood an attack by Joseph Brant and his Mohawks in the following year.

HERMANN (*United States*)

City in E central MISSOURI, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 44 mi E of JEFFERSON CITY. It was settled in 1837 by emigrants from the German Settlement Society, located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It is at the center of Missouri's wine-growing region, flourishing on the steep hillsides of the Missouri River valley. A colorful October Fest is held here annually.

HERMANNSTADT See SIBIU

HERMON, MOUNT [*Arabic: Jabal ash-Shaykh*] (*Lebanon and Israel*)

Mountain on the boundary between Lebanon and Israel (northernmost point of the occupied Syrian GOLAN HEIGHTS), 28 mi WSW of DAMASCUS, SYRIA. Sacred in ancient CANAAN, it is mentioned in the Old Testament as Hermon, Sion, Senir, Shenir, and even Baal-Hermon, the latter recognizing its importance to the worship of Baal. It marks the northern limit of Israelite conquests and figures in the poetry of the Hebrew psalmists. It is traditionally considered the site of the Transfiguration related in the New Testament. The ancient city of Caesarea Philippi, now the village of Baniyas, is here, as is an ancient temple of Baal and a Druse shrine. Israel currently uses Mt. Hermon as a military lookout, and as a ski area.

HERMONTIS [*modern: Armant, Erment*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in N Egypt, on the W bank of the NILE RIVER, 8 mi S of THEBES. Modern Armant, or Erment,

is on the site. It was founded in prehistoric times and was prominent as the shrine of the war god Montu. There are remnants of a large temple built c. 1500 B.C. and reconstructed by the Ptolemies. Nearby is the burial ground of the sacred bulls of Buchis. Cemeteries of all periods surround Armant.

HERMOPOLIS See HERMOUPOLIS

HERMOPOLIS MAGNA (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in S Egypt, on the NILE RIVER, near modern Al Ashmunein. It was a center of Anubis, or Thoth, worship, the god of healing and wisdom. There are fragmentary ruins of the ancient temples.

HERMOPOLIS PARVA See DAMANHUR

HERMOSA (*Philippines*)

Town in NE Bataan province, LUZON, inland from the NW coast of MANILA BAY. Savage fighting occurred here in the early part of the BATAAN campaign in January 1942 during World War II.

HERMOSILLO (*Mexico*)

Transportation center and capital of SONORA state, NW Mexico, on the Sonora River, approximately 65 mi from the Gulf of California. It was an Indian town established in 1700, renamed later in honor of the Spanish general José María González de Hermosillo. A Jesuit mission was once here.

HERMOUPOLIS [*Hermopolis, Siros, Syros*] (*Greece*)

Commercial port, city, and capital of Cyclades department, CYCLADES ISLANDS, on the E coast of SYROS Island. It was once a major Aegean port and was founded c. A.D. 1820 by refugees from Khíos and Psará islands.

HEROICA ZITÁCUARO See ZITÁCUARO

HEROIVA See HERĀT

HERRIN (*United States*)

City and trading center in coal-mining area, in S ILLINOIS, 5 mi NE of Marion. Founded by Isaac Herrin in 1816, it was incorporated in 1900. The Herrin Mas-

sacre, in which two dozen people were killed, took place here in 1922 during a coalminers' strike.

HERRNHUT (*Germany*)

Moravian center, town in SAXONY, SE Germany, 18 mi SE of BAUTZEN. Founded in 1722 by Count von Zinzendorf on his lands as a colony for persecuted Moravians, it now houses Moravian archives. A museum is also here.

HERSTAL [*French: Héristal*] (*Belgium*)

An important armaments industry is in this town in LIÈGE province, E Belgium. It was the birthplace of Pepin II who ruled the Franks from 687 to 714. He was the father of Charles Martel and the great-grandfather of Charlemagne. The latter resided here, as did the early Carolingian mayors. The ruins of a ninth-century church are here. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

HERSTMONCEUX See HURSTMONCEUX

HERTFORD (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of HERTFORDSHIRE, on the Lea River, 22 mi N of LONDON. In A.D. 673 Theodore of Tarsus, the archbishop of Canterbury, called into session the first English church council here. Hailbury College is two miles to the southeast and a Norman castle is in the city.

HERTFORDSHIRE [*Hertford, Herts*] (*England*)

Agricultural county in SE England. Ancient VERULAMUM, in the county near the present ST. ALBANS, was the first British city founded by the Romans. It was later sacked by the Saxons in the sixth century A.D. The Wars of the Roses began here at St. Albans in 1455. Several Roman roads traversed the county. The 11th to 14th-century abbey church of St. Albans is also here.

HERTS See HERTFORDSHIRE

HERTSELIYA See HERZLIYYA

HERVEY ISLANDS See COOK ISLANDS

HERZEGOVINA See BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

HERZLIA See HERZLIYYA

HERZLIYYA [*Hertseliya, Herzlia*] (*Israel*)

Resort town in W Israel, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 35 mi NW of JERUSALEM. Founded in 1924, it was named for Theodor Herzl (1860–1904), the founder of the modern political Zionist movement.

HESDIN (*France*)

Town in Pas-de-Calais department, N France, NE of ABBEVILLE. Founded by Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 1519 to 1556, it was the birthplace of the novelist Abbé Prévost in 1697.

HESHBON [*Hisban*] (*Jordan*)

An ancient city of CANAAN, E of the Jordan River. It was an Amorite, or Moabite capital, strategically located on a route to JERICHO. The Old Testament narrates that it was allotted to Reuben and later to Gad.

HESPERIDES See BENGHAZI

HESSE [*German: Hessen*] (*Germany*)

German state in W central Germany with the capital at WIESBADEN. The state was created in 1945 out of the former states of Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Nassau. Major cities include FRANKFURT AM MAIN, Wiesbaden, KASSEL, DARMSTADT, and FULDA. See also HESSE-KASSEL.

HESSE-HOMBURG See BAD HOMBURG

HESSE-KASSEL (*Germany*)

Principality of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in W central Germany with capital at KASSEL, created in 1568 of N Hesse when Hesse was divided among the sons of Philip I of Hesse. Protestant Hesse-Kassel was a major ally of SWEDEN during the Thirty Years' War. The Landgraves of Hesse-Kassel were well connected to the royal houses of BRITAIN and the Netherlands and were famous for hiring out troops of mercenaries (the Hessians) to George III during the American Revolutionary War. After 1813, the principality was merged into the Electorate of Hesse and then annexed by PRUSSIA into the province of Hesse-Nassau.

HETTSTEDT (*Germany*)

City and copper industry center, in SAXONY-ANHALT, 23 mi NW of HALLE. Founded in 1394, it became

part of PRUSSIA in 1815 as a result of the Congress of VIENNA at the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

HEVROS See MARITSA RIVER

HIBERNIA See IRELAND

HIBERUS See EBRO RIVER

HICKORY (*United States*)

Agricultural city in W central NORTH CAROLINA, 45 mi NW of CHARLOTTE, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. It was incorporated in 1870. The Hickory Museum of Art and an Indian museum are here.

HIDALGO (*Mexico*)

Agricultural and mining state in central Mexico. At different times it was occupied by Toltec, Chichimec, and Aztec Indians. The Toltec capital was established at Tollán, now TULA. Taken by SPAIN in 1530, it was part of the province and state of Mexico until it attained separate statehood in 1869.

HIDALGO DEL PARRAL [*Parral*] (*Mexico*)

Transportation and mining center, city in Chihuahua state, N Mexico, 115 mi S of CHIHUAHUA. Silver mining has gone on here since the 16th century. From 1640 to 1731 the city served as the capital of the colonial province of Nueva Vizcaya. Deeply involved in Francisco Madero's revolt of 1917, it was the site of Pancho Villa's assassination in 1923.

HIDDEKIL See TIGRIS RIVER

HIEI-ZAN MOUNTAIN (*Japan*)

Mountain in Kyōto prefecture, W central HONSHŪ, just N of KYŌTO, near Lake Biwa. It has long been important as a sacred center of pilgrimage. There is a monastery here that was built by Saicho (A.D. 767–822).

HIERAKONPOLIS [*Egyptian: Kom al Ahmar*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on the left bank of the NILE RIVER, in Upper Egypt, S of THEBES. The excavation of its ruins in 1897–99 revealed relics dating from the First Dynasty of ancient Egypt. The area has many remains of the predynastic and dynastic periods.

HIERAPOLIS (*Turkey*)

Ancient Phrygian city in W ASIA MINOR, near the Maeander River, 7 mi N of LAODICEA. It was an ancient center of worship of the goddess Leto and later became a Christian site. It was greatly developed by the Romans, who made its hot baths famous. Abundant ruins survive from the Roman and Christian periods. See also PHRYGIA.

HIEROSOLYMA See JERUSALEM**HIERRO** [*former: Ferro*] (*Spain*)

Island in W CANARY ISLANDS, 78 mi WSW of TENERIFE Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, SW of Spain, in the Santa Cruz de Tenerife province. In antiquity geographers believed it was the western boundary of the world, which made it an important locus for cartographers and navigators.

HIGHGATE (*England*)

Residential area in N LONDON. It was the residence of poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834). The house where philosopher Francis Bacon died in 1626 is here, as well as a public school that has survived since 1565. Karl Marx, Herbert Spencer, and George Eliot are buried in the Highgate cemetery.

HIGHLAND (*Scotland*)

Region created in 1975, formed from the former counties of Caithness, Inverness, Nairn, and Sutherland; Ross and Cromarty except for the Outer Hebrides; the SW section of Moray; and a small part of NW Argyll.

HIGHLAND PARK (*United States*)

Residential city in N ILLINOIS, 25 mi N of CHICAGO. Nearby is the U.S. military post, Fort Sheridan. The city was incorporated in 1869.

HIGHLAND PARK (*United States*)

Industrial suburban city, within the confines of DETROIT, in SE MICHIGAN. It was organized in 1818 and incorporated in 1917. The Ford Motor Company founded its first production plant here in 1909.

HIGHLAND PARK (*United States*)

Residential suburban city in central NEW JERSEY, 2 miles E of NEW BRUNSWICK, established on the site of an Indian village and incorporated in 1905. Camp

Kilmer, nearby, was the U.S. Army's staging area for the New York Port of Embarkation during World War II, and it later became a regular army post.

HIGHLANDS (*United States*)

City in E central NEW JERSEY, 17 mi ESE of PERTH AMBOY. Henry Hudson landed here in 1609. The first U.S. Navy wireless station was established nearby in 1903 at Monmouth Hills.

HIGHLANDS, THE (*Scotland*)

Mountain region of N Scotland, lying NW of a line drawn from DUMBARTON to Stonehaven. Converted from small farming to larger stockraising in the 18th century "clearances," it has had a continuously decreasing population and a depressed economy since then. Geographic and culturally isolated from the 11th century on, it developed a special use of bagpipes, maintained the clan dress-style that popularized the kilt, and retained Roman Catholicism to a large degree. Its strong support of the Jacobite revolts of 1715 and 1745 led to British reprisals during the 18th century, and, in reaction, to a great revival of Gaelic literature and regional pride.

HIGH POINT (*United States*)

Industrial city in N central NORTH CAROLINA, 14 mi WSW of GREENSBORO, in the Piedmont. It was settled by the Quakers before 1750 and incorporated in 1859. The restored home of an 18th-century blacksmith has been maintained here.

HIGH WYCOMBE [*former: Chepping Wycombe, Chipping Wycombe*] (*England*)

Market town in SW BUCKINGHAMSHIRE in the Chiltern Hills, 29 mi WNW of LONDON. There are remains from early British and Roman habitation in the city. A 13th-century parish church stands here, as does the Wycombe Abbey, a mansion built in 1795, which is currently a girls' public school. Disraeli's home, Hughenden Manor, is two miles to the N.

HIUMAA [*Russian: Khiuma; Swedish: Dagö*] (*Estonia*)

Island in the BALTIC SEA, off the W coast of Estonia. It was fortified by the USSR in 1939 during the Russo-Finnish War.

AL-HIJAZ See HEJAZ

HIKONE (*Japan*)

Scenic town on the E shore of Lake Biwa, W central HONSHŪ, in Shiga prefecture. It was a castle town between 1623 and 1868 that lent strong support to the Tokugawa shoguns. It was the home of Baron Ii Naosuke, who signed Japan's initial treaties with the United States, Great Britain, and Russia in the 19th century after the Meiji restoration and the opening of Japan to the West.

HILDESHEIM (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in LOWER SAXONY, 18 mi SSE of HANOVER. It became the site of a bishopric in 815 and flourished as a cultural center under Bishop Bernward, head of the see from 993 to 1022. Chartered in 1249, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 14th century. It was secularized in the early 19th century, was taken by Hanover in 1813, then by PRUSSIA in 1866 before being nearly annihilated by bombs on March 22, 1945, during World War II. During that war the famous headquarters of the butchers guild, the Knochenhaureamtshaus, was destroyed, as was St. Michael's Church of the 11th century. There is a noted museum of ancient Egypt here.

HILL 60 (*Belgium*)

Hill in West FLANDERS province, NW Belgium, approximately 3 mi SE of YPRES. It became a bloody battle site between April 17 and May 5, 1915, during the early stages of World War I.

HILL 70 (*France*)

Hill in the Pas-de-Calais department, N France, 14 mi NE of ARRAS. Fighting took place here in September 1915 during World War I, when it was occupied by GERMANY. On August 15, 1917, it was taken by Canadian troops.

HILL 102 [Mamai Kurgan] (*Russia*)

Hill in the city of VOLGOGRAD, former Stalingrad, in Russian Federation. It was occupied by GERMANY in the summer of 1942 during World War II. It became the scene of intense combat on September 14 of the same year as the Soviets tried in vain to recapture it at the beginning of the epic 66-day German siege of Stalingrad.

HILL 192 (*France*)

Hill in NORMANDY, NW France, N of CARENTAN. Strategically located on the road from ST-LÔ to

BAYEUX, it was part of a fierce U.S. offensive in the area and was captured by them on July 11, 1944, during World War II.

HILL 193 See CASTLE HILL

HILL 295 See LE MORT HOMME

HILL 304 (*France*)

Hill in Meuse department, NE France, 10 mi NW of VERDUN. Fighting occurred here in May 1916 as the Germans attempted to advance on Verdun during World War I. Fighting resumed in August of the following year as the French pushed the Germans out of the area.

HILL 516 See CASSINO

HILL 609 (*Tunisia*)

Hill overlooking MATEUR, N Tunisia, North Africa. It was occupied by GERMANY in December 1942 during World War II. U.S. forces regained it on May 1 of the following year after bitter combat that lasted several days.

HILL 660 See BÖRGEN BAY (Papua New Guinea)

HILLERØD (*Denmark*)

Industrial town and tourist center, Frederiksborg county, N Sjælland, 19 mi NW of COPENHAGEN. Here is the famous Frederiksborg Castle, built between 1602 and 1620. It was once a royal residence. From 1640 to 1840 the coronation of the Danish kings took place within its confines. It is now maintained as a national museum.

HILLSBORO (*United States*)

Industrial town in N NORTH CAROLINA, 13 mi WNW of DURHAM. It served as the state's summer capital during the American Revolutionary era, when it was also the site of many important conventions, including the Provincial Congress of 1775. Regulators were active here just prior to the war, and it was raided by Tories and occupied by the British under General Charles Cornwallis in 1781, toward the end of the war.

HILLSBORO (*United States*)

Trading center, city in NW OREGON, 15 mi W of PORTLAND. It was settled in 1841 and incorporated in

1876. A pioneer museum, a cemetery, and a famous old Scottish church are located here.

HILLSBOROUGH (*United States*)

Town in S NEW HAMPSHIRE, 18 mi WSW of CONCORD. Franklin Pierce, the 14th president of the United States, was born here in 1804.

HILL TIPPERA See TRIPURA

HILL X (*United States*)

Hill on Attu Island, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, W of Alaska, in the N Pacific Ocean. Occupied by JAPAN in 1942 during World War II, it was recaptured by U.S. forces after severe fighting in May 1943.

HILO (*United States*)

City on Hilo Bay, on the E coast of HAWAII Island. It was involved in many of the island's early wars, and Kamehameha I put down its last important revolt here in 1796. It was settled by missionaries in 1822 and became an important sugar trading center after 1910. It was incorporated in 1911 and suffered greatly in the tsunamis of 1946 and 1960. The Lyman House, established c. 1840 and now a museum, is here.

HILVERSUM (*Netherlands*)

Communications center and town in NORTH HOLLAND province, W Netherlands. Founded in the 13th century, it became an economic center of the Het Gooi region in the 16th century. A great period of growth began in 1874 with the establishment of a railroad that linked it with AMSTERDAM and UTRECHT.

HILWĀN [*Helwan, Hulwān*] (*Egypt*)

Manufacturing town and resort in N Egypt, on the NILE RIVER, a few mi S of CAIRO opposite the ruins of MEMPHIS. It is on the site of a Stone Age settlement. Its ancient burial chambers were discovered in 1946.

HIMACHAL PRADESH (*India*)

State in N India, in the HIMALAYAS, bordering on CHINA. It was joined with 21 former PUNJAB hill states to form a union territory on April 15, 1948. It was enlarged considerably several times afterward, until it attained statehood in 1970. Its capital is SIMLA.

HIMALAYAS, THE [*Himalaya Mountains*] (*Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, and Pakistan*)

Mountain range in S central Asia, extending approximately 1,500 mi E from the Karakorum range, to SE TIBET. The mountains have long been a political and economic barrier because of their difficult passages. They are dotted with primitive bridges and sacred retreats of *rishis* (sages), gurus, and monks. A great deal of Asian mythology is rooted in these mountains. MT EVEREST is the highest peak in the world.

HIMEJI (*Japan*)

Industrial city in Hyōgo prefecture, W HONSHŪ, 34 mi WNW of KŌBE. A famous castle called White Heron was built here in 1346. It was reconstructed in 1601 and 1956. Shoshazan, a famous Buddhist shrine, is also here.

HIMERA (*Italy*)

Ancient Greek city on the N coast of SICILY. It was founded by the Greeks in 648 B.C. Gelon of Syracuse defeated Hamilcar and the Carthaginians here in 480 B.C. The Carthaginians, who were trying to protect their Sicilian interests from the increasing power of the Greeks, returned in 409 B.C. and destroyed the city. Its citizens emigrated to nearby Thermae, or modern TERMINI. The poet Stesichorus was born in the city, and the ruins of a Doric temple still stand. See also CARTHAGE.

HIMS See HOMS

HINDENBURG LINE (*France*)

A fortified defense line extending across NE France. It was created during World War I by GERMANY, in 1916. Heavy fighting occurred here, particularly in 1917.

HINDOSTAN See HINDUSTAN

HINDU KUSH [*ancient: Caucasus Indicus, Paropamisus*] (*Afghanistan, Pakistan*)

Mountain range in central Asia, extending approximately 500 mi W from the Pamir Knot, in N Pakistan, into NE Afghanistan. Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. and Tamerlane in the 14th century A.D. both pursued their invasions of INDIA through its rugged and difficult passages. Britain attempted to control the area in the Afghan wars of the 19th century.

HINDUSTAN [*Hindustan*] (*India*)

Region, somewhat vague as to boundaries, in the N Indian subcontinent. The name was derived from the INDUS RIVER (*Sindhu* in Sanskrit) and was first applied to the area just east of the Indus. Hindustan later came to mean the region between the HIMALAYAS in the north, the DECCAN plateau in the south, the historic PUNJAB region in the west, and what is now ASSAM state in the extreme east. Basically, the name applies to the very large plain of the GANGES RIVER. On occasion the term *Hindustan* has been used to mean the whole subcontinent of India, implying, perhaps, the “mystical East.”

HINGHAM (*United States*)

Residential suburban town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, 11 mi SE of BOSTON. It was founded in 1633 and incorporated two years later. It became a shipbuilding center during World War II. It was the home of Benjamin Lincoln, secretary of war from 1781 to 1783. Its Gothic Old Ship Church has been in continuous use since 1681.

HINNOM [*Greek: Gehenna*] (*Israel*)

Unidentified valley, W of JERUSALEM. In Old Testament times, perpetual fires were burned here in reverence to the pagan deity, Moloch. New Testament literature derived the term *hell* from a corruption of the valley's later Greek name, *Gehenna*.

HINSDALE (*United States*)

Residential village in NE ILLINOIS, a suburb of CHICAGO. It was incorporated in 1873 and named for a railroad executive. The nearby Fullersburg Inn was an Underground Railroad station for escaped slaves during the Civil War era. A tollhouse stands here where it served the Southwestern Plank Road, a highway built between Chicago and Hinsdale in 1850.

HIPPO See ANNABA**HIPPONIUM** See VIBO VALENTIA**HIPPO REGIUS** See ANNABA**HIPPOS** (*Jordan*) See DECAPOLIS, EIN GEV**HIPPO ZARYTUS** See BIZERTE**HIPSWELL** (*England*)

Village in North YORKSHIRE, 2 miles SSE of Richmond. It is thought to be the birthplace of John Wyclife (c. 1328–84), a medieval theologian and reformer often viewed as a forerunner of the English Protestant Reformation.

HIRA [*Arabic: Al Hirah*]

Ancient kingdom of the Lakhmid dynasty from the third century A.D. to the Arab conquest in the seventh century. It included a region along the north section of the PERSIAN GULF and the lower EUPHRATES RIVER valley. It was controlled by the Persian Sassanid dynasty. See also PERSIA.

HIRA (*Iraq*)

Town, 4 mi SE of modern AN NAJAF, capital of the kingdom of Hira. Khalid and the Arabs conquered it c. 633, but it lost its importance following the establishment of AL-KUFAH five years later.

HIRADO (*Japan*)

Town on Hirado Island, off NW KYŪSHŪ. It was the first Japanese port opened to foreign trade, beginning with the Portuguese c. 1550. The Dutch and English established trading centers in the area in the early 17th century while Iyemitsu was driving the Portuguese off the island. See also PORTUGAL.

AL HĪRAH See HIRA**HIRATA GUNTO** See PARACEL ISLANDS**HIROSAKI** (*Japan*)

Commercial city in Aomori prefecture, N HONSHŪ, 23 mi SW of AOMORI. It was a feudal town of the Tsugaru family, with castle ruins from the 17th century. It is famous for its lacquer ware.

HIROSHIMA (*Japan*)

City, capital of Hiroshima prefecture, at the W end of the Inland Sea. A former castle town founded in the 16th century, it gained importance with the advent of the railroad in the 19th century and soon became a large civilian center and military headquarters. It was devastated by the first atomic bomb ever dropped on a human population, detonated on August 6, 1945, by the UNITED STATES during World War II. Japan surrendered eight days later after another attack on

NAGASAKI. It has been rebuilt since and is a prosperous commercial center, holding an annual world conference to deter the future use of nuclear weaponry.

HIRSCHBERG See JELENIA GÓRA

HIRSCHBERG IM RIESENGEBIRGE See JELENIA GÓRA

HIRSCHBERG IN SCHLESSEN See JELENIA GÓRA

HISAR [Hissar] (India)

Town in HARYANA state, N India. Firuz Shah III of DELHI founded the town in 1356. It was decimated by a great famine in 1783; the British occupied and rebuilt it 20 years later. An experimental farm and agricultural university are located here.

HISBAN See HESHBON

HISPALIS See SEVILLE

HISPANIA (Portugal and Spain)

Name by which the IBERIAN PENINSULA was known to the Romans. When ROME took the region from CARTHAGE in 206 B.C. it was divided into two provinces, Hispania Ulterior and Hispania Citerior. The former consisted of what is now ANDALUSIA, ESTREMADURA, S LEÓN, and most of present Portugal. The latter comprised the rest of the peninsula. During the reign of Augustus (27 B.C.–A.D. 14), Hispania Ulterior was divided into LUSITANIA (Portugal and part of western Spain) and BAETICA (Andalusia and southern Extremadura). Hispania Citerior became TARRACONENSIS.

HISPANIOLA [former: Española] (Haiti; Dominican Republic)

Island between CUBA and PUERTO RICO, on which the countries of Haiti and the Dominican Republic are located. Discovered by Columbus in 1492, it was settled a year later and became a Spanish stronghold in the WEST INDIES. The Spaniards brought a large number of black slaves to the island, the eastern portion of which came to be known as Santo Domingo. It was occupied by buccaneers in the 17th century and by the next century was split between the French in the west and the Spanish in the east. They vied for control of

the island in the early part of the 19th century until an independent Haiti was founded by Dessalines in 1804, and the Dominican Republic was created in 1844.

HISSAR See HISAR

HISSARLIK (Turkey)

Mound in Canakkale province, 4 mi SE of the mouth of the DARDANELLES. The site of the ancient city of TROY, the subject of much of Homer's epic literature, is here.

HISTONIUM See VASTO

HISTRIA See ISTRIA

HIT [ancient: Is] (Iraq)

Town in W central Iraq, approximately 90 mi W of BAGHDAD, on the EUPHRATES RIVER. It was a source of bitumen in ancient times, some of which was used during the construction of the walls and buildings of BABYLON.

HITACHI (Japan)

Important copper-mining, industrial city on the coast of NE Ibaraki prefecture, HONSHŪ, 83 mi NE of TOKYO. It was a castle town until the end of the Tokugawa era in 1867, when it developed into an industrial and commercial center. On July 17 and 18, 1945, at the end of World War II, it was heavily shelled by the U.S. Navy. Japan's nuclear research center is in nearby Tokaimura.

HITCHIN [ancient: Hiz] (England)

Market town in HERTFORDSHIRE, on the Hiz River, 32 mi NW of LONDON. A monastery existed here in Offa's time, and it was mentioned as Hiz in the Domesday Book. Inventor Henry Bessemer and translator George Chapman were born here.

HITOYOSHI (Japan)

Commercial city in KUMAMOTO prefecture in W central KYŪSHŪ, on the Kuma River. A former castle town from the Edo era, it is the locus of the famous Shinto shrine, Aoi Asho, built in A.D. 611.

HITTITE EMPIRE

Ancient empire of the Middle East. The Hittites, an Indo-European people, appear to have entered

ANATOLIA c. 2000 B.C. Hittite names appear in records of **ASSYRIA** at that time, but there is no sound evidence for a Hittite state until the time of the Old Hittite kingdom of c. 1750 to 1450 B.C. The Hittites invaded **BABYLONIA**, but withdrew. The Empire, or New Kingdom, of c. 1450 to 1200 B.C. was, however, more successful and became the most powerful state in western Asia. Its capital was at **BOGASKÖY**, ancient Hattusas. This empire reached its peak under Supiluliumash I who ruled from c. 1375 to 1335 B.C. During the empire period the Hittites conquered **MITANNI** and **ARZAWA** and successfully challenged Assyria and **EGYPT** (See **KADESH**).

Circa 1200 B.C., however, a folk migration from the interior overwhelmed the empire. Only its southern, or Syrian, areas survived in the form of several small states, the most important of which was **CARCHEMISH**. From these evolved a neo-Hittite Kingdom that lasted from c. 1050 to 700 B.C., which was controlled by Assyria, using Hittite princes as vassal rulers. Hittite art, though showing Babylonian and Assyrian influences, was distinctive and vigorous, expressing itself in sculpture, reliefs, and seals. The Hittites used both cuneiform and hieroglyphic alphabets and were one of the earliest to learn to smelt iron.

HIZ See **HITCHIN**

HJALTLAND See **SHETLANDS**

HJØRRING (*Denmark*)

Industrial city in Nordjylland county, NE **JUTLAND**, N Denmark. It was founded in the 12th century, and several medieval churches still survive here.

HLADIR See **LADE**

HLUČÍN [*German: Hultschin*] (*Czech Republic*)

District in Czech Republic, NW of **OSTRAVA**, part of the **SUDETENLAND**. Czechoslovakia gained control of the area from **GERMANY** after World War I according to agreements made in the Treaty of **VERSAILLES** in 1919.

HOBART [*former: Hobarton, Hobart Town*] (*Australia*)

Commercial center, city, and capital of **TASMANIA**, SE Australia, on the Derwent River. Founded in 1804 as a penal colony, it prospered until the transportation of convicts was stopped in 1853. A period of eco-

nomie depression ensued, until the mining boom of the 1880s restored the city to commercial prominence. It has Australia's oldest theater, dating from 1836, the Anglesea Barracks from its early settlement, and some of the best examples of early 19th-century architecture in the country.

HOBARTON See **HOBART**

HOBART TOWN See **HOBART**

HOBBS (*United States*)

Petroleum-producing city in SE **NEW MEXICO**, 18 mi N of Eunice. Founded in 1907, it became one of the nation's last oil boom towns after 1928. It was incorporated in 1938. The famous Carlsbad Caverns are nearby.

HOBKIRK'S HILL (*United States*)

Hill in **SOUTH CAROLINA**, 2 mi N of **CAMDEN**. Francis Rawdon Hastings, commander of the British post at Camden, defeated a retreating American force under Nathanael Greene in a battle fought here on April 25, 1781, during the American Revolution.

HOBOKEN (*United States*)

Industrial city in NE **NEW JERSEY**, on the **HUDSON RIVER**, opposite **NEW YORK CITY**. The Dutch purchased it from the Indians in 1630, and Peter Stuyvesant acquired it in 1658. John Stevens, whose home was on Castle Point, laid out the town here in 1804. In 1825, from his estate, he operated the first locomotive to pull a train in the United States. John Jacob Astor lived here and attracted a literary crowd that included Washington Irving. Incorporated in 1855, Hoboken was a major port of embarkation for the American Expeditionary Force in World War I.

AL-HOCEIMA [*Alhucemas*] [*Spanish: Villa Sanjurjo*] (*Morocco*)

Town and port on the **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**, in Al-Hoceima province, 125 mi ESE of **TANGIER**. In 1926 it was the scene of the last offensive of the Riffian War, when Spanish and French troops landed here at the start of a campaign that caused the Nationalist leader Abd-el-Krim to surrender. He was subsequently exiled to the island of **RÉUNION**.

HOCHELAGA (*Canada*)

Section of modern MONTREAL, E Montreal Island, in the ST LAWRENCE RIVER, S QUEBEC. It was a Huron Indian village, founded and named by explorer Jacques Cartier in 1535; but when Samuel de Champlain visited it in 1603 the village had disappeared, probably after a local ambush. Excavations here have produced ancient Indian hearths and burial plots.

HO-CHIANG See HEJIANG**HO-CH'IH** See HECHI**HO CHI MINH CITY** [*Saigon, Sai Gon, French: Saïgon*] (*Vietnam*)

Former capital city of South Vietnam, on the right bank of the Saigon River, between the Mekong River delta and the South China Sea. The country's largest and most important city, it began as an ancient Khmer settlement. Occupied in the 1680s by Vietnamese who had lived in the north for 15 centuries, it was captured by the French in 1859 and ceded to FRANCE in 1862. While Cholon, a city that was merged with Saigon in 1932 had a very strong Chinese influence, Saigon reflects its French background and is very European in its architecture and city plan. Capital of the Union of INDOCHINA from 1887 to 1902, the joined cities were included in the new prefecture of Saigon in 1956, after Saigon became the capital of the new state of South Vietnam in 1954. Headquarters for U.S. and South Vietnamese troops during the Vietnam War, Saigon was severely damaged during the Tet offensive in 1968 and was inundated after the war with millions of rural refugees, now numbering nearly 13,000 persons per square mile. Under the victorious North Vietnamese the city was renamed Ho Chi Minh City.

HO CHI MINH TRAIL See VIETNAM**HOCHKIRCH** (*Germany*)

Village in SAXONY, SE Germany, NW of Löbau. During the Seven Years' War AUSTRIA defeated Frederick II of PRUSSIA here in 1758. A Russo-Prussian army was defeated in 1813 by Napoleon nearby during the Napoleonic Wars.

HÖCHST (*Germany*)

Industrial district of FRANKFURT AM MAIN, in HESSE, central Germany. It was chartered in 1355 and incor-

porated into Frankfurt in 1928. During the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648, General Johan Tilly, commissioned by the Catholic League of Maximilian I of BAVARIA, defeated Christian of BRUNSWICK here in 1622.

HÖCHSTÄDT [*German: Höchstädt an der Donau*] (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, NE of ULM. During the War of the Spanish Succession, the Imperialists were defeated here on September 30, 1703, by the French and Bavarians who, in turn, were routed by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene on August 13 of the following year. General Jean Moreau defeated the Austrians and Kray von Krajowa in a battle fought here on June 19, 1800, during the Napoleonic Wars. See also BLENHEIM.

HÖCHSTÄDT AN DER DONAU See HÖCHSTÄDT**HODDESDON** (*England*)

Village in HERTFORDSHIRE, 3.5 mi SE of HERTFORD, on the Lea River. It was a favorite fishing spot of Izaak Walton (1593–1683), author of *The Compleat Angler*. Broxbourne Woods and several old inns are located here.

HODEIDA [*Arabic: Al Hudaydah*] (*Yemen*)

Industrial port in W Yemen, on the RED SEA. The Turks developed it as a major port for SAN'A, the capital of Yemen, in the mid-19th century. The USSR helped to rebuild the city following a terrible fire in June 1961.

HOEK VAN HOLLAND See HOOK OF HOLLAND**HOF** (*Germany*)

Industrial city in NE BAVARIA, central Germany, on the Saale River, 31 mi NNE of BAYREUTH. First mentioned in 1214, it passed to the Hohenzollerns of NUREMBURG in 1373, to PRUSSIA in 1792, and to Bavaria in 1810. Two old churches are here, the 11th-century Lorenzkirche and the Michaelskirche of c. 1230.

HOFUF [*Arabic: Al Hufuf; former: Hasa*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Transportation center and oasis in NEJD. It was once the center of the Karmathian social reform, an Islamic movement of the ninth to the 12th centuries. Ibn Saud

took the Ottoman garrison here in 1913, an important step in the establishment of Saudi Arabia's independence from the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The great 19th-century mosque of Ibrahim Pasha is here, and the Shimanya oil fields are nearby.

HOGOLEU See TRUK ISLANDS

HOHENFRIEDEBERG See DABROMIERZ

HOHENLINDEN (*Germany*)

Village in Upper BAVARIA, 20 mi E of MUNICH. The French under General Jean Moreau defeated the Austrians under Archduke John here on December 3, 1800, during the Napoleonic Wars. This led to the Peace of LUNÉVILLE in 1801 and the demise of the Second Coalition.

HOHENSALZA See INOWROCŁAW

HOHENZOLLERN (*Germany*)

Part of the state of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG of Germany since 1952. It was a former province of PRUSSIA. The imperial German family, Hohenzollern, was named after the famous Zollern castle that stood in the region, near Hechingen, at least by the mid-13th century. Two of the three Hohenzollern lines ceded their rights to Prussia in 1850, and the attempt of Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen to ascend the Spanish throne in 1870 was a partial cause of the Franco-Prussian War.

HOHHOT [Hu-Ho-Hao-T'e, Huhehot] [*former: Kweisui; Mongolian: Kukukhoto*] (*China*)

Manufacturing town, capital of Inner MONGOLIA, approximately 100 mi E of BAOTOU. The old city was on the site of part of the modern town. It dates back to the ninth century A.D. and was a Mongolian religious and political center. It harbored the Living Buddha until his removal in 1664.

HOHMANVILLE See HAMMOND

HOIE See HUY

HOI-HAO See HAIKOU

HOIHOW See HAIKOU

HOKIANG See HEJIANG

HOKKAIDŌ [*former: Ezo, Yezo*] (*Japan*)

Northernmost of Japan's main islands, in the Pacific Ocean, N of HONSHŪ. Once inhabited only by the Ainu aborigines, it became part of Japan c. 1605. After the Meiji Restoration in 1868, the Japanese made a major effort to develop the island, and made some progress with American scientific assistance and with the construction of a railroad. The island is Japan's leading agricultural region and has a thriving tourism industry.

HOKO GUNTO See PESCADORES

HOKO SHOTO See PESCADORES

HOLGUÍN (*Cuba*)

Important commercial port and city in N central ORIENTE province, E Cuba, 65 mi NW of SANTIAGO DE CUBA. It was visited by Columbus in 1492. Founded in 1523, it was moved to the Cubanacan Indian site that was settled c. 1720.

HOLLABRUNN [*Oberhollabrunn*] (*Austria*)

Town in Lower Austria. N of VIENNA. Prince Bagration of RUSSIA heroically resisted an overwhelmingly superior French force in a battle fought here on November 16, 1805, during the Napoleonic Wars.

HOLLAND (*Netherlands*)

Medieval county of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, divided since 1840 into the present NORTH HOLLAND and SOUTH HOLLAND provinces in the Netherlands. Once a part of LORRAINE, it was established in 1018. William II of Holland was elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire in 1247 and was killed in 1255. Holland passed to HAINAUT in 1299 and to BAVARIA in 1345 through marriage into the house of Wittelsbach. After Countess Jacqueline lost it to BURGUNDY in 1433 there were disturbances that lasted until 1490, when the county met a violent end at the hands of Maximilian I. It became commercially important in the 15th century, led in the struggle for Dutch independence in the 16th and 17th centuries, and subsequently dominated the States General. Its history

thereafter closely parallels that of the Netherlands. Napoleon briefly set up a kingdom of Holland in 1806 with his brother Louis Bonaparte as king. It lasted until 1810.

HOLLAND (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in W MICHIGAN, on LAKE MICHIGAN, 25 mi WSW of GRAND RAPIDS. Founded by Dutch settlers in 1847, it was incorporated 20 years later. Dutch customs and culture are kept alive through the annual Tulip Time Festival held here. There is an authentic Dutch windmill in a city park.

HOLLANDIA See DJAJAPURA

HOLLEBEKE (*Belgium*)

Town, West FLANDERS province, near YPRES. It was left almost completely in ruins by the end of World War I after the British and Germans fought bitterly over it between 1914 and 1918.

HOLLIDAYSBURG (*United States*)

City in S central PENNSYLVANIA, 6 mi S of ALTOONA. Founded in 1768, it became important in the 1830s as a transportation center at the end of a railroad line and a canal route.

HOLLYWOOD (*United States*)

District in LOS ANGELES, S CALIFORNIA, E of BEVERLY HILLS. It was settled in 1853, and an influx of immigrants arrived in the 1860s and 1870s. It was given its present name in 1887 and was incorporated in 1903. It is the center of the U.S. film and television industry, with its first film production in 1911. Famous sites include Hollywood Boulevard, Sunset Strip, and the Hollywood Bowl, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright.

HOLSTEIN (*Germany*)

S part of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN state in Germany. Once a part of the duchy of SAXONY, it became a possession of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1111. In 1460 it was unified with SCHLESWIG of DENMARK under the Oldenburg kings, beginning with Christian I. It remained a Danish possession for most of the next four centuries, and was elevated to a duchy in 1474. It was made part of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1815. Germanic and Danish nationalism caused

increasing tension over possession of Schleswig-Holstein from 1846 until PRUSSIA joined AUSTRIA in the Danish War of 1864. The easy Danish defeat was politically manipulated by Otto von Bismarck, who kept Schleswig but gave Holstein to Austria, thereby causing internal tension that led to the Austro-Prussian War two years later. Schleswig-Holstein was unified under Prussia as a result of this war, and it was incorporated into West Germany in 1946.

HOLTZ BAY (*United States*)

Inlet in NE Attu Island, ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA. American troops landed here on May 11, 1943, during World War II and soon defeated the Japanese on the island. See also MASSACRE BAY.

HOLYHEAD [*Welsh: Caer Gybi*] (*Wales*)

Town, port, and ferry terminus on the N coast of Holyhead Island, in ANGLESEY in NE St. George's Channel, 60 mi from DUBLIN. Its seventh-century church was supposedly founded by St. Gybi of Holyhead. It was rebuilt several times in subsequent years.

HOLY ISLAND [*Lindisfarne*] (*England*)

Peninsula off the NE coast of NORTHUMBERLAND. It becomes an island at high tide. A monastery founded here by St. Aidan in A.D. 635 marked the beginning of Celtic Christianity in England. The monastery was burned in 793 by the Danes. The famous Lindisfarne Gospels were produced here in the seventh century. The remains of a 16th-century castle and an 11th-century Benedictine priory are here.

HOLYOKE (*United States*)

Manufacturing town in SW MASSACHUSETTS, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 8 mi N of SPRINGFIELD. It was named after Captain Eliezur Holyoke, who made an expedition along the Connecticut River valley in the early 17th century. It was settled in 1745 and was part of Springfield until 1774, then part of WEST SPRINGFIELD. It was then incorporated as the town of Holyoke in 1850.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE

Former empire of central Europe, it arose out of the eastern division of Charlemagne's FRANKISH EMPIRE. In theory it was intended to perpetuate the Roman concept of a unified Christian empire in Europe, with

the pope as spiritual ruler and the emperor as temporal ruler of all Christendom. In practice the emperor's power was limited to GERMANY and the LOW COUNTRIES, parts of ITALY, at times SICILY, MORAVIA, and BOHEMIA and even his control over these was usually precarious.

The history of the German Empire begins with the coronation of Otto I by the Pope in A.D. 962 when the empire comprised Germany, Northern Italy, LORRAINE, and BURGUNDY. It reached its greatest power during the reign of the Salian emperors, especially Henry III (1037–56) who brought POLAND, HUNGARY, and Bohemia within its domains. Between 1075 and 1122 the pope and emperors were involved in a struggle for control of church offices and functions known as the Investiture Conflict, which eventually focused on the debate between secular and sacred leadership of Christendom. The struggle was epitomized in the policies and personalities of Emperor Henry IV (1056–1106) and Pope Gregory VII (1073–85). The issue was finally resolved by compromise in 1122 with the Concordat of WORMS. The actual name of Holy Roman Empire was not used until after 1157.

The position of the emperors was complicated by having to govern both Italy and Germany, and by the friction that was always present between the imperial power and the pope and the city-states, especially of northern Italy. Despite his defeat by the Lombard League in 1176, Frederick I Barbarossa (1152–90) strengthened his position, developed a strong centralized administration, and first began referring to the Holy Empire. The 13th century saw the conflict with the papacy renewed and the start of the damaging feud between pro-papal Guelphs and pro-imperial Ghibellines. With the fall of the Hohenstaufen emperors, the Interregnum of 1254 to 1273 saw a period of anarchy and chaos during which various claimants fought over the Imperial crown and the German princes became increasingly strong. In 1273 Rudolf I of Hapsburg was crowned German king, and he was never crowned emperor. The power of the emperors was no longer to extend over Italy, and increasingly the Holy Roman Empire was to become synonymous with the Hapsburg empire.

The imperial crown passed permanently to the Hapsburgs in 1437, and during the reign of Maximilian I (1493–1519) the German princes attempted in vain to wrest power from the emperor. With the election of Charles I of Spain as Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in 1519, SPAIN's wealth was brought to the empire, which reached a second peak under his rule.

The spread of the Protestant Reformation throughout Germany, however, immediately threatened to undermine the state, while in the East the Turks became the empire's chief concern.

The next century saw the Holy Roman Empire under the Hapsburgs emerge as the chief defender of Roman orthodoxy against Protestantism and of Western culture against the rising tide of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In 1618 the Thirty Years' War broke out between the Catholic emperor, aided by Spain on the one hand, and the German Protestant princes, helped by FRANCE and SWEDEN on the other. The Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648 ended the war and greatly reduced the political importance of the empire by acknowledging the sovereignty of the states within it. The power of the emperors was from now on virtually nominal. The wars with Louis XIV of France in the 17th century reduced it further.

The wars of the 18th century saw the balance of power in Germany shift in favor of PRUSSIA. In the Napoleonic era the empire was reorganized and reduced by the treaty of LUNÉVILLE in 1801. With the formation of the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE in 1806, Francis II renounced the imperial title, and the Holy Roman Empire came to an end.

Basic to an understanding of the Holy Roman Empire was the fact that the emperors were elected by the Imperial Electors, of which there were seven. Thus any attempt to centralize the state and the power of the emperor was thwarted by the candidates' need to court favor with the electors and to grant concessions to major princes and city-states. The elections, held at FRANKFURT, were regularized by the Golden Bull of Charles IV of 1356.

HOLY SEE See VATICAN CITY

HOLYWELL (*Wales*)

Manufacturing town in Flintshire, 13.5 mi SW of LIVERPOOL. St. Winifred was beheaded here c. A.D. 635 by the pagan prince Caradoc at a spot now known as St. Winifred's Well. Water is said to have bubbled forth on the spot where her head fell. It is now a Roman Catholic pilgrimage center.

HOMEL See HOMYEL

HOMESTEAD (*United States*)

Industrial town of SW PENNSYLVANIA, on the MONONGAHELA RIVER, 6 mi ESE of PITTSBURGH. It

was settled in 1871 and incorporated in 1880. It was the scene of the violent Homestead Strike on July 6, 1892, during which an armed battle broke out at the Carnegie Steel Company between union workers and Pinkerton guards. The state militia restored peace, and the strike was broken on November 20.

HOMILDON HILL [*Humbledon Hill, Humbleton Hill*] (*England*)

Hill in NORTHUMBERLAND, 16 mi S of BERWICK-UPON-TWEED. Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and Dunbar the earl of March defeated the Scots in a battle fought here in 1402. Archibald Douglas was captured at this time, leading to the eventual dissension between Percy and King Henry IV, whom Percy tried to dethrone.

HOMONHON [*Jomonjol, Malhon*] (*Philippines*)

Island in the LEYTE GULF, Samar Oriental province, S of Samar. Magellan first touched land at the Philippine Islands here on March 17, 1521. A force led by General Douglas MacArthur landed here on October 19, 1944, during World War II. It marked the beginning of the U.S. reconquest of the islands. See also SULUAN.

HOMS [*Khoms*] [*Arabic: Al Khums*] (*Libya*)

Port, 65 mi ESE of TRIPOLI. Nearby are the ancient ruins of LEPTIS MAGNA, a large Roman African city colonized by Trajan and one of the three main cities of the Phoenician colony of Tripolis.

HOMS [*Hims*] [*ancient: Emesa*] (*Syria*)

Commercial city in W Syria, on the ORONTES RIVER, 85 mi N of DAMASCUS. It was on an ancient highway and was a center of sun god Elagabal's worship, near the ancient battleground of KADESH. It flourished in the early third century A.D. when a local priest, Helio-gabalus, became Roman emperor in 218. Aurelian defeated Zenobia of PALMYRA here in 272, and it was taken in the Arabian conquest of 636. The famous Arabian soldier, Khalid, died here in 642. It was occupied by EGYPT from 1831 to 1840, but otherwise was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from the 16th century until World War I, when the British and Arabs took it on October 15, 1918.

HOMYEL [*Gomel, Homel*] [*former: Gomiy*] (*Belarus*)

Capital city of the Gomel oblast, on the Sozh River, 140 mi N of KIEV. A historical and cultural center, it was first mentioned in 1142 when it was included in

Kievan RUSSIA. In 1537 it became part of LITHUANIA, was then much fought over, and passed to POLAND by the Treaty of Andrusov in 1667, and to Russia in 1772. Until World War II its population was 40 percent Jewish. It contains a palace and the Petropavlovsk Cathedral, built in 1819.

HONANFU See LOYANG

HONDO See HONSHŪ

HONDURAS

A republic, in Central America, bounded on the N by the Gulf of Honduras and the CARIBBEAN SEA, on the E by the Caribbean Sea, on the S by NICARAGUA and the Gulf of Fonseca, on the SW by EL SALVADOR and on the W by GUATEMALA. Christopher Columbus sailed along the Caribbean coast in 1502 and visited one of the nearby BAY ISLANDS. He named the region Honduras, meaning "depths," because of the sea depth here. After his conquest of MEXICO, Hernán Cortés led an expedition to Honduras from 1524 to 1526. He ordered Pedro de Alvarado, another Spanish conquistador, to start settlements on the coast. Puerto Cortés was founded in 1525 and Comayagua in 1537. A governmental unit, an *audiencia*, was formed in 1542. The ruins of an important Mayan city, COPÁN, were discovered in 1576, then lost and not rediscovered until 1839.

With independence in 1821, Honduras became part of the Mexican Empire that Augustin de Iturbide ruled briefly as Emperor Augustin I. Honduras and the other Central American nations, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, and COSTA RICA, broke away and formed the CENTRAL AMERICAN FEDERATION in 1825. Manuel José Arce was the first president, and from 1829 Francisco Morazán was a popular dictator, but internal disagreements broke up the federation in 1838. After that Honduras endured long and violent conflict between liberals and conservatives. The British took over the Bay Islands in 1848 but 11 years later gave them up to Honduras. In 1860 the American freebooter, William Walker, used the islands as a base to attempt to conquer Honduras but failed. In 1894 Nicaragua forcibly seized the MOSQUITO COAST, which it shared with Honduras, but in 1960 the International Court of Justice awarded the northern section to Honduras.

Honduras's dictatorial leader from 1933 to 1949 was Tiburcio Carias Andino. The period was marked

by efforts to secure from the United Fruit Company of the United States better wages and working conditions for Honduran laborers. The 1960s and 1970s were marked by frequent coups, while long-standing differences between Honduras and El Salvador brought on a five-day war in 1969. It was not until October 1980 that the two nations signed a treaty settling their differences. On November 29, 1981, Roberto Suazo Córdova was elected president to head the first civilian regime since 1972. During the 1980s, Honduras served as a base for the Contra rebels against the Sandinista government of Nicaragua. Honduras's economy became heavily dependent on aid from the United States, which supported the rebel bases, but popular discontent with the Contra presence resulted in massive demonstrations and the declaration of a state of emergency. In the early 1990s, Honduras tried to develop its economy to be more independent of American aid. In 1992 a treaty was signed with El Salvador, settling the border controversy between the two countries. In 1998, the country was devastated by Hurricane Mitch, which killed thousands and destroyed much of the country's crops and livestock. TEGUCIGALPA is the capital and largest city.

HONESDALE (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in NE PENNSYLVANIA, 25 mi ENE of SCRANTON. The first American locomotive began its trial run here on August 9, 1829, from Carbondale to Honesdale. The locomotive was British built.

HONEY ISLAND [Honey Island Swamp] (*United States*)

Marshland in SE LOUISIANA, and SW MISSISSIPPI, between E and W Pearl rivers. Pirates used the area as a hideaway during the 19th century, as did Confederate deserters during the Civil War. It is now a hunting and fishing area.

HONEY ISLAND SWAMP See HONEY ISLAND

HONFLEUR (*France*)

Ancient port in the Calvados department, opposite LE HAVRE, NW France. Founded in the 11th century, its possession was disputed for many years by ENGLAND and France during the Hundred Years' War until the French took it in 1450. It was an important base for exploration in the 16th and 17th centuries, but its commercial power waned in the 18th century as Le Havre became more important.

HONG KONG [Xiang Gang] (*China*)

Former British Crown colony in SE China. Hong-Kong Island, a haven for pirates and opium smugglers, was occupied by the British during the Opium War from 1839 to 1842 and was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN by the Treaty of Nanking (Nanjing) in 1842. Kowloon peninsula was added to the colony after the Peking Convention of 1860, and the New Territories were leased from China for 99 years to Great Britain in 1898. The British developed the colony as a commercial area and naval base. The port of Victoria became one of the best in the world, and Hong Kong dominated East-West trade in southern China. JAPAN occupied it during World War II from 1941 to 1945. Great Britain regained it after the war. After the Chinese communist takeover on the mainland, it became a haven for refugees from there. It is now a major trading, communications, manufacturing, and financial center. In 1997 China regained sovereignty over Hong Kong, but Hong Kong continued to be a center of trade and commerce under then premier Deng Xiaoping's "one country, two systems" policies.

HONITON (*England*)

Market town in DEVON, 16 mi NE of EXETER. It was flooded with refugees from FLANDERS in the 16th century. They introduced the lace industry to the city, which is now famous for its handmade "pillow" lace.

HONOLULU (*United States*)

Port, city, and capital of HAWAII state, SE OAHU Island. It was discovered in 1794 by the British captain William Brown, and missionaries arrived in the 1820s. In 1845 it became the capital of King Kamehameha III's Hawaiian kingdom. It remained the capital after annexation by the United States in 1898 and since Hawaii became a state in 1959. The popular resort area of Waikiki Beach is nearby. Kawaiahao Church, founded in 1841, has a long royal history, and Iolani Palace is the only royal palace in the United States. See also PEARL HARBOR.

HONSHŪ [Hondo] (*Japan*)

Largest island of Japan, considered to be the Japanese mainland. Its history mostly parallels that of Japan. It has most of Japan's great ports. KYOTO, the former capital of Japan, was an ancient center of Japanese civilization and culture. TOKYO, OSAKA, and HIROSHIMA are on the island.

HOOGHLY-CHINSURA See HUGLI-CHINSURA

HOOK OF HOLLAND [*Dutch*: Hoek van Holland] (*Netherlands*)

Cape on the SW coast of SOUTH HOLLAND province, SW Netherlands. A naval battle occurred off here in 1914 during World War I.

HOORN (*Netherlands*)

Commercial center and town in NORTH HOLLAND province, W Netherlands, on an inlet of the IJsselmeer. Founded in 1311, it was the scene of a Spanish naval defeat at the hands of the Dutch in 1573. It was the birthplace of several famous explorers of the 17th century, including Willem Schouten, the first to sail past CAPE HORN; A.J. Tasman, who discovered NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA; and J.P. Coen, who founded Batavia, now JAKARTA, in INDONESIA. Two medieval gates survive here.

HOOSAC RANGE (*United States*)

Southern mountain range of the Green Mts in NW MASSACHUSETTS, and SW VERMONT. The Hoosac Tunnel was built here between 1851 and 1875. It was approximately five miles long. Many workers were killed during the difficult enterprise.

HOOVER DAM [*former*: Boulder Dam] (*United States*)

Dam along the COLORADO RIVER, between NEVADA and ARIZONA forming Lake Mead. Built between 1931 and 1936 by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, it is one of the largest and most important hydroelectric sources in the world. Workers of the project founded Boulder City, Nevada.

HOPE, POINT [Tigara] (*United States*)

Whaling center, cape, and village in NW ALASKA, on the ARCTIC Ocean. An ancient settlement that dates back approximately 2,000 years was discovered in 1939 at the nearby site of Ipiutak. Excavations have revealed a culture that was neither recognizably Inuit nor Indian.

HOPEDALE (*United States*)

Town in central MASSACHUSETTS, 16 mi ESE of WORCESTER. A Universalist Utopian religious community was founded here in 1841 by Reverend Adin Ballou. In 1856 the Draper brothers bought it out and continued to develop its textile mill, and in 1867

it was merged with a local parish. The town was incorporated in 1886.

HOPEI See HEBEI

HOPETOWN [Hope Town] (*South Africa*)

Agricultural and trading center, town in NORTHERN CAPE Province, S South Africa, 70 mi SSW of KIMBERLEY. The South African diamond industry began here in 1867 with the first discovery of diamonds.

HOPEWELL (*United States*)

City in W central NEW JERSEY, 13 mi N of TRENTON. George Washington, in pursuit of British troops retreating from PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, camped here with his colonial troops just prior to the battle of Monmouth of June 28, 1778, during the American Revolution. See FREEHOLD, New Jersey.

HOPEWELL [*former*: City Point, Hopewell Farms] (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in SE VIRGINIA, 10 mi N of PETERSBURG, at the confluence of the JAMES and Appomattox rivers. Founded by Sir Thomas Dale in 1613 as City Point, it was renamed Hopewell Farms in 1635 and was incorporated as Hopewell in 1916. Appomattox Manor, built in 1763, served as General Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters in 1864 during the Civil War. The birthplace of statesman John Randolph (1773–1833), it is the location of Merchants Hope Church, the oldest Protestant church building in the nation, founded in 1657.

HOPEWELL FARMS See HOPEWELL

HOPKINSVILLE (*United States*)

City and tobacco market, in SW KENTUCKY, 70 mi NW of NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE. Settled c. 1795 and incorporated in 1804, it was named for the American Revolutionary general, Samuel Hopkins. Fort Campbell, an important U.S. military base, is here. Fairview, the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, is nearby.

HOQUIAM (*United States*)

Port and lumber center, in W WASHINGTON, on Grays Harbor, approximately 50 mi W of OLYMPIA, adjacent to Aberdeen. Founded in 1859 on the site of an old Indian village, it was incorporated in 1890.

HOR, MOUNT [*modern: Jebel Hārūn*] (*Jordan*)

Mountain on the boundary of ancient EDOM, S of the DEAD SEA, in modern SW Jordan. The ruins of PETRA, the ancient capital of NABATAEA, were discovered on its slope in 1812. Numbers 20:22–29 relates that Aaron died and was buried here.

HORGEN (*Switzerland*)

Town in ZÜRICH canton, NE central Switzerland, on the Lake of Zurich, 9 mi SSE of Zurich. A 17th-century textile center, it has a church dating back to 1780.

HORMOZ See HORMUZ**HORMUZ** [*Hormoz, Ormuz*] [*ancient: Harmozia*] (*Iran*)

Ancient Persian town. Once on the coast of the mainland, it was moved c. A.D. 1300 to Hormuz Island. A thriving city before the time of Alexander the Great (356–23 B.C.), it was the scene of a battle in which Ardashir I overthrew the Parthian Empire in A.D. 226. It grew as a center of inland trade with INDIA. After being moved to the island, its importance increased as a port of trade with CHINA, Persia, and India. PORTUGAL held it from 1514. After Shah Abbas I took control of the island in 1622, he made BANDAR 'ABBĀS, 11 mi to the NE, his new port for the PERSIAN GULF trade. Thereafter Hormuz declined. See also PERSIA.

HORN, CAPE [*Spanish: Cabo de Hornos*] (*Chile*)

Cape on the S tip of South America, S TIERRA DEL FUEGO Archipelago, S Chile. Discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, it was first rounded by the Dutch navigator Willem Schouten on January 29, 1616. A dangerous alternate route to the Strait of Magellan, it was celebrated in Samuel Coleridge's *Rime of the Ancient Mariner*. It was a major route in the gold rush from New York to San Francisco in the mid-19th century, but decreased in importance following the construction of the PANAMA CANAL in 1914.

HORNS OF HATTĪN See HATTĪN**HORODNO** See HRODNA**HORSENS** (*Denmark*)

Commercial and industrial port and city in central Denmark, E JUTLAND, on the Horsens Fjord, 110 mi W of COPENHAGEN. It is on the ancient site of a forti-

fied town of the Middle Ages that was destroyed c. 1440. The ruins still stand, as does a 13th-century monastery and church. Vitus Bering, discoverer of the Bering Strait in 1728, was born here.

HORSESHOE BEND (*United States*)

A bend in the Tallapoosa River, near DADEVILLE, E central ALABAMA. Andrew Jackson earned a solid reputation here when he defeated William Weatherford and his band of Creek Indians on March 27, 1814. It was a major defeat for the Creeks, who surrendered a short time thereafter, ending the Creek War of 1813–14.

HORSHAM (*England*)

Town and market center in West SUSSEX, 16 mi SE of GUILFORD. Tudor and Stuart houses line the Causeway, an old cobbled street located in the district. There is also a 13th-century church along the route. Field Place, in Warnham, the birthplace of poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, is two miles to the north-northeast. Christ's Hospital was transferred here from London in 1902; it is a public school that was once attended by Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb.

HORTEN (*Norway*)

Port in Vestfold county, SE Norway, on the Oslo Fjord, 35 mi S of OSLO. It was the main base of the Norwegian navy from 1818 until after World War II when it was replaced by BERGEN. The Norwegians sank some German vessels and damaged the cruiser *Emden* in a naval battle fought nearby on April 9, 1940, during World War II. The port was incorporated in 1907 and has a naval museum.

HORTON (*England*)

Village, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 3.5 mi E of WINDSOR. Poet and author John Milton lived here from 1632 to 1638.

HORYUJI (*Japan*)

Town, Nara prefecture, W central HONSHŪ, approximately 7 mi SW of NARA. The oldest existing Buddhist shrine in Japan is located here. It was built early in the seventh century A.D.

HOSHANGABAD (*India*)

Town in central MADHYA PRADESH, on the Narmada River. It was founded in the 15th century. Between

1720 and 1818 the MARATHAS often fought the leaders of BHOPAL here in an attempt to protect the predominantly Hindu area from Muslim rule. In 1844, however, the Muslim begams gained control of Bhopal.

HOSHIARPUR (*India*)

Town in central PUNJAB, NW India. It was founded in the 14th century. The town was occupied by the great Indian maharaja, Ranjit Singh, in 1809. At the dissolution of the Sikh empire following the Sikh Wars of 1849 Hoshiarpur was taken over by GREAT BRITAIN.

HOTAN [Khotan, Ho-t'ien] (*China*)

Town and oasis in SW XINJIANG UIGHUR 160 mi SE of SHACHE. On the SILK ROAD, it was the center of an ancient irrigated agricultural culture. It was also famous in the Far East as the source of jade. The Chinese knew of it as early as the first century A.D. and called its Aryan people the Vijaya. With a culture like that of northern INDIA and AFGHANISTAN, it was a main path for Buddhist culture into China, and it grew with the China trade. The Arabs arrived in the eighth century when Khotan was already well known for its cultural sophistication. Intermittently under Chinese control, it was held by KASHGAR in the 10th century. Genghis Khan's attack in 1219 started its decline. Marco Polo saw it in 1274. The scene of much change, it was one of the last areas regained by the Chinese in 1878 after the Muslim rebellions of 1862.

HO-T'IENT See HOTAN

HOTIN See KHOTIN

HOT SPRINGS (*United States*)

Village in W VIRGINIA, 5 mi SW of Warm Springs. Japanese diplomats were interned here when the United States declared war against Japan during World War II, shortly after the PEARL HARBOR attack on December 7, 1941.

HOUDAIN (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, N France, near BÉTHUNE. It was destroyed during World War I but has been rebuilt since. A 12th-century church is located here.

HOUFFALIZE (*Belgium*)

Village in Luxembourg province, SE Belgium, 10 mi N of BASTOGNE. During World War II it was captured by GERMANY at the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944. The Allies recaptured it on January 16, 1945.

HOUPLINES (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, N France, E of ARMENTIÈRES. It was captured by the British on April 9, 1918, following a battle fought here during World War I.

HOUSATONIC RIVER (*United States*)

River rising in W MASSACHUSETTS, flowing S through W CONNECTICUT to LONG ISLAND SOUND at Stratford. It was an important source of power during the colonial era, and some of the oldest water wheels and mills in the nation are found along its course. Many colonial settlements grew along its banks, including PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts, and NEW MILFORD and DERBY, Connecticut.

HOUSTON (*United States*)

Port of entry and city in SE TEXAS, near the Gulf of Mexico. First settled in 1824, it was destroyed by the Mexican general Santa Anna in 1836 during the Texas Revolution. It served as the capital of the TEXAS REPUBLIC from 1837 to 1839 and from 1842 to 1845. It grew spectacularly after the completion of the Houston Ship Canal in 1914, which made it a deepwater port. Discovery of oil in the area and a developing shipbuilding industry during World War II increased its importance. The U.S. government's Manned Spacecraft center was established here in 1961. The Sam Houston Historical Park features restored homes, mostly from the pre-Civil War era.

HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT See UTAH

HOWLAND ISLAND [former: Worth Island] (*United States*)

Uninhabited island in the central Pacific Ocean, near the equator, SW of HONOLULU. Discovered by the United States in 1856, it was a center of American and British guano mining for the remainder of the century. The island has been abandoned since the 20th century. Both Great Britain and the United States laid claim to it before World War II, and it is now under the U.S.

554 Howrah

Department of the Interior. Aviator Amelia Earhart was enroute to Howland Island when she disappeared.

HOWRAH See HAORA

HOXNE (*England*)

Village in SUFFOLK, 21 mi S of NORWICH. Stone Age deposits have been discovered here. The Danes defeated Edmund, king of East Anglia since A.D. 855, in a battle fought here in 870. Edmund was killed by the invaders, supposedly because of his refusal to abandon his Christianity, and was later canonized as a martyr.

HOY (*Scotland*)

One of the ORKNEY ISLANDS, off the N coast of Scotland. The SCAPA FLOW naval base was located at Lyness, and was Great Britain's main base during both world wars. Two famous sandstone landmarks are here, the Old Man of Hoy and the Dwarfie Stone.

HRADEC KRALOVÉ [*German: Königgrätz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town, on the ELBE River, 60 mi E of PRAGUE. The Prussians under Count von Moltke routed AUSTRIA and General Benedek in a battle fought in the town on July 3, 1866, during the Austro-Prussian War.

HRODNA [*Horodno, Grodno*] [*Lithuanian: Gardinas*] (*Belarus*)

Capital city and river port of Hrodna oblast, Belarus, on the Neman River. Dating back to the 10th century, it was the capital of an independent principality until 1398, when it was included in the grand duchy of LITHUANIA. It became the second capital of Lithuania and passed to POLAND after the union of Lithuania with Poland in 1569. In 1673 it became the seat of Polish diets, the last of which, in 1793, was forced to consent to the second partition of Poland. Passed to RUSSIA in 1795, it served as the capital of Grodno province from 1801 to 1914. The city was transferred back to Poland in 1920. It was incorporated into the Belorussian Republic in 1939. The city has many historic buildings of great interest.

HRUBIESZÓW [*Russian: Grubeshov*] (*Poland*)

Agricultural town in Lublin province, 64 mi ESE of LUBLIN. The Germans and Russians engaged in combat here in July 1915 during World War I.

HRVATSKA See CROATIA

HSIA HSIA See TANGUT KINGDOM

HSIA-MEN See XIAMEN

HSI-AN See XIAN

HSIEN-YANG See XIAN

HSIN-CHIANG See XINJIANG

HSIN-CHU (*Taiwan*)

Commercial and cultural city, in NW Taiwan, 37 mi SW of TAIPEI. It was settled in ancient times by aborigines until Chinese mainland immigrants displaced them in the early 18th century. It was a center of violent resistance to Japanese rule following the First Sino-Japanese War, which ended in 1895.

HSIN-FENG See XINFENG

HSIN-HUI See XINHUI

HSI-NING See XINING

HSINKING See CHANGCHUN

HSIN-YANG See XINYANG

HSI-SHA See PARACEL ISLANDS

HSÜ-CH'ANG See XUCHANG

HSUCHOW See XUCHANG

HUAINING See ANQING

HUAMANGA See AYACUCHO

HUANCAYO (*Peru*)

Market town, city, capital of Junín department at over 10,000 ft, S central Peru, on the Mantaro River, approximately 122 mi E of Lima. It has notable

examples of fine colonial architecture, as well as an early 17th-century church.

HUANG HE [Huang Ho, Hwang Ho, Yellow River] (*China*)

River in N central and E China, 2,903 mi long, rising in SE QINGHAI province, flowing E through GANSU and Inner MONGOLIA, and then S along the N HENAN border. Its lower course, which has changed many times over the centuries, is agriculturally vital to the Great Plains farmlands and was the cradle of early Chinese civilization. In 1938 the Chinese government diverted its course southward to deter Japanese invasion during the Second Sino-Japanese War. The shift cost nearly a million lives, created disastrous flooding, and was not rectified until 1947. Floods have often overcome its retaining walls, resulting in its reputation as "China's Sorrow." China's development has impacted the river, which has seen increasing levels of industrial pollution and lower flow levels.

HUANGPU [Whampoa] (*China*)

Port town, S GUANGDONG province, SE China, on an island in the Guangzhou River, approximately 12 mi SE of GUANGZHOU. As Guangzhou's outer port, it figured prominently in early British and American trade with China. The Whampoa Military Academy here graduated several leaders of the communist revolution, including Chou En-lai.

HUÁNUCO (*Peru*)

Town, capital of Huánuco department, approximately 170 mi NE of LIMA. Founded by Gómez Alvarado in 1539, it served as the capital of JUNIN department until 1855. Nearby is the almost deserted old town of HUÁNACO VIEJO.

HUÁNUCO VIEJO (*Peru*)

Town in Huánuco department, 35 mi W of HUÁNUCO. It was an ancient Inca town and was settled by the Spanish in 1535. Today it is almost deserted.

HUARÁS [*former: Huaraz*] (*Peru*)

Mining center of precious metals, town, capital of Ancash department, W Peru, on the Santa River, 190 mi N of LIMA. A mud slide here in 1941 devastated the city, which was rebuilt in the following year. A severe earthquake wrecked it again in 1970.

HUARAZ See HUARÁS

HUARI (*Peru*)

Site of a pre-Inca Andean civilization, in the central highlands, approximately 200 mi N of LIMA. Huari flourished from c. A.D. 600 to 1000 on a site settled as early as 200 B.C. After A.D. 600 its people began a policy of expansion by conquest, and it became the center of a militaristic empire that dominated much of the Peruvian highlands and the coast. The art of the Huari shows links to that found at TIAHUANACO, near LAKE TITICACA. A decorative motif is the "Doorway God," a figure shown with a rayed headress above a rectangular face. The people were skillful workers in gold and copper. See also INCA EMPIRE.

HUASCARÁN (*Peru*)

Mountain in Ancash department, W Peru. It is the highest mountain in Peru and one of the highest in the ANDES. An avalanche rolled down its slope in 1962, burying Ranrahirca, the village situated at its foot. Earthquakes destroyed 10 villages in 1970 in one of the worst natural disasters of the century.

HUASYACAC See OAXACA

HUBBARDTON (*United States*)

Town in VERMONT. An American colonial force under Seth Warner was defeated by the British under General Fraser in a battle fought here on July 7, 1777, during the American Revolution.

HUBEI [Hupei, Hu-pei] (*China*)

Important agricultural province in E central China. It belonged to the Chu Kingdom during the Chunqiu period (722–481 B.C.) and became the state of Han-zhong under the Qin dynasty (221–206 B.C.). It was part of Huguang province during the Yüan dynasty (A.D. 1260–1368) and became an independent province during the Qing, or Manchu, dynasty (1644–1912). The WUCHANG revolt of October 10, 1911, leading to the overthrow of the Manchus and the establishment of the Chinese Republic, occurred here. See also HUNAN.

HUBLI-DHARWAR [Hubli-Dharad] (*India*)

Commercial center, municipality, in NW KARNATAKA state, 290 mi SSE of MUMBAI, in SW India. Hubli

developed around an 11th-century Hindu temple and was the site of an early British trading post. DHARWAR, a 15th-century Hindu fort, was captured by the Muslims in 1685 and then by the MARATHAS in 1753 before it was taken by GREAT BRITAIN in 1818. The two cities were united in 1961. Hubli has several surviving ancient Jain temples.

AL HUDAYDAH See HODEIDA

HUDDERSFIELD (*England*)

Industrial town in West YORKSHIRE, on the Colne River, 24 mi NE of MANCHESTER. Dating back to Roman times, it became an important center of the wool industry in the 18th century. It was the first town in England to have an eight-hour work day. It was incorporated in 1868, and its church of St. Peter, rebuilt in 1837, is on the site of a church established in the 12th century.

HUDSON (*United States*)

Industrial town in SE NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, 28 mi S of ALBANY. First settled by the Dutch in 1662, it became the center of a whaling industry and WEST INDIES trade after it was settled by New Englanders in 1783. It was chartered in 1785.

HUDSON BAY (*Canada*)

Large inland sea in Canada, with NUNAVUT to the N and W, MANITOBA to the SW, ONTARIO to the S, and QUEBEC to the E, connected with the Atlantic Ocean. Henry Hudson explored its east coast in 1610, and several others followed afterward. PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND, the surrounding territory, was controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company from 1670 to 1869.

HUDSON FALLS (*United States*)

Village in E NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, 40 mi N of TROY. It was settled just before the American Revolution, during which it was along the route taken by the British general John Burgoyne as part of the ill-fated SARATOGA campaign. It was burned later in 1780 by Burgoyne's former commander, Sir Guy Carleton.

HUDSON RIVER (*United States*)

River, 306 mi long in NEW YORK State, rising in the Adirondack Mts, flowing S to New York Bay at NEW

YORK CITY. It was sighted in 1524 by Giovanni da Verrazano and first explored by Henry Hudson in 1609. It was a major water route used by the Indians, then by the Dutch and English for trading. Control of the river was hotly contested during the American Revolution. It became an important route to the Great Lakes and the West after the opening of the ERIE CANAL in 1825. Many famous estates are on its banks, notably HYDE PARK, where President Franklin D. Roosevelt was born and lived.

HUE [Hué] (*Vietnam*)

Agricultural city, 7 mi from the mouth of the Hue River, in Vietnam. It was the capital city during the Nguyen dynasty in the early 17th century and remained so for the first united kingdom of Vietnam, established in 1804. It later became the capital of the French protectorate of ANNAM, created in 1884. Badly damaged during the French Indochinese War, which ended in 1954, it was the scene of heavy fighting during the Tet offensive in the Vietnam War in 1968. At this time the palaces and tombs of the Annamese kings were destroyed along with most of the city.

HUEJUTLA DE CRESPO (*Mexico*)

Agricultural and commercial center, city, in HIDALGO state, 85 mi NNE of PACHUCA. A Roman Catholic mission was established here by the Augustinians who founded the town c. 1545.

HUELVA (*Spain*)

Industrial port, town, and capital of Huelva province, SW Spain, 53 mi WSW of SEVILLE, on the Odiel River. Founded by the Carthaginians, it was later colonized by the Romans. It was conquered in the eighth century A.D. by the Moors, who held it until the 15th century. Columbus resided for some time at a monastery here. An ancient Roman aqueduct is still in use. See also CARTHAGE.

HUENEME See PORT HUENEME

HUESCA [*ancient: Osca*] (*Spain*)

Agricultural center, town, capital of Huesca province in NE Spain, 208 mi NE of MADRID. Quintus Sertorius founded a school in this Roman town in 77 B.C. to educate native leaders. He was assassinated in it five years later. The Moors held Huesca from the eighth to the 11th century A.D., when it was con-

quered by Pedro I of ARAGON and became the capital of his kingdom until 1118. It resisted a Republican siege for several months during the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939. A university was founded here in 1354. A 15th-century Gothic cathedral, the 12th-century palace of the monarchs of Aragon, and the 12th-century Romanesque church of San Pedro el Viejo are all located here.

AL HUFUF See HOFUF

HUGLI-CHINSURA [Hoogly-Chinsura, Hugli] (*India*)

Industrial town in WEST BENGAL, E India, on the Hugli River, 22 mi N of KOLKATA. Founded by PORTUGAL in 1537, it was commercially important through the 16th and 17th centuries. A trading post was established here by the English in 1651 and by the Dutch five years later. It was sacked by the MARATHAS in 1742.

HUHEHOT See HOHHOT

HU-HO-HAO-T'E See HOHHOT

HUKAWNG [Hukong] (*Myanmar*)

Valley in N Myanmar, along the upper Chindwin River. Bitter fighting with the Japanese occurred here in 1943 and 1944 during World War II, when the LEDO Road went through the valley.

HUKONG See HUKAWNG

HULL (*Canada*)

Industrial city in SW QUEBEC, on the Ottawa River, opposite OTTAWA. Samuel de Champlain visited the site in 1615 and discovered an Indian village. In 1800 it was settled by a group from WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS, and was incorporated in 1895.

HULL [Kingston upon Hull] (*England*)

Important port in the East Riding of YORKSHIRE, at the confluence of the Humber and Hull Rivers, 157 mi N of LONDON. Edward I founded it in the late 13th century. The city's famous docks were begun in the latter part of the 18th century. It was heavily bombed several times in the spring of 1941 during World War II. A grammar school attended by the

poet and satirist Andrew Marvell (1621–78) was founded here in 1486. The Trinity House Navigation School was established here in 1369.

HULUN See HAILAR

HULWĀN See HILWĀN

HUMBLEDON HILL See HOMILDON HILL

HUMBLETON HILL See HOMILDON HILL

HUMBOLDT RIVER [former: Ogden's River] (*United States*)

River, 290 mi long, in N NEVADA, rising in Elko county, flowing W, NW, and SW into Humboldt Lake. Used by several trapping and fur-trading parties in the 1820s and 1830s, it was originally called Ogden's River. Gold rushers and Mormons from SALT LAKE CITY made extensive use of the waterway for water and grass along an otherwise desert route to CALIFORNIA. It was explored and named by John C. Frémont.

HUNAN [Hu-Nan] (*China*)

Province in SE central China. Chinese since the third century B.C., it belonged to the kingdom of Wu in the days of the Three Kingdoms (A.D. 220–64). It was given its present name in the 12th century by the Sung dynasty, and became part of the Hukwang province during the Yüan dynasty (1260–1368). It became an independent province in the 17th century. Long known for its excellent warriors, it was credited with saving the Manchu dynasty from the Taipings, rebels who marched on CHANGSHA, the capital of Hunan, in 1852. It was the scene of heavy fighting in 1944–45 during World War II and became communist in 1949. Communist leader Mao Tse-tung was born here. See also HUBEI.

HUNEDOARA (*Romania*)

Industrial town in TRANSYLVANIA, W central Romania, approximately 8 mi S of DEVA. The famous Hunyadi Castle was built here in the 15th century on the site of an ancient citadel.

HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC See HUNGARY

HUNGARY [*German: Ungarn; Hungarian: Magyar Népköztársaság former: Hungarian People's Republic*] Republic, central Europe, bounded on the N by CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA, on the NE by the UKRAINE, on the E and SE by ROMANIA, on the S by SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO and CROATIA, on the SW by SLOVENIA, and on the W by AUSTRIA. A small landlocked country, Hungary is largely a huge fertile plain that supports the agriculture that is a mainstay of a rapidly industrializing economy. Hungary was dominated by the major power concerns of the USSR and has long since abandoned the important role it once held in central Europe.

Hungary was held by the Roman Empire as the provinces of PANNONIA and part of DACIA until the fourth century A.D. In 892 the Carolingian emperor Arnulf invited a barbarian horde of Magyars to leave the western Russian steppe and help him conquer the empire of MORAVIA. Led by Arpad, the Magyars speedily secured the entire central basin, destroying the Moravian Empire and conquering Pannonia.

Hungary was brought into the mainstream of the Western Christian world by Stephen I in A.D. 1000. He converted Hungary to Christianity and, as a result, was canonized in 1083. St. Stephen's successors constantly quarreled over the throne, but the country prospered and was a major European state by 1200, with over 2 million inhabitants. In 1222 the nobility forced the weak king Andrew II to sign the Golden Bull, Hungary's Magna Carta. This signalled a constitutional commitment to liberty, but in actuality all ethnic minorities except the Magyars were treated as inferiors, an attitude that accounts for many of the rebellions and uprisings studding Hungary's history.

Hungary's prosperity was shattered by a year-long invasion of Mongols in 1241. Half the population was killed or dispersed. Recovery was swift, but by 1301 the national Arpad dynasty had ended, and Hungary came under the French Angevin dynasty. The only national ruler after the Arpads was the great Renaissance king Matthias Corvinus (1458–90) who made Hungary the greatest power in central Europe and temporarily secured it against the threat of the expanding OTTOMAN EMPIRE. In 1526 a huge Turkish army crushed the Hungarians at MOHACS. Hungary was then split into three parts. The Turks occupied the central part of the kingdom, including the capital of BUDA. TRANSYLVANIA became a separate state and the Austrian Hapsburgs controlled the western part of the Kingdom. This partition lasted

until the end of the 17th century, when the Turks were expelled and Hungary came wholly under Hapsburg rule.

The country recovered economically under the Hapsburgs, but in the early 19th century intense Magyar nationalism developed, and in 1848 a group of reformers led by Louis Kossuth declared Hungary's independence. Austria put down the uprising with Russian military aid. In 1867 Hungary became linked with Austria in the Dual Monarchy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and remained so until its defeat in World War I. The Treaty of Trianon awarded major portions of the country to ROMANIA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and YUGOSLAVIA. After defeat in World War II, Hungary became a satellite of the SOVIET UNION. A revolt was brutally crushed by Soviet troops in 1956. Since then the country has been peaceful and moderately prosperous, following the Soviet political line and moving toward a mixed economy.

In 1988, reformists took control of the government. In August of 1989, Hungary opened its borders to Austria, which began the fall of the "Iron Curtain." Thousands of East Germans escaped to the West through Hungary. In October of 1989, the name of the nation was changed from the People's Republic of Hungary to the Republic of Hungary, which signaled the change from a centrally planned socialist dictatorship to a market economy with free elections. In 1990, there were free elections and the beginning of the privatization of state industries. In 1991, the last Russian troops left the country. In 1998 Hungary joined NATO, and in 2004 Hungary joined the European Union. Hungary has passed a number of laws and referenda giving rights and or citizenship to ethnic Hungarians in neighboring countries. These measures have been criticized in neighboring Slovakia and ROMANIA where sizable ethnic Hungarian populations reside.

HUNTINGDON (*United States*)

Industrial city in S central PENNSYLVANIA, 22 mi E of ALTOONA. Once the Indian village of Standing Stone, it was settled in 1767 by William Smith, the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

HUNTINGDON AND GODMANCHESTER (*England*)

United in 1961, market town in Cambridgeshire on the OUSE RIVER, 16 mi NW of CAMBRIDGE. Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became the lord protector of England by the Instrument of Government in

1653, was born here. Cromwell and Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) attended grammar school here in a 12th-century building that had been part of a medieval hospital. The building is now a museum of Cromwelliana.

HUNTINGTON (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in NE INDIANA, 22 mi SW of FORT WAYNE. Settled in 1832 during the construction of the Wabash and Erie Canal, it was once frequented by groups of Indians and also served as an early trading center in this region.

HUNTINGTON (*United States*)

Unincorporated residential town in SE NEW YORK State, on LONG ISLAND's north shore. It was settled in 1653. The British captured the American hero Nathan Hale nearby, in 1776 during the American Revolution. Poet Walt Whitman was born here in Huntington Station, part of the town, and his home is still preserved.

HUNTINGTON (*United States*)

Industrial city in W WEST VIRGINIA, on the OHIO RIVER, approximately 50 mi W of CHARLESTON. Founded in 1871 as the western terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, it has often been damaged by severe floods. After the disastrous flood of 1937, the U.S. government ordered the construction of an eight-mile-long dike here. Marshall University was founded here in 1837.

HUNTSVILLE (*United States*)

City and space flight and aviation center, in N ALABAMA 85 mi N of BIRMINGHAM. Settled in 1805 and made the state's first capital in 1819, it was the site of the 18th-century constitutional convention in Alabama. It was burned and captured by Union troops during the Civil War in 1862. Leroy Pope Walker, the Confederate secretary of war, was born here. The Marshall Space Flight Center was established here by NASA in 1960.

HUNTSVILLE (*United States*)

Wood-processing center, city in E TEXAS, approximately 65 mi N of Houston. It was founded in 1836 and incorporated in 1845. General Sam Houston made his home here. His restored home is here, and

his grave and a monument erected to his memory are in Oakwood Cemetery. Huntsville is also home to Sam Houston University and the Texas Prison Museum.

HUNZA (*Colombia*) See TUNJA

HUNZA (*Pakistan*)

District in NW KASHMIR, controlled by Pakistan. Following frontier conflicts with RUSSIA in the latter part of the 19th century, it was declared a British protectorate in 1893. It was taken by Pakistan during the partition of British India after World War II.

HUPEH See HUBEI

HU-PEI See HUBEI

HURLEY (*United States*)

Mining center, city in N WISCONSIN, 32 mi ESE of Ashland. It was once an important logging town and provided the setting for novelist Edna Ferber's *Come and Get It*.

HURON, LAKE (*Canada, United States*)

Lake above and W of LAKE ONTARIO, and W of and connected to LAKE MICHIGAN through the Straights of MACKINAC, one of the Great Lakes. It was probably first sighted by Étienne Brulé, who reached Georgian Bay, an arm of the lake, in 1612. The lake was visited by Samuel de Champlain in 1615, and Jacques Marquette established a mission on its shore in 1668 at SAULT STE. MARIE.

HURSTMONCEUX [*Herstmonceux*] (*England*)

Village in East SUSSEX, 7 mi N of EASTBOURNE. The Royal Greenwich Observatory has been located in the village in a restored 15th-century castle since its removal from GREENWICH Park, near LONDON.

HUȘI (*Romania*)

City and agricultural center, NE Romania, near the PRUT RIVER. Stephen of MOLDAVIA erected a cathedral in the city in 1441. The Turks regained control of AZOV by the Treaty of Prut signed here with Peter the Great of RUSSIA on July 21, 1711.

HUSINEC [*German: Husinetz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Village in Czech Republic, approximately 20 mi W of ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE. It was the birthplace of Jan Hus, a national hero, forerunner of the Protestant Reformation and a religious martyr, who was executed at CONSTANCE in 1415.

HUSINETZ See HUSINEC**HUY** [*Flemish: Hoie*] (*Belgium*)

Manufacturing town in Liège province, E Belgium, on the Meuse River, approximately 15 mi SW of LIÈGE. Founded in the ninth century A.D., its 19th-century citadel is now used as a military and correctional facility. The ruins of the Gothic abbey of Neufmoustier, founded in the early 12th century by Peter the Hermit, are here.

HUYASDAN See ARMENIA**HÜYÜK** [*Alaca Hüyük*] [*former: Euyuk*] (*Turkey*)

Archaeological site in Corum province, N central Turkey, approximately 100 mi ENE of ANKARA. The remains of an impressive Hittite town are located on this site. It has relief carvings, a palace and temple, and a huge carved sphinx gateway, as well as 13 pre-Hittite graves that yielded rich treasures of gold, silver, copper, and bronze. See HITTITE EMPIRE.

HVAR [*ancient: Pharus; Italian: Lesina*] (*Croatia*)

Agricultural and resort island in the Adriatic Sea, off the Dalmatian coast. Founded by the Greeks c. 390 B.C., its capital city, also called Hvar, has been a center of Croatian culture for many centuries. It was settled by Slavs in the seventh century A.D. and has been ruled by VENICE, HUNGARY, FRANCE, and AUSTRIA since then. It was occupied by Italy during World War II. Its capital, a bishopric since 1145, has a 15th-century Franciscan monastery. There is also a 12th-century Byzantine cathedral and a 16th-century Venetian fort on the island.

HVEEN See VEN**HVEN** See VEN**HWAINING** See ANQING**HWANG HO** See HUANG HE RIVER**HWIFFORDD** See HAVERFORDWEST**HYAMPOLIS** See YAMBOL**HYANNIS** (*United States*)

Resort town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, on CAPE COD. Incorporated in 1639, it is famous for the large block of houses in nearby Hyannisport that are owned by the family of President John F. Kennedy.

HYBLA See PATERNÒ**HYBLA HERAEA** See RAGUSA**HYDASPES** See JHELM RIVER**HYDE PARK** (*United States*)

Residential village in SE NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, approximately 5 mi N of POUGHKEEPSIE. Settled by the Dutch in 1741, it was given its present name in 1812. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the nation's 32nd president, was born and is buried here. His library of historical and naval manuscripts survives.

HYDERABAD (*India*)

Commercial city, capital of ANDHRA PRADESH, on the Musi River, 310 mi NNW of CHENNAI. As the former capital of the state of HYDERABAD, it housed the royal nizams in the palace named Char Minar built in 1591. It was founded in 1589 by the Muslims of GOLCONDA and in 1687 was captured by the Mogul Aurangzeb. It suffered seriously from a flood in 1908 and from an influenza epidemic three years later. It has a 16th-century Golconda fort and several mosques.

HYDERABAD (*India*)

Former state on the Deccan Plateau in S central India. It now consists of the states of ANDHRA PRADESH, MYSORE, and MAHARASHTRA. In 1687 the Moguls under Aurangzeb conquered the predominantly Hindu state. In 1724 it became an independent kingdom under Asaf Jah, the first of a royal line of *nizams*. During the 18th century GREAT BRITAIN and France vied for control of India, and Hyderabad became a British protec-

torate, remaining loyal to Great Britain during the Indian Mutiny of 1857 and several times thereafter. During the Indian partition in 1947 it fought to maintain independence but succumbed in 1950 and was partitioned six years later. The Muslim nizam lost his power. See also **BERAR**, **GOLCONDA**, **MOGUL EMPIRE**.

HYDERABAD (*Pakistan*)

Industrial city, capital of **SIND** province, S Pakistan, on the **INDUS RIVER**, 90 mi ENE of **KARACHI**. Founded in 1768 by the Afghan shah Kalhora, it was the capital of Sind until it was taken by **GREAT BRITAIN** in 1843. The Mogul emperor Akbar was born nearby at Umarnkot. It has a fort with mosques and palaces. There are many royal tombs in the area.

HYDRA [*ancient: Hydrea; Greek: Idhra*] (*Greece*)

Greek island in the S Aegean Sea, 4 mi off the E **PELOPONNESUS** coast. The island served as a refuge for persecuted mainlanders in the 16th and 17th centuries. It figured prominently in the Greek War of Independence of 1812 to 1829, because of its development of a prosperous shipbuilding industry and its assistance in expanding the Greek navy.

HYDREA See **HYDRA**

HYDRUNTUM See **OTRANTO**

HYDRUS See **OTRANTO**

HYELE See **ELEA**

HYÈRES (*France*)

Resort town in the Var department, SE France, in **PROVENCE**, on the **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**. Founded in the 10th century, it developed as a medieval port.

The noted American writer Edith Wharton bought Sainte-Claire le Château, formerly a convent, in Hyères, which became her winter and spring retreat between 1919 and 1937. Hyères is also home to the Villa Noailles, designed by modernist architect Robert Mallet-Stevens for the noted art patrons the vicomte and vicomtesse de Noailles, now a museum of modern art.

HYMETTUS [*Greek: Imittós*] (*Greece*)

Mountain range E and SE of **ATHENS**, in **ATTICA**. Marble has been quarried here since antiquity and was used in the construction of ancient Athens.

HYRCANIA See **GORGAN**, **PERSIA**

HYPHE (*England*)

Market town and seaside resort in **KENT**, on the Strait of Dover, 10 mi WSW of **DOVER**. One of the **CINQUE PORTS**, it was the location of Saltwood Castle, owned by the archbishops of Canterbury. The assassination in 1170 of Thomas à Becket was reputedly plotted at the castle.



IADERA See ZADAR

IALYSOS See IALYSUS

IALYSUS [*Ialysos*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city of the island of RHODES, on the Aegean Sea, just SW of the city of Rhodes. A member of the Pentapolis, it was important because of its position on the trade routes from CRETE.

IAȘI [*Iasy, Jassy, Yassy*] (*Romania*)

City and capital of Iași district, in MOLDAVIA, 200 mi NNE of BUCHAREST. First mentioned in 1408, it was the capital of Moldavia from 1565 to 1859. It was sacked by Tatars in 1513, by Turks in 1538, and by Russians in 1686. The Treaty of Jassy, which ended the Russo-Turkish War of 1787 to 1792, was signed here on January 9, 1792. During World War I the city was the temporary capital of Romania. Its large Jewish population was exterminated during the German occupation of World War II. It was retaken by Soviet forces in 1944.

IASY See IAȘI

IBADAN (*Nigeria*)

City and capital of Oyo State, 85 mi NE of LAGOS. Founded in the 1830s as a military camp during the Yoruba civil wars, it later became the most powerful Yoruba city-state. In 1840 forces from the city defeated Fulani invaders from the north at the battle of OSHOGBO. Ibadan came under British protection

in 1893 and shared in the gradually increasing independence of Nigeria.

IBAGUÉ [*San Bonifacio de Ibagué*] (*Colombia*)

City and capital of Tolima department, 60 mi W of BOGOTÁ. Founded in 1550 on the site of an Indian village, it was later moved because of Indian attacks. In 1854 it was briefly the capital of Colombia, and it has remained an important trading and produce center.

IBARRA [*San Miguel de Ibarra*] (*Ecuador*)

Town and capital of Imbabura province, 55 mi NNE of QUITO. Huayna Capac, the last of the great Inca emperors, who died in 1525, won two victories nearby, thus enlarging his kingdom with a large part of Ecuador. Ibarra was founded in 1597 by Alvaro de Ibarra, then ruler of the Spanish presidency of Quito. See also INCA EMPIRE.

IBERIA (*Georgia*)

Ancient region in E Georgia. Together with COLCHIS, the kingdom of Iberia was founded between the sixth and fourth centuries B.C. As allies of Mithridates VI of PONTUS, the Iberians were defeated by the Romans under Pompey in the first century B.C. Later ruled by the Persian Sassanids, Iberia became a province of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the sixth century A.D. See also PERSIA.

IBERIAN GATES See DARYAL PASS

IBERIAN PENINSULA (*Portugal, Spain*)

The peninsula constituting the SW of Europe, with the Atlantic Ocean on its W, the MEDITERRANEAN SEA on the E, the straits of GIBRALTAR on the S, and the PYRENEES on the NW. The peninsula was settled by two distinct groups. In the south and east the inhabitants immigrated from Africa in the Neolithic period and again near the end of the Bronze Age. They probably received the name *Iberians* because they settled along the EBRO RIVER, called the Iberius by the Greeks who discovered it. Later the name *Iberians* was loosely extended to cover all the peoples of the peninsula. North and central Spain were settled by waves of migrating Celtic tribes from the eighth through the sixth centuries B.C. They entered what is now Portugal and GALICIA but left the Bronze Age Iberians of the south and east untouched. Culturally the tribes of the N and E and the Valencia coast were greatly influenced by the Greek settlements at AMPURIAS, then Emporion, and in the Alicante region. The tribes of the southeast were affected by the Phoenician influence coming from the Carthaginian settlements at MÁLAGA, then Malaca, ALMUÑÉCAR (Sexi), and Abdera (ADRA). The overlap between the Celts and the other Iberians created a Celtiberian society.

The Bronze Age Iberians provided a unique moment in the history of the peninsula. Between 1700 and 1000 B.C. there flourished an El Argar culture named after the fortified town of El Argar, famous for its brilliant metallurgy. During this period it had considerable influence within the peninsula and in trade with the LEVANT region and the BALEARIC ISLANDS.

Phoenician merchants from TYRE founded Gadir, now CÁDIZ, in the SW of the peninsula c. 1100 B.C. Invaders from CARTHAGE, itself founded by Phoenicians, began colonizing the peninsula in 654 B.C., and c. 500 they took Gadir. In 219 B.C. the Iberian city of Saguntum, now SAGUNTO, founded by Greeks but allied with Rome, was taken by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, thus starting the Second Punic War of 218 to 201 B.C. The Romans landed at Emporion in 218 B.C., and in 206 B.C. Gadir was taken by them and renamed Gades. In the same year the town of ITALICA was founded. The result of the war was a thorough victory for the Romans, who then steadily expanded their influence in Iberia for two centuries. In the wars between Caesar and Pompey, Caesar's victory at Ilerda, now LÉRIDA, in 49 B.C. put all of Spain in his hands. Sporadic Celtiberian uprisings were put

down, and the Cantabrian War of 29 to 19 B.C., started and won by Augustus, assured Roman domination of the peninsula internally. Marcus Ulpius Trajanus, who later became the first non-Italian emperor as Trajan, was born in Italica c. A.D. 55. Trajan adopted a Spanish orphan who succeeded him as the Roman emperor Hadrian from 117 to 128. The Iberian peninsula was eventually divided into the Roman provinces of TARRACONENSIS, BAETICA, and LUSITANIA. Today it is crisscrossed with Roman roads, and Roman remains may be seen in abundance in BARCELONA, TARRAGONA, MÉRIDA, Italica, and CÓRDOVA. In the fourth century the entire peninsula was unified into the diocese of Spain in the reorganization of the Roman Empire.

Roman control ended when the peninsula was overrun and ruled by the Visigoths between 534 and 712. Their kingdom excluded only the Suevi in the NW and the Basques in the N. TOLEDO became their capital. Though the VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM at first provided a fairly strong government with regular codified laws, internal dissensions soon weakened it. Circa 575 the BYZANTINE EMPIRE conquered southern Spain, but the Visigoths retook it by 625. In 712 the Muslim Tarak landed at Gibraltar, spearheading an invasion that drove out the Visigoths and eventually spread over the entire peninsula and briefly into France, with the exception of Christian areas in the N and NW, the Basque area, and the Spanish March of the Carolingian Empire.

Moorish art, culture, and architecture flourished, especially in Toledo, Córdoba, and SEVILLE. GRANADA was the site of magnificent buildings, including the palace of the Alhambra. Moorish rule of Iberia was based on the emirate of Córdoba from 756 to 926, and from 929 to 1031 on the caliphate of Córdoba, which became a major center of the entire Muslim world.

The Moors were unable to subdue the Christian states in the N: among them ASTURIAS and the county of BARCELONA. By the 10th century Asturias had grown into the kingdom of LEÓN and the county of CASTILE; while the Basque areas had formed the kingdom of NAVARRE. These maintained a steady war of resistance against the Moors and were soon on the offensive, aided by crusaders from the rest of western Europe. With the collapse of the caliphate of Córdoba in 1031, the gradual process of Christian conquest, known as the *Reconquista*, began in earnest. Castile was first united with León in 1037. By 1035, with the union of VALENCIA and CATALONIA

(Barcelona), the kingdom of ARAGON was formed in the northeast.

The northern kingdoms steadily widened their conquests. When Ferdinand II of Aragon married Isabella of Castile, the kingdoms became united as modern Spain. The last of the Moors were driven out of Granada by them between 1481 and 1492, the same year in which the Spanish-backed expedition of Columbus discovered the New World and Spain embarked on almost two centuries as a colonial empire. A region of the western section of the Iberian peninsula became an independent monarchy under Alfonso I in the 12th century as Portugal, and in the 15th and 16th centuries it joined Spain as a major colonial power. See also PHOENICIA, ROME.

IBERUS See EBRO RIVER

IBIZA [*Iviza*] [*ancient: Ebusus*] (*Spain*)

Island in the W MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 80 mi off the E coast of Spain. The third-largest of the BALEARIC ISLANDS, it was inhabited in antiquity by Phoenicians and Carthaginians, and then by Romans. Ibiza City was founded by CARTHAGE. See also PHOENICIA, ROME.

IBRAILA See BRAILA

ICA (*Peru*)

City and capital of Ica department, 170 mi SE of LIMA. Founded in 1563 by the Spanish, the city was twice destroyed by earthquakes. Ica is also the archaeological name of the ancient Chincha Empire of Peru.

ICARIA See IKARIA

IÄEL See MERSIN

ICELAND

Nation occupying an island in the Atlantic Ocean, 600 mi W of NORWAY, just S of the Arctic Circle. The island has deep fjords, large icefields, some 200 volcanoes, and hot springs. The climate, however, is relatively mild because of the North Atlantic Drift, a continuation of the warm Gulf Stream. Iceland may be the Ultima Thule of the ancient world, that most northerly land of Europe, visited by Irish monks

before the ninth century A.D. Norse settlers arrived between A.D. 850 and 875, fleeing from the rule of King Harold I of Norway.

REYKJAVIK, the capital, was founded c. 875. From Iceland the famous Norse explorers Eric the Red and Leif Ericson sailed west to North America c. 1000. Iceland became a feudal state of warring chiefs over whom King Haakon IV of Norway failed to achieve full control, but between 1261 and 1264 he did get his suzerainty acknowledged. When Norway came under the Danish crown in 1380, so did Iceland. In the late Middle Ages Icelandic fishing fleets often battled with the English over fishing rights around the island.

In the 17th and 18th centuries pirates raided the coasts, epidemics and volcanic action took many lives, and exclusive trading rights granted a Danish company brought economic hardship. The 19th century saw a rebirth of national culture and agitation for independence. A constitution and some home rule were obtained in 1874, and in 1918 Iceland's status became that of an independent state, united only through the king with DENMARK. The British occupied Iceland in 1940 after Denmark's fall to GERMANY; and British and U.S. forces defended Iceland in World War II. By popular vote the connection with Denmark was ended, and on June 17, 1944, Iceland proclaimed itself a republic.

Since 1958 Iceland has been engaged in a controversy with other nations, especially GREAT BRITAIN, over fishing rights in what it claims are its territorial waters, leading to the so-called Cod War, which has come near violence. By 1977 Iceland had succeeded in clearing its 200-mile offshore zone of foreign trawlers. In 1980, Vigdís Finnbogadóttir was elected president thus becoming the world's first popularly elected female head of state. Iceland is known for its active volcanoes. In 1973, Edful on Heimaey erupted sending a lava flow into the town threatening the harbor. Pumps delivered by the U.S. Navy deluged the lava flow with seawater, halting the flow and saving the harbor. In 1996, a subglacial eruption under Lake Grímsvötn in S central Iceland creating a *jökulhlaup* or flood wave of almost a cubic mile of water cascading down to the coast. Iceland's two-house legislature, the Althing, which first met in 930, is the oldest in Europe.

I-CH'ANG See YICHANG

ICIODURUM See ISSOIRE

ICKNIELD WAY (*England*)

Ancient road running SW from EAST ANGLIA, past STONEHENGE, to the ENGLISH CHANNEL. It was an important route in prehistoric times and later. Remains dating from all periods have been found along its course.

ICOLMKILL See IONA**ICONIUM** See KONYA**ICULISMA** See ANGOULÊME**IDA, MOUNT** [*Psiloriti*] [*Greek: Ídhi*] (*Greece*)

Mountain in central CRETE, 23 mi SW of IRAKLION. According to legend, Zeus, the king of the Gods, was brought up in a cave on this mountain.

IDA, MOUNT [*Turkish: Kazdağı*] (*Turkey*)

Mountain SE of ancient TROY, near the Gulf of Adramyttium. Mentioned by Homer as the abode of the gods, it was the mythic scene of the judgment of Paris and the rape of Ganymede. From its highest point the gods watched the Trojan War.

IDAHO (*United States*)

State in the ROCKY MTS in the NW part of the country, admitted to the Union in 1890 as the 43rd state. Its name comes from an Indian word for the Comanche tribe and was originally proposed for what became COLORADO. MONTANA and BRITISH COLUMBIA are to the N, WYOMING to the E, UTAH and NEVADA to the S, and OREGON and WASHINGTON to the W.

The first documented European Americans in the region were Meriwether Lewis and William Clark on their journey of exploration to the Pacific in 1805. The next visitors were fur traders, and the Canadian David Thompson established the first trading post in 1809. The first American post was started the next year by Andrew Henry near present REXBURG. Competition between Canadians and Americans was so strong that by the 1840s the fur supply was greatly depleted.

In the 1830s and 1840s several American explorers, traders, and missionaries entered the area. These included Benjamin L.E. Bonneville in 1832; Nathaniel Wyeth, who founded FORT HALL near Fort Boise

in 1834; Henry Spaulding, who started a mission in 1836 at Lapwai near present LEWISTON; John C. Frémont; and Kit Carson. At this time Idaho was part of the OREGON COUNTRY, a region held jointly by the United States and GREAT BRITAIN. In 1846 the two nations agreed on the line of the 49th parallel as the international boundary; and in 1859, when Oregon became a state, Idaho was made part of Washington Territory.

It was 1860 before a permanent settlement was made, this being a Mormon religious outpost at Franklin. The discovery of gold at different locations in the years 1860 to 1863 brought a rush of prospectors, who left behind them many ghost towns. Nevertheless, the permanent population increased enough so that Idaho became a territory in 1863. The influx of whites angered the numerous Indian tribes of the region, and some of them began attacking the newcomers. Fighting lasted from 1863 to 1878. Most notable was the long flight of Chief Joseph and the Nez Percé Indians who, in a 1,000-mile march during the period 1876–77, tried unsuccessfully to escape the pursuing U.S. forces and reach CANADA.

Another mining boom began in 1882 after gold was struck near COEUR D'ALÈNE, followed by discoveries of silver and lead. The late 19th century also saw the development of cattle and sheep ranching and fighting between these two interests. Organized labor activity led to violence and political struggles after Governor Frank R. Steunenberg was assassinated in 1905. He had used troops to put down dissidents. The trial of William Haywood and others accused of being involved in the murder drew national attention but ended in acquittal.

Idaho's economy benefited from the coming of the railroads in the 1880s and 1890s, irrigation projects in the early 20th century, and hydroelectric power development in the 1950s and 1960s. The state has voted Republican in presidential elections since 1968. BOISE is the capital and the largest city; others are POCATELLO and IDAHO FALLS.

IDAHO FALLS [*Taylor's Bridge, Eagle Rock*] (*United States*)

City in SW Idaho on the SNAKE RIVER. In 1864, J.M. (Matt) Taylor, a freighter, constructed a log bridge downstream from an existing ferry upstream from the site. The community was originally known as Taylor's Bridge, then Eagle Rock, until its name was changed to Idaho Falls on August 26, 1891. Early

permanent residents were Mormon pioneers who farmed and irrigated the arid land in the river valley. The area around Idaho Falls now yields most of the state's potatoes, grain, and other crops. The Bonneville Museum offers permanent exhibits depicting local historical events of pioneer life.

IDALION See IDALIUM

IDALIUM [Idalion] (Cyprus)

Ancient town, 15 mi NW of LARNACA, near the modern village of Dali. The center of an old Cypriot kingdom, it was later dominated by the Phoenician city of CITIUM. It was a center of the worship of Aphrodite, which came to Cyprus from the East, and has yielded an inscription that provided the key to the ancient Cypriot language.

IDELLA See ELDA

IDFU See EDFU

ÍDHI See IDA, MOUNT

IDHRA See HYDRA

IDSTEDT (Germany)

Village in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 5 mi N of SCHLESWIG. In 1850 Schleswig-Holstein forces were decisively defeated here by the Danes, who continued their hold on the area until the late 19th century. See also DENMARK.

IDUMAEA See EDOM

IDUMEA See EDOM

IENA See JENA

IEPER See YPRES

IESI [Jesi] [ancient: Aesis] (Italy)

Town in Ancona province, MARCHES region, 18 mi WSW of ANCONA. A Roman colony from 247 B.C., it was given to the church by Pepin in A.D. 756. One of

the oldest episcopal sees in Italy, it was the birthplace of Emperor Frederick II in 1194. See PAPAL STATES.

IF (France)

Island in the Mediterranean Sea, 2 mi from MARSEILLES, off the S coast. It is the site of a castle, the Château d'If, built by Francis I in 1524, which was made famous by Dumas's novel *The Count of Monte Cristo*.

IFE (Nigeria)

City in Oyo state, 54 mi E of IBADAN. Traditionally it is considered the oldest Yoruba town and was founded c. A.D. 1300. It was the most powerful Yoruba kingdom until the late 17th century when it was overtaken by OYO. Sculptures in bronze and terracotta dating from the 12th century A.D. found in the region are considered to be among the finest examples of West African art.

IFERTEN See YVERDON

IFNI (Morocco)

Former Spanish province in the SW, on the Atlantic Ocean. Its capital was at Sidi Ifni. Spanish control of the region began in 1476, and the area became important as a slave-trading center and fishing post. Abandoned in 1524, it was refounded as a Spanish province in 1860. It was ceded to Morocco in 1969.

IFRIQIYA See TUNISIA

IGABRUM See CABRA

IGALIKO [Norse: Gardar] (Greenland)

Settlement in the SW, 25 mi NE of Julianehåb. First settled by Eric the Red c. A.D. 985, it was the seat of a Norse parliament, the Gardar Thing, in the 10th century. From 1126 it was a see of the Greenland bishopric.

IGILGILI See JIJELLI

IGILIUM See GIGLIO

IGLAU See JIHLAVA

IGLESIAS (*Italy*)

Town in Cagliari province, SW SARDINIA, 32 mi WNW of CAGLIARI. It lies at the center of a region containing zinc and lead mines that have been famous since the 13th century. It was controlled by PISA during the Middle Ages.

IGUALA (*Mexico*)

City in GUERRERO state, 50 mi SSW of CUERNAVACA. The Plan of Iguala was proclaimed here by Agustín de Iturbide on February 24, 1821. It guaranteed racial equality, absolute independence from SPAIN, and Roman Catholicism as Mexico's only religion; but it was abandoned when Iturbide became emperor.

IGUVIUM See GUBBIO**IHANKTONWAN** See YANKTON**IHNĀSIYAT AL MADĪNAH** See HERACLEOPOLIS**IISHIMA** (*Japan*)

Island off the W coast of OKINAWA ISLAND. During World War II it was the site of a Japanese airfield and was captured by U.S. forces in April 1945. The well-known American war correspondent Ernie Pyle was killed here on April 18, 1945.

IJEBU-ODE (*Nigeria*)

Town in W Nigeria, 45 mi NE of LAGOS. The capital of the Yoruba Ijebu kingdom, which was established by the 15th century, it remained closed to Europeans until 1892 when the British seized and held it during the Yoruba civil wars.

IKARIA [*Kariot, Nicaria, Nikaria*] [*ancient: Icaria*] (*Greece*)

Island of the SPORADES, in the AEGEAN SEA, 13 mi WSW of SAMOS. According to Greek mythology, Daedalus, an inventor, built wings of wax and feathers for himself and his son, Icarus, in order to flee from King Minos of CRETE. Icarus flew too near the sun, which melted the wax. He fell into the sea near this island.

IKI (*Japan*)

Island in the TSUSHIMA Strait, off the NW coast of KYŪSHŪ, in Nagasaki prefecture. Located on the

route between KOREA and Kyūshū, it was occupied by the Mongols in the 13th century during their abortive invasions of Japan. See MONGOL EMPIRES.

IKOROSTEN See KOROSTEN**ILCHESTER** [*former: Gifelcestre, Ivelcestre, Ivelchester, Yevelchester*] (*England*)

Town in SOMERSET, 5 mi NW of YEOVIL. Occupied by the Romans, it was the northern tribal capital of the Durotriges tribe. In the 10th century a royal mint was established here by Edgar, king of the English, which remained in use until the 13th century.

ÎLE-AUX-NOIX (*Canada*)

Island in the Richelieu River, near ST. JEAN, S QUEBEC. A fort was built here by the French in 1759 during the French and Indian War. Occupied by the British from 1760 to 1775, when it fell to the Americans, it was abandoned in 1776. The island was used thereafter by the British for their operations against the Americans on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

ÎLE-DE-FRANCE (*France*)

Region of France, with its capital at PARIS. The traditional center of France and the cradle of the French monarchy, it is so-called because it is bounded by the SEINE, OISE, and MARNE rivers. It was divided administratively in 1790.

ÎLE DE FRANCE (*Mauritius*) See MAURITIUS, PORT LOUIS**ÎLE DE LA CITÉ** [*ancient: Lutetia Parisiorum*] (*France*)

Island in the SEINE RIVER, Paris, in the Seine department, the original PARIS. Starting as a fortified town of the Gallic Parisii tribe, it was conquered by Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. It had originally been a camping ground for Celtic fishermen, but was developed by the Romans. Under Roman rule the settlement spread to the left bank of the Seine and became increasingly important. Lutetia was renamed Paris in the fourth century A.D. and remained the center of the medieval city. The cathedral of Notre Dame, the Palais de Justice, and the Sainte Chapelle are among its notable buildings.

ÎLE DE LA CONFÉRENCE See PHEASANTS, ISLE OF

ÎLE DE LA TORTUE See TORTUGA ISLAND

ÎLE DES FAISANS See PHEASANTS, ISLE OF

ÎLE DES PINS See PINES, ISLE OF

ÎLE D'OLÉRON See OLÉRON

ÎLE D'OUessant [*Ushant*] [*ancient: Uxantis*] (*France*)
Island in Finistère department, 12 mi off the coast of BRITTANY. Naval battles were fought off the island's coast between the French and the British in 1778 and 1794.

ÎLE DU DIABLE See DEVIL'S ISLAND

ILERDA See LÉRIDA (Spain)

ÎLE ROUAD See ARWAD

ÎLE ROYALE See CAPE BRETON ISLAND

ÎLES COMORES See COMOROS

ÎLES DE DÉSOLATION See KERGUELEN ISLANDS

ÎLES DU SALUT See SAFETY ISLANDS

ILES (*Nigeria*)
Town in Ondo state, 15 mi SE of OSHOGBO. Originally a caravan trading center, it was the capital of a Yoruba kingdom within the OYO Empire. Following the collapse of the Oyo Empire in the early 19th century, the kingdom of Ilesha came under IBADAN. It passed to the British in 1893.

ÎLES LOYAUTÉ See LOYALTY ISLANDS

ÎLES MARQUISES See MARQUESAS ISLANDS

ÎLES NORMANDES See CHANNEL ISLANDS

ÎLE-ST-JEAN See PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ÎLES WALLIS See WALLIS ISLANDS

ILFRACOMBE (*England*)

Town and resort in DEVON, on the Bristol Channel, 42 mi NW of EXETER. In 1644, during the Civil War, it was captured by the Royalists but fell to the Parliamentarians under Baron Fairfax in 1646.

ILHA DAS FLORES See FLORES

ILHA DO FAIAL See FAIAL

ILHA FERNANDO DE NORONHA See FERNANDO DE NORONHA

ILHAS DO CABO VERDE See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

ILIA See ELIS

ILICI See ELCHE

ILION See TROY

ILIOS See TROY

ILIPA See SILPIA

ILI RIVER (*China, Kazakhstan*)

River, rising in NW XINJIANG province in China and flowing W to Lake Balkhash in Kazakhstan. The fertile valley of the Ili was originally inhabited by Chinese. During the 19th century the Russians began to colonize the region, provoking frequent clashes with the Chinese. In 1871 Russians began infiltrating the entire Ili Valley, and by 1881, when the border was fixed between China and Russia, China retained only the eastern section of its original territory.

ILIUM See TROY

ILKLEY [*ancient: Olicana*] (*England*)

Spa town in West YORKSHIRE, 15 mi NW of LEEDS. It was the site of a Roman fort by the first century A.D. A civil settlement grew up around the fort and remained inhabited almost continuously until the

fourth century. There are Anglo-Saxon crosses in the local cemetery.

ILLIBERIS (*France*) See ELNE

ILLIBERIS (*Spain*) See GRANADA

ILLINOIS (*United States*)

Midwestern state in the N central region, with INDIANA on the E, MISSOURI and KENTUCKY to the S, IOWA and Missouri to the W, and WISCONSIN to the N. It was admitted to the Union in 1818 as the 21st state. Called the "Prairie State" because of its fertile, level plains, it is bounded on the N and E by LAKE MICHIGAN, on the W by the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, and on the S by the OHIO RIVER. Illinois is the French form of the name of an Indian tribe.

The earliest known inhabitants were the Mound Builders who, near CAHOKIA, left the largest group of mounds north of MEXICO. Later the Illinois, Sac, Fox, and other Indian tribes lived in the region. The first European explorers were Frenchmen, Père Marquette and Louis Jolliet, who reached here in 1673. Marquette came back two years later to establish a mission. Another French explorer, René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, founded Fort Crève Coeur in 1680 and with Henri de Tonti began building Fort St. Louis two years later. The region's chief attraction was fur trading.

With the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, FRANCE ceded the whole region east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio to GREAT BRITAIN, but the British were unable to do much with it until Indian resistance ended with the defeat of Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, in 1766. During the American Revolution George Rogers Clark of Virginia captured Cahokia and KASKASKIA in a campaign that won the entire region for the United States. By the Ordinance of 1787 it became the NORTHWEST TERRITORY. Illinois was part of Indiana Territory in 1800 and became a separate territory in 1809. Kaskaskia was the first capital. During the War of 1812, Indians supported by the British massacred Americans at FORT DEARBORN, now CHICAGO, but the Black Hawk War of 1832 ended Indian resistance and presence in the state.

The state grew rapidly, and for a time there was much land speculation. In this period, too, a mob murdered the abolitionist editor Elijah P. Lovejoy at ALTON in 1837, while the Mormon founder Joseph

Smith and his brother were lynched at NAUVOO in 1844. In 1847 industrial development began with the opening of an agricultural machinery factory in Chicago. Railroads reached Illinois in the 1850s. The Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858 focused attention on the issue of slavery that was repeated in the presidential election of 1860 between the two Illinoisans. The state supported the Union in the Civil War, but there was pro-Confederacy feeling in southern Illinois.

Industry expanded enormously after the war, as Chicago became the railroad hub and the meat-packing center of the nation. Most of Chicago burned to the ground in 1871, but rebuilding began at once. Later in the century the Granger Movement spearheaded a farmers' revolt against the bankers, the railroads, and the grain elevator operators. Labor, too, became restless, and violence broke out, notably in the HAYMARKET SQUARE riot of 1886 and the Pullman strike of 1894. There was more confrontation in the 20th century, at HERRIN in 1922 during a coal miners' strike and in Chicago in 1937 during a steel strike.

Chicago, by far the state's largest urban area, which continues to be a vibrant city, was aided by the opening of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER Seaway in 1959 that made Chicago a major port. It was also the home well into the 1970s of the last of the big city political machines, that of Mayor Richard J. Daley.

SPRINGFIELD is the capital and the burial place of Abraham Lincoln, who lived there. Other cities are PEORIA and ROCKFORD.

ILLINOISTOWN See EAST SAINT LOUIS

ILLITURGIS See ANDUJAR

ILLKIRCH-GRAFFENSTADEN (*France*)

Suburb of STRASBOURG, in Bas-Rhin department. The formal capitulation of Strasbourg to Louis XIV of France was signed here in 1681.

ILLYRIA (*Albania; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Serbia; Montenegro; Slovenia*)

Ancient country, along the E coast of the Adriatic Sea, now in the former Yugoslavia and Albania. It was settled in prehistoric times by warlike Illyrians. In the sixth century B.C. Greeks established several cities in the region. Philip II of MACEDON failed to subdue Illyria, and in the third century B.C. an Illyrian kingdom was established with its capital at Scodra,

now SHKODËR. Acts of piracy by the Illyrians led to hostilities with ROME, and some years after the fall of Scodra in 167 B.C., the region was incorporated into the ROMAN EMPIRE as the province of ILLYRICUM.

ILLYRIAN PROVINCES (*Austria; Croatia; Slovenia; Italy*)

Division of Napoleon's French Empire, along the coast of DALMATIA. The region was acquired by Napoleon from AUSTRIA at the Treaty of SCHÖNBUNN in 1809. It was ruled by Marshal Marmont, who introduced the Code Napoléon as the area's legal system. This experience in political unity sowed seeds of nationalism among the Slavs that were to develop in the 1830s and 1840s. The Illyrian Provinces were ceded to Austria in 1814.

ILLYRICUM (*Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia; Serbia; Montenegro; Slovenia*)

Province of the ROMAN EMPIRE, along the E coast of the ADRIATIC SEA, stretching from the Drin River in Albania, to ISTRIA in Croatia. Established initially in 167 B.C. after the fall of SHKODËR, it was enlarged in the second and first centuries B.C. by the conquest of all DALMATIA. In the fourth century A.D., together with lands farther to the north and south, it became a prefecture, or major division, of the Roman Empire. Emperor Diocletian (284–305) born at Dioclea in Dalmatia, established his capital here at SPLIT and later retired here at Salona. See also ILLYRIA.

ILMENAU (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, 24 mi S of ERFURT. Incorporated into SAXONY in 1631, it later passed to SAXE-WEIMAR. It was while living here that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) completed his play *Iphigenie*.

ILOCOS NORTE (*Philippines*)

Province on LUZON, with its capital at Laoag. Explored by the Spanish under Juan de Salcedo in 1572, it remained hostile to Spanish rule, and was the scene of revolts in 1589, 1660, and 1788. It also played a role in the revolution of 1898–99.

ILOILO (*Philippines*)

Province on NE and S Panay Island, with its capital at Iloilo City. First visited by the Spanish c. 1565, the region suffered from pirate raids by the Moros in the 16th and 17th centuries. It passed to the revolutionary government in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

ILORIN (*Nigeria*)

City and capital of Kwara State, 170 mi NE of LAGOS. It was the capital of a kingdom of the Yoruba c. 1800, but after rebelling against the OYO Empire in 1817 it was incorporated into the Fulani state of SOKOTO in 1825. It came under British rule in 1900.

ILORO See OLORON-SAINTE-MARIE

ILURCO See LORCA

ILVA See ELBA

IMBROS See ÎMROZ

IMERETIA See IMERITIA

IMERINA [Emyrna] [*French*: Emyrne, Imérina] (*Madagascar*)

Mountain region in Tananarive province. Originally the homeland of the Malagasy kings of the Hova tribe, it became a center of the slave trade and was first visited by Europeans in 1770. It fell to FRANCE in 1895.

IMERITIA [Imeretia] (*Georgia*)

Region of W Georgia. Its capital was KUTAISI. An independent kingdom since 1442, it was invaded many times by the Turks during the 16th century and was under Turkish occupation from 1750 to 1770. The region was annexed by RUSSIA in 1810.

IMITTÓS See HYMETTUS

IMMINGHAM (*England*)

Town and port in NE LINCOLNSHIRE, on the Humber River, 5 mi NW of GRIMSBY. From a small port just to the N some of the Pilgrims embarked for Holland in 1608, from whence they sailed for America in the *Mayflower* in 1620 to found the PLYMOUTH Colony in MASSACHUSETTS.

IMOLA [*ancient*: Forum Cornelii] (*Italy*)

City in Bologna province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 21 mi SE of BOLOGNA. Originally a Roman town founded by Sulla in 82 B.C., it became a free commune in the 11th century and passed to the papacy in

the 16th century. The town is one of the many Roman colonies founded on the Via Emilia, which runs directly through its center. See **PAPAL STATES**.

IMPERIA (*Italy*)

City and capital of Imperia province, **LIGURIA** region, on the Ligurian Sea, 60 mi SW of **GENOA**. It was formed in 1923 by the combination of the neighboring towns of Porto Maurizio and Oneglia. Both settlements dated from Roman times.

IMPERIAL See **CARAHUE**

IMPERIAL VALLEY (*Mexico, United States*)

Part of the Colorado Desert, in SE **CALIFORNIA**, extending into **BAJA CALIFORNIA** state, NW Mexico. Originally a desert area, the region is now very fertile due to irrigation projects carried out during the 20th century. It has one of the longest growing seasons in the United States. The Salton Sea is in the north, and **MEXICALI**, Mexico, is its largest city.

IMPHAL (*India*)

City and capital of **MANIPUR** state, on the Manipur River, 400 mi ENE of **KOLKATA**. Originally the seat of the Manipur kings, it was conquered by the Burmese in 1813. During World War II it served as an Allied base during the **BURMA** campaign and was unsuccessfully besieged by **JAPAN** between March and June 1944.

IMROZ [*Imbros*] (*Turkey*)

Island in the **AEGEAN SEA**, off the Gallipoli Peninsula. According to Herodotus, it was a home of the pre-Greek Pelasgians. During World War I it was occupied by **GREECE** and was an important base for Allied operations during the **GALLIPOLI** campaign of 1915–16. It was returned to Turkey in 1923.

IMWAS See **EMMAUS**

INARI [*Swedish: Enare*] (*Finland*)

Town in Lappi province, 30 mi NW of Rajajoosseppi. After World War II Lapps evacuated from the Pechenga region in the Soviet Union were resettled here.

INARIME See **ISCHIA**

INBHEAR MÓR See **ARKLOW**

INCA EMPIRE (*Argentina; Bolivia; Ecuador; Peru; Chile; Colombia*)

American Indian empire dating from 1438 to 1532, in the Andean region of South America, with its capital at **CUZCO**. At its height it extended 2,000 miles along the western coast along the **ANDES MOUNTAINS** from S Colombia to central Chile. The Incas had neither wheeled vehicles nor writing; their *quipu* was a stringed counting device. Their tools were of copper, bronze, and stone, and their agricultural implements were primitive, yet they excelled in engineering, communications, warfare, and administration and controlled their huge empire through a personal, highly centralized administration under a god-emperor, the Sapa Inca. This actually facilitated their conquest by **SPAIN**, for when Francisco Pizarro with 150 Spanish captured and killed Emperor Atahualpa, the empire fell apart. In 10 years Inca civilization was virtually destroyed.

The Inca Empire was built on the cultural achievements of its many predecessors, dating back to approximately 1000 B.C. Among these were the **CHIMU**, **MOCHICA**, **TIAHUANACO**, **Huari**, and **Chincha**. In Inca legend the founder was Manco Capac. The actual Incas formed one of the smallest of a number of states struggling for power in the southern Andes from c. A.D. 1200 to 1440. One by one the Incas subdued the neighboring states until, under Emperor Pachacuti and his son Topa, the pace of conquest quickened from c. 1440 to 1490. The powerful kingdom of **Chimu** in the central Andes was subdued, and under Huayna Capac, who conquered **QUITO**, the empire reached its greatest extent. A civil war between his sons, Huascar and Atahualpa, ended with the latter's triumph just as Pizarro landed on the coast of Peru.

From Cuzco, with its massive stone palaces, its sun temple with gold-sheathed gateways, its great fortress of **SACSAHUAMAN**, the Sapa Inca ruled as a god over many provinces, all linked to the capital by a network of roads over which *chasqui* runners sped with royal commands or llamas carried goods. Inca power was imposed on the provinces and *ayllus*, or local communities, by members of the royal family and a wider administrative class of Incas-by-privilege, who exacted from their areas tribute for Cuzco and labor quotas for public works. A small standing army, often enlarged by drafts from the *ayllus*, kept order

and carried out conquests; otherwise, provincial customs and religions were left undisturbed.

In each province the focus of government was the Inca new town, like MACHU PICCHU, or former capitals like the great Chimú city of CHAN CHAN. When a new province was conquered it was first surveyed and a census taken, then plans were drawn up for the irrigation projects and land improvements that made the land so fruitful. Populations were shifted around at need.

The Incas were superb engineers, adept at terracing and water control, the building of canals and road systems, sometimes with suspension bridges. Their major buildings were constructed with huge polygonal stones precisely fitted together without mortar. The end of Inca rule came swiftly. By 1580, despite spirited resistance and a rebellion in 1536–37, Spanish control was complete.

INCHKEITH (*Scotland*)

Island in the Firth of FORTH, 6 mi N of EDINBURGH. A monastery was established here c. A.D. 700. The island was occupied by the French from 1549 to 1567.

INCHON [*former: Chemulpo; Japanese: Jinsen*] (*South Korea*)

City and port on the Yellow Sea, 25 mi WSW of SEOUL. Originally a small fishing village, it was opened as a treaty port in 1883 and was expanded during the Japanese occupation, from 1904 to 1945. In September 1950, during the Korean War, U.S. forces landed here prior to a United Nations offensive northward.

INCHTUTHIL (*Scotland*)

Archaeological site in TAYSIDE region, on the Tay River, 10 mi N of PERTH. Between A.D. 83 and 87 it was the site of Pinnata Castra, the camp built by the Romans under Agricola as a base for his campaign against the Scottish tribes. It was thoroughly destroyed when the Romans evacuated it c. A.D. 85 and withdrew from Scotland.

INDEPENDENCE (*United States*)

City in SE KANSAS, on the Verdigris River, 150 mi SW of KANSAS CITY. Founded in 1869 on the site of a former Osage Indian reservation, it is near the site of the battle of Rebel Creek in which Confederate troops were massacred by Osage Indians in 1863.

The city boomed after 1881 when natural gas, and later oil, were discovered nearby.

INDEPENDENCE (*United States*)

Suburb of KANSAS CITY, W MISSOURI. From the 1820s and especially during the Gold Rush of 1848 and 1849, it was the starting point of the SANTA FE, OREGON, and California trails. During the Civil War part of the Battle of Westport was fought here from October 21 to 23, 1864, in which Confederate forces were defeated by the Union. Independence was also the home of President Harry S. Truman. Today it is the site of the world headquarters of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints and of the Harry S. Truman Library.

INDIA

Geographical region and nation. As a region it occupies the South Asian subcontinent and comprises the modern nations of India, PAKISTAN, and BANGLADESH. It stretches from the Arabian Sea on the W to MYANMAR to the E. The Indian nation, occupying the central and largest part, is the second most populous country in the world; it has a complex caste system, which it is slowly eliminating; it is the largest democracy in the world, and its people speak hundreds of languages and dialects, of which Hindi is the most important.

One of the earliest civilizations in the world and the first on the Indian subcontinent was that of the INDUS VALLEY in what is now Pakistan. It flourished from c. 2500 B.C. to c. 1500 B.C., and its downfall probably came at the hands of Aryan tribes, who invaded from the NW and first settled in the Punjab region. Over a long period of time the Aryan culture developed into Hinduism. Another kingdom, that of KOSALA, was powerful in the sixth century B.C.

Alexander the Great invaded India from the northwest between 327 and 325 B.C. but was driven out by the founders of the MAURYAN EMPIRE, whose dynasty lasted until c. 185 B.C. and which for the first time brought almost all of India under unified rule. A number of independent kingdoms arose over the centuries: among them the PALLAVA, CHALUKYA, CHOLA, and RAJPUTANA. Most notable was the GUPTA EMPIRE in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. The DELHI SULTANATE, the first Muslim kingdom, was established in 1192. The most powerful of these states, however, was the MOGUL EMPIRE, which ruled most of India from 1526 to 1857.

Europeans reached India in 1498 when Vasco da Gama of PORTUGAL landed at KHOZHIKODE (Calicut), after rounding the tip of Africa. The wealth to be gained also attracted the French, Dutch, and English, and the English established their first trading station in 1613. India was a French-British battleground from 1746 until 1763, when the British prevailed. Also at that time, the MARATHA CONFEDERACY was battling the Moguls. For nearly a century British India in effect was the property of the British East India Company, which in part ruled through puppet Mogul emperors. In 1857, however, the Indian, or Sepoy, Mutiny broke out—a protest against several aspects of British rule. It was suppressed after much slaughter on both sides and led to a takeover of India by the government of GREAT BRITAIN. Conditions improved, but agitation for self-rule increased.

The Indian National Congress was organized in 1885 and after World War I, to which India sent 6 million troops for the Allies, the movement for independence grew, especially through the nonviolent resistance campaigns of Mohandas K., called Mahatma, Gandhi. More self-government was granted in 1935, but World War II brought out much anti-British sentiment and resulted in arrests of the Indian leadership in 1942. In August 1947 the British government through Lord Mountbatten, the last viceroy, granted independence, and India was divided into two nations, mostly Hindu India, and Pakistan, the mostly Muslim regions of PUNJAB to the West and BENGAL to the East of India. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first prime minister of India and governed until 1964.

Partition was accompanied by bloody fighting between Hindus and Muslims. India and Pakistan also fought over KASHMIR in 1948. A constitution, based on that of the United States, was adopted in 1949. In 1956 India retook the French colonies and in 1961 the Portuguese holdings on the subcontinent. India engaged in a border war with CHINA in 1962, and in 1965 India and Pakistan again clashed over Kashmir. Indira Gandhi, Nehru's daughter, succeeded Lal Bahadur Shastri and became prime minister in 1966. She lost the election of 1977 after oppressive rule, but was returned to power in 1980. In the meantime, in 1971, India defeated Pakistan in a war that grew out of East Pakistan's secession, to become the independent nation of Bangladesh.

During the cold war, India professed nonalignment between the superpowers, but maintained close economic, political, and military ties with both East and West. In 1984, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

was assassinated by Sikh bodyguards as a reprisal for using the Indian army to flush out armed Sikh radicals from the Golden Temple in AMRITSAR. She was succeeded by her son Rajiv Gandhi, who was also assassinated in 1991 by Tamil nationalists. In 1992, a Hindu mob stormed and destroyed a mosque built on the alleged site of Rama's birth in AYODHYA, which spurred further Hindu-Moslem rioting and Hindu fundamentalism in Indian politics. In 1998, India performed its first nuclear weapons test. This brought support to the Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party, but increased tensions with Pakistan, especially in the Kashmir. The Kashmir situation was close to all-out war in 2002 with both India and Pakistan testing nuclear-capable warheads in the region.

INDIANA (*United States*)

State in the N central region, with the OHIO RIVER as its S boundary and LAKE MICHIGAN as part of its N border. ILLINOIS lies to the W, MICHIGAN to the N, OHIO to the E, and KENTUCKY to the S. It was admitted in 1816 as the 19th state. The name was given c. 1765 by land developers who added an "a" to Indian.

Indiana's earliest inhabitants were the Mound Builders, but when the first Europeans arrived the area was the home of the Miami, Delaware, Potawatomi, and other Indian tribes. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle of FRANCE reached here in 1679. The first permanent settlement was made at VINCENNES c. 1700, and it was fortified in 1732. During the first half of the 18th century almost all the Europeans who came were Jesuit missionaries or fur traders. In 1763, at the end of the French and Indian War, France ceded the area E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, N of the OHIO RIVER, and S of the Great Lakes to GREAT BRITAIN. This land became known as the Old Northwest and included Indiana in its eastern section. An expedition led by George Rogers Clark, a Virginian, took the area from the British in the American Revolution, capturing, losing, and recapturing Vincennes in the course of the campaign. The Ordinance of 1787 set up a governmental system for the region under the name of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY. When Indiana Territory was established in 1800 it included Illinois, WISCONSIN, and parts of Michigan and MINNESOTA.

As more settlers moved in, the Indians were dispossessed, and warfare resulted. Indian power was broken in 1811 when General William Henry Harri-

son defeated the Shawnees in the Battle of TIPPECANOE, near present LAFAYETTE. In the early 19th century Indiana was the site of two experiments in planned community living. The first was that of the Harmony Society, whose members moved to Indiana from PENNSYLVANIA in 1814–15. Their leader was a German religious figure, George Rapp. In 1825 they sold their community to Robert Owen, the British utopian reformer, who brought followers to NEW HARMONY. Dissension broke up the experiment in 1828.

Indiana began a canal-building program in 1836, but the Panic of 1837 put an end to it. By the 1840s, however, the Wabash and Erie Canal gave the state a water route to the East via LAKE ERIE. Also in the 1840s the railroad first reached Indiana. During the Civil War there was some support for the Confederacy in the southern part of the state, but on the whole it was strongly pro-Union. In 1863 the Confederate general John Hunt Morgan led a spectacular but unimportant raid into the state.

After the war the state's economy became much more industrialized. Meanwhile, the farmers supported the Granger Movement against the bankers and railroads, backing the Greenback Party in 1876 and the Populists in the 1890s. The workers at GARY played a prominent role in the nationwide steel strike after World War I, during a period of increased industrial growth. In the 1920s the Ku Klux Klan became powerful, dominating the state for a time until charges of murder and corruption brought it down. The state played an important role in producing industrial goods needed in World War II. Indiana has usually voted Republican in presidential elections. INDIANAPOLIS is the largest city and has been the capital since 1825. Other major cities are EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, and SOUTH BEND.

INDIANAPOLIS (*United States*)

City and capital of INDIANA, 45 mi NW of BLOOMINGTON, on a fork of the White River. Settled in 1820, it became the state capital in 1825 but only began to develop after the Civil War. It was the home of President Benjamin Harrison. Since 1911 it has been the site of an annual, world-famous automobile race.

INDIAN TERRITORY (*United States*)

Former territory of central United States, it comprised KANSAS, NEBRASKA, and OKLAHOMA N and E of the Red River. During the 1820s the U.S. government began moving Indian tribes west of the MISSISSIPPI

RIVER, and in 1834 this territory was set aside for them. As white settlers moved west, pressure was brought to abolish the territory. This eventually happened in 1907, when Oklahoma entered the Union.

INDJELIMEN See AEGOSPOTAMOS

INDOCHINA (*Asia*)

Peninsula comprising the SE part of Asia and the site of the present nations of MYANMAR (formerly Burma), CAMBODIA, LAOS, THAILAND, VIETNAM, and West MALAYSIA. After the European powers came on the scene in the 16th century, they gradually came to control most of the area, the movement culminating in the 19th century when the struggle for colonial empires was at its height.

The British controlled the western and southern sections now comprising Myanmar and Malaysia; while in the center Thailand, then known as Siam, retained its independence with some difficulty. The eastern part became French Indochina (*Indochine française*). It consisted of the colony of COCHIN CHINA and protectorates over TONKIN, ANNAM, Laos, and Cambodia. Cochin China is a historic region of south Vietnam; Annam a former state in central Vietnam; and Tonkin the northern section. The French occupied SAIGON in Cochin China in 1859, and Annam ceded the eastern part of the area to France in 1862 and the western part in 1867. Protectorates over Annam and Tonkin were established in 1884 and over Cambodia, seat of the ancient KHMER EMPIRE, in 1863. These four states were formed into the Union of Indochina in 1887. Laos was compelled to recognize a French protectorate in 1893 and was added to the union.

World War II put an end to this French colonial empire. Most of the region was occupied by the Japanese until 1945, after which demands for independence from FRANCE were reinforced by military action. The climax came in 1954 at DIENBIENPHU, a French military base in northwestern Vietnam, which fell to insurgent forces on May 7. That year Laos and Cambodia became independent; and Vietnam, which had been formed out of Annam, Cochin China, and Tonkin in 1949–50, was partitioned into north and south sections. This division was intended to be temporary. The last French troops left in 1956. The major cities of Indochina are BANGKOK, HANOI, HAIPHONG, Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), KUALA LUMPUR, PHNOM PENH, and YANGON.

INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF [former: Netherlands Indies, Netherlands East Indies]

Country consisting of an archipelago of more than 13,000 islands off the coast of Southeast Asia. The monsoon wind patterns and varied vegetation, including spices and timber, have made Indonesia a center of trade.

Recorded Indonesian history began in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., when CHINA began to trade with the islands regularly, seeking camphor and other tree resins. Commerce with INDIA resulted in the widespread adoption of Hinduism throughout the islands. The first major state to arise in Indonesia was the kingdom of SRIVIJAYA, in southeastern SUMATRA. The capital city of PALEMBANG attained major importance as the key stop for traders on the sea route between the INDIAN OCEAN and China. Srivijaya's prosperity lasted until the end of the 11th century when the nearby town of Djambi briefly became the commercial center for Chinese trade.

In the interior of neighboring JAVA a wealthy agricultural kingdom headed by the Sailendra dynasty invested its energy in vast temple building on the Kedu Plain. Two great temple complexes were constructed: at BOROBUDUR c. 800 and at PRAMBANAN c. 900. In the early 10th century this civilization inexplicably disappeared from history.

In the eastern part of Java a kingdom centered on the valley of the Brantas River slowly began to form. Beginning in the 12th and 13th centuries a series of Javanese kings dominated the region as Chinese traders began to sail directly to the exporting regions, bypassing Djambi.

Other foreign traders began to exploit the rich spice trade, and the port city of Pasai in northern Sumatra became a flourishing commercial center with strong Muslim ties. By the early 15th century the superior harbor of MALACCA on the coast of the MALAY PENINSULA became the central city of commerce. Islam was adopted by Malacca's rulers, and an interconnected world of Muslim traders linked Sumatra, the coast of Java, and Malacca with Muslim India. These Muslim areas found themselves in conflict with the powerful Hindu kingdom of MATARAM in central Java.

In 1511 Malacca was captured by PORTUGAL, which was intent on establishing control of the valuable MOLUCCAS, or "Spice Islands," the goal of much early European exploration. By the end of the century the Dutch and the English were actively contending for the lucrative spice trade. The Dutch East India

Company was formed in 1602, two years after the English East India Company, and during the 17th century it gradually established its commercial predominance. With headquarters at BATAVIA, the Dutch excluded the English and began pressing Javanese Mataram. By 1755 Mataram had fragmented; and only two small principalities, JOGJAKARTA and SURAKARTA, retained their independence.

Control of Java briefly passed to the French and British as a result of the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, but it returned to Dutch control in 1816. During the remainder of the 19th century the Dutch greatly expanded their influence in the region, successfully overcoming numerous rebellions and compelling the cultivation of valuable export crops, such as sugar, coffee, tea, and pepper. A huge and efficient bureaucracy brought wealth to a growing European ruling population, while native Indonesian living standards declined.

In the early 20th century Indonesian nationalism began to coalesce and push for independence, but Dutch rule was broken only with the invasion by JAPAN in World War II. After Japan's surrender in 1945, the nationalist leader Sukarno proclaimed independence, and a spontaneous revolution against the returning Dutch finally led to their relinquishing sovereignty to the independent United States of Indonesia late in 1949. Under Sukarno's leadership, Indonesia became a leader of the developing countries, or Third World, and by 1965 had developed close ties with China and the USSR. In 1965, after an attempted communist takeover, a right-wing coup led by General Haji Mohammad Suharto seized power and opened a campaign against the communists in Java and BALI, killing more than 100,000, and in 1976 invading Portuguese East Timor and brutally eliminating opposition to its rule.

During Suharto's regime in the 1970s through 1990s, his family held sway over much of Indonesia's economic life, and government corruption increased. Indonesia did grow economically as the country became an exporter of clothing, shoes, electronics, and other consumer goods. In 1997, the Asian monetary crisis caused a major drop in the value of the Indonesian rupiah and the local stock market. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreed to provide the country with a \$40 billion aid package in exchange for economic reforms. In 1998, Suharto resigned and his vice president, Bacnaruddin Jusuf Habibie, assumed the presidency, pledging reform, clean government, and economic responsibility. Soon

afterward, the government reached an agreement with foreign bankers on the rescheduling of nearly \$80 billion in debt.

In 1999 Indonesia and Portugal reached an agreement allowing a referendum on autonomy or independence in East Timor. The Timorese voted for independence as Indonesian military and anti-independence militias rampaged through the province. Under international pressure, Habibie asked the United Nations for a peacekeeping force to maintain order until East Timor achieved full independence in 2002. In the 1999 elections, Abdurrahman Wahid, a Muslim theologian was elected president. Wahid moved to increase civilian control over the military and make economic and social reforms. In 2001 the parliament censured Wahid, who was implicated in two corruption scandals, and then removed him from office.

He was succeeded by his vice president, Megawati Sukarnoputri, a daughter of former president Sukarno. The parliament passed laws granting limited autonomy (including substantial control over natural resources) to the provinces Aceh and Papua, in the hope of undercutting local secessionist movements, but violence in both provinces has continued. In 2002 a terrorist bombing at a night club in Bali that was frequented by foreigners killed more than 200 people. The bombing was claimed by Indonesian Islamic radicals linked to al-Qaeda. In 2004, Megawati lost the presidency to Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a former general and security minister. In December of 2003 an earthquake off the coast of Sumatra generated the Indian Ocean tsunami that devastated the coast of Aceh, killing some 127,000 people. See also BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, NETHERLANDS.

INDORE (*India*)

City in MADHYA PRADESH state, on the Sarawati River, 210 mi ESE of AHMEDABAD. Founded in 1715, it became important in the late 18th century as the capital of the maharajas of Indore. It passed to the British in 1818, who enjoyed the allegiance of the Maratha Holkar dynasty during the Indian Mutiny in 1857–58. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

INDRAPOERA See INDRAPURA

INDRAPRASTHA See DELHI

INDRAPURA [*Dutch: Indrapoera*] (*Indonesia*)

Town in central SUMATRA, 90 mi SSE of PADANG. The capital of a sultanate until 1792, it was settled by the Dutch in 1668 and was under English rule from 1685 to 1693.

INDRE RIVER (*France*)

River that rises in the Massif Central and flows NW through the Indre and Indre-et-Loire departments to the LOIRE RIVER below TOURS. There are several famous châteaux on the river's banks, notably at LOCHES and Châteauroux. The river figures in several of the novels of George Sand.

INDUS RIVER [*Sanskrit: Sindhu*] (*China, India, Pakistan*)

Important river of S Asia, it rises in SW TIBET, flows through JAMMU and KASHMIR, India, and then SW through Pakistan to the Arabian Sea. It is one of the cradles of civilization. From c. 3000 to 1500 B.C. the river's valley was the center of the third-earliest literate civilization, that of MOHENJO-DARO and HARAPPA. Throughout history it has played an important part in Indian affairs and has been the scene of much fighting. The valley was overrun by the Aryans from the north c. 1600 B.C. By 480 B.C. the river formed the eastern boundary of the Persian Empire, as it did for that of Alexander the Great c. 325 B.C. It formed the western extent of the Indian MAURYA EMPIRE from c. 300 to c. 200 B.C., which feuded with Greek principalities to the north of the valley until the arrival of the Saka Kingdom c. 100 B.C. The Suren Kingdom ruled the northern half of the valley from c. 50 B.C. to c. A.D. 75, when the Kushans burst into the valley from Central Asia. The KUSHAN EMPIRE survived until it was destroyed by the Huns c. A.D. 450. With the arrival of the Muslims, the Indus Valley became a part of larger Indian history by c. A.D. 800. The Indus is the chief river of Pakistan.

INEBOLI See INEBOLU

INEBOLU [*ancient: Abonouteichos, Ionopolis; former: Ineboli*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Kastamonu province, on the BLACK SEA, 70 mi W of SINOPE. In the second century A.D. the false prophet Alexander the Paphlagonian was born here and established his oracle of the snake-god Glycon-Asclepius.

INGAVÍ [*Yngaví*] (*Bolivia*)

Mountain in La Paz department, S of LA PAZ, W Bolivia. On November 20, 1841, the Bolivians under José Ballivián defeated the Peruvians and Agustín Gamarra here.

INGELHEIM (*Germany*)

Town in HESSE, 9 mi WSW of MAINZ. Long an imperial town, it is traditionally held to be the birthplace of Charlemagne in A.D. 742. The ruins of a palace built by him can be seen here.

INGERINTA See **INGRIA****INGERMANNLAND** See **INGRIA****INGOLSTADT** (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, 45 mi N of MUNICH. First mentioned in A.D. 806, it was capital of a dukedom in 1350. Its university, which was founded in 1422, played an important part in the Catholic Reformation but was transferred to LANDSHUT in 1800. In 1632 the city was besieged by Gustavus II of SWEDEN during the Thirty Years' War. It was destroyed by the French in 1800 but was rebuilt. The Audi automobile company is based here.

INGOMBE ILEDE (*Zambia*)

Archaeological site in Central Province, on the Kafue River, near its confluence with the ZAMBEZI RIVER. It was the site of an ancient agricultural settlement that traded with the coast of East Africa. Excavations have revealed a burial site dating from the seventh to 10th centuries A.D., which suggests that the settlement predated the flourishing of GREAT ZIMBABWE in the 14th century.

INGRIA [*Ingermanland*] [*Finnish: Ingerinta; Russian: Ingriya*] (*Russia*)

Region, now in NW European Russia, on the E bank of the Gulf of Finland and along the Neva River. Its name comes from ancient Finnish inhabitants who were called Ingers. For several centuries in the Middle Ages Ingria was subject to NOVGOROD, a city and principality that came to embrace all of northern Russia. In 1478 control passed to the grand duchy of MOSCOW, and in 1617 SWEDEN conquered the region. In the Northern War, which began in 1700, Russia

under Peter the Great won the Baltic provinces, which included KURLAND, LIVONIA, and ESTONIA, as well as Ingria. Although the war did not end until 1721, when the Treaty of NYSTAD was signed, in 1703 Peter began to build his new capital of ST. PETERSBURG, on the Neva delta. The conquest of Ingria gave Peter a much sought port on the Baltic Sea, "a window on the West."

INGRIYA See **INGRIA****INGUSH** See **INGUSHETIA****INGUSHETI** See **INGUSHETIA****INGUSHETIA** [*Ingush*] [*Georgian: Ingusheti*] (*Russia*)

Former autonomous region of SE European USSR, now an autonomous republic of the Russian Federation, N of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. Its capital was ORDZHONIKIDZE, but is now Magas. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was dependent on GEORGIA in the 11th century and came under the Kabardians in the 15th century. A Russian protectorate over the region was established in 1770, but the inhabitants of the region remained largely independent until the 19th century.

INHAMBANE (*Mozambique*)

City, port, and capital of Inhambane district, on Inhambane Bay, 250 mi NE of MAPUTO. Inhambane Bay was discovered and claimed for Portugal by Vasco da Gama in 1498. The settlement developed as a trading center, dealing in slaves and ivory.

I-NING See **YINING****INIS CÓRTHAIDH** See **ENNISCORTHY****INISHEER** [*Inishere*] [*Gaelic: Inis Thiar*] (*Ireland*)

Island in Galway Bay, 24 mi SW of GALWAY, in County Galway. One of the ARAN ISLANDS, it has a prehistoric fort. It was the stronghold of the O'Briens in the Middle Ages.

INISHERE See **INISHEER**

INISHMORE [Aranmore] [*Gaelic: Aran-na-Naomh*] (*Ireland*)

Island in Galway Bay, 27 mi WSW of GALWAY, in County Galway. The largest of the ARAN ISLANDS, it is the site of the remains of prehistoric forts and early religious buildings. Its chief town is KILRONAN. After the fall of Galway to Oliver Cromwell, Arkyn Castle here resisted capture for one year, in 1651.

INIS THIAIR See INISHEER**INKERMAN** (*Ukraine*)

Suburb E of SEVASTOPOL, in the CRIMEA, the Ukraine. During the Crimean War, on November 5, 1854, an Allied French and British army under the French general Bosquet defeated a Russian army under Prince Menshikov here. Heavy losses were sustained on both sides.

INNER FARNE (*England*)

Island in the North Sea, off the N coast of NORTHUMBRLAND, 45 mi N of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. An ancient place of retreat for monks, it was the site of a cell of St. Cuthbert in the seventh century. There are ruins of a 16th-century tower and a 14th-century chapel on the island.

INNER HEBRIDES See HEBRIDES**INNERMESSAN MOAT** (*Scotland*)

Archaeological site in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY region, 2 mi NE of STRANRAER. Once the site of an important medieval town, it is also believed to have been the site of ancient Rerigonium, a town of the Caledonian Novantae tribe.

INNER MONGOLIA [*Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region*] [*Mandarin Chinese: Nei Mongol Zizhiqu, Nei Monggol Zizhiqu*] (*China*)

Autonomous region bordering on MONGOLIA and RUSSIA, with its capital at HOHHOT. Settled by fierce nomadic raiders, the region was part of the MONGOL EMPIRE of Genghis Khan from 1162 to 1227, but it was separated from Outer Mongolia in 1644 when it was annexed by the Manchus. It remained nominally under Chinese rule until 1911, when it became part of the Chinese Republic. In 1947 it became the first autonomous region to be established by the Chinese communist government. See also MONGOLIA.

INNER MONGOLIAN AUTONOMOUS REGION See INNER MONGOLIA**INNERPEFFRAY** (*Scotland*)

Archaeological site in TAYSIDE region, 2 mi ESE of Crieff. It was the site of a Roman fort used by Septimius Severus during his campaign against the Caledonian and Maeatae tribes in A.D. 208–209. See also INVERESK.

INNISKILLING See ENNISKILLEN**INNSBRUCK** [*ancient: Veldidena*] (*Austria*)

City and capital of TYROL state, on the Inn River, 85 mi SW of SALZBURG. Strategically important since antiquity because of its position on transalpine trade routes at the north end of the BRENNER PASS, it was established as a fortified town by 1180 and was capital of the Tyrol from c. 1420. Under Hapsburg rule from 1363 to 1918, it was a favorite city of Emperor Maximilian I (1459–1519) and of Empress Maria Theresa (1717–80). It was nearby that Tyrolean peasants under Andreas Hofer fought a heroic battle against French and Bavarian troops in 1809 during the Napoleonic Wars. It was severely damaged during World War II. The Golden Roof of the duke's palace and the Imperial Church, where Maximilian is buried, are notable.

İNÖNÜ (*Turkey*)

Village in Bilecik province, 20 mi WNW of ESKİSEHIR. During the war of 1919 to 1922 the Greek offensive was twice halted here by the Turks under İsmet Paşa. As a result of these victories İsmet Paşa took the name of the village as his surname. He became president of Turkey as İsmet İnönü in 1938.

INOWRAZLAW See INOWROCLAW**INOWROCLAW** [*former: Inowrazlaw; German: Hohensalza*] (*Poland*)

Town in Bydgoszcz province, 25 mi SSE of BYDGOSZCZ. Chartered in 1267, it was the capital of the autonomous principality of Kujawy and a trading center in the 15th century. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1772 and was returned to Poland in 1919.

INSTERBURG See CHERNYAKHOVSK

INSULA See LILLE

INTERAMNA See TERAMO

INTERAMNA NAHARS See TERNI

INTERCISA See DUNAÚJVÁROS

INTERLAKEN (*Switzerland*)

Town in Bern canton, 26 mi SE of BERN, between Lake Thun and Lake Brienz. It grew up around an Augustinian convent founded c. 1130, and it is today a popular summer resort.

INTOTTO [*Italian: Entotto*] (*Ethiopia*)

Village in Shoa province, 3 mi N of ADDIS ABABA. It was the capital of Ethiopia from c. 1880 until 1889, when it was replaced by Addis Ababa.

INTRAMUROS See MANILA

INVERARAY (*Scotland*)

Royal town in STRATHCLYDE region, 40 mi NW of GLASGOW. The site of the ancestral home of the dukes of ARGYLL, it is also the site of an obelisk commemorating the execution without trial of certain Campbell after the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth in 1685.

INVERESK (*Scotland*)

Archaeological site on the Esk River, 6 mi E of EDINBURGH, in LOTHIAN region. It was the site of a Roman marching camp used by Septimius Severus during his campaign against the Caledonians and Maeatae in A.D. 208–09. See also INNERPEFFRAY.

INVERGARRY (*Scotland*)

Village in Glen More, in HIGHLAND region, 35 mi SW of INVERNESS. Once the castle-seat of the Macdonnells of Glengarry, it was burned by the duke of Cumberland in 1745. Only the ruins of the castle remain.

INVERGORDON (*Scotland*)

Town in HIGHLAND region, on the Cromarty Firth, 15 mi N of INVERNESS. Formerly a naval base, it was the scene of a mutiny among naval enlisted men in 1931.

INVERKEITHING (*Scotland*)

Town in FIFE, 4 mi SE of DUNFERMLINE. It was the residence of David I, first king of the whole of Scotland from 1084 to 1153. In 1651 Oliver Cromwell defeated supporters of Charles II here.

INVERNESS (*Scotland*)

Administrative headquarters of HIGHLANDS region, at the mouth of the Ness River, 83 mi WNW of ABERDEEN. Strategically located on the route between the central Highlands and northern Scotland, it was originally a stronghold of the Picts and was visited by St. Columba c. A.D. 565. Inverness Castle, built in the 11th century by Malcolm III, served as a stronghold during many wars but was destroyed by the Jacobites in 1746. The Restoration saw Cromwell's fort also destroyed, and few old buildings remain.

INVERNESS-SHIRE (*Scotland*)

Former county, now merged in HIGHLANDS region, and including several of the islands of the Inner and Outer HEBRIDES. Its capital is INVERNESS. Originally settled by Picts, it later formed part of MORAY and came under the Scottish Crown in 1078. During the wars of the 17th and 18th centuries it was a Catholic and Jacobite stronghold and was only fully subdued after the suppression of the Highland clans in 1746. See also CULLODEN MOOR.

IOÁNNINA [*Yannina*] [*Serbian: Janina*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of Ioánnina prefecture, N EPIRUS, 90 mi W of LARISA. The site of human habitation since prehistoric times, it was founded by Emperor Justinian in A.D. 527 and became important during the 11th century. Captured by the Normans in 1082, the town gained great importance with the arrival of many refugees from Constantinople and the Peloponnesus after the Latin capture of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 1204. It was retaken by the Byzantine Empire in 1318. In 1345 Stephan Dusan took the city. It was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1431. Between 1788 and 1822 it was famous as the capital of Ali Pasha, called the "Lion of Janina," an ally of the British and leader in the rebellion against the Turks until besieged, captured, and executed here. The Congress of Berlin gave the city to Greece in 1878, but the Greek army did not take it until 1913.

IOL See CHERCHELL

IOLCUS (*Greece*)

Ancient ruined city of SE THESSALY, near VOLOS, in Magnesia department. According to legend it was the home of Jason and the port from which the Argonauts sailed in search of the Golden Fleece.

IONA [*Gaelic: Icolmkill*] (*Scotland*)

Island of the Inner HEBRIDES, in HIGHLAND region, off the SW coast of MULL 90 mi WNW of GLASGOW. The original center of Celtic Christianity, it was here that St. Columba landed from IRELAND c. A.D. 565 to begin the conversion of Scotland and northern England. St. Columba's monastery was sacked by Norsemen in 802 and raided several times later. Iona was the seat of a bishop from A.D. 838 to 1096 and has the remains of a 13th-century Benedictine monastery. The island is considered holy, and St. Oran's churchyard holds the remains of many early Catholic monarchs. Adaman, a monk and prior here from 679 to 704, wrote the *Life of St. Columba* and a travel guide to the Holy Land entitled *On Holy Places*.

IONIA (*Greece, Turkey*)

Ancient region of ASIA MINOR, now comprising the coastal strip of W Turkey and some of the AEGEAN ISLANDS belonging to Greece. Colonized by Greeks before 1000 B.C., the region reached the height of its prosperity in the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. and made a major contribution to the cultural achievement of ancient Greece and especially of ATHENS. Invaded by Gyges, king of LYDIA in the seventh century B.C., Ionia came under Cyrus the Great of PERSIA in the sixth century B.C., but it revolted against Persian rule in the fifth century B.C. Part of the empire of Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C., it remained a prosperous region until the Turkish conquest of the 15th century A.D.

IONIAN ISLANDS [*ancient: Heptanesus*] (*Greece*)

Group of 7 islands in the Ionian Sea, off the W and S coasts of Greece, including: CORFU, PAXOS, LEUKAS, ITHACA, CEPHALONIA, ZACYNTHUS, and CYTHERA. The islands were unified as a province of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the ninth century A.D. During the 14th and 15th centuries they passed to VENICE and in 1797 were taken by FRANCE. Established as a republic under RUSSIA in 1800, the islands were a British protectorate from 1815 to 1864 when they passed to Greece.

IONOPOLIS See INEBOLU**IOWA** (*United States*)

State in the N central region; it was admitted to the Union in 1846 as the 29th state. Bounded on the E by the MISSISSIPPI RIVER and on the W by the MISSOURI RIVER and the Big Sioux River, it is a land of rolling plains. MINNESOTA is to the N, WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS to the E, MISSOURI to the S, and SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA to the W. Iowa is the shortened form of the name of an Indian tribe.

The prehistoric Mound Builders were the earliest known inhabitants of Iowa, followed by historic Indian tribes among which the Iowa, Sac, Fox, and Sioux were dominant. The French explorers Père Marquette and Louis Jolliet reached Iowa on their way down the Mississippi River in 1673, as did René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle in 1681–82. The areas around the Mississippi and the DES MOINES RIVER were good for trapping, and eventually towns grew up around trading posts there. A Frenchman, Julien Dubuque, leased some land c. 1790 from the Indians near present DUBUQUE and opened lead mines. When he died the Indians refused to let other Europeans take his place.

Iowa was part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, by which the United States acquired a vast region west of the Mississippi from FRANCE. The local Indians were protected from the settlers for some time—as late as 1830. Jefferson Davis, later president of the Confederacy, commanded an army unit doing so. In 1832, however, the Black Hawk War in Illinois ended with the Indians ceding their land, which included some on the Iowa side of the Mississippi. In another 20 years all Indian claims in Iowa had been wiped out. Settlers poured in, many of them from NEW ENGLAND, and they built a rural society much like the one they had left. By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, slavery was prohibited. In 1838 Iowa became a territory. The following year a public school system was established.

The Amana Church Society founded seven small villages in 1855, of which the largest was AMANA. The society grew out of one of the Pietist religious sects of 17th-century Germany and became one of the most successful communal experiments ever undertaken in the United States. The railroad reached Iowa in the same year, and the last trouble with the Indians occurred two years later when some renegade Sioux massacred a settlement at Spirit Lake. The Under-

ground Railroad was active in Iowa in aiding escaping slaves, and the state sent many soldiers to the Union army in the Civil War.

Iowa's farmers, like others of the West, suffered hard times beginning in the 1870s and also supported the Granger Movement, the Greenback Party, and the Populist Party. Iowa passed a law in 1874 to regulate railroads and grain elevators in the farmers' favor. Except in the 1930s, Iowa agriculture has generally prospered, and farms have become larger and more mechanized. However, by the 1980s the family farms were being forced out of business by larger and more competitive farmers. Iowa, like other Great Plains states, has seen its population decline dramatically at the start of the 21st century. DES MOINES has been the capital since 1857 and is the largest city; others are CEDAR RAPIDS, DAVENPORT, and SIOUX CITY. The Herbert Hoover Historic Site is at West Branch, where the 31st president was born.

IOWA CITY (*United States*)

City in E IOWA, 25 mi S of CEDAR RAPIDS, on the Iowa River. Settled in 1838, it was the capital of the Iowa Territory from 1839 to 1857. In the late 1850s, following the arrival of the railroad, it became an important center for immigrants heading west. Herbert Hoover, president of the United States from 1929 to 1933, was born nearby in 1874. It is home to the University of Iowa, founded in 1847.

IPEK See PEĆ

IPIRANGA (*Brazil*)

Stream in São Paulo state, near SÃO PAULO. The Grito do Ipiranga, declaring Brazil's independence from SPAIN, was issued from the banks of this stream on September 7, 1822, by the Regent Pedro, later to become Emperor Pedro I.

IPIRANGA See YPIRANGA

IPIUTAK See POINT HOPE (United States)

IPOH (*Malaysia*)

City and capital of Perak state, 110 mi NNW of KUALA LUMPUR, in the central MALAY PENINSULA. Situated in a rich tin-mining area, it grew up toward the end of the 19th century when British companies began to exploit

the region. Today it is the tin-mining capital of Malaysia. It also has important Chinese rock temples, due to a large Chinese population. During World War II, with most of the area, it was held by JAPAN.

IPSAMBUL See ABU-SIMBEL

IPSUS (*Turkey*)

Village in Konya province, S PHRYGIA, NW of AKSEHIR. During the wars of the Diadochi, or successors of Alexander the Great, Antigonos I, king of ASIA MINOR, was defeated and killed here in 301 B.C. by Lysimachus and Seleucus. This decisive battle marked the dissolution of the empire of Alexander the Great. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

IPSWICH [*Old English: Gipeswic*] (*England*)

Port and administrative headquarters of SUFFOLK, on the Orwell estuary, 67 mi NE of LONDON. Inhabited since Roman times, it was an important trading center from the seventh to the 12th centuries A.D. despite being sacked by Vikings in 991. In the 16th century it played an important part in the woolen industry of EAST ANGLIA. The home of the painter Thomas Gainsborough from 1747 to 1759, it was also the birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey c. 1475.

IPSWICH (*United States*)

Town in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 23 mi E of LOWELL, on Ipswich Bay. Dating from the early colonial era, it is the site of Choate Bridge, the first stone bridge built in the United States, in 1764.

IQUIQUE (*Chile*)

City, port, and capital of Tarapacá province, on the Pacific Ocean, 820 mi N of VALPARAÍSO. Founded in the 16th century, it was captured from PERU by Chile during the War of the Pacific in 1879. It was formally ceded to Chile by the Treaty of ANCÓN on October 23, 1883.

IQUITOS (*Peru*)

City, port, and capital of Loreto department, on the AMAZON RIVER, 1,268 mi NNE of LIMA. Founded as a settlement by Peruvians in 1863, it became important as a port during the rubber boom of the late 19th century. From 1912 to 1958 it went through a decline but has since recovered. It is the farthest inland major port in the world.

IRÁKLION See HERAKLION

IRAN [Islamic Republic of Iran] [formerly: Persia]

Modern nation in SW Asia, bounded on the W by IRAQ and TURKEY, on the N by ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, the CASPIAN SEA, and TURKMENISTAN, on the E by AFGHANISTAN and PAKISTAN, and on the S by the PERSIAN GULF and ARABIAN SEA. In 1935, the Persian shah renamed the country from Persia to Iran. In World War II the shah was suspected of German sympathies and in August 1941 British and Soviet troops again occupied Iran. The next month the shah abdicated in favor of his son, Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi. When the war ended the USSR tried to stir up trouble in the north and refused to remove its troops from the country. Iran protested to the United Nations, and in May 1946 the Soviets left. In 1951 a militant nationalist movement resulted in the nationalization of the oil industry. There was much unrest, stemming from economic hardship and antiforeign sentiment, but in 1957 martial law came to an end after 16 years. Iran joined the Central Treaty Organization for the defense of the Middle East and established close ties with the United States, which provided military and economic assistance. In 1963 the shah initiated a series of reforms, including land redistribution, and the emancipation of women. With the aid of large oil revenues, he also tried to make Iran the strongest military power in the region.

Nevertheless, dissatisfaction with the shah's rule grew, resulting partly from his harsh methods of repression, partly from continued poverty of most of the people, and partly from a resurgence of conservative Islamic forces that opposed the Westernization of the country. The shah's support dwindled to such an extent that on January 16, 1979, he fled the country. Within a short time power came into the hands of the Islamic religious leaders, headed by the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and an Islamic republic was established. Anti-American feeling became intense and culminated in the seizure on November 4 of the U.S. embassy in Teheran and its personnel. The embassy hostages were not released until January 20, 1981. In September 1980 Iran's neighbor IRAQ attacked it in a dispute over territory. After some advances into Iran, the war bogged down with several unsuccessful Iranian offensives. In 1988, a U.S. Navy warship mistakenly shot down an Iranian civilian aircraft, killing all aboard. The Iran-Iraq War ended in 1988 with a cease-fire brokered by the UN.

After the war, Iran began rebuilding its economy, especially its foreign exchange-rich oil industry. Khomeini died in 1989 and was succeeded by Iran's president, Sayid Ali Khamenei. The presidency was soon filled by a relative moderate, Ali Akbar Rafsanjani, who sought to improve relations with the West. In 1990, a major earthquake hit N Iran, killing nearly 40,000 people. In 1990, Iran condemned Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait, but did support the U.S.-led coalition against Iraq and allowed Iraqi planes fleeing coalition forces into Iranian airspace. As a result of the war and its aftermath, more than one million Kurds crossed the Iraqi border into Iran as refugees.

In 1993, Rafsanjani was reelected president. In 1995, the United States suspended all trade with Iran in 1995, accusing Iran of supporting international terrorism and developing weapons of mass destruction. In 1997, Mohammed Khatami, a moderately liberal Muslim cleric, was elected president. While several European countries normalized relations with Iran in the 1990s the United States continued to wage diplomatic and economic war on Iran, based on the ruling regime's support of international terrorism and weapons proliferation. In 1999, pro-democracy demonstrations and pro-government counterdemonstrations resulted from government crackdowns on dissent and the press. In 2000, reformists won the majority of the seats in the parliament, but the reformist press was closed by the religious authorities. In 2001 President Khatami was reelected by a wide margin. There has been increasing friction between the secular parliament and the religiously conservative judiciary and Guardian Council. In the 2004 elections, the conservatives took control of the parliament but were split between radical and traditional factions. The anti-U.S. Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was elected president in 2005. Negotiations continue between the EU, the United States, Russia, and Iran over Iran's nuclear program.

Teheran is the capital; other important cities include MASHHAD in the northeast, TABRIZ in the northwest, HAMADAN in the west, ESFAHÂN in the central west, and ABÂDÂN and Shiraz in the southwest. The strategic strait of HORMUZ separates Iran from OMAN and commands the PERSIAN GULF's access to the Gulf of Oman and the INDIAN OCEAN.

IRANSHAHR [Fahrej] (Iran)

Town in BALUCHISTAN va Sistan province, 15 mi E of BAMPUR. It is believed to be built on the site of Pura,

the ancient capital of GEDROSIA, through which Alexander the Great passed in 325 B.C. on his return from India. The modern town dates from 1892.

IRAPUATO (*Mexico*)

City in Guanajuato state, 35 mi SE of LEÓN. Founded in 1547, it was the scene of many battles during the colonial and revolutionary wars.

IRAQ

Nation in SW Asia, bordered by several Middle East nations, including IRAN to the E, TURKEY to the N, SYRIA and JORDAN to the W, and KUWAIT and SAUDI ARABIA to the S, and with an outlet on the PERSIAN GULF. The SW part is desert; the rest is the region of the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES rivers, which join to form the Shatt-al-Arab near the Persian Gulf. Iraq's population is divided into three major groups—the Kurds in the N, the Sunni Arabs in the central region, and the Shiite Arabs in the S. While mostly Muslim in beliefs, each group has differing beliefs and a history of antagonism toward one another. The present nation takes in much the same area as MESOPOTAMIA, home of some of the earliest civilizations including AKKAD, ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, and SUMER. The Arabs conquered the region in the seventh century A.D., and in the eighth century the ABBASID CALIPHATE made BAGHDAD its capital. The caliphate lasted until 1258. In the 16th century the OTTOMAN EMPIRE took Mesopotamia.

The British invaded Iraq in World War I, put down a revolt of those seeking independence from Turkey in 1920, and in 1921 accepted a League of Nations mandate to administer the area. Great Britain established a monarchy with Faisal I as king. In 1941, during World War II, pro-German forces seized the government, but the British restored control. Faisal II, who had ruled from 1939, was murdered in 1958, and the monarchy was overthrown. In 1963 there was another successful coup by the Ba'ath Party, a socialist group. There have been several more coups and attempted coups since.

Iraq joined other Arab nations in losing wars against ISRAEL in 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973. Seeking self-rule, the Kurds of northeastern Iraq fought the government in the 1960s and again in 1974. In 1979, Saddam Hussein took control of the government. He immediately purged all political rivals. In 1980, a conflict over the SHATT-AL-ARAB escalated into full-scale war between Iraq and Iran. Both coun-

tries used poison gas as the battles resembled World War I trench warfare more than modern automated warfare. Hussein also used poison gas on Kurdish rebels in Iraq. The Iran-Iraq War ended in 1988. Hussein continued to build up his military, and in 1990, Iraq launched a surprise invasion of Kuwait starting the Gulf War, occupying the country and announcing the annexation of the country as an Iraqi province. The UN imposed trade sanctions on Iraq and called for Iraqi withdrawal. In early 1991, the United States and allies began air strikes from Saudi Arabia onto Iraqi targets. Iraq retaliated with Scud missile attacks on Saudi and Israeli cities. After a large buildup of forces, coalition troops liberated Kuwait and encircled the Iraqi forces in Iraq. Hussein remained in power, however, as the allied force let the elite Republican Guard remain intact.

No-fly zones were established in northern and southern Iraq, and the the Kurdish and Shiite populations in those areas, encouraged by the government's military defeat, rose in rebellion, but were crushed by government forces. In 1994, Iraq again massed troops on the Kuwaiti border, but a show of force by the United States and other allies forced a withdrawal. In 1996, Iraq and the UN negotiated an oil for food program where Iraqi oil would be exchanged for humanitarian goods. The program brought needed food and medicine into the country, but some of the money was also diverted to Iraq's military. In 1997, UN inspectors began looking for evidence that Iraq was secretly developing weapons of mass destruction. In 1999, after Iraq stopped cooperating with UN inspectors, the United States and Britain began air attacks on Iraqi targets.

In 1991, after the 9-11 terrorist attacks on the United States, American government officials started to make preparations for war in Iraq, starting a diplomatic and public relations campaign pushing evidence of Iraq's weapons program and alleged terrorist ties. In 2002, Hussein won a referendum on his rule, extending his presidency seven years, supposedly by 100% of the vote. In December of 2002, UN inspectors announced that they had found no weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. In March of 2003, the United States, Britain, and allies forced invaded Iraq and quickly occupied the country, while Hussein and his supporters surrendered or went into hiding. While the regime change was an initial success, and Hussein was captured, no weapons of mass destruction were found and American credibility was damaged. American credibility was further damaged by news of abuse

of Iraqi prisoners by American military police at the Abu Ghraib prison. An armed insurgency, especially in the “Sunni Triangle” area around Baghdad, has developed in Iraq that has made it difficult for post-war reconstruction to take place. In 2005, a democratically elected assembly has begun to formulate a new constitution for Iraq.

Baghdad is the capital. BASRA and MOSUL are other important cities.

IRAWADI See IRRAWADDY RIVER

IRBĪL See ERBIL

IRELAND [Republic of Ireland, Eire] [*former*: Irish Free State]

The second-largest island of the British Isles, it lies to the W of GREAT BRITAIN, across the Irish Sea. Under English and British rule for much of its history, it is now politically divided between the independent Republic of Ireland and NORTHERN IRELAND, which is part of the UNITED KINGDOM. The chief theme of Irish history has been the struggle to create a united and independent Ireland, and this issue continues to dominate politics in both Northern Ireland and the Republic.

Ireland was inhabited by Mesolithic people as early as the ninth millennium B.C. Flourishing Neolithic and Bronze cultures then arose until the island was invaded c. 500 B.C. by Celtic tribes who formed the kingdoms of ULSTER, CONNAUGHT, LEINSTER, MEATH, and MUNSTER, all owing nominal allegiance to a high king at TARA. According to tradition Christianity was introduced by St. Patrick (c. A.D. 385–461), and between the sixth and ninth centuries the country experienced an important cultural golden age centered in the Celtic Christian monasteries. The abbots of these houses served as both bishops of dioceses and as leaders of the Irish clans, thus wielding considerable political power as well. While European culture was at its lowest ebb they created a thriving world of the arts and literature, which preserved much ancient learning and passed it back to the continent through Irish missionaries and scholars, who were found through England and Europe.

Beginning in 795 the coast of Ireland was raided by the Norsemen, who established trading towns at LIMERICK, WATERFORD, DUBLIN, CORK, and elsewhere, destroying Celtic culture as they came. They were defeated at CLONTARF in 1014 by Brian Boru,

high king of Ireland. The subjugation of the country by ENGLAND began in 1169 when Anglo-Normans under the earl of Pembroke invaded and occupied an area of eastern Ireland around Dublin known as the “Pale.” These conquests were recognized by Henry II of England, who put Ireland under a justiciar, or viceroy, and in 1177 named his son John “Lord of Ireland.” As king, John held the country as a fief from the pope, who sanctioned his expansion of the Pale. John began a long series of wars carried out by the local English lords against the Irish kings. Edward I of England advanced the development of trade and urban life within the Pale, but he failed to persuade the Irish to give up their independence, despite granting the area Ireland’s first parliament. Ireland “beyond the Pale” remained free under its various clans. Though the “wild Irish” were scorned by the English, they continued to produce some of the best and most imaginative art and literature of the Middle Ages.

After the Reformation and beginning in 1563 the English imposed the Church of Ireland, modeled on the newly created Church of England, upon the country. The new church seized all Roman Catholic properties and positions, although the Irish themselves clung to their faith in the face of persecution and legal repression. During the reign of Elizabeth I (1558–1603) English mismanagement spurred a general insurrection in 1598 that led to the defeat of Robert Devereux, the earl of Essex, by the Irish earl of TYRONE. The revolt was eventually repressed, however, and as a move to counter the anti-English mood of the Irish Catholics, Scottish Protestants were encouraged to settle in ULSTER, dispossessing and replacing the Irish by force. An English aristocracy was set up, which soon became a class of absentee landlords, extorting huge rents from an impoverished and demoralized populace.

Another revolt in 1641 lasted 10 years before being crushed by Oliver Cromwell, who massacred the Irish garrisons at DROGHEDA and WEXFORD and carried out genocide against Catholic priests, women, and children. By the end of the war Cromwell had extended English rule over all Ireland. In 1689 the new Penal Laws were enacted for Ireland. These banished the Catholic clergy, forbade Catholics to vote for or sit in the Irish parliament, prohibited Catholic teachers from teaching, and Catholic children from attending Catholic schools. Catholics were also forbidden to buy land, to lease land for more than 31 years, to inherit from Protestants, to hold major moveable property, including horses, to serve as lawyers or

constables, or to control large businesses. Irish trade was restricted to English ports, and it was forbidden to export Irish manufactures. By 1700 the Irish had become the most repressed people in Europe.

In 1797 the Irish rebelled against the British and unsuccessfully invited the French to invade the country. Fears of Irish union with revolutionary and Napoleonic France shocked the British into action, and the 19th century was dominated by the "Irish Question." In 1800, in the Act of Union, the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland (and thus the two countries) were united by William Pitt the Younger to stave off pro-French agitation. Although rights were granted to the Catholics in 1829, the plight of the Irish was exacerbated by increasing poverty, which climaxed in the Great Potato Famine of 1846 to 1848. It was caused by the failure of this cheap crop, upon which the Irish were almost completely dependent, resulting in mass starvation. Much of the population was forced to emigrate, chiefly to the United States. While Ireland's population before the famine was 8.25 million, by 1979 it had reached only approximately 3.5 million.

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries further reforms attempted to ameliorate the Irish situation. The Church of Ireland was disestablished, the Irish tithes were stopped, and the British government adopted a plan to help the Irish buy out the estates of British landlords. Demands for Home Rule, however, remained insistent. In 1914 it was finally granted, but the Ulstermen, backed by British Conservatives, threatened civil war if it were carried out. The power of Irish nationalism could no longer be resisted, however, and after the abortive Easter Rebellion of 1916 in Dublin, the country was torn by a guerrilla war launched by the Irish nationalist party, or Sinn Féin. Ireland was finally partitioned into its Catholic and Protestant parts in 1922. The six, chiefly Protestant, counties of Ulster were to be ruled from BELFAST as part of the United Kingdom; while the rest of the country became the Irish Free State. After the establishment by treaty with Great Britain of the Irish Free State, civil war broke out between supporters of the treaty and opponents, who refused to accept the partition of Ireland and the retention of any ties with Britain. The antitreaty Irish Republican Army (IRA) led by Eamon De Valera were defeated by the pro-treaty groups. William Cosgrave became the first Irish prime minister, and De Valera and his Fianna Fáil Party agreed to take the oath of allegiance to the British crown and entered the Dáil (parliament) in 1927.

In 1932, De Valera became prime minister, and in 1937, a new constitution established the sovereign nation of Ireland, or Eire, within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The loyalty oath to the British crown was abolished, and British economic concessions were abolished leading to an "economic war" with Britain during the 1930s. During World War II, Ireland remained neutral and vigorously protested Allied military activity in Northern Ireland. The British were denied the use of Irish ports, and German and Japanese agents were allowed to operate in the country. On the other hand, many Irishmen volunteered to serve with the British armed forces against the Axis. After the war, Ireland again experienced a population decline due to outmigration. In 1948, Ireland demanded total independence from Great Britain and reunification with the six counties of Northern Ireland.

In 1949, the Republic of Ireland was proclaimed as an independent republic with formal claims upon the northern Ulster counties. The Irish population continued to decline through the 1950s and Britain continued to ignore Irish claims to Ulster. In the late 1960s the IRA (headquartered in Ireland) started civil war with the Protestant majority in Ulster. In 1973, Ireland joined the European Community (now the European Union). The economy improved in the 1970s partially due to EC economic development aid and free trade zone development, but declined in the 1980s due to the worldwide recession. During the 1990s, the economy boomed and Ireland became a place of higher wages and lower unemployment, capitalizing on its highly educated workforce. Large numbers of outmigrants returned to Ireland. In 1991, Mary Robinson became Ireland's first female president.

Ireland remained a stronghold of the Roman Catholic Church, but in 1995, a referendum legalizing divorce passed by a narrow margin. Unemployment was below the EU average, although pockets of poverty persisted. In late 1994, after the IRA and Protestant militias agreed to a cease-fire, efforts were begun to negotiate a settlement of the Northern Ireland issue. Despite some setbacks, agreements were reached in April 1998, and approved by voters in both the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland in May. Women's issues, such as the government's strong anti-abortion stance and the constitutional ban on divorce, also became a focus in the 1990s. A referendum legalizing divorce passed by a narrow margin in 1995. In 1998, the Belfast Agreement laying the groundwork for peace in Northern Ireland was approved by referendum on both sides of the border.

In 1999, Ireland joined the euro currency bloc, abandoning the Irish punt. The economy has continued to grow such that Ireland had the fourth-highest gross domestic product per capita in the world in 2005.

Dublin is the capital and cultural and economic center of the Irish Republic. Cork, Waterford, and Limerick are other major cities. Belfast and LONDONDERRY are the chief cities of Northern Ireland.

IRELAND, NORTHERN

Division of the UNITED KINGDOM of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the NE part of IRELAND and is often called ULSTER because it consists of six of the nine counties of that historic Irish province: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. BELFAST is the capital. In recent years Northern Ireland has been torn by violence between the Protestant majority, which wishes it to remain a part of the United Kingdom, and the Irish Catholic minority, which demands union with the Republic of Ireland. Thousands of British troops attempt to maintain control while the illegal Catholic Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Protestant Ulster Defense Force disrupt public order with acts of terrorism.

In the 16th and early 17th centuries, the O'Neills, earls of TYRONE, were the ruling family of Ulster and unsuccessfully fought the English. They fled to Flanders in 1607 with other nobles. James I, king of ENGLAND from 1603 to 1625, seized large sections of the land they left and brought in Protestant English, Scots, and Welsh as settlers. In the mid-17th century, when Oliver Cromwell ruled England, more settlements of the kind were made, and this part of Ireland became decidedly Protestant in character.

In the late 19th century proposals were made for "Home Rule," the slogan of Irish nationalists, which would give Ireland self-government. In Northern Ireland, however, there was fear that this would bring domination by the Catholic majority in the rest of Ireland. By this time, too, Northern Ireland had become industrialized and had more economic ties with England than with the south. The longer agitation went on, the more civil war threatened, until in 1920 Great Britain enacted the Government of Ireland Act, which gave Home Rule separately to the two sections and thus officially created Northern Ireland. The Irish Free State in the south, established in 1922, refused to recognize this partition. Violence began and has continued off and on ever since.

The Derry Massacre occurred in January 1972, when British troops killed 13 Catholics demonstrating

in LONDONDERRY. This led in March to the taking over of the government by the London authorities. A coalition government of Protestants and Catholics was formed in 1973, but it collapsed in May 1974 as a result of a general strike called by Protestant extremists. The British government again took direct control. In the late 1970s an attempt to bring about a peaceful solution was organized by Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams, who in 1977 were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts at reconciliation. Throughout most of the 1980s and 1990s terrorist violence by the IRA and Protestant militias remained a problem. An assembly was formed in 1982, but was dissolved in 1986 for its lack of progress. In 1985, an Anglo-Irish accord laid the groundwork for talks between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. In 1993 a British-Irish declaration offered open negotiations to all parties willing to renounce violence. In 1994, the IRA and, later, the Protestant paramilitary groups declared a cease-fire. Formal talks began in 1995, but slowed in 1996 due to IRA violence. In 1997, the IRA declared a cease-fire and talk began again, including Sinn Féin, the IRA political wing.

In 1998, a new agreement was reached for a new Northern Ireland Assembly and North-South Ministerial Council that would deal with issues of joint interest to Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. The Republic of Ireland also agreed to give up territorial claims on Northern Ireland. In 1999, a multiparty government was formed, and Britain ended direct rule of the province. Ulster Unionist leader David Trimble became leader of the Northern Irish government. In 2000, Britain temporarily suspended self-government after the IRA refused to agree to disarm, but concessions by the IRA led to the resumption of self-government later that year. In 2001, Trimble temporarily resigned in a move that pushed the IRA to start disarmament. In 2002, Sinn Féin government members were arrested for intelligence gathering for the IRA, and Britain again suspended self-government. When the elections were held in 2003, the more extreme Protestant and Catholic parties got the majority of the votes and home rule remained suspended. In 2005 the Provisional IRA announced the end of its armed campaign.

IRIAN JAYA [Irian Barat] [Papua, West Irian, West New Guinea] [*former: Dutch New Guinea, Netherlands New Guinea*] (*Indonesia*)

Province comprising W NEW GUINEA Island and approximately 12 offshore islands in the W Pacific Ocean. Visited by the Dutch in 1606, it was claimed

588 Irish Free State

by them in 1848. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese between 1942 and 1944 and returned to Dutch control in 1949. Claims to the region by Indonesia led to armed intervention in 1962, and Indonesia's sovereignty was recognized following a plebiscite in 1969. The name of the province was changed to Papua in 2002. In 2003, the W end of the province on the Bird's Head peninsula was set up as West Irian Jaya.

IRISH FREE STATE See IRELAND

IRISH REPUBLIC See IRELAND

IRKUTSK (*Russia*)

City and capital of Irkutsk oblast, in Russia, 500 mi SE of KRASNOYARSK. Founded as a Cossack fortress in 1654, it became the capital of Eastern SIBERIA in 1822. After being reached by the Trans-Siberian Railway in 1898, it became one of the chief cities on its route. A place of political exile since the 18th century, it was the scene of heavy fighting during the Russian civil war from 1918 to 1921.

IRNTHI See SALERNO

IRONBRIDGE (*England*)

Town in Salop, 13 mi SE of SHREWSBURY. It is the site of a famous bridge over the Severn Gorge. Cast in 1778, it was the first cold-blast iron bridge in the world. It was made nearby at COALBROOKDALE.

IRONTON (*United States*)

City in SE MISSOURI, 18 mi S of Flat River. The Civil War battle of Pilot Knob, in which Confederate forces were defeated, was fought nearby on September 27, 1864.

IRONWOOD (*United States*)

City in NW MICHIGAN, on the Montreal River, opposite HURLEY, WISCONSIN. Founded in 1885, it became an iron-mining center with some of the deepest mines in the world.

IRRAWADDY RIVER [*Irawadi*] (*Myanmar*)

River formed N of Myitkyina in N Myanmar that flows S for 1,000 mi, through central Myanmar, to

the Bay of Bengal near YANGON. One of the great rivers of Asia, it is vital to Myanmar's economy and communications system. The river's delta is one of the major rice-producing areas of the world.

IRTISH See IRTYSH RIVER

IRTYSH RIVER [*Irtish*] (*China, Kazakhstan, Russia*)

River, approximately 2,760 mi long. It rises in XINJIANG UYGUR province, China and flows W into Kazakhstan. It joins the Ob' River near Khanty-Mansiysk in Russia. A major river of western SIBERIA, its banks were originally inhabited by Chinese, Kalmuks, and Mongols. In the 16th century Russians arrived, and by the 19th century Russia had gained complete control over the region.

IRÚN (*Spain*)

Town in Guipúzcoa province, 9 mi E of SAN SEBASTIÁN. During the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939, it was a Loyalist stronghold and was vigorously defended against Francisco Franco's Insurgent forces.

IRVINE (*Scotland*)

Town on the Irvine estuary, STRATHCLYDE region, 24 mi SW of GLASGOW. Chartered in the 14th century, it was one of Scotland's most important ports by the end of the 17th century, but it declined later. The novelist John Galt was born here in 1779.

IRVINGTON [*former: Camptown*] (*United States*)

Town in NE NEW JERSEY, 10 mi W of NEW YORK CITY. Settled in the 1690s, it became an early shipbuilding center. The horse races held here were immortalized in a song by Stephen Foster.

IRVINGTON [*former: Dearman*] (*United States*)

Village in SE NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, approximately 22 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. It was founded in 1655. In 1835 author Washington Irving purchased a small Dutch house just north of Irvington that had been built by Wolfert Ecker. He enlarged it, called it Sunnyside, and made it his home except when he was U.S. minister to Spain from 1842 to 1846. The village was renamed in his honor in 1854. Sunnyside has been restored and is open to visitors.

IS See HIT

ISAACTOWN See NOGALES

ISABEL See SANTA ISABEL

ISABELA (*Dominican Republic*)

Ruined town on N HISPANIOLA Island, near Cape Isabela. One of the first Spanish settlements in the New World, it is believed to have been founded by Christopher Columbus c. 1495.

ISABELA (*Philippines*)

Province in NE LUZON, with its capital at Ilagan. A center of missionary activity during the 17th century, it was the scene of native revolts in 1763 and 1785. It came under civil government in August 1901.

ISANDHLWANA [*Isandula*] (*South Africa*)

Village in ZULULAND, KWAZULU-NATAL, 30 mi ESE of DUNDEE. In 1879, during the Zulu War, a British force was wiped out here by Zulus under Cetewayo. Louis Napoleon, the son of Napoleon III of FRANCE, was killed in ambush nearby on June 1, 1879, while serving as a British soldier.

ISANDULA See ISANDHLWANA

ISAURIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient district of ASIA MINOR, between PISIDIA and CILICIA, N of the TAURUS MOUNTAINS. Inhabited in antiquity by wild tribes of marauders, the region was only partially subdued by ROME between 76 and 75 B.C. Although it supplied several officials of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, including Emperor Leo the Isaurian (c. 680–74) and his dynasty, full control over the region was not established until the 11th century A.D. when the Seljuk Turks occupied it.

ISCA See CAERLEON

ISCA DAMNONIORUM See EXETER

ISCHIA [*Greek*: Pithecusa, Pithecusae; *Italian*: Isola d'Ischia; *Latin*: Aenaria, Inarime; *medieval*: Iscla] (*Italy*)
Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, between the Bay of Naples and the Gulf of Gaeta, in Napoli province,

CAMPANIA region. Settled by Greeks in the eighth century B.C., and the first Greek colony in Italy, it was taken by SYRACUSE under Hieron in 474 B.C., by NAPLES in 450 B.C., and by ROME in 326 B.C. The Saracens took it in A.D. 813 and 947, the Pisans in 1135. It became a part of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in the 12th century and of the kingdom of Naples in the 13th. It has been used as a naval base occasionally since the 16th century. It has been abandoned several times because of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes, the last severe one in 1883. Excavations have recovered the remains of the original colony.

ISCHL See BAD ISCHL

ISCLA See ISCHIA

ISE [*former*: Uji-Yamada] (*Japan*)

City in Mie prefecture, on the S coast of HONSHŪ, 25 mi SE of OSAKA. It is the site of the most sacred Shinto shrines in Japan and has for centuries been an important pilgrimage center. The shrine here to the sun goddess bears the same name.

ISENACHE See EISENACH

ISENDONE See ISLINGTON

ISERLOHN (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 15 mi SE of DORTMUND. A city since the 13th century, it has been important since the Middle Ages as a manufacturer of armor. The town was almost completely destroyed by fire in the 18th century. It remained the largest city in WESTPHALIA until the 19th century.

ISÉRNIA [*ancient*: Aesernia] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Isérnia province, in MOLISE region, 22 mi WNW of CAMPOBASSO. A Roman colony from 263 B.C., it was the headquarters of the Italic revolt in the Social War from 90 to 88 B.C. after the fall of CORFINIUM. It was recaptured by Sulla in 80 B.C. It suffered severe damage in 1943 during World War II.

ISFIJAB See CHIMKENT

ISHAN BAHRIYAT See ISIN

ISHTOB See ŠTIP**ISIGNY** See ISIGNY-SUR-MER**ISIGNY-SUR-MER** [Isigny] (*France*)

Village in the Calvados department, W of BAYEUX, NORMANDY. During the Normandy invasion of World War II it was captured from the Germans by U.S. forces between June 6 and 10, 1944.

ISIN [Issin] [*Arabic*: Ishan Bahriyat] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of S MESOPOTAMIA, between the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES rivers, 60 mi SE of HILLA. The capital of an ancient Semitic kingdom of BABYLONIA, it was at its most powerful during the period c. 2025 to c. 1765 B.C. Thereafter it was dominated by LARSA.

AL-ISKADARIYA See ALEXANDRIA (Egypt)**ISKELE** See LARNACA**ISKENDERIYE** See SHKODÖR**ISKENDERON** See ISKENDERUN**ISKENDERUN** [Iskenderon] [*former*: Alexandretta] (*Turkey*)

City and port on an inlet of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in Hatay province, 27 mi N of ANTIOCH. It was founded to commemorate the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians at ISSUS, approximately 20 miles to the north, in 333 B.C. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1515. Today the city is Turkey's principal Mediterranean port. See also ALEXANDRETTA and MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

ISKER [*Cossack*: Siber] (*Russia*)

Abandoned city in Russia, SE of TOBOLSK. The capital of the Tatar khanate of Sibir in the early 16th century, it was captured by Don Cossacks in 1581. This marked the start of Russia's conquest of SIBERIA. The city was deserted when Tobolsk was founded in 1587.

ISKINDEREYYA See ALEXANDRIA (Egypt)**ISLA DE LEÓN** See SAN FERNANDO**ISLA DE MARGARITA** See MARGARITA**ISLA DE PASCUA** See EASTER ISLAND**ISLA DE PINOS** See PINES, ISLE OF**ISLAMABAD** (*Pakistan*)

City, capital of Pakistan, in the NE part of the country, approximately 8 mi NE of RAWALPINDI. The site was chosen in 1959 to be an entirely new city to replace KARACHI as the capital. Work began the next year, following plans prepared by several of the world's best-known architects. The city is laid out with distinct sections for government administration, diplomats, housing, light industry, etc., and was first used as the capital in 1967. Nearby are the ruins of TAXILA, the site of three successive cities between the seventh century B.C. and the seventh century A.D.

ISLAND NO. 10 (*United States*)

Former island in the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SE MISSOURI. In March 1862, during the American Civil War, this island was heavily fortified by Confederate troops in response to the Union advance up the TENNESSEE RIVER. However Union forces commanded by General Ulysses S. Grant dug canals and so bypassed the island, which subsequently surrendered on April 7.

ISLAS BALEARES See BALEARIC ISLANDS**ISLAS CANARIAS** See CANARY ISLANDS**ISLAS DE LOS LADRONES** See MARIANA ISLANDS**ISLAS DE LOS SACRIFICIOS** See SACRIFICIOS**ISLAS FILIPINAS** See PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE**ISLAS MALVINAS** See FALKLAND ISLANDS**ISLAY** (*Scotland*)

Island of the Inner Hebrides, in STRATHCLYDE region, 72 mi W of GLASGOW. The ancient seat of the Lord of the Isles, it was originally held by the Macdonalds but passed to their rivals the Campbells c. 1615. U.S. troops and seamen killed at sea in 1918 while on the transports *Otranto* and *Tuscania* are buried on Islay. See also HEBRIDES.

ÎSLE-AUX-COUDRES (*Canada*)

Island in the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 4 mi SE of Baie St. Paul, SE QUEBEC. In 1535 the first Roman Catholic mass in Canada was celebrated here.

ISLEBIA See EISLEBEN

ISLE LA MOTTE (*United States*)

Island in LAKE CHAMPLAIN, NW VERMONT. It was the site of the first European settlement in Vermont when the French built a fort here in 1666. The fort was abandoned before the island was permanently settled c. 1790.

ISLE OF ELY See ELY, ISLE OF

ISLE OF MAN See MAN, ISLE OF

ISLE OF PEARLS See MARGARITA

ISLE OF PHEASANTS See PHEASANTS, ISLE OF

ISLE OF WIGHT See WIGHT, ISLE OF

ISLE ROYALE (*United States*)

Island in NW LAKE SUPERIOR, in Isle Royale National Park, NW MICHIGAN. Inhabited by Indians in prehistoric times, it was named by the French in 1671 and was ceded to the United States by the Chippewa Indians in 1843.

ISLE ST. JOHN See PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ISLES OF SCILLY See SCILLY ISLANDS

ISLETA (*United States*)

Village and Indian reservation in central NEW MEXICO, on the RIO GRANDE River, S of ALBUQUERQUE. The seat of a Franciscan mission from c. 1620 until the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, it was recaptured by the Spanish in 1681. In the early 18th century it was the site of the mission of San Agustín de Isleta.

ISLINGTON [*ancient: Isendone*] (*England*)

Borough of Inner LONDON, in the N. A popular resort in the 17th and 18th centuries because of its medicinal springs and pleasure gardens, it was the home of

John Milton, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, Charles Lamb, and Kate Greenaway. It is also the site of John Wesley's house and chapel. The Regent's Canal, planned by Nash in the 1820s to connect the THAMES RIVER with the MIDLANDS, passes through the area and is being converted into a linear park and recreational waterway. The area's many rows of elegant homes and squares, now much restored, were laid out between 1770 and 1830.

ISLIP [*former: Githslepe*] (*England*)

Village in OXFORDSHIRE, 6 mi N of OXFORD. In Anglo-Saxon times it was the site of the palace of King Ethelred II, the Unready (c. 968–1016). Here Edward the Confessor was born in 1004. Three engagements were fought here during the Civil War from 1642 to 1648, between Parliamentarians and Royalists. The novelist John Buchan lived in Islip.

ISLY (*Morocco*)

Stream in NE Morocco, near the Algerian border, W of OUJDA. The French under Marshal Bugeaud decisively defeated Abd-el-Kader, the Algerian leader, and the sultan of Morocco here in 1844.

ISMAIL See IZMAIL

ISMAILIA [*Arabic: Al Ismailiyah*] (*Egypt*)

City and capital of Ismailia governorate, 45 mi S of PORT SAID, on the SUEZ CANAL. Built in 1863 by Ferdinand de Lesseps as a base for the construction of the Suez Canal, it is still important in the canal's administration. The first steps to prevent malaria scientifically by destroying the anopheles mosquito were carried out here. During World War I it was the Allied headquarters in 1916. It was a battlefield in the 1967 Six Day War and the 1973 Yom Kippur war.

ISMID See İZMIT

ISNA [*Esna*] [*Greek: Latapolis*] (*Egypt*)

Town on the NILE RIVER, 62 mi SSW of Qena. It has important archaeological remains, including a Ptolemaic temple and a Coptic Christian monastery dating from the 10th or 11th century A.D.

ISOKYRÖ [*Swedish: Storkyro*] (*Finland*)

Village in Vaasa county, 20 mi ESE of VAASA. In 1714, during the Great Northern War, the Finns were defeated nearby by the Russians.

ISOLA BELLA (*Italy*)

Island in LAKE MAGGIORE, on the borders of LOMBARDY and PIEMONTE regions. It is the site of the 17th-century Borromeo palace constructed by Count Vitaliano Borromeo. It has fine terraced gardens, now much visited by tourists.

ISOLA DAHALACH See DAHLAK ARCHIPELAGO

ISOLA DEL GIGLIO See GIGLIO

ISOLA DI CAPRI See CAPRI

ISOLA DI LAMPEDUSA See LAMPEDUSA

ISOLA DI PANTELLERIA See PANTELLERIA

ISOLA D'ISCHIA See ISCHIA

ISOLE EGADI See EGADI ISLANDS

ISOLE EOLIE See LIPARI ISLANDS

ISOLE PELAGIE See PELAGIAN ISLANDS

ISONZO RIVER [*ancient: Sontius; Serbo-Croatian: Soca*] (*Italy, Slovenia*)

River rising in the Julian Alps, NW Slovenia, and flowing through NE Italy to the Gulf of TRIESTE near Monfalcone. At the point where the river enters the Venetian plain many battles were fought during World War I between the Austrians and Italians. It was also the scene of fighting during World War II. See also CAPORETTO, GORIZIA.

ISRAEL

Ancient kingdom and modern nation, in SW Asia, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It is bounded by LEBANON on the N, SYRIA on the NE, JORDAN on the E, and EGYPT on the SW. In general the area is the same as ancient CANAAN, whose boundaries were not fixed, but generally refer to the land W of the JORDAN RIVER. Modern Israel occupies part of this area with boundaries that are the result of a UN partition, and multiple wars with Arab neighbors. Israel holds the GOLAN HEIGHTS from Syria as a result of wars in

1967 and 1973, as well as the GAZA STRIP (originally Egyptian) and the Palestinian WEST BANK (originally Jordanian). Egypt and Jordan have both renounced their claims to these places in favor of the Palestinian Authority. The region is also called the Holy Land because in it are places sacred to Jews, Christians, and Muslims.

Circa 1000 B.C. the Hebrews, nomadic infiltrators into Philistine ruled Canaan, established an independent kingdom with Saul as king. The kingdom expanded under David and Solomon, but a revolt against the latter c. 930 B.C. resulted in the establishment of the northern kingdom of Israel and the southern kingdom of JUDAH, with its capital at JERUSALEM. From then until c. 725 B.C. both kingdoms were threatened by powerful neighbors to the east and west. Circa 720 B.C. Israel was conquered by ASSYRIA and its inhabitants dispersed, and in 586 B.C. Judah was overcome by the king of BABYLON, after having been at times under Assyrian and Egyptian domination. After the Persians defeated the Babylonians, in 539 B.C. Cyrus the Great of PERSIA allowed the Jews to return from the Babylonian Captivity. Other conquerors followed, but in 142 B.C. the attempt of Antiochus IV of SYRIA, king of the SELEUCID EMPIRE, to Hellenize Israel brought on revolt under the leadership of the Maccabees, a Jewish family. A new state resulted that lasted until 64 B.C., when ROME conquered the region, following disruption caused by conflict between the Sadducees and the Pharisees, two political and religious sects with greatly differing beliefs. The Jews of the Roman province of JUDAEA revolted between A.D. 66 and 70. Their struggle resulted in the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple and the dispersal of many of the people. The Jews rose again between 132 and 135, during a Parthian invasion of the ROMAN EMPIRE, but the revolt was suppressed and the ancient kingdom in effect ceased to exist. The Roman emperor Hadrian renamed the province Syria Palaestina.

Modern Israel is the first Jewish national state since that time, and was the result of growing pressure for a Jewish homeland, expressed through the Zionist movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and intensified by the Nazi persecution of the Jews everywhere before and during World War II. In 1947 the United Nations adopted a plan to divide the British Mandate of Palestine into a Jewish state, an Arab state, and an international zone that included Jerusalem. On May 14, 1948, the state of Israel was proclaimed, and Lebanon, Syria, TRANSJORDAN,

Egypt, and IRAQ invaded Israel. The Israelis fought them off, and in late 1949 a truce was signed. The Arabs continued to refuse to accept Israel's existence and threatened invasion again. As a result on October 19, 1956, Israel attacked Egypt at the same time that FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN invaded the SUEZ CANAL area, because Egypt had nationalized the waterway. Under pressure from the United States, the USSR, and the United Nations, Israel withdrew in November from the SINAI and the GAZA Strip, which it had taken. In 1967 Israel again acted first and on June 5 attacked Egypt, Syria, and Jordan in the Six-Day War. Israel again occupied the Sinai and the Gaza Strip, as well as the West Bank and the Golan Heights of southwestern Syria. In an attempt to retake the Sinai and the Golan Heights, Egypt and Syria attacked Israel on October 6, 1973. Egypt had some initial success in the Sinai, crossing the Suez Canal and creating a bridgehead, before an Israeli counterattack threatened to envelope the Egyptian forces. A ceasefire on October 23, 1973, paved the way for constructive negotiations.

An Arab-Israeli peace conference began on December 23. A United Nations buffer zone was established in the Sinai, and Israel evacuated some captured Syrian territory, but not the Golan Heights. No further peace moves occurred until President Anwar al-Sadat of Egypt approached Israel and President Jimmy Carter of the UNITED STATES met with him and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin in September 1978. An agreement was reached for Israel to return the Sinai gradually and to take steps toward Arab autonomy in Israeli-controlled territory. By these Camp David accords the Sinai evacuation proceeded, but by early 1982 no progress had been made toward Arab autonomy. In addition, on December 14, 1981, Israel announced that it was annexing the Golan Heights.

To the new Israel have come Jews from all over the world, adding to the population of Jews and Arabs native to Israel and Palestine. Most of the Palestinian Arabs resent Jewish rule, and Israel is surrounded by hostile Arab states and opposed by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). In 1982 Israel invaded Lebanon and besieged BEIRUT until the P.L.O. agreed to leave it. Little otherwise was accomplished except some amelioration, under the Israeli occupation, of Lebanon's perennial civil war. The late 1982 massacre of Palestinian refugees by right-wing Lebanese has clouded Israel's role in the area, and in 1985, Israel withdrew its forces to a six-mile buffer zone on the Lebanese border.

Begin was reelected in 1981, but resigned in 1983 in favor of Yitzhak Shamir. A draw in the 1994 election led to a joint prime ministership by Shamir and Shimon Peres of the Labor Party. In 1988, Shamir was elected sole prime minister. The late 1990s saw increased Jewish immigration from the SOVIET UNION and ETHIOPIA, increasing the pressures on the state for jobs and housing. In 1987, the Intifada uprisings began in the occupied Palestinian territories. During the 1991 Gulf War, IRAQ fired Scud missiles at Israeli cities. In 1991, there were peace talks between Israel, Syria, Lebanon, and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In 1992, Yitzak Rabin of the Labor Party became prime minister. In 1993, Israel and the PLO signed an agreement providing for joint recognition and for limited Palestinian self-rule in the GAZA STRIP and JERICO. In 1994, a peace treaty was signed with Jordan. In 1995, Israel and the PLO agreed on a transition to Palestinian self-rule in most of the WEST BANK.

Rabin was assassinated by a right-wing Israeli extremist in late 1995, and Peres became prime minister. In 1996, Israel was hit by a series of suicide bombings in its cities and rocket attacks from Shiite Muslim bases in S Lebanon. Israel retaliated with attacks on the Lebanese bases and a blockade of Beirut. In the 1996 elections, Likud candidate Benjamin Netanyahu became prime minister. Some land was put under Palestinian authority, but continued violence stalled the process. In 1999, the Labor candidate, Ehud Barak took power. Barak and Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat signed a border agreement. In 2000, Israel withdrew from the Lebanese buffer zone.

In 2000, there was renewed violence as a result of a September visit by Ariel Sharon to the Temple Mount in Jerusalem. In 2001 new elections brought Sharon to power as prime minister. In 2002 Sharon ordered the reoccupation of the West Bank to keep order and prevent more attacks. In 2003 Sharon's government accepted a limited version of the internationally supported "road map for peace." The attacks on Israelis continued and Israel attacked a terrorist training camp in Syria.

Israel started building a 400-mile fence as a security barrier between Israel and the West Bank. The International Court of Justice has termed its construction illegal under international law because it was being constructed on Palestinian lands, and Israeli courts have ordered the wall to be rerouted in certain areas because of the hardship it would cause Palestinians. Israel withdrew most of its forces from the Gaza Strip in 2005, and had plans to abandon Jewish settler

communities in Gaza and some in the West Bank as well. These plans created opposition from the conservative parties in Sharon's coalition.

ISSA See VIS

ISSIN See ISIN

ISSIQ KÖL See ISSYK-KUL

ISSOIRE [*ancient: Iclodurum*] (*France*)

Town in the Puy-de-Dôme department, 18 mi SSE of CLERMONT-FERRAND. It is believed to have been founded by the Gallic Arverni, and during the time of the Roman occupation it was famous for its schools. It was damaged by both Protestant and Catholic forces in the 16th century during the Wars of Religion.

ISSOUDUN [*ancient: Uxellodunum*] (*France*)

Town in Indre department, 18 mi NE of CHÂTEAUX-ROUX. A medieval stronghold, it was fought over during the 12th century by Philip Augustus of France and Richard the Lion-Hearted of ENGLAND.

ISSUS (*Turkey*)

Ancient town of S ASIA MINOR, in modern Hatay province, 20 mi N of ISKENDERUN. It was the scene of three important battles. In 333 B.C. Darius III of PERSIA was defeated here by Alexander the Great; in A.D. 194 Septimius Severus defeated Pescennius Niger, his rival to the throne of the ROMAN EMPIRE; and in A.D. 622 the Byzantine emperor Heraclius defeated the Sassanian Persians here. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

ISSYK-KUL [*Issiq Köl*] (*Kyrgyzstan*)

Lake in the Ala-Tau Mts, Kyrgyzstan. One of the largest mountain lakes in the world, its shores were inhabited in the second century B.C. by the Yuechi and Uzuns. Later Kara KIRGHIZ tribes moved into the region. In the 14th century Nestorian Christians built a monastery on the lake's northern shore. It passed to RUSSIA in 1864.

ISTAKHR [*Stakhr*] (*Iran*)

Town in Fars province, 30 mi NE of SHIRAZ. Chiefly constructed from the ruins of nearby PERSEPOLIS, it was capital of the Sassanid dynasty of A.D. 226 to

651. Although it resisted the Arabs in the seventh century, it later lost its importance to Shiraz.

ISTANBUL [*ancient: Byzantium; Bulgarian: Tsarigrad; Norse: Miklagard; former: Constantinople; Russian: Tsargrad*] (*Turkey*)

City in NW Turkey, on both sides of the BOSPORUS, and therefore partly in Europe and partly in Asia. It is a busy port and Turkey's largest city. Sultan Muhammad II of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE captured the city, then Constantinople, the last stronghold of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 1453. It became known as Istanbul, its Turkish pronunciation, although this name was not made official until 1930. The Ottomans took over this magnificent capital and made it their own chief city. The sultan brought in settlers from other areas of the empire and restored the city's greatness as a commercial and cultural center, but now of Islam instead of Christendom. The city was embellished with many beautiful buildings and monuments, including the Blue Mosque and the Seraglio Palace, now the Topkapi Museum.

The city remained the center of the Greek Orthodox patriarch, who became the representative and ruler of the sultan's Christian subjects. As such he controlled the vast wealth of the Greek Church, which at one time, for example, owned seven-eighths of the land in ROMANIA. This vast wealth flowed into the city. Istanbul also enjoyed the full fruits of Ottoman power, which reached its peak in the 16th century. At its conquest the city held about 80,000 people, by 1550 it held 400,000, and by 1600 it contained 700,000. The central city of "Old Stamboul" measured 15 miles in circumference and boasted over 400 mosques. As the administrative and military center of the empire, the city, known in Europe as the Sublime Porte, yearly sent out vast war fleets from its shipyards on the Golden Horn. The city came to include not only Constantinople but also Galata across the Golden Horn and Scutari (ÜSKÜDAR) across the Bosphorus.

By the 19th century the city was in steady decline, despite its continuance as one of Europe's and the Middle East's centers of diplomacy. In 1877 it hosted the first Turkish parliament, while in 1908 a revolt of the Young Turks here saw a call for a parliament for the entire Ottoman Empire. Turkey fought on the side of the Central Powers in World War I, and Istanbul fell to the Allies in 1918. With the collapse of the empire following the war, Turkey was declared a republic, and the capital was moved from Istanbul to ANKARA by Kemal Atatürk in 1923.

Istanbul retains notable signs of its past greatness, especially the church of Hagia Sophia, Byzantine architecture's masterpiece, built between 532 and 537 by the Emperor Justinian. It became a Muslim mosque in 1453 and is now a museum, with many of its mosaics restored. The Roman Hippodrome, the site of many political rivalries in the Byzantine period, the Aqueduct of Valens, and the massive landward walls of the Byzantine city also survive. As in the past, Istanbul is a polyglot, cosmopolitan city. See also **CONSTANTINOPLE**.

ISTANBUL BOĞAZI See **BOSPORUS**

ISTIB See **ŠTIP**

ISTIP See **ŠTIP**

ISTRA See **ISTRIA**

ISTRIA [**Istrian Peninsula**] [*ancient: Histria; Serbo-Croatian: Istra*] (*Italy; Croatia; Slovenia*)

Peninsula, chiefly in Croatia, stretching into the Adriatic Sea between the gulfs of Fiume and Trieste. Its northwestern section, including **TRIESTE** and **KOPER**, is in Italy and Slovenia. Originally inhabited by Illyrian tribes, it came under **ROME** in 177 B.C. and was later under Byzantine rule until the seventh century A.D. By the 11th century it had come under Venetian control. In the 15th century it was split between **VENICE** and **AUSTRIA**, but passed wholly to Austria with its taking of Venice by the Treaty of Campo Formio in 1797. It passed to Napoleon's Kingdom of Italy after 1807, to the Illyrian Provinces after 1809, and back to Austria after the Congress of **VIENNA** in 1815. After World War I Italy gained the peninsula but in 1947 was forced to cede most of it to **YUGOSLAVIA**. The Yugoslavian part of the peninsula was divided between Slovenia and Croatia after the breakup of Yugoslavia in 1991.

ISTRIAN PENINSULA See **ISTRIA**

ISTURGI See **ANDUJAR**

ISWARIPUR (*Bangladesh*)

Village in the Sundarbans, 45 mi SW of Khulna. During the 16th century it was the capital of an indepen-

dent Muslim kingdom, but it fell to the army of Akbar the Great in 1576. See also **MOGUL EMPIRE**.

ITÁ (*Paraguay*)

City in Central department, just SE of **ASUNCIÓN**. Founded by members of Pedro de Mendoza's expedition in 1536, it was one of the first fortified settlements in Paraguay and later became a major center of Jesuit missionary work.

ITALIA See **ITALY**

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA See **ERITREA**, **ETHIOPIA**, **SOMALIA**

ITALIAN SOMALILAND [*Italian: Somalia Italiana*] (*Somalia*)

Former Italian colony of East Africa, extending from Cape Asir to the Kenyan border. Its capital was **MOGADISHU**. A small protectorate was established by the Italians here in 1889. Enlarged by subsequent additions, it became a state of Italian East Africa in 1936. Invaded in 1941 by the British during World War II, it remained under British control until 1950. In 1960 it joined with British Somaliland to form the independent republic of Somalia.

ITALICA [*Spanish: Santiponce*] (*Spain*)

Ancient Roman colony of **BAETICA**, 5 mi NW of **SEVILLE**. Founded in 206 B.C. by Scipio Africanus, it was the birthplace of the emperors Trajan in A.D. 98 and Hadrian in A.D. 117. There are many Roman remains.

ITALY [*Italian and Latin: Italia*]

Republic occupying a boot-shaped peninsula of S Europe thrusting into the **MEDITERRANEAN SEA**. It is bounded on the NW by **FRANCE**, on the N by **SWITZERLAND**, on the NE by **AUSTRIA**, and on the E by **SLOVENIA**. **ALBANIA** and **GREECE** lie across the **ADRIATIC SEA** to the SE. Italy includes the large islands of **SARDINIA** and **SICILY** and the smaller islands of **CAPRI**, **ISCHIA**, **ELBA**, and the **LIPARI ISLANDS**. The Adriatic Sea is to the E, the Tyrrhenian Sea to the W, the Gulf of Taranto between the heel (**APULIA** region) and the toe (**CALABRIA** region), and the Ionian Sea to the S. The Alps form its northern boundary, while the Apennine Mts form the central spine of the country. Major

rivers of historic importance include the Po in the N, the Arno in Tuscany, and the Tiber in the center.

Traces of Neanderthal habitation from c. 50,000 B.C. have been found in Italy in the TIBER RIVER valley. Mesolithic culture appeared here c. 8500 B.C. and Neolithic culture c. 4500 B.C. Indo-Europeans from central Europe first reached Italy c. 1850 B.C. The Ligurians and Iberians were related to the aboriginal peoples of SPAIN and France and shifted while in Italy from a lake dwelling culture, with houses built on stilts over water, to a *terramare* or fort-dwelling culture. These Italic peoples occupied most of the peninsula S and E of the Tiber. Later in the Bronze Age they were joined by further Indo-European peoples: the Latins around the Tiber, the Umbrians and Sabines to the N and E of Rome, and the Samnites in the S and center. By 1600 B.C. the Etruscans had also arrived in Italy, presumably from ASIA MINOR, and had settled in present TUSCANY. The Oscans inhabited the southeast, and the Gauls the Po RIVER valley in the north (see GAUL). Circa 1000 B.C. the Sicels migrated from the toe of Italy to Sicily to join the native Sicans there.

With the arrival of Greek colonizers in the S c. 800 B.C. Italian history reached a new stage. The Greeks founded colonies throughout the heel and toe and as far N as NAPLES. TARANTO, BRINDISI, REGGIO DI CALABRIA, and SYRACUSE and MESSINA in Sicily, all formed part of MAGNA GRAECIA, which still contains a few Greek-speaking communities to this day. Mariners from PHOENICIA began founding trading stations in western Sicily in the sixth century B.C., including PALERMO and TRAPANI.

By 500 B.C. the Etruscans had reached the height of their power and culture, dominating an area from the Po Valley down to the Greek colonies around Naples, and controlling the region around Rome in a loose alliance called the Etruscan League. Greek Syracuse controlled all of the heel and toe by 375 B.C. In between these higher cultures, and reached more and more frequently by Phoenician traders on the coast, the native Italic peoples slowly began to organize territories of their own. By 425 B.C. the Samnites had taken control of most of south-central Italy, including CAPUA, CUMAE, and Naples.

By 375 B.C. the Latins of the Tiber Valley had formed a league of their own, and under the leadership of ROME they built up a close and aggressive alliance that by 335 B.C. was master of LATIUM and northern CAMPANIA. By 300 B.C. Rome had taken southern ETRURIA N of the Tiber, most of Campania

from the Samnites, and had defeated the Gauls. By 275 B.C. Roman power extended to Taranto in the S; and by 270 B.C. all of Italy S of the Po was united in Roman hands. By 200 B.C., after the Punic Wars against CARTHAGE and their devastation of the peninsula, Rome had come to control all of modern Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, tying together this territory with its roads, its political institutions and alliances, its laws and customs. Roman veterans were sent off to found colonies in the N. They brought Roman culture, already enriched by the Greeks and Etruscans, to such places as FLORENCE, PISA, BOLOGNA, PIACENZA, PARMA, MODENA, PAVIA, MILAN, TURIN, and RIMINI. Old divisions remained, however, and in the first century B.C. the Roman Republic and Italian unity were shaken by the Social and the Civil wars, which devastated and depopulated the peninsula, destroyed its rich agriculture, and saw the replacement of many native Italians by slaves and merchants from the East.

With the restoration of peace under Augustus (27 B.C.–A.D. 14) Italy regained its cultural and political unity and remained the core of the ROMAN EMPIRE until the Emperor Diocletian (A.D. 284–305) placed it under one of the four prefectures of the empire and divided it between the dioceses of Italy in the N, Rome in the center, and CALABRIA in the S. This division lasted until the further reorganization of the empire in the fifth century. In 401 the Visigoths entered the Western Empire and between 408 and 412 ransacked Italy, sacking Rome in 410. The Vandals entered the country by sea in 455 and again sacked Rome.

In 476 Odoacer, a barbarian mercenary general, deposed the last Roman emperor in the West, Romulus Augustulus. Odoacer then created a barbarian kingdom of Italy, only nominally under the Eastern Empire. In 489 the emperor of the East invited the Ostrogoths to invade the peninsula to reestablish his complete control. The Ostrogoths under Theodoric, however, set up their own kingdom that included all the modern country, as well as much of the neighboring areas S and E of the Alps, attempting to revive imperial civilization and order there. Under Emperor Justinian the BYZANTINE EMPIRE tried again to regain direct control of Italy, and between 535 and 563 General Belisarius defeated the Ostrogoths, despite their popular support, and caused great destruction throughout the land. Placing Italy under the Exarchate of RAVENNA, the Byzantines entrusted the popes, the bishops of Rome, with some jurisdiction in the area around the city. Byzantine rule ended abruptly, how-

ever, with the Lombard invasion of 569. By 572 Italy was divided into three Lombard states: the kingdom of LOMBARDY around Pavia in the N, the duchy of SPOLETO in the center, and the duchy of BENEVENTO in the S. Byzantine control survived only along the coasts at Ravenna, GENOA, Latium, Naples, and in Sicily, APULIA, and Calabria.

The sixth and seventh centuries mark the low point of Italian medieval history, relieved only by the rise of monastic culture led by Benedict of Nursia (c. 480–543), first at SUBIACO and then at MONTE CASSINO, and by papal attempts to maintain civil life in and around Rome. The Byzantine Empire managed to retain its hold on the south and even expanded its control from the ninth to the 11th centuries. By 847, however, the Saracens began raids on Sicily and had conquered all of it by 925. They took BARI in 840 and even sacked Rome in 846.

With the reign of Pope Gregory I, the Great (590–604), the papacy began a systematic accumulation of gifts of land that developed into the Patrimony of St. Peter, the ancestor of the PAPAL STATES. These eventually included all the lands between Rome and Ravenna. When the Lombards under Liutprand (712–44) and Aistulf (749–56), moving south from Lombardy, began conquering these lands with the aim of taking Rome, the papacy called on the ruling mayors of the FRANKISH EMPIRE to aid them, and recognized Pepin the Short as king in exchange for aid. In 756, Pepin invaded Italy, defeated the Lombards, saved Rome, and restored the Patrimony to the pope. Pepin's son, Charlemagne, finally conquered the Lombard kingdom and attached it, with the Patrimony and the duchy of Spoleto, to the Carolingian Empire. As part of the inheritance of Charlemagne, all of Italy, except for the principality of Benevento and the Byzantine south, then became an essential part of the German HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Nevertheless between c. 850 and 925 Italy again fell into anarchy.

The year 1000 began to see rapid changes. Ports like VENICE, Naples, AMALFI, Pisa, and Genoa began both an economic expansion and a counterattack against the Muslims, clearing Italian waters of their fleets. By 1022 Genoa and Pisa had captured Sardinia from the Muslims. In 1017 the first Norman mercenaries appeared in the south in a revolt against the Byzantines. By 1057 the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, had established control over all of Apulia and Calabria, and in 1059 Pope Nicholas II recognized Robert as duke in exchange for his feudal homage. By 1091 Robert's brother, Roger, had conquered

Sicily from the Muslims, and in 1127 the two Norman states were united into the kingdom of Sicily. The kingdom acted as a fief and ally of the papacy in its struggles against the German Salian and Hohenstaufen emperors, known as the Investiture Conflict.

This struggle divided all of imperial Italy into rival pro-imperial Ghibelline and pro-papal Guelph factions. The ensuing anarchy fostered the growth of the Italian city-republics. One after another they formed "communes" and threw off their imperial or episcopal lords: Pisa and LUCCA in the 1080s, Milan and Parma in 1081, Rome in 1083, Genoa in 1099, Bologna in 1123, SIENA in 1125, and Florence in 1138. Venice acknowledged no overlord and remained a republic into the 18th century. Milan and other Lombard cities revolted against their imperial overlords, the *podestas*, and in 1168 formed the Lombard League, which, allied with the papacy, defeated Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa at LEGNANO in 1176.

Political freedom, combined with the growth of trade in the 12th and 13th centuries, created a unique urban civilization that supported building, the arts, and learning. Long centers of the liberal arts, Italian cities also developed grammar and professional schools for the merchant classes and began attracting students from all over Europe. Circa 1050 SALERNO established the first university, specializing in medicine, and by 1125 Bologna and its university had become the recognized leader in legal studies in Europe. In the Norman kingdom to the S, Naples and Palermo became centers of the 12th-century Renaissance. Italy also remained a nursery of religious life and reform, which culminated in the founding of the Franciscan Order at ASSISI c. 1215. The reformed papacy also managed to establish its independence from the empire, and under Pope Innocent III (1198–1216) reached the height of its power. By the end of the 13th century Italy had also produced the early forms of capitalist economy: double-entry bookkeeping, banking, investments, insurance, shipping, joint-stock companies, and manufacturing in factories by wage earners. This new urban and secular society is mirrored in the *Divine Comedy* of Dante Alighieri.

The age of Dante was a prelude to the great cultural movement known as the Italian Renaissance, which lasted from c. 1350 to c. 1600 and self-consciously modelled itself on the arts, literature, statecraft, and science of the ancient Greeks and Romans, while remaining fundamentally Christian in outlook. During this period the Italian city-republics gave way to a series of local despotisms, and then to a few

larger territorial states that came to dominate the peninsula. These included Venice in the VENETO, Milan in Lombardy under the Visconti and the Sforzas, Florence in Tuscany under the Medici, Rome and the Papal States, and Naples in the south, which had passed from the Normans to the Hohenstaufen emperors in 1189 and from them to the French Angevins in 1266.

In 1282 Sicily had revolted against the Angevins in the Sicilian Vespers and was then conquered by ARAGON, which in 1435 took Naples itself. While Italy's rulers practiced a careful balance of power that kept the peninsula at peace from c. 1400, its merchants, teachers, and artists penetrated every part of Europe and made Italian culture predominant. In 1494, however, King Charles VIII of France, invading Italy to reclaim Naples for the French, made Italy into a battlefield between the forces of France, Spain, and the Hapsburg Holy Roman Empire. At Pavia in 1525 French power was checked, but by 1530 the Spanish dominated the peninsula—at the price of Italian liberty, so decried by Machiavelli in *The Prince*.

By 1559 and the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis Hapsburg Spain ruled directly over Naples, Sicily, Milan, and Sardinia. It also dominated the rest of the modern country, though various smaller states retained nominal independence, including the grand duchy of Tuscany, the Papal States, Genoa, Lucca, and Parma. Venice, of course, remained a free republic. While Italian culture continued to dominate Europe into the 18th century, its economic vitality began to decline in the 16th century. Though Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, and Palermo remained centers of opulent display, city life slowed, and the countryside fell into oppression and poverty.

Spanish rule lasted until 1700, when the Spanish Crown was united to that of Bourbon France. By 1715 the War of the Spanish Succession had brought occupation of Milan, Naples, Sardinia, and parts of Tuscany by Austria. Spain regained Naples after 1733, but Austria held on to Milan until the French Revolution in 1789 and the French Revolutionary Wars. The Napoleonic era signaled the rise of an Italian nationalist sentiment. Napoleon's occupation of the peninsula brought important reforms, but his failure to achieve unification, and the reemergence of reactionary forces, stimulated the founding of secret revolutionary societies such as the Carbonari and the Veri Italiani, which agitated for the overthrow of foreign domination and for unity.

The Congress of VIENNA of 1814–15 restored Austrian rule to Milan and extended it to Tuscany and Venice; but Italian leaders, such as Giuseppe Mazzini (1805–72) and Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–82) sustained the revolutionary spirit of the Risorgimento, or Italian reunification, which survived the suppression of revolts in 1820, 1832, and of the large-scale revolution of 1848–49. Ultimately, with Camillo Cavour as his prime minister, King Victor Emmanuel II of SAVOY achieved unity in 1861. From this time on Italy began to take part in European power politics as a single nation. In 1866 it received the Veneto for supporting PRUSSIA in the war against Austria. Rome was added in 1870 and was named the Italian capital in 1871. The papacy became little but a reactionary and isolated throwback to the ancien régime. Not until the Lateran Treaty of 1929 did the popes accept their restriction to VATICAN CITY and agree to restore normal relations between the church and the Italian government.

The late 19th century brought involvement in the Triple Alliance with GERMANY and Austria. There were also attempts at imperialist expansion into North Africa, with the occupation of SOMALILAND and ERITREA on the Red Sea, an unsuccessful invasion of ETHIOPIA in 1896, and the occupation of LIBYA in 1911. During World War I Italy joined the Allies in 1915, under a secret proviso that if victorious it would gain TRIESTE and other desirable territories in Africa and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, including more territory in Libya, and it emerged from the war as one of the Big Four powers. At home the Christian Democrats and the Socialists developed into mass political parties, but they remained largely ineffective in coping with postwar problems. Benito Mussolini (1883–1945), a former socialist, developed the theory of Fascism and rose as the leader of the fascist movement. He marched on Rome with his Blackshirts in October 1922, was named premier by King Victor Emmanuel III, and by 1927 ruled as dictator. At war in Ethiopia almost continuously from 1935, Italy also intervened on the Insurgent, fascist, side in the Spanish civil war. It belatedly entered World War II in June 1940 as a partner in Hitler's Axis but suffered humiliating defeats in Africa and in GREECE, which was subsequently overrun by Germany. The Allied invasion of Sicily on July 10, 1943, brought Mussolini's deposition, imprisonment, and escape to the north, where he established the Republic of Salò under German protection. He was killed in April 1945 by partisans while trying to escape to Switzer-

land. The war brought devastation from south to north up the peninsula, while many cities, including Naples, Genoa, Milan, and Rome, suffered heavy bombing.

When King Victor Emmanuel III abdicated in May 1946, Humberto II briefly became king, but on June 2 the Italians voted to replace the monarchy with a republic. From 1948 until the early 1980s the Christian Democrats held power with only two interruptions. Though undergoing frequent changes in top leadership, this party has provided Italy with a stable government that has embraced reform programs, postwar reconstruction, and close cooperation with the rest of western Europe and the UNITED STATES. In 1949 Italy became one of the founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). With such long political monopoly, however, inertia and corruption have plagued the Italian government since the late 1960s, as calls for reform have been matched, until the 1990s, by the growing power of the Italian Communist Party. This impelled the Christian Democrats to form coalitions with more conservative circles in order to exclude the communists from a role in government. In the late 1970s a spate of extremist terrorism on the left and right attempted to disrupt Italian life on all levels and culminated in the fascist bombings of trains and railroad stations from 1974 on and the kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro in 1978.

Center-left coalitions dominated by the Christian Democrats held power until 1983, when Italy's first Socialist-led coalition took power under Premier Bettino Craxi. The slow economy of the 1970s forced the government to institute tight budgets and tax increases. The Italians had many coalition governments through the 1980s and 1990s. Corruption probes in the early 1990s led to the arrest of hundreds of business and political figures. The government in the late 1990s and early 2000s went back and forth between conservative and center-left coalitions. Italy supported the United States in its war in IRAQ in 2003, in spite of popular opposition.

In the years following World War II Italy experienced its "economic miracle," which saw its economy and standard of living boom. It remains one of the leading industrial nations of the world and is a center of heavy industry, high technology, design, and fashion. Italy also retains its attractions as a center of the traditional arts and culture. Rome is the capital. Other major cities are Naples, Milan, Palermo, and Genoa.

ITÄMERI See BALTIC SEA

ITHACA [Itháki] [*former: Thiaki*] (*Greece*)

Island in the Ionian Sea, off the W coast of Greece, NE of CEPHALONIA. One of the IONIAN ISLANDS, it features in Greek mythology as the home of Homer's Odysseus, the wandering hero of the *Odyssey*. The island remained practically uninhabited from the Homeric period until resettled by VENICE in the 16th century. It was occupied by the Germans during World War II. The island was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1953. Remains of a Corinthian colony dating from the eighth century B.C. have been found here.

ITHACA (*United States*)

City in S central NEW YORK State, 29 mi NE of ELMIRA, on Cayuga Lake. Settled in 1789, it became important as an educational center. Cornell University was founded here in 1865 and Ithaca College in 1892.

ITHÁKI See ITHACA

ITIL See VOLGA RIVER

ITSUKU-SHIMA [Miya-Jima] (*Japan*)

Island in the Inland Sea, Hiroshima prefecture, SW HONSHŪ, 12 mi SW of HIROSHIMA. It is the site of an important ancient Shinto shrine of great beauty. It also has a ninth-century Buddhist temple and a 15th-century pagoda.

AL-ITTIHAD See MADINAT ASH SHAB

ITURAEA [Iturea] (*Lebanon, Syria*)

Ancient country of NE CANAAN, S of DAMASCUS, its exact extent not known. It was originally inhabited by Arabians and founded by Jetur, son of Ishmael. Its capital was at Chalchis, and its religious center was at BAALBEK. It was incorporated into JUDAEA in 105 B.C. After a brief period of independence, it fell to the Romans and became part of their province of Syria c. A.D. 50.

ITUREA See ITURAEA

ITUZAINGÓ (*Argentina*)

Town in Corrientes province, on the Paraná River, 50 mi W of Posadas. On February 20, 1827, a combined

Argentine-Uruguayan force under Carlos Maria de Alvear decisively defeated a Brazilian force under Commander Barbacena here. The ensuing peace treaty created an independent URUGUAY.

ITZEHOE (*Germany*)

City and port in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 32 mi NW of HAMBURG. Founded by Charlemagne in A.D. 810, it is the oldest city in Schleswig-Holstein. Destroyed by the Swedes in the 17th century, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1866.

IVANGOROD See DEBLIN

IVANO-FRANKIVSK [*former: Stanislav; German: Stanislau; Polish: Stanisław; Russian: Ivano-Frankovsk (Ukraine)*]

City in the Ukraine, on the Bystritsa River, 70 mi SSE of LVIV. Strategically located, it controls an important pass through the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. The capital of a Russian principality, it was seized by POLAND in 1340. Although raided several times by Turks and Tatars, it was an important trading center in the 17th and 18th centuries. It passed to AUSTRIA in 1772 and was the scene of heavy fighting during World War I, after which it was returned to Poland. In 1939 it was annexed by the Soviet Union, though it was occupied by GERMANY from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

IVANOVO [*former: Ivanovo Voznesensk*] (*Russia*)

City and capital of Ivanovo oblast, in Russia, 145 mi NE of MOSCOW. Founded in the 14th century, it developed as a commercial center, becoming known as the MANCHESTER of Russia thanks to its important cotton-milling industry. It was a center of labor unrest from the 1880s, and in 1905 it was the scene of the founding of the first workers' soviet, when 80,000 workers went on strike.

IVANOVO VOZNESENSK See IVANOVO

IVELCESTRE See ILCHESTER

IVELCHESTER See ILCHESTER

IVIZA See IBIZA

IVORY COAST See CÔTE D'IVOIRE

IVREA [*ancient: Eporedia*] (*Italy*)

City in Torino province, PIEDMONT region, 34 mi NE of TURIN. Originally inhabited by the Salassi, it was captured by ROME in 143 B.C. because of its valuable gold mines. During the Middle Ages it was the capital of a duchy that provided two kings of Italy, Berengar II in 950 and Arduin in 1002. It passed to SAVOY in the mid-14th century.

IVRY-LA-BATAILLE (*France*)

Village in the Eure department, on the Eure River, 40 mi W of PARIS. During the Wars of Religion, on March 4, 1590, the Huguenots under the future Henri IV won a decisive victory over the Catholics under the duke of Mayenne here. This success did much to enhance the prestige of Henry in the eyes of the French and led to his coronation and acceptance after he had returned to the Catholic faith.

IVRY-SUR-SEINE (*France*)

Suburb, SE of PARIS, in the Val-de-Marne department, on the SEINE RIVER. Originally a small village, it became an industrial center during the 19th century. It has a hospital for incurables that was moved here from Paris in 1870.

IWO (*Nigeria*)

City in Oyo state, 27 mi NE of IBADAN. In the 17th century it became the capital of the Yoruba kingdom of Iwo, which grew rapidly in the 19th century by receiving refugees from the Yoruba civil wars.

IWO JIMA [*Naka Iwo*] [*former: Sulphur Island*] (*Japan*)

Island in the Pacific Ocean, 660 nautical mi SE of TOKYO. The largest of the VOLCANO ISLANDS, it was of great strategic importance during World War II because of its air base. The battle for control of the island, which lasted from February 19 to March 15, 1945, was one of the bloodiest encounters in U.S. history. After the war it was administered by the United States and returned to Japan in 1968.

IWO RETTO See VOLCANO ISLANDS

IZABAL, LAKE [*Yzabal*] [*former: Golfo Dulce*] (*Guatemala*)

Lake near the CARIBBEAN SEA, to which it is linked. A center of pre-Columbian civilization, it was impor-

tant for trade during the colonial era. The port of Iza-bal on its south shore was attacked throughout the 17th century by English and Dutch pirates.

IZAMAL (*Mexico*)

Town in YUCATÁN state, 38 mi E of MÉRIDA. It was the site of an ancient Mayan town believed to have been founded before CHICHÉN ITZÁ and dedicated to the ancestor-God Itzammá. It has many ruins. Today's 16th-century Christian buildings are on sites of old Mayan temples.

IZHEVSK (*Russia*)

City and capital of Udmurt AR, 175 mi ENE of KAZAN, in Russia. Founded in 1760, it was an early center of the metallurgical industry in the Urals. An armaments factory was established here in the mid-18th century.

IZMAYIL [*Romanian: Ismail*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine on the DANUBE RIVER delta, 120 mi SW of ODESSA. Established as a fortress by the Turks in the 16th century, it was occupied by RUSSIA in 1770, 1790, and 1812. It belonged to ROMANIA from 1856 to 1878 and from 1918 to 1940, but it passed finally to the Soviet Union after World War II.

İZMİR [*former: Smyrna*] (*Turkey*)

City, port, and capital of İzmir province, on the Gulf of İzmir, 160 mi SW of BURSA. Settled in prehistoric times, it was colonized by Aeolians and later Ionians c. 1000 B.C., but it was destroyed by the kingdom of

LYDIA in 627 B.C., It was rebuilt in the early fourth century B.C. and became one of the most important cities of ASIA MINOR and an early center of Christianity. Captured by the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century A.D., it formed part of the empire of NICAIA from 1204 to 1261 and was sacked by the Mongols in the 15th century. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE c. 1425. Occupied by GREECE in 1919, it was recaptured by Turkish nationalists in 1922.

İZMIT [*Ismid, Kocaeli*] [*Greek: Astacus; later: Nicomedia*] (*Turkey*)

City and capital of Kocaeli province, 54 mi ESE of ISTANBUL, near the Gulf of İzmit. An important city of ancient BITHYNIA, it was destroyed by Lysimachus (c. 361–281 B.C.) during Alexander the Great's conquest but was rebuilt by Nicomedes I of Bithynia in 264 B.C. as the capital of Bithynia. Incorporated into the ROMAN EMPIRE, it was made the chief city of the Eastern Empire by Emperor Diocletian. It was soon replaced by Byzantium (CONSTANTINOPLE). The Goths sacked it in A.D. 268. The city was devastated by an earthquake in 1999, killing more than 17,000 people, impacting much of the industrial complex between Istanbul and İzmit.

IZU-SHICHITO [*Seven Isles of Izu*] (*Japan*)

Island group in the Pacific Ocean, off SE HONSHŪ, S of YOKOHAMA. Known to the Japanese since ancient times, this group of seven volcanic islands has been used as a convict settlement since the 12th century.

IZVORNIK See ZVORNIK



JABAL-AL-TARIK See GIBRALTAR

JABAL ASH-SHAYKH See HERMON, MOUNT

JABAL AT TUR See GERIZIM

JABAL AT-TUR See TABOR, MOUNT

JABAL LUB-NĀN See LEBANON MOUNTAINS

JABAL MUSA See SINAI, MOUNT

JABALPUR [*former: Jubbulpore*] (*India*)

City and capital of Jabalpur district, MADHYA PRADESH state, 150 mi NNE of NAGPUR, central India. Headquarters of the Marathas in 1781, the city later became the seat of the British commission for Saugor and Narmada territories and was an important administrative and military center. The area is rich in ruins, some dating back to the fifth century A.D. See MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

JABAL SHAMMAR (*Saudi Arabia*)

Area in N Saudi Arabia, formerly an emirate. The home of the Shammar tribe, the region was an independent principality of the Ibn Rashid dynasty from 1834 to 1921, when it was conquered by Ibn Saud. In 1932 it was incorporated into the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

JABLONEC NAD NISOU [*German: Gablonz, Gablonz an der Neisse*] (*Czech Republic*)

City in N BOHEMIA, on the Lausitzer Neisse, 55 mi NE of PRAGUE. Dating back to the late Middle Ages,

the city is the cradle of the famed Bohemian glass industry. Between World Wars I and II it was inhabited mostly by Germans, who were later removed.

JABNEEL See JAMNIA

JABNEH See JAMNIA

JABOATÃO (*Brazil*)

City and suburb of RECIFE, Pernambuco state, E Brazil. Two battles were fought here during the 17th-century war against the Dutch. Jaboatão became a city in 1884.

JABURA See ÉVORA

JACA [*former: Dyaka*] (*Spain*)

Town in Huesca province, in the S Pyrenees, N Spain. An ancient Iberian town, it was taken by Rome in 194 B.C. The Moors occupied it in A.D. 716. Following its conquest by the Christians it was first made the capital of the kingdom of ARAGON in the 11th century. Dominated by a massive 16th-century citadel, it has medieval walls and a Romanesque cathedral dating from the 11th to 15th centuries.

JÁCHYMOV [*German: Joachimstal, Sankt Joachimstal*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in BOHEMIA, in Erzgebirge, 12 mi N of KARLOVY VARY, NW Czech Republic. It was a silver-mining center during the time of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and reached its apex in the 16th century.

Jáchymov was badly damaged in the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 but regained some importance with the discovery of pitchblende here, when the town was still in the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE. After 1898 Marie Curie and her husband discovered, isolated, and named radium from waste pitchblende provided from its mines. The town is now a major producer of uranium and radium from pitchblende.

JACKSON [*former: Jacksonburgh, Jacksonopolis*] (*United States*)

City, seat of Jackson county, 34 mi S of LANSING, S MICHIGAN. It was settled in 1829 and named for General Andrew Jackson. The Republican Party was founded here on July 6, 1854, at a state political convention.

JACKSON [*former: Le Fleur's Bluff*] (*United States*)

City and state capital, seat of Hinds county, on the Pearl River, SW central MISSISSIPPI. Founded as a trading post in 1792 and known as Le Fleur's Bluff, the city was renamed for General Andrew Jackson in 1821. It served as a military base for the VICKSBURG campaign during the Civil War and suffered heavy damage in 1863 at the hands of Union forces under General William T. Sherman. Racial tension here resulted in a number of incidents during the 1960s.

JACKSON [*former: Alexandria*] (*United States*)

City, seat of Madison county, on the south fork of the Forked Deer River, W TENNESSEE. Founded in the 1820s as a river port, it was renamed for General Andrew Jackson in 1822. It became a supply base during the Civil War and was held alternately by Union and Confederate forces.

JACKSONBURGH See JACKSON (Michigan)

JACKSONOPOLIS See JACKSON (Michigan)

JACKSONVILLE (*United States*)

City and port, Duval county, near the mouth of the St. Johns River, NE FLORIDA. Founded in 1816, it was named in 1822 for Andrew Jackson, Florida's first territorial governor. The Seminole War of the 1830s and the Civil War caused much destruction in the city, but harbor development in the late 19th century enabled it to grow and prosper.

JACKSONVILLE See MEDFORD (Oregon)

JACOB'S WELL See MARION

AL-JADIDA [*El-Jadida*] [*former: Mazagan*] (*Morocco*)

City and port on the Atlantic Ocean, in Al-Jadida province, 55 mi SW of CASABLANCA. Occupied by the Portuguese in 1502, it became their last stronghold in Morocco following the fall of AGADIR in 1541. It finally fell to the Alawite dynasty in 1769.

JAÉN [*ancient: Aurinx*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Jaén province, ANDALUSIA, 178 mi S of MADRID, S Spain. Dating back to Roman times, Jaén was the seat of the small Moorish kingdom of Jayyán. In 1246 it was taken by King Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE. The city contains ruins of a Moorish castle as well as a cathedral built between the 16th and 18th centuries.

JAFFA [*ancient: Joppa; Arabic: Yafa; Hebrew: Yafo*] (*Israel*)

City, now part of TEL AVIV-JAFFA, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, approximately 35 mi NW of JERUSALEM. Since antiquity, when it was first settled by Phoenicians, Jaffa has been important because of its port and has changed hands many times. EGYPT captured it in 1472 B.C., and King Sennacherib of ASSYRIA laid siege to it in 701 B.C. when it was held by the Philistines of CANAAN. Jaffa became Hebrew territory in the sixth century B.C. and is referred to in the Bible as Joppa. Alexander the Great captured the city in 332 B.C., and it changed hands several times in the second and first centuries in fighting between the Seleucids of SYRIA and the Jews, led by the Maccabee family. The city was destroyed by troops of the ROMAN EMPIRE in A.D. 68. Rebuilt, Jaffa remained under Roman and then Byzantine rule until it fell to the Arabs in 636, to the crusaders in 1126, to Saladin the Muslim sultan in 1187, to Richard I of ENGLAND in 1191, and to the Arabs again in 1196.

The city was annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after 1516 at a time when the port was in decline. It fell to Napoleon I in 1799 during his Egyptian campaign. In World War I British troops took over the city in November 1917, and it became part of the League of Nations Palestine Mandate, administered by GREAT BRITAIN. In 1947 and 1948, during Israel's war of independence, fighting took place between mostly Arabic Jaffa and adjoining Tel Aviv, an Israeli city. Jaffa surrendered on May 14, 1948, when the

independence of the nation was proclaimed. It was merged with Tel Aviv in 1950. It was from Jaffa that Jonah sailed on the Old Testament voyage during which he was allegedly swallowed by a whale and it was in this city that St. Peter is said to have raised Dorcas from the dead. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, PHILISTIA, PHOENICIA, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

JAFFNA (*Sri Lanka*)

Peninsula and major port town, capital of Northern province, at the northern tip of the island of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon. The Tamils, a people of southern Indian origin, took the area in 204 B.C. and ruled it until the advent of the Portuguese in A.D. 1617. The Dutch gained control of Jaffna in 1658, the last Portuguese area to fall to them, and in 1795 it came under the rule of GREAT BRITAIN. The city has suffered in the 1990s and into the 21st century from armed conflict between separatist Tamils and the Singhalese.

JAGANNATH See PURI

JAGAT See DWARKA

JAGERSFONTEIN (*South Africa*)

Town and important diamond-mining center, SW FREE STATE, 60 mi SW of BLOEMFONTEIN, E central South Africa. In 1870 a 50-carat diamond was found here. The mine also yielded the famous Excelsior Diamond in 1893 and the Reitz, or Jubilee, Diamond in 1895.

JAGHBUB [*Giarabub, Jarabub*] (*Libya*)

Oasis in Darneh governorate, near the Egyptian border, E Libya. Situated on old desert caravan and pilgrim routes, it was once the seat of the Sanusi, or Senussi, religious order, which settled here in the mid-19th century to escape Turkish and European influences.

JAILOLO See HALMAHERA

JAINTIA (*India*)

Former state in ASSAM, stretching from the northern border between BANGLADESH and India to the Kalong River. It was inhabited by a people of Khasi origin, who allied themselves with the British against the Burman invaders of Assam in 1824. GREAT BRITAIN annexed the territory in 1832, and the subsequent arrival of European tea-growers caused tensions leading to a revolt in 1862.

JAIPUR [*Jeypore*] (*India*)

Former state, city, and capital of RAJASTHAN, approximately 140 mi W of AGRA, NW India. The Kachwaha clan of the Rajputs founded the state in the 12th century, and it became a fief of the MOGUL EMPIRE c. 1550. It came under the protection of GREAT BRITAIN in 1818 and in 1949 was made part of Rajasthan state. Jaipur city was settled in 1728 when the Rajput capital was moved here from AMBER. It is famous for its walls, gates, a palace, and for its unusual planning and great beauty.

JAISALMER (*India*)

Former state, now a district of RAJASTHAN, in part of the Thar, or Indian, Desert, NW India. It was established in 1156 by a Rajput chief and was made part of the MOGUL EMPIRE in 1570 by Emperor Akbar. In 1818 it became a protectorate of GREAT BRITAIN and was incorporated into Rajasthan state in 1949. Jaisalmer is also the name of the principal city of the district.

JĀJAU (*India*)

Town, approximately 20 mi S of AGRA, on the Yamuna (Jumna) River, NE India. After the death of Emperor Aurangzeb in March 1707, a decisive battle was fought here on June 12, 1707, over the succession to the Mogul throne of India. Aurangzeb's eldest surviving son, Bahadur Shah, defeated his younger brother and was crowned emperor. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

JAJCE (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Town, N central Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the Vrbas River, S of Banja Luka. Once the capital of the kings of BOSNIA, it was taken by the Turks in 1463. HUNGARY captured it in the same year and held it until 1528, when the Turks reconquered the town and ruled it until its annexation by AUSTRIA in 1908. During World War II it became the center of the communist-led resistance movement under Tito. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

JAKARTA [*Djakarta*] [*former: Batavia*] (*Indonesia*)

City on NW JAVA, on Jakarta Bay, an inlet of the Java Sea. It is the capital and largest city of Indonesia, as well as the leading commercial and industrial center. The Dutch founded Batavia in 1619 near a Javanese settlement. Batavia became the headquarters of the Dutch East India Company and a major trading center. The Dutch thwarted English attempts

to oust them and subdued the local rulers. Rebelions broke out in the 18th century, while Batavia's prosperity declined, but it boomed again in the 19th century when large-scale plantation cultivation was introduced. The British held Batavia, however, from 1811 to 1816. During World War II the Japanese captured the city in March 1942 and held it until 1945. In December 1949 it was renamed Jakarta and was made the capital of the newly independent Indonesia. The city still shows Chinese, Arab, and Dutch influences.

JAKOBSTAD See PIETARSAARI

JALALABAD [Jelalabad] (*Afghanistan*)

City and capital of Nangarhar province, W of the KHYBER PASS, E Afghanistan. The area was inhabited since the second century B.C. and was once part of GANDHARA, originally a province of the Persian Empire and a region famous for its Greco-Buddhist art. The Mogul emperor Akbar built the city here c. 1570, and the British occupied it during the First and Second Afghan Wars of the mid-19th century, withstanding an Afghan siege in 1842.

JALANDHAR [Jullundur] (*India*)

City and capital of Jullundur division, approximately 46 mi SE of AMRITSAR, PUNJAB state, N India. It was once the capital of a seventh-century Rajput kingdom. It later became the capital of Punjab state from 1947, when India achieved independence, until the founding of CHANDIGARH in 1953.

JALAPA [Jalapa Enriquez] [*former: Xalapa*] (*Mexico*)

City, capital of VERACRUZ state, on the slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental, E central Mexico. Founded on the site of a pre-Columbian city, Jalapa was taken in 1519 by Hernán Cortés and became a major trading center during the Spanish colonial era.

JALAPA ENRIQUEZ See JALAPA

JALISCO (*Mexico*)

State in W central Mexico, bounded on the W by the Pacific Ocean, with its capital at GUADALAJARA. The area was conquered by the Spanish in 1529 and later became part of NUEVA GALICIA. Just prior to the War of Reform of 1858 to 1861, Jalisco played an impor-

tant part in the liberal revolution launched by the Plan of AYUTLA, a reform program created in 1854. FRANCE occupied the state during the wars of intervention until its recapture in 1866.

JALITA See YALTA

JALOR [Jalore, Jhalore] (*India*)

Town and capital of Jalor district, in RAJASTHAN state, 70 mi SSW of JODHPUR. It developed around an 11th-century hill fort and in the 12th century became the capital of the Chauhan clan of the Rajputs. The Muslim ruler 'Ala'-ud-Din Khalji took Jalor c. 1310.

JALORE See JALOR

JALUIT (*Marshall Islands*)

Atoll, one of the Ralik Chain in the Marshall Islands, in the W Pacific Ocean. Jaluit was the site of the headquarters of the Japanese admiralty of the Marshalls during World War II until its capture by U.S. troops in 1944.

JAMAICA

Nation in the WEST INDIES, occupying an island of the same name, S of CUBA and W of HAITI. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations; the capital is KINGSTON. Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1494, and Spain conquered and settled it in 1509. The Spanish founded Santiago de la Vega, now called SPANISH TOWN, c. 1525. Harsh rule and exploitation killed off most of the native Arawak Indians, and they were replaced by black slaves from Africa. In 1655 the English captured the island, and it was formally ceded to them in 1670. Jamaica prospered as a result of the activities of such buccaneers as Henry Morgan, who was commissioned as a privateer by the English Crown. He later was knighted and became acting governor of the island. PORT ROYAL was the capital until 1692 when an earthquake caused it to sink into the sea.

In the 18th century Jamaica was one of the largest sugar-producing areas in the world. At the same time, however, its fugitive slave population often rebelled against the colonial regime. Sugar production declined in the 19th century, partly because the slaves were emancipated in 1838, and in 1865 economic troubles lay behind the Morant Bay Rebellion of freed blacks. The British repressed the rebellion so ruthlessly that the governor was recalled and Jamaica

was made a Crown colony. A measure of autonomy was restored in 1884. However, unemployment and British racial policies brought more violence in 1938, and in 1944 universal suffrage was granted.

In 1958 Jamaica became a member of the new Federation of the West Indies but withdrew in 1961 because it did not believe it was given large enough representation in the group. Jamaica became entirely independent on August 6, 1962. Alexander Bustamante, a labor leader, was the first prime minister. In 1972 a socialist party won power and Michael Manley became prime minister. Economic troubles and international isolation continued to plague Jamaica, and in 1980 Edward Seaga defeated Manley to become prime minister of a more conservative Labor Party government. Seaga's government privatized industry, distanced itself from CUBA, attracted foreign investment, stimulated tourism, and won substantial U.S. aid. Still, two hurricanes and economic recession in the 1980s slowed growth in Jamaica. In 1989 Manley was reelected as prime minister, although he continued the economic policies of the Seaga government. In 1992 Manley was replaced by Percival James Patterson, who was elected in 1993 and reelected in 1997 and 2002.

JAMAICA (*United States*) See QUEENS

JAMBI See DJAMBI

JAMBOL See YAMBOL

JAMES BAY (*Canada*)

Shallow southern extension of HUDSON BAY, between NE ONTARIO and W QUEBEC, NUNAVUT, Canada. The English navigator Henry Hudson discovered the bay in 1610, and it was explored in 1631 by Captain Thomas James, for whom it was named. In 1670 the Hudson's Bay Company set up a post here on the site of an old fur-trading station. The James Bay Project by Hydro Quebec Phase I created the world's largest underground power station for the generation of hydroelectricity on the La Grande River. In 1994, work was suspended on Phase II of the project because of objections by environmentalists and the local Cree people. In 2002, agreement was reached to complete Phase II, diverting water from the Eastmain, Laforge, and Caniapiscau rivers, as well as the upper Rupert River into La Grande.

JAMES RIVER [Dakota] (*United States*)

Rising in central NORTH DAKOTA and flowing S past Jamestown, the James River extends for 710 mi, finally joining the MISSOURI RIVER at YANKTON, South Dakota. During the 19th century fur-trading posts were established along its course in SOUTH DAKOTA and at the river's junction with the Missouri. Remnants of the dwellings of the ancient mound builders are found along its banks.

JAMES RIVER (*United States*)

One of the chief rivers of VIRGINIA, formed by the confluence of the Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers in W Virginia and flowing into CHESAPEAKE BAY through the estuary at HAMPTON ROADS, Virginia. The earliest English settlement in the country was made at JAMESTOWN on the lower river in 1607, and in the colonial era the river was an important route for exploration and settlement into the interior. During the height of the 18th-century tobacco trade the James was an important shipping outlet, and the plantations of the Virginian aristocracy lined its banks. During the Civil War the Union forces, in the Peninsular campaign and in the Seven Days' Battles, fought up the Tidewater Peninsula in repeated attempts to take RICHMOND, the Confederate capital at the falls of the James, and now capital of the state.

JAMESTOWN (*Great Britain*)

Town, port, and capital of the island of ST. HELENA, in the South Atlantic Ocean. Established in 1659, it was the location of a fort built by the British East India Company. It developed into an important coal-
ing station, but it declined following the opening of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869.

JAMESTOWN (*United States*)

Former village, on a peninsula, now Jamestown Island, in the JAMES RIVER, nearly opposite Williamsburg, E VIRGINIA. Founded by the London Company on May 13, 1607, it was the first permanent English settlement in America and was named for King James I of ENGLAND. The colony suffered from starvation, disease, and destructive Indian raids until 1610, when Lord Thomas de la Warr arrived with supplies. The first legislative assembly in the New World met here in 1619, and Jamestown was Virginia's capital during the 17th century. It was heavily damaged by fire in

1676 during Bacon's Rebellion, was rebuilt and declined only when the capital was moved to WILLIAMSBURG in 1700. The site has been excavated and is on view.

JAMMU [former: Jummoo] (*India*)

Town and former winter capital of Jammu and KASHMIR state, in the Himalayan foothills, N India. It was once the seat of the Dogra Rajput dynasty; and in the 19th century it became the headquarters of Gulab Singh, who founded the last ruling house of Kashmir.

JĀMNAGAR [Navanagar] (*India*)

City and port in GUJARAT state, on the Gulf of Kutch, 310 mi NW of MUMBAI, W India. It was established in 1540 by the Jadeja Rajputs and was the capital of the former state of Navanagar.

JAMNIA [Jabneh] [*ancient: Jabneel; medieval: Ybelin; Arabic: Yibna; Hebrew: Yavne*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, approximately 13 mi S of TEL AVIV-JAFFA, central Israel. Founded by the Philistines, it was plundered by Judas Maccabaeus in the second century B.C. Shortly before the capture and destruction of JERUSALEM and its Temple in A.D. 70 by the Romans, the city became an important seat of Jewish scholarship, and continued as the Hebrew capital into the second century. Rabbis determined the final canon of the Hebrew Old Testament here c. A.D. 100. The crusaders fortified the city in the 12th century. The Arab village here was depopulated during the 1948 war, and an Israeli city has been built on the site. See PHILISTIA.

JAMRUD [former: Fatehgarh] (*Pakistan*)

Town and fort in Northwest Frontier province, 9 mi W of PESHAWAR, at the mouth of the KHYBER PASS. It is the site of a fort built by one of Ranjit Singh's Sikh generals c. 1835 that was used as a British frontier base during the Second Afghan War of 1878-79, and again in 1897-98 during the Tirah campaign.

JÄMTLAND [Jemtland] (*Sweden*)

County on the Norwegian border, W Sweden. Inhabited since pre-Christian times, it is the site of a notable rune stone carved there c. 1050. The area was part of DENMARK's Norwegian domains until it passed to Sweden in 1645.

JANIN See JENIN

JANINA See IOÁNNINA

JAN MAYEN (*Norway*)

Volcanic island, in the ARCTIC Ocean, 300 mi E of Greenland. Henry Hudson discovered the island in 1607, and it bore his name until 1614, when a Dutch sea captain claimed it for his whaling company and for the NETHERLANDS. It was annexed to Norway on May 8, 1929.

JANNABATAIN See AJNADAIN

JAPAN [*Japanese: Nihon, Nippon, Nippon*]

Nation, occupying an archipelago between the East China Sea, the Sea of Japan, and the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of E Asia. There are hundreds of smaller islands and four main islands: HOKKAIDŌ is the northernmost, HONSHŪ the largest and most important, SHIKOKU the smallest, and KYŪSHŪ the southernmost. TOKYO, one of the major metropolises of the world, is the capital. The islands are mostly mountainous, and less than 20 percent of the land is arable. The population density is high in this thoroughly industrialized country.

By tradition Japan was founded in 660 B.C. by the Emperor Jimmu, but reliable records begin only c. A.D. 400. However, archaeology has filled in the picture. The Japanese Neolithic period began c. 10,000 B.C. with the Jomon culture; bronze and iron were introduced c. 200 B.C. By the early Christian era, Japan was divided among many small clans and kingdoms ruled by chiefpriests. Contacts in this period with KOREA were close. In the fourth century A.D. one of these clans, the Yamato, based near KYŌTO, became dominant; and by the fifth century its priest-king had become emperor, though not yet in control of even the whole of Honshū. The Yamato capital was at first NARA, then Kyōto. A colony was established in Korea, and between the sixth and ninth centuries Buddhism and Chinese influence, under the great T'ang dynasty, became important in bringing civilization to the country and shaping the character of the nascent state.

By the ninth century the Fujiwara family were in control of the state, under the emperor, but their power was threatened by the growth of feudal entities, leading to civil war in the 12th century. Finally in

1192, after much internal warfare, the Minamoto family gained control, and Yoritomo became the first shogun. Based at KAMAKURA, he was the real ruler of Japan. A succession of shoguns were to rule Japan under the emperor for the next 700 years. The early shoguns faced a deadly peril in the 13th century. Twice, in 1274 and 1281, the Mongols under Kublai Khan, who already controlled CHINA, attempted to invade the islands in force, but were turned back. There were, of course, periods of anarchy when the shogunate was disputed, and for some 250 years after 1338 civil wars raged as the private armies of daimyos, or local lords, and Buddhist monasteries contended for power. Yet trade flourished and the economy grew.

This period also saw the first contacts with Europeans, when the Portuguese appeared in Japan in 1542, and St. Francis Xavier introduced Christianity a few years later. In the late 16th century the shoguns were able once again to centralize power, and in the 1590s shogun Hideyoshi attempted to invade Korea, with China the ultimate objective. In 1603 Ieyasu founded the Tokugawa shogunate, which lasted until 1867. Tokyo, then called Edo, became the shogun's capital. In the 17th century Japan became a rigid, stratified military dictatorship. Christianity was suppressed and Christians persecuted. Foreigners were banished, and only the Dutch were allowed to trade, and only through the port of NAGASAKI. It was the day of the famous warrior caste, the samurai, and the military virtues were exalted. Yet underneath an active middle class was growing, and it was time for a change. On July 8, 1853, a U.S. naval officer, Matthew Calbraith Perry, sailed into Tokyo Bay. He returned in 1854 with several warships, and at the end of March a treaty was signed opening some Japanese ports to Western trade.

The Tokugawa shogunate, weakened and facing growing opposition for its traditionalist policies, fell when the young emperor Meiji came to the throne in 1867 in what is called the Meiji Restoration. The emperor moved to Tokyo, the shogun's capital, and a modernist group behind him deliberately set out to transform the country, reorganizing the social fabric along Western lines, promoting industrialization, and building up the armed forces. The old military ardor combined with modernization swept Japan into a new, fervent imperialism. In 1894–95 it fought China for control of Korea, which it occupied, but was forced to disgorge the Liaodong Peninsula in MANCHURIA by the great powers. Japan's defeat of RUSSIA

at PORT ARTHUR and MUKDEN and destruction of the Russian fleet in the naval Battle of TSUSHIMA made Japan a world power. Entering World War I on the side of the Allies, Japan was awarded the German islands in the Pacific and took the opportunity of annexing the German leases in China. In 1915 it made the notorious Twenty-one Demands, which would have made China subservient both militarily and commercially; but some of the demands were dropped, at U.S. insistence.

It was Japan that led the Allied intervention against the Russian Revolution in SIBERIA after the war, and its troops remained in Siberia until 1922. It participated in naval disarmament conferences in Washington in 1921–22 and in LONDON in 1930 but walked out of a third conference in 1935 when refused naval parity with the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN. Yet at home in the 1920s there was a lessening of tension and a growth of liberalism, until the Great Depression of 1929 enabled the conservative militarists gradually to regain their power. In 1931 Japan overran Manchuria, setting up the puppet state of MANCHUKUO, and in 1932 began to penetrate northern China. This led to the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937, which gradually merged with World War II. In 1939, at the outbreak of the war in Europe, Japan joined the Axis powers of GERMANY and ITALY and announced its Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, a plan to dominate the entire area commercially if not militarily, which brought on a series of economic measures and boycotts by the Western powers. In 1941, after initial successes in China, Japan attacked the UNITED STATES at PEARL HARBOR on December 7, 1941.

With a well-prepared military machine and fleet, Japan initially moved south in Asia with considerable ease until at the height of the war its empire stretched from the ALEUTIANS close to the United States to the borders of INDIA and included part of China, all of Southeast Asia, the PHILIPPINES, and the DUTCH EAST INDIES. But by 1942 U.S. forces had begun a counter-attack that gradually closed in on the Japanese homeland. After the dropping of atomic bombs on HIROSHIMA and Nagasaki, Japan surrendered on August 14, 1945. U.S. troops then occupied the country, and under General Douglas MacArthur utterly transformed the economy, turning the government into a constitutional monarchy under the emperor, who was now little but a revered figurehead. A new constitution went into effect in 1947. With its cities and industries badly damaged by U.S. bombing, Japan

experienced a period of economic difficulties, but it quickly revived. By the 1970s it had the third-largest gross national product in the world. By the 1980s its remarkable economic and industrial recovery was giving other trading nations throughout the world, including the United States, ever-mounting competition. In 1989 Prince Akihito succeeded to the throne.

In the 1990s, Japan's economic growth slowed and the real estate and stock markets declined. The Liberal Democratic Party was voted out of office for a year the first time in the postwar years. In 1995, a large earthquake damaged the city of KOBE. Japan has slowly been recovering from the deflation of the 1990s, but the 21st century has brought renewed competition with China and South Korea in the economic realm, and issues of security with a bellicose and economically unstable North Korea.

JARABUB See JAGHBUB

JARASH See JERASH

JARBAH See JERBA

JARGEAU (*France*)

Town in Loiret department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 10 mi E of ORLÉANS, N central France. It is the site of one of Joan of Arc's victories over the English, which took place in 1429 after the siege of Orléans. Joan was wounded in the battle.

JARLSHOF (*Scotland*)

Ruins of an ancient community and port in the SHETLAND. Islands, off the southern tip of MAINLAND Island. Excavations here have revealed a continuous occupation from Late Neolithic times until the Middle Ages, including a Neolithic village, Late Bronze Age houses, buildings of the Iron Age, a Pictish broch, a Viking Norse settlement, and finally a medieval fortified farmhouse. See also SKARA BRAE.

JARMO (*Iraq*)

Important archaeological site in the Zagros Mts, in N Iraq, approximately 25 mi E of KIRKUK. Excavations in the 1940s and 1950s revealed one of the world's earliest farming villages, dating back to c. 6500 B.C. in the Neolithic period, about the same period as JERICHO in CANAAN. Although utensils and tools were of stone, rectangular houses of adobe were built; and

some animals, certainly the goat, had been domesticated. Hunting was still important, but finds of carbonized wheat and barley show that it was a farming village. Pottery did not appear until a new culture developed c. 5800 B.C.

JARNAC (*France*)

Town in the Charente department, 18 mi W of Angoulême, W France. In 1569, during the Wars of Religion, the Huguenots under the prince of Condé were defeated here by the Catholics under the duke of Anjou, who later became Henri III. Condé was killed in the battle.

JAROSH See GERASA

JAROSLAU See JAROSŁAW

JAROSŁAW [*German: Jaroslau; Russian: Yaroslav*] (*Poland*)

City in Rzeszów province, 28 mi E of RZESZÓW, SE Poland. Founded in the 11th century by Yaroslav the Wise, duke of KIEV, it was a prosperous trading center even while enduring frequent Tatar attacks. In October 1914, during World War I, the Russians defeated the Germans here; and German and Austrian forces reoccupied the city in May 1915. In 1919 Jarosław was returned to Poland.

JARROW (*England*)

City and port in TYNESIDE, 6 mi E of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, N England. St. Paul's church here embodies part of the former Benedictine monastery, founded in NORTHUMBRIA in A.D. 674, where the Venerable Bede, England's most renowned Anglo-Saxon scholar, lived from 682 to his death in A.D. 735. Bede and others helped to make Northumbria a great cultural center before the Viking invasions. The monastery has been excavated, and the finds are on view in a museum here. See also MONKWEARMOUTH.

JASSY See IAȘI

JÁTIBA See JÁTIVA

JÁTIVA [*Játiba*] [*ancient: Setabis; former: Xátiva*] (*Spain*)

Town in Valencia province, 35 mi S of VALENCIA, E Spain. Once a Roman colony, the town was taken by

the Moors, who occupied it until its recapture by King James I of ARAGON in 1244. Long the residence of the Borgia family, it was the birthplace of two Borgia popes: Calixtus III (1455–58) and Alexander VI (1492–1503).

AL-JAUF (*Saudi Arabia*) See AL-JAWF, SAUDI ARABIA

AL-JAUF (*Yemen Arab Republic*) See AL-JAWF, YEMEN

JAUNPUR (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, on the Gomati River, 60 mi ENE of ALLAHABAD, N India. Established in the 11th century, it was destroyed by floods and was rebuilt c. 1360 by the king of DELHI, Firuz Shah III. The capital of the Muslim princes of the Sharki dynasty from 1394 to 1479, it was a famous seat of Muslim scholarship during the 15th century. Jaunpur was taken by Mogul emperor Akbar in 1559 and came under the control of GREAT BRITAIN in 1775. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

JAVA [*Indonesian: Djawa*] (*Indonesia*)

Island in the Greater Sunda Islands group, SE of SUMATRA and S of BORNEO, between the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean. Java contains two-thirds of Indonesia's population, although it is only the fifth-largest of the islands that make up the nation. The population includes Javanese, Sudanese, Madurese, Chinese, and Arabs; people from India were the first colonizers. The Sailendra dynasty, possibly of Indian origin, established a unified kingdom between A.D. 760 and 860, building upon earlier states, such as SRIVIJAYA. From the 10th to the 15th centuries Java was the focus of a Hindu-Javanese culture. The state of MAJAPAHIT, formed in 1293 from those origins, spread its rule over much of Indonesia and other areas of the Malay archipelago. Meanwhile, the Islamic religion had been introduced in the 13th century. MATARAM arose as a Muslim sultanate in the 16th century and at its height in the 17th century controlled most of Java.

The first Europeans to arrive were the Portuguese, followed by the Dutch in 1596. The latter founded Batavia (JAKARTA) in 1619 and gradually took over all of the island, although they were replaced temporarily by the British from 1811 to 1816. After the Dutch returned, their harsh treatment of the Javanese caused a revolt in 1825 that lasted until 1830. It was put down, but thereafter Dutch rule became lighter.

Java was occupied by the Japanese in World War II. The Dutch tried to restore their rule after the war ended but had to fight Indonesian forces intent on winning independence, which they did by 1949.

Javanese culture is rich and has a long history. Its music is distinctive, and its literature and drama are outstanding. JOGJAKARTA is the cultural center and is known for its dance and theater festivals. At BOROBUDUR are ruins, dating from c. A.D. 800, of some of the finest Buddhist monuments anywhere. Near PRAMBANAN there are magnificent ruins of Hindu temples of perhaps 100 years later. In 1891, near the village of Trinil, remains were found of *homo erectus*, or Java Man, an extinct species dating from 1 million to 300,000 years ago. Jakarta is Indonesia's capital and largest city. SURABAJA and BANDUNG, also on Java, are the second- and third-largest cities; the former is Indonesia's major naval base.

JAVA SEA (*Indonesia*)

Arm of the W Pacific Ocean, between the islands of Java and BORNEO. It was the site of an important naval battle between Japanese and the Allied forces on February 27, 1942, in World War II. The Allies were defeated, and JAVA became open to attack by the Japanese.

AL-JAWF [*Al-Jauf, Jauf*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Town in Al-Jawf province, at the N edge of the Nafud Desert, 25 mi SW of SAKAKA, in the N HEJAZ. An important caravan center for the trade between the ARABIAN PENINSULA and SYRIA, it was captured in July 1922 by Ibn Saud of the Wahabi dynasty. This victory completed his defeat of the Rashid dynasty, which thereupon came to an end.

AL-JAWF [*Al-Jauf*] (*Yemen*)

Region between the Sa'dah and San'a provinces. From the 11th to the second centuries B.C. it was the center of the Minaean kingdom of Ma'in, one of the oldest kingdoms of the ARABIAN PENINSULA. It was annexed by the Saha' kingdom in the second century B.C. It was the last royalist stronghold during the Yemeni civil war of 1962–70.

JAYAPURA See DJADJAPURA

JAYHUN See AMU DARYA

AL-JAZIRAH [Gezira, El-Gezira] (Sudan)

Region of the E central Sudan, in Blue Nile province, between the White Nile and the Blue Nile Rivers, S of KHARTOUM. The center of the ALWA kingdom in the fourth century A.D., it was conquered by the FUNJ in 1504, who founded a kingdom with its capital at SENNAR. The region was conquered in 1821 by the viceroy of EGYPT, Mehmet Ali. The Sennar Dam and irrigation projects, undertaken since 1925, have made it a leading cotton-producing area. The projects were nationalized in 1950.

JAZĪRAT ASWĀN See ELEPHANTINE

JAZĪRAT SHARĪK See BON, CAPE

JAZURAT AL-MALIK See URONARTI

JEBBA (Nigeria)

Town and port at the head of navigation of the NIGER RIVER, W Nigeria. The bridge built here in 1916 is one of the few crossing points on the course of the lower Niger. Jebba was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN in 1897 and became the temporary capital of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria from 1900 to 1902.

JEBEIL See BYBLOS

JEBEL DRUZE See JEBEL ED DRUZ

JEBEL ED DRUZ [Jebel Druze, Djeb-el-Druze] (Syria)

Former subdivision of Syria, in the SW part of the country, bordering on northern Jordan. The capital is Es SUWEIDA, 56 mi S of DAMASCUS, on the site of an ancient Roman town. The region consists of plateaus and mountains, the highest point being Jebel Druze, 5,907 ft high. It is inhabited by the Druse, who also dwell in Israel, Lebanon, and Jordan. They constitute a small Muslim sect whose doctrines differ radically from those of both the Sunnites and the Shiites. Named after its founder Darazi, this messianic sect began c. 1020 in expectation of the return of Caliph Hakim, whom they believed divine. They resisted both the orthodox Muslims and the crusaders in the Middle Ages. The Druse fought the Ottoman Turks for many years and often raided Christian settlements in the region. There were particularly bloody massacres of Maronite Christians in the 1860s. The Druse

also resisted FRANCE after a League of Nations French mandate was imposed on Syria and Lebanon in 1920. Between 1925 and 1927, with the aid of Syrian nationalists, they led a revolt against the French and captured Damascus. In 1944, with Syria independent, the Druse in Jebel ed Druz agreed to give up their autonomous rights. Since the late 1970s they have attempted to maintain their independence amid conflicts between Lebanese, Syrian, and Israeli forces. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

JEBEL HĀRŪN See HOR, MOUNT

JEDBURGH See ROXBURGHSHIRE (Scotland)

JEDDA See JIDDA

JEFFERSON, TERRITORY OF (United States)

Region roughly encompassing the territory of the state of COLORADO in the W central United States. Jefferson was organized in 1859 by a group of gold miners and passed laws on taxation and enfranchisement without congressional sanction. In 1861, when Congress passed the Organic Act that created the Territory of Colorado, Jefferson was dismantled.

JEFFERSON CITY (United States)

City and state capital of MISSOURI, on the S bank of the MISSOURI RIVER, central Missouri. Once a village, it was chosen as the state capital in 1821 and was named in honor of President Thomas Jefferson. Planned by Daniel M. Boone, son of the frontiersman, the city was occupied by Union forces during the Civil War.

JEFFERSON, STATE OF (United States)

Region of counties on the border of OREGON and CALIFORNIA that proposed to be a new U.S. state in 1941. The effort to secede was halted by the onset of World War II after PEARL HARBOR.

JEFFERSONVILLE (United States)

City and seat of Clark county, on the OHIO RIVER, opposite LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, in S INDIANA. Veterans of the Northwest Expedition led by George Rogers Clark founded the city in 1802 at the site of Fort Steuben on land granted to them in return for their services. Thomas Jefferson planned the city, which was made the temporary capital of Indiana

Territory from 1813 to 1816. It thereafter became a prosperous steamboat center.

JEHLAM See JHELMUM RIVER

JE-HO See CHENGDE, JEHO

JEHO [Rehe] (*China*)

Former province in NE China, with its capital at CHENGDE (Jehol). The traditional gateway to MONGOLIA, Jehol was overrun by Tatars, Huns, and Khitan Mongols during the Middle Ages. Seat of the Liao Khitan Empire from the 10th to 12th centuries, in the 17th century it was conquered by the Manchus. The Japanese took Jehol in 1933, adding it to Manchukuo. The region was restored to China after World War II. See also MANCHURIA.

JELALABAD See JALALABAD

JELENIA GÓRA [*German: Hirschberg, Hirschberg im Riesengebirge, Hirschberg in Schlesien*] (*Poland*)

City in W Wroclaw province, approximately 60 mi WSW of WROCLAW, SW Poland. Once inhabited by an ancient Slavic tribe, it was founded in the 11th century by a knight known as Jelnik. It passed to BOHEMIA in 1368 and flourished in the 15th and 16th centuries thanks to its textile industry. It suffered great damage during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 and came under the rule of PRUSSIA in 1741. The city was returned to Poland in 1945 by the Potsdam Conference. See also SILESIA.

JELGAVA [Yelgava] [*German: Mitau; Russian: Mitava*] (*Latvia*)

City on the Lielupe River, S Latvia. Established in 1266 by the Teutonic Knights, it became the capital of the dukes of KURLAND (Courland) in 1561 and passed to RUSSIA in 1795. German forces occupied it during World War I, and in October 1919 it was the headquarters of Bolshevik troops until they were driven out by a Latvian and Lithuanian army. From 1920 to 1940 it was included in an independent Latvia, was taken by the Soviet Union in 1940, and was reoccupied by GERMANY from 1941 to 1944.

JEMAPPES (*Belgium*)

Town in Hainaut province, just W of MONS, SW Belgium. It was the site of a major battle of the French

Revolutionary Wars fought here on November 6, 1792. The Austrians under Duke Albert of Saxe-Teschen were defeated by French forces led by General Charles-François Dumouriez, thereby enabling the French to advance on BRUSSELS.

JEMTLAND See JÄMTLAND

JENA [*French: Iena*] (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, on the Saale River, 25 mi E of ERFURT, Germany. Mentioned as early as the ninth century, the city was chartered in 1230, came under the house of Wettin in the 14th century, and passed to the dukes of the Ernestine line in 1485. On October 14, 1806, a battle took place here in which Napoleon defeated the Prussian and Saxon armies. The University of Jena was inaugurated in 1557 and enjoyed a brilliant reputation in the late 18th and early 19th centuries due to a distinguished faculty, among whom were the philosopher George Hegel and the writer Friedrich Schiller.

JENIN [Janin] [*ancient: Engannim; former: Le Grand Gérin*] (*Palestine*)

Town at the S end of the Plain of ESDRAELON, in the Palestinian WEST BANK. Mentioned in documents dating from the 14th century B.C., Jenin has also been identified with the biblical city of Engannim. It was captured by crusaders in the Middle Ages and was later used by Germans and Turks as a base during World War I. Jordanian and Iraqi troops were based here in 1948 during the first Arab-Israeli War. The town was taken and occupied by ISRAEL in 1967. It has been a center of the Intifada in the WEST BANK where in 2002, an attack on the Jenin refugee camp resulted in large civilian casualties.

JENNÉ See DJENNÉ

JERASH [Jarash] [*ancient: Gerasa, Gerash*] (*Jordan*)

Town, approximately 20 mi N of AMMAN. In antiquity it was a city of the DECAPOLIS, said to have been taken in 83 B.C. by Alexander Jannaeus, king of the Hashmonean dynasty. The Romans rebuilt it in A.D. 65, and although it was twice destroyed the city prospered in the second and third centuries and was an early center of Christianity. There are extensive Roman ruins.

JERBA [Djerba, Jarbah] [*ancient: Lotophagitis, Mennix*] (*Tunisia*)

Island in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, off the SE coast of Tunisia, approximately 30 mi E of QABIS. The island was originally settled by the Romans and was conquered by the Arabs in A.D. 655. It later changed hands several times. SPAIN tried to acquire it in the 16th century, but it came under the control of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

Jerba is believed to be the fabled land of the lotus eaters, the Lotophagi. They were said to live on the lotus, which brought forgetfulness and a pleasant laziness. According to Homer's *Odyssey*, when Odysseus landed here some of his men ate the plant, lost their desire to return home, and had to be dragged back to their ship. The Lotus-eaters, based on Homer's story, is one of Alfred, Lord Tennyson's best-known poems. Jerba is becoming a tourist haven.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA [*former: Xeres*] (*Spain*)

City in Cádiz province, 13 mi NE of CÁDIZ, in ANDALUSIA, SW Spain. Possibly dating from Roman times, Jerez was taken by the Moors in A.D. 711 and was held until its recapture by Alfonso X of CASTILE in 1264. It has long been famous for its horses and fine wine, called sherry in English.

JERICHO [*Arabic: Ariha*] (*Palestine*)

Village and important archaeological site, at the head of the DEAD SEA, 14 mi ENE of JERUSALEM, in the Palestinian WEST BANK occupied by ISRAEL since 1967. It was once an ancient city of CANAAN. The mound or tell (Tell es-Sultan) has been excavated a number of times, revealing in the lowest strata the remains of one of the earliest permanent settlements known. This walled town, with mud-brick houses, has been dated to c. 7000 B.C. It was followed by a long succession of walled towns, among the latest the Late Bronze Age city captured by Joshua and the Israelites, of which, unfortunately, practically nothing remains. Jericho was captured by GREAT BRITAIN during World War I on February 21, 1918. Jericho was the first city transferred from Israeli to Palestinian authority in 1994.

JERSEY [*ancient: Caesarea*] (*England*)

Island, largest and most southerly of the CHANNEL ISLANDS, in the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 15 mi from the Normandy coast of FRANCE. Inhabited in prehistoric times and known to the Romans, Jersey became part

of Normandy in A.D. 933 and a holding of the English Crown after the Norman Conquest of 1066. When NORMANDY was taken into France in 1204 the islands stayed under the English Crown. Jersey was occupied by the Germans during World War II from 1941 to 1945, after some 10,000 of the inhabitants had been evacuated to Great Britain. The island is famous for its cattle. French is still the official language here.

JERSEY (*United States*) See JERSEY CITY

JERSEY CITY [*former: Jersey*] (*United States*)

City and port, capital of Hudson county, on the HUDSON RIVER and Upper New York Bay, NE NEW JERSEY, opposite lower MANHATTAN. Explorer Henry Hudson stopped here in 1609, and the site was settled by the Dutch and bought from the Indians c. 1630. In 1664 the English occupied the town. On August 14, 1779, during the American Revolution, the fort at Paulus Hook was taken from the British by Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee. Jersey City expanded rapidly during the 19th century after the coming of the railroad, and in 1916 it was the site of the Black Tom Explosion, said to have been caused by German saboteurs. It declined after World War II but has recently seen a revival.

JERUNDA See GERONA

JERUSALEM [*City of David, City of the Great King*]

[*ancient: Hierosolyma; Arabic: Al-Quds; Hebrew:*

Yerushalayim; Latin: Aelia Capitolina] (*Israel; Palestine*)

Ancient city, capital of Israel and the Jerusalem district, as well as the proposed capital of the Palestinian State, 35 mi from the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 13 mi W of the N end of the DEAD SEA. Sacred to Jews and Christians, it is also the third holy city of Islam.

The origins of the city go back perhaps to the fourth millennium B.C. It became a fortress city of the Jebusites of CANAAN and was first mentioned in the TELL AL-AMARNA letters of EGYPT c. 1370 B.C. It was captured by the Hebrews under King David c. 1000 B.C. and became David's capital. Remains of the old city on Ophel Hill, now called the City of David, have recently been extensively excavated. David's son Solomon built the first temple here c. 970. With the breakup of the Hebrew kingdom after Solomon's death, Jerusalem became the capital of the southern state of JUDAH, and although the northern state of Israel was destroyed by ASSYRIA in 721 B.C., Judah and its capital held out against constant Assyrian and

Babylonian threats until it was taken by BABYLON in 586 and its inhabitants exiled to Babylonia. When some of the Jews were allowed to return under the more lenient Cyrus the Great, first king of PERSIA (c. 600–529 B.C.), Jerusalem was a ghost city. Its buildings and the temple were gradually reconstructed, however, and under Nehemiah the walls were rebuilt c. 450 B.C.

Jerusalem thereafter remained a major city throughout its history. It was taken by Alexander the Great, creator of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, in 332 B.C. and was held by his successors, the Ptolemies of Egypt and the SELEUCID EMPIRE until it fell to the Maccabees and once more became the capital of a Jewish state in the second and first centuries B.C. Judea and Jerusalem were conquered by ROME under Pompey in 64 B.C., and the city thereafter became the capital of the Idumean king Herod, who built a new and magnificent temple on Temple Mount. Today's famous Wailing Wall is part of Herod's massive temple platform. Jerusalem again became a populous and active city during the period of Jesus of NAZARETH's ministry, until the bitter Jewish revolt of A.D. 66 to 73, when the Roman general Titus besieged and captured it in A.D. 70 and destroyed the temple, carrying off its sacred furnishings to Rome. At the time of the second Jewish revolt of A.D. 132 to 135 under Bar Kochba, Jerusalem was again destroyed by Hadrian's troops, and was rebuilt as the Roman city of Aelia Capitolina, from which the Jews were excluded except for visits to the Wailing Wall.

After the ROMAN EMPIRE was converted to Christianity under Constantine the Great in A.D. 313, Jerusalem became a flourishing center of pilgrimage to the Holy Sites. The shrines were refurbished and the original Church of the Holy Sepulcher built. Jerusalem continued to attract pilgrims through the early years of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until it was briefly captured and held by the Sassanid Persians from A.D. 614 to 629. After both empires had exhausted each other in continuous warfare, the Arabs swept west and captured Jerusalem in A.D. 638. Henceforth it was to remain an Islamic city until modern times.

Since the Muslims believe that Muhammed ascended to heaven from the Temple Hill, Jerusalem also became a holy city of Islam as well as for the Jews and Christians. The magnificent early Islamic Dome of the Rock mosque was built on the site of the ascension in A.D. 691–92. Although in Muslim hands, Jerusalem never quite ceased to be a destination of Christian pilgrims throughout the medieval period.

Captured by the Seljuk Turks in 1077, it was contested by the barbaric early crusaders, who stormed the city in 1099 with great slaughter and held it as the capital of the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM for almost a century. It was regained by the triumphant Saladin the Kurd in 1187, this time with minimal slaughter. Jerusalem came under the MAMLUK EMPIRE of Egypt in 1291, and was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1516, which continued to control it for more than three centuries. During this period the city was rebuilt and embellished, particularly under Suleiman I the Magnificent in the 16th century, who restored its walls.

Under the Zionist movement in the late 19th century Jews began to settle once more in and around Jerusalem until by 1900 they were the largest group in the city. During World War I the city was taken by GREAT BRITAIN in December 1917 in the course of an auxiliary campaign against the Turks in Palestine, and from 1922 until 1948 the city was under British rule as part of a League of Nations mandate. Exasperated by continuous Jewish-Arab conflicts (having promised the land to both sides), Great Britain handed over its mandate to the United Nations in 1947, which planned to partition Palestine between Jewish and Arab states, with Jerusalem and its area as an internationally guaranteed neutral city. On the expiration of the mandate in 1948, however, the Jews and the Arabs went to war. JORDAN seized Jerusalem's old city, and the Israelis the new city, which they declared the capital of the new state of Israel. During the Arab-Israeli War of 1967 the old city was also captured by Israel and integrated with the new city, or Israeli sector. Jerusalem as a whole was formally made the capital of Israel in 1980. Jerusalem has been a major bone of contention between Israel and the Palestinian Authority, who also claim the city as their capital. The city has been expanding into peripheral areas, both east and west, through annexation, and conflict with both Palestinian Arab populations and religious Jewish populations has been the result.

JERUSALEM, LATIN KINGDOM OF [*medieval: Outremer*] (*Israel; Palestine*)

Christian feudal state founded after the First Crusade in territory captured from the Muslims in PALESTINE and SYRIA. After the siege, capture, and sack of JERUSALEM by the crusaders in 1099, with an atrocious massacre of the inhabitants, the kingdom was established by the feudal lords. Godfrey of Bouillon was named king, although for pious reasons he preferred

to style himself “Defender of the Holy Sepulcher,” but his brother and successor, Baldwin I, took the title of king. The kingdom, founded at the height of feudalism in the West, was strictly feudal in character with an elective kingship controlled by the dominant holders of the great fiefs. The royal domain included a number of lesser fiefs near Jerusalem, and to the north were the Christian states of Edessa (now URFA), ANTIOCH, and TRIPOLI, great baronies in their own right, although nominal fiefs of Jerusalem.

Although most of the crusaders streamed back home after the capture of Jerusalem, those that remained managed to maintain the kingdom for nearly a hundred years through a careful and flexible policy of detente with their Muslim neighbors and, at times, outright alliances with one Muslim state after another. To hold down a sometimes hostile population, great fortresses were built at strategic points, often on Byzantine sites, as exemplified by the enormous castle of Krak des Chevaliers in Syria. The art of castle-building, embodying Hellenistic and Byzantine with European practices, went through a revolution that had a profound influence on later European developments. As the realities of power and a central monarchy developed, the kings of Jerusalem began to be selected from among the major European ruling families with an interest in the area. The later crusader period brought the rise of the great martial orders represented by the Knights Templars and the Knights Hospitalers, religious warriors who often manned and held the great castles.

Despite their strife with Egyptian Muslims, Seljuk Turks, and Byzantine emperors, and considerable dissension among themselves, the Christian crusaders generally demonstrated a rough unity of purpose. Most disagreements were often with fresh waves of incoming crusaders, or with European allies. Among these were the Italian city-states of GENOA, PISA, and later in the Crusades, VENICE. Genoese manned the convoy and supplied the food trains for the host that marched on Jerusalem in 1099, and the Kingdom of Jerusalem in time worked up flourishing commercial relations with these states, which extended south to tap the Red Sea trade. A rather insidious danger, which began to sap the strength of the Christian states, was the orientalizing of many of the crusaders who had remained in Outremer generation after generation. Some become more oriental than Western in outlook and practices.

More immediately, the fall of Edessa in 1144 heralded a Muslim resurgence. The end of the king-

dom, however, was brought about by the rise of the Kurdish Muslim, Saladin, a brilliant general who supplanted the Fatimid dynasty in EGYPT, became sultan in 1174, and began a relentless campaign to destroy the crusader states. The Second Crusade of 1147 to 1149, led by Emperor Conrad III and King Louis VII of France, accomplished nothing. Saladin proceeded to conquer Syria, then moved down into Palestine, and at the Battle of HATTIN in 1187 dealt the crusader armies a crushing defeat. Shortly thereafter he took Jerusalem, sparing its inhabitants in contrast to the crusader massacre of 1099. The Third Crusade, preached in response to the fall of Jerusalem, was too late. Led by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, who was drowned in Asia Minor in 1190, and by King Richard I the Lionhearted of England and Philip II of France, it managed to recapture ACRE, but did little else.

The fall of Jerusalem effectively ended the kingdom as an important and effective state, although attempts to recapture Jerusalem and revive the kingdom did not cease for many years. Frederick II, the Hohenstaufen king of SICILY and Holy Roman Emperor, mounted the Fifth Crusade, assumed the title of King of Jerusalem in 1229, then captured Jerusalem and made a 10-year truce with the Muslims. He also added CYPRUS, under the Lusignans, to the kingdom. Most of these gains, however, were lost in a costly defeat at GAZA in 1244. The Sixth Crusade of Saint Louis, King Louis IX of France (1248–54), managed to fortify and restabilize the coastal region of the former kingdom, but in 1291 the last Christian stronghold in the region, Acre, fell to the Muslims and was destroyed. The title of King of Jerusalem, however, remained alive for many centuries and was passed down among the Hohenstaufens, Angevins, and other ruling families of Europe. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, MAMLUK EMPIRE.

JESI See IESI

JESSELTON See KOTA KINABALU

JEYPORE See JAIPUR

JEZREEL (*Israel*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, on the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON. According to the Bible, this city was the residence of King Ahab of Israel as well as the scene of the murders of Naboth and Jezebel. In modern times it was

the Arab village of Zir'in until 1948, when it was occupied by Israeli Jewish settlers.

JHABUA (*India*)

Town and district, MADHYA PRADESH state, 80 mi W of INDORE, N central India. Established in the 16th century by a Labhana bandit, it became the capital of the former Jhabua princely state.

JHALAWAR (*India*)

District in RAJASTHAN state, NW India. It was once a princely state named for the Khala Rajputs, rulers of the region of RAJPUTANA. The district was created during the division of KOTAH state in 1838. Its present boundaries date from 1897, when GREAT BRITAIN returned most of it to Kotah.

JHALORE See JALOR

JHANG-MAGHIANA (*Pakistan*)

Twin cities in PUNJAB province, on the Chenab River, 120 mi WSW of LAHORE, Pakistan. Jhang was founded in the late 17th century by Lal Nath. Maghiana, the more important of the two cities, was established by Megha, ancestor of the Maghiana Sial clan. South of the site lie the ruins of Shorkot, thought to be a city taken in 325 B.C. by Alexander the Great. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

JHANSI (*India*)

City and capital of Jhansi division, in UTTAR PRADESH state, 130 mi S of AGRA, N central India. Originally the site of a Rajput fort erected in 1613, it was taken by the Marathas in 1732 and became the capital of their independent principality from 1770 to 1853. The British East India Company controlled the area after 1853, and in 1857 Jhansi was the scene of a massacre of British officers and civilians during the Indian Mutiny. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

JHARKHAND (*India*)

State in E India. Jharkhand was created as the 28th state of the Indian Union out of territory out of S BIHAR as the homeland for the tribal people in the region. According to legend, Raja Jai Singh Deo of ORISSA had declared himself the ruler of Jharkhand in the 13th century. It largely comprises forest tracks of Chhotanagpur plateau and Santhal Pargana and has

distinct cultural traditions. In the post-independence era, the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha agitated for local autonomy, which resulted in the government establishing the Jharkhand Area Autonomous Council in 1995 and finally a full-fledged state in 2000 with a capital at RANCHI.

JHELUM (*Pakistan*)

Town and capital of Jhelum district, in PUNJAB province, on the JHELUM RIVER, 105 mi NNW of LAHORE, NE Pakistan. The site was probably inhabited as early as the third century B.C. Old Jhelum, on the left bank of the river, may have been founded in the fourth century B.C. by Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. The new town was created c. 1530 and grew into an important trading center.

JHELUM RIVER [Jehlam] [*ancient: Bidaspes, Hydaspes*] (*India, Pakistan*)

River, approximately 450 mi long, rising in the HIMALAYAS and flowing through the Vale of KASHMIR, eventually uniting with the Chenab River in the Punjab. One of the Five Rivers of the PUNJAB, it was crossed by Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE in 326 B.C. during his successful campaign against Indian king Porus and his army.

JHIND See JIND

JIANGLING [Chiang-Ling, Kiangling] [*former: King Chow*] (*China*)

City in HUBEI province on the YANGTZE RIVER near SHASHI, central China. One of the oldest cities of China, it was capital of the kingdom of Chu from the eighth to fifth centuries B.C. Under the Manchus it was an important military center. It is enclosed by a 30-ft wall.

JIANGSU [Kiangsu, Chiang-Su, Jiang-Su, Su] [*traditional: Wu*] (*China*)

Province bounded by SHANDONG province, the Yellow Sea, East China Sea, and ZHEJIANG and ANHUI provinces. Long part of the Wu kingdom and a gateway to central China, it received its modern name in 1667. Jiangsu was the center of European trade after the treaty of NANJING in 1842 and the headquarters of the Taipei Rebellion of 1853–54. Held by Japan in the Sino-Japanese War (1937–45), it was liberated by the Nationalists (1945) and fell to the Communists in

1949. Since 1957 many archaeological excavations have been started here. See also SHANGHAI.

JIANGXI [*Kiangsi, Chiang-Hsi, Jiang-Xi*] [*former: Kan*] (*China*)

Province covering the area of the Gan River basin, SE China. For centuries China's north-south corridor of trade and migration and referred to as Kan, it was controlled by the Zhou dynasty (722–481 B.C.), given its present name under the Song dynasty (A.D. 1127–1280) and came under the Manchus in 1650. The Chinese communist movement began here in 1927 and was entrenched here until, in 1935, the Red Army was forced out by Ch'iang Kai-shek and undertook its famous "Long March" to SHAANXI, led by Mao Zedong. Free of Japanese occupation in World War II, it passed to the communists in 1949.

JIANG-XI See JIANGXI

JIAXING [*Chia-Hsing, Kashing*] (*China*)

Ancient city in ZHEJIANG province, 53 mi SW of SHANGHAI, E China. Founded in the third century B.C. by the Qin dynasty, it was the seat of the commandery of Wu from the third century A.D. until 589. It was occupied by rebels during the Taiping Rebellion in 1862–63.

AL-JIB See GIBEON

JİČIN See GITSCHIN

JIDDA [*Djeddah, Gedda, Jedda, Juddah*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

City and port on the Red Sea, Hejaz province, 46 mi W of MECCA, Saudi Arabia. The city, long a major seaport, developed in the 17th century as a port of entry for pilgrims en route to Mecca. It was under Turkish rule until it became part of the independent HEJAZ in 1916. Ibn Saud captured Jidda in 1925, before creating Saudi Arabia.

JIGAT See DWARKA

JIH-K'A-TSE See XIGAZÊ

JIHLAVA [*German: Iglau*] (*Czech Republic*)

City on the Jihlava River, MORAVIA, W central Czech Republic. Chartered in 1227, it was a famous silver-

mining center in the Middle Ages. In 1436 the Compactata of PRAGUE, the Magna Carta of the Hussites, was signed here. The city suffered heavy damage in the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 and was a center of Sudeten German unrest before World War II, when it was occupied by German forces.

JIJELLI [*Djijelli*] [*ancient: Igilgili*] (*Algeria*)

Town and port, Constantine department, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 50 mi NW of CONSTANTINE, NE Algeria. Founded by the Phoenicians as a trading port, the town was occupied by the Romans, the Arabs, and the pirate Barbarossa. It served as a pirate base until it was taken by the French in 1839. An earthquake destroyed the old town in 1854. See also PHOENICIA.

JILIN [*Kirin, Girin, Chi-lin, Ji-lin*] (*China*)

City and province in MANCHURIA. Founded as a fortress in 1673, it was the home of the Manchus, China's ruling dynasty from 1699 to 1911. In 1651 the Jilinese began junk building here. Jilin was a seat of military government from 1750 to 1911.

JINAN [*Tsinan, Chinan*] (*China*)

City and capital of SHANDONG province, 225 mi S of BEIJING, NE China. An ancient walled city, it was a provincial center in the 12th century and became the capital of the province under the Ming dynasty. In September 1948 it was taken by the communists with the loss of 75,000 Nationalist troops.

JIND [*Jhind*] (*India*)

Former state, one of the three Phulkian states, now in S PUNJAB and N HARYANA states, N India. Established in 1763 by a Sikh raja on the breakup of the MOGUL EMPIRE, it sided with GREAT BRITAIN during the Indian Mutiny of 1857. In 1948 it joined with PATIALA and the East Punjab States Union.

JINGPHAW MUNG DAN See KACHIN STATE

JINGTEZHEN [*Ching-Te-Chen, Kingtehchen*] [*former: Fowliang*] (*China*)

City in JIANGXI province, 200 mi ESE of WUHAN, SE China. Founded in the sixth century A.D., it was an especially famous ceramics center during the Song dynasty (A.D. 960–1279). The city was damaged in

1675 during the rebellion of Wu Sangui. The kilns were again wrecked during the Taiping Rebellion of 1850 to 1864.

JINHUA [Chin-Hua, Kinhwa] (*China*)

City in ZHEJIANG province, 80 mi S of HANGZHOU, E China. During World War II the U.S. airfield here was captured in 1942 by the Japanese after heavy fighting.

JINJI (*India*)

Fortress, approximately 80 mi SW of CHENNAI, in TAMIL NADU, India. Built by the Hindu rulers of the VIJAYANAGARA Empire (c. 1350–1642), the fort was taken from the Marathas in 1638. After its recapture Maratha forces held off a Mogul siege from 1690 to 1698. The French seized it in 1750, and GREAT BRITAIN occupied it in 1760. In 1780 the fortress surrendered to Haider Ali of MYSORE. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY, MOGUL EMPIRE.

JINZHOU [Chin-Chou, Chinchow] [*ancient: Chih-sien*] (*China*)

City in LIAONING province at the head of the Gulf of Chihli, approximately 123 mi SSW of SHENYANG, S MANCHURIA. An administrative center was established here in the second century B.C. by the Han dynasty. At the end of the ninth century A.D. it fell to the Khitan people and was an important military post under the Mings. It was taken in 1642 by the Manchus after a long siege. During the Manchukuo period it was capital of Zin Zhou province from 1934 to 1945.

JINSEN See INCHON

JIRJA See GIRGA

JIUJIANG [Chiu-Chinag, Kiukiang] (*China*)

City and port in JIANGXI province, on the YANGTZE RIVER, 110 mi SE of HANKOU, E China. From the 17th to the 19th centuries Jiujiang was one of the major centers of the Chinese tea trade. It was held by the rebels during the Taiping Rebellion, from 1850 to 1854, and was under Japanese occupation from 1938 to 1945.

AL-JIZAH See GIZA

JOACHIMSTAL See JÁCHYMOV

JOÃO PESSOA [*former: Filipea, Frederickstadt, Paraíba*] (*Brazil*)

City and capital of Paraíba state, at the confluence of the Sanhauá and Paraíba do Norte rivers, NE Brazil. Founded in 1585 and named after King Philip II of SPAIN and PORTUGAL, it was occupied for part of the 17th century by the Dutch and was later reconquered by the Portuguese. The city was renamed in 1930 to honor the state governor killed in the Vargas revolution of that year by which the popular dictatorship of Getúlio was established.

JOBHALANTA See ULIASTAY

JODHPUR [Marwar] (*India*)

City and former state, now in RAJASTHAN, NW India. The Rathor clan of Rajputs established the state in the 13th century. It reached the height of its power in the mid-16th century under the ruler Rao Maldeo (1532–69) and allied itself with the MOGUL EMPIRE c. 1560. Jodhpur came under the control of GREAT BRITAIN in 1818 and joined Rajasthan state in 1949. Jodhpur city, a walled city with a fort and palaces founded in 1459 by the Rajput warrior Rao Jodha, was the capital of the former state. See also RAJPUTANA.

JOGJAKARTA [Djokjakarta, Jogyakarta] (*Indonesia*)

City and capital of the autonomous district of Jogjakarta, at the foot of Mt Merapi, 175 mi WSW of SURABAJA, S JAVA. Founded by a sultan in 1749, it was later the center of a rebellion against the Dutch from 1825 to 1830. Involved in the Indonesian independence movement between 1946 and 1950, it became the provisional capital of the Republic of Indonesia from 1949 to 1950.

JOHANNESBURG (*South Africa*)

Capital city of GAUTENG, 300 mi NW of DURBAN, NE South Africa. It was founded as a mining community in 1886 after the discovery of gold on the WITWATERSRAND and was occupied by British forces in 1900 after the Boer War. Today it is South Africa's largest city and center of its gold-mining industry, which employs large numbers of native blacks as labor. Under South Africa's apartheid racial laws these lived mostly in a group of townships, collectively known as

Soweto, south of the city. In 1990 the apartheid system was abandoned in South Africa.

JOHNSON CITY (*United States*)

City in NE TENNESSEE, 20 mi S of the VIRGINIA border. It is a market town in a tobacco and dairying area, and was settled in the 1760s. At Rocky Mount Historical Shrine is a log cabin built in 1770 that was the first capital of the U.S. territory south of the OHIO RIVER and west of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS from 1790 to 1792. The oldest church in the state, dating from 1782, is also here.

JOHNSON CITY (*United States*)

Village and seat of Blanco county, central TEXAS. Founded in 1879 by the grandfather of Lyndon B. Johnson, U.S. president from 1963 to 1969, it is the site of the LBJ Ranch, which came to be known as the Texas White House during the Johnson administration.

JOHNSTON ATOLL (*United States*)

One of two small islets, approximately 700 mi SW of HONOLULU, HAWAII, in the central Pacific Ocean. Discovered by a British sea captain in 1807, it was claimed by both the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii in 1858 for its guano deposits. In 1941 it was made a U.S. Navy air base, and in 1962 it was the site of U.S. nuclear tests. It is currently administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. The island has been enlarged by coral dredging, and is not open to the public.

JOHNSTOWN (*Canada*) See PRESCOTT

JOHNSTOWN (*United States*)

City and Fulton county seat, 11 mi WNW of AMSTERDAM, E NEW YORK State. Established by Sir William Johnson in 1762, it was the site of the last battle of the American Revolution fought in New York, on October 25, 1781, six days after the British surrender at YORKTOWN.

JOHNSTOWN [*former: Conemaugh*] (*United States*)

City in Cambria county, on the Conemaugh River, 60 mi E of PITTSBURGH, SW central PENNSYLVANIA. Settled in 1770 and incorporated as a village in 1800, it developed rapidly after the Civil War with the expan-

sion of the iron and steel industries. On May 31, 1889, the Conemaugh Dam, 12 miles upstream from Johnstown, burst. The disaster caused heavy damage to the city and much loss of life.

JOHOR See JOHORE

JOHOR BAHRU [*Johore Bahru*] [*former: Tanjong Putri*] (*Malaysia*)

City, capital of the Malaysian JOHORE state, at the S extremity of the MALAY PENINSULA, opposite SINGAPORE. This city has long been a trade outlet for the products of the Malay Peninsula. It was called Tanjong Putri until renamed Johore Bahru (New Johore) in 1866, replacing Johore Lama (Old Johore) 18 miles to the east.

JOHORE [*Johor*] (*Malaysia*)

State occupying the S extremity of the MALAY PENINSULA, opposite SINGAPORE, with its capital at JOHORE BAHRU. It was founded by the former sultan of MALACCA after the Portuguese conquest of Malacca in 1511. In 1819 the site of Singapore was ceded to the British East India Company by the sultan of Johore, and treaties were signed with GREAT BRITAIN in 1885 and 1914. It was occupied by Japan during World War II. Johore joined the Federation of Malaya in 1957 and became part of Malaysia in 1963.

JOHORE BAHRU See JOHOR BAHRU

JOHORE STRAIT [*Malay: Selat Tebrau*] (*Malaysia*)

Channel between Singapore Island and the mainland of JOHORE state, S MALAY PENINSULA. Bitter fighting took place here in February 1942 in World War II during the Japanese capture of the British colony of SINGAPORE.

JOKYAKARTA See JOGJAKARTA

JOLIET [*former: Juliet*] (*United States*)

City, river port, and seat of Will county, 35 mi SW of CHICAGO, on the Des Plaines River, NE ILLINOIS. Explored by the French Canadian Louis Jolliet in 1673, it was not settled until 1833, when it was named after the daughter of a settler. The city was renamed in 1845 in honor of the explorer Jolliet and

became an important industrial center. The recent decline in manufacturing jobs in 1990s has depressed Joliet's economy, but exurban growth out of Chicago has made Joliet one of the fastest growing cities in the Midwest.

JOLO [Sulu] (*Philippines*)

City and capital of SULU province, in a Muslim area on the NW coast of Jolo Island, in the Sulu archipelago. Founded before the 14th century, it was the home of the Sulu sultans until the abolition of the sultanate in 1940. The Spanish burned the old Moro town of Jolo in 1876 and began rebuilding it in 1878. In 1974 fighting broke out between government forces and Muslim secessionists here, causing heavy damage to the city.

JOMONJOL See HOMONHON

JONESBORO (*United States*)

City, Clayton county seat, 17 mi S of ATLANTA, N central GEORGIA. A battle took place here on August 31 and September 1, 1864, during General William T. Sherman's march on Atlanta in the Civil War. After the destruction of the rail line to Atlanta by Sherman's forces, the Confederates under General John B. Hood were defeated here, and Atlanta surrendered the next day.

JONESBORO (*United States*)

Town, Washington county seat, 7 mi W of JOHNSON CITY, NE TENNESSEE. The oldest town in Tennessee, founded in 1779, it became the capital of the short-lived State of FRANKLIN in 1784–85.

JÖNKÖPING (*Sweden*)

City and capital of Jönköping county, at the S end of Lake Vättern, S Sweden. King Magnus I granted it a charter in 1284. Heavily damaged during the wars between Sweden and DENMARK in the late 16th century, the city was given special status in 1620 by King Gustavus II after it was burned by its own inhabitants to prevent Danish forces from plundering it. That useful invention, the safety match, was first developed in Jönköping c. 1845. Matches are still manufactured here.

JOPPA See JAFFA

JORDAN [*former: Transjordan*]

Nation, officially the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in SW Asia, with its capital at AMMAN. It is bordered by ISRAEL on the W, SYRIA to the N, IRAQ to the E, and SAUDI ARABIA to the S. The nation is poor in resources. Its population is mostly Arab and Muslim and dwells in a region where only 10 percent of the land is arable. Modern Jordan occupies what corresponds more or less to the biblical lands of AMMON, BASHON, EDOM, and MOAB. In antiquity it was conquered or fought over by the Seleucids, the Nabataean Empire, the ROMAN EMPIRE in A.D. 106, the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, and PERSIA, and between 633 and 636 by the Muslim Arabs. The Ottoman Turks conquered it in 1516 and held it until the fall of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in World War I.

Faisal I of Iraq tried also to rule Transjordan, but in 1920 it was made part of the British League of Nations mandate of PALESTINE. The next year Abdullah ibn Husain was named ruler of Transjordan, which was administered separately from Palestine. By a treaty with GREAT BRITAIN in 1928 Transjordan became a constitutional monarchy, and on May 25, 1946, it achieved independence. In 1948 Transjordan fought unsuccessfully along with other Arab countries to destroy the newly established state of Israel, but did occupy the Palestinian WEST BANK, including the Old City of JERUSALEM. The country's name was changed to Jordan in April 1949. With the assassination of Abdullah, Hussein I became king in 1952 and controlled the government until his death in 1999.

In the 1967 war with Israel, Jordan lost the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Other Arab nations had wanted the West Bank to become a separate Palestinian state, and its loss played a part in starting a civil war in Jordan in 1970–71, in which the Palestinian refugees who had settled in Jordan, aided by Syria, were defeated. Jordan took only a small part in the 1973 Arab-Israeli War. Jordan opposed the 1979 Camp David accords and the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Jordan sided with Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War in the 1980s and sent large amounts of war materials to Iraq. In 1988, King Hussein formally relinquished Jordanian claims to the West Bank in acknowledgment of Palestinian sovereignty. He approved the creation of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank, and Arabs residing in that area lost their Jordanian citizenship.

In the 1991 Gulf War, Jordan supported Iraq. This led to a loss of aid from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and the expulsion of 700,000 Jordanians from the

Gulf countries. In 1994, Israel and Jordan signed a peace agreement. Decline of the economy led to more dissent, and more government repression. In 1999, King Hussein died and was succeeded by his son, Abdullah II.

See also NABATAEA, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

JORDAN RIVER (*Israel, Palestine, Jordan*)

River, approximately 200 mi long, rising in the Huleh Basin in N Israel and flowing S through the SEA OF GALILEE to the DEAD SEA, forming part of the Israel-Jordan cease-fire line. The longest and most important river of CANAAN, it is famous for its associations with the Bible. Jesus was baptized in the waters of the Jordan. Diversions from the river's headwaters in Israel, Jordan, and Syria are damaging the river, causing lower flow and higher salinity in its waters.

JORDANS See CHALFONT SAINT GILES

JORHAT (*India*)

City and headquarters of Sibsagar district, in NE ASSAM state, on a tributary of the BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER. Settled by the Ahoms, who migrated from YUNNAN, CHINA, in the first century A.D., it became the capital of the Ahom (SHAN) Kingdom in the late 19th century.

JORVIK See YORK

JOS (*Nigeria*)

Town on the Jos, or Bauchi, plateau region in central Nigeria inhabited since the Acheulean period of the early African Stone Age. Nok, the best-known African Stone Age culture, flourished here from c. 500 B.C. to c. A.D. 200. In the early 19th century the population of the plateau increased as various non-Muslim groups fled here to escape the jihad, or holy war, of the FULANI. Jos developed as a tin-mining town and became a British administrative center. Its museum houses a fine collection of Nok figurines.

JOSSELIN (*France*)

Town in NW France, 7 mi W of PLOÖRMEL, BRITANY. It was once the seat of the counts of the Lusignan family, a noble family of POITOU. They were powerful in the Middle Ages, and one branch was prominent in the Crusades, providing kings of JERU-

SALEM, CYPRUS, and Lesser ARMENIA. Another branch ruled the county of MARCHE in central France in the 13th and 14th centuries. Josselin has a 15th-century castle.

JOTUNFJELL See JOTUNHEIMEN

JOTUNHEIMEN [*Jotunfjell*] (*Norway*)

Mountain region in Oppland county, extending 80 mi from E to W, in S central Norway, and containing the highest mountains in SCANDINAVIA. Described in early Norse sagas, the area remained unexplored until the early 19th century. It is popular with tourists and was the setting of Henrik Ibsen's play *Peer Gynt*.

JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT [*Strait of Juan de Fuca*] (*Canada, United States*)

Strait between VANCOUVER ISLAND, Canada, and the NW part of WASHINGTON State, United States, forming part of the U.S.-Canadian border. It was discovered in 1787 by the English captain Charles W. Barkley and was named for the sailor said to have explored it in 1592 for Spain.

JUAN FERNANDEZ (*Chile*)

Group of three islands, approximately 400 mi W of Chile, in the S Pacific Ocean. A Spanish navigator discovered the islands in 1563. They became famous following the publication of Daniel Defoe's novel *Robinson Crusoe*, which was probably based on the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, a sailor marooned there from 1704 to 1709. SPAIN occupied the islands in 1750 and held them until Chile achieved independence in 1818.

JUÁREZ See CIUDAD JUÁREZ

JUBA (*Sudan*)

City, port, and capital of Equatoria province, on the White NILE RIVER, S Sudan. It was the scene of a meeting in 1947 at which delegates from the north and south agreed to unify Sudan and prevent GREAT BRITAIN from joining the south to UGANDA. Conflict between northern and southern elements led to a mutiny of southern forces here in 1955. A civil war then erupted that has lasted into the 21st century.

JUBAIL See BYBLOS

JUBALAND [Transjuba] [*Italian: Oltre Giuba*] (*Somalia*)
Region between the border of KENYA and the Juba River, in SW Somalia. Once a province of Kenya, it was ceded by GREAT BRITAIN to ITALY in 1925 and administered as a separate territory. On July 1, 1926, it was absorbed into ITALIAN SOMALILAND.

JUBAYL See BYBLOS

JUBBULPORE See JABALPUR

JUCHITÁN [Juchitán de Zaragoza] (*Mexico*)
Town in OAXACA state, on the Gulf of TEHUANTEPEC, SE Mexico. An ancient town dating back to pre-Columbian times, it was an important cultural center of the Zapotec Indian culture (c. A.D. 300–1300), rivaling Tehuantepec.

JUCHITÁN DE ZARAGOZA See JUCHITÁN

JUDAEA [Judea] (*Israel*)
The Greco-Roman name for southern Israel, bounded on the N by Samaria, on the E by the Jordan River and the Dead Sea, on the SW by the Sinai, and on the W by the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It was the most southerly of the Roman divisions of Palestine, which also included GALILEE, PERAEA, and SAMARIA.

JUDAH (*Israel*)
Ancient kingdom in S Israel, formed in the ninth century B.C. when the kingdom of the Jews divided into Judah and Israel. The kingdom comprised two of the 12 tribes of Israel, Judah and Benjamin, together with some Levites, and was ruled throughout its existence by the dynasty of the house of David, king of the Hebrews from c. 1010 to c. 970 B.C. Its capital was JERUSALEM. After the division Israel and Judah were often at war; Judah, although smaller, was the stronger. Judah began to decline during the reign of Ahaz (c. 730–727 B.C.), who nearly lost Jerusalem to Israel and SYRIA and did lose the Red Sea port of ELATH. In the reign of his successor Hezekiah, ASSYRIA under King Sennacherib routed Judah's forces in 701 B.C. and forced payment of a large tribute. However, a second attack in 690 B.C. failed when plague swept the Assyrian army. Judah revolted from the rule of BABYLONIA near the end of the sixth century B.C., and in 597 B.C.

the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar put down the revolt. He carried off King Jehoiakim and his nobles and put Zedekiah, the last king of Judah, on the throne as his puppet. When another revolt occurred, Nebuchadnezzar returned in 586 B.C., destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple, the center of the Jewish religion, and took the people into the Babylonian Captivity, thus ending the kingdom.

JUDDAH See JIDDA

JUDEA See JUDAEA

JUDENBURG (*Austria*)
City in STYRIA province, on the Mur River, S central Austria. Originally a settlement on a Roman road, it was refounded in the 11th century by Jewish traders and grew into an important commercial center.

JUGGERNAUT See PURI

JUJUY [San Salvador de Jujuy] (*Argentina*)
City and capital of Jujuy province, on the Bermejo River, NE Argentina. General Manuel Belgrano created the first national flag of Argentina in Jujuy. In 1841 General Juan Lavalle was killed here, following an unsuccessful attempt to remove caudillo Juan Manuel de Rosas.

JULIACUM See JÜLICH

JULIA JOZA See TARIFA

JULIA LIVIA See LLIVIA

JULIANEHÅB (*Greenland*)
Port in SW Greenland, on the Julianehåb Fjord, near the Atlantic Ocean, close to the site of Brattahlid (Steep Mountain), Eric the Red's homestead, the first Norse settlement in Greenland, dating from 982. The settlement was founded in 1775. During World War II U.S. forces built an airstrip here.

JULIA TAURINORUM See TURIN

JULIA TRADUCTA See TARIFA

JÜLICH [*ancient: Juliacum*] (*Germany*)

Town in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 16 mi NE of AACHEN. Originally settled by the Romans, it was granted a charter in the 13th century and became the capital of the duchy of JÜLICH. Heavily fortified during the 17th century in struggles for control of lands belonging to the duchy of KLEVE, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. The town suffered extensive damage from Allied bombing raids during World War II.

JÜLICH [*French: Juliers*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy, between AACHEN and COLOGNE, with its chief city at JÜLICH. A county from the 11th to 14th centuries, Jülich became a duchy in 1356 and joined the county of BERG in 1423. In 1521 it passed to the duchy of KLEVE and in 1666 came under the Palatinate-Neuburg branch of the Wittelsbach family. France occupied the area from 1794 to 1814. In 1815 it was given to PRUSSIA at the Congress of Vienna.

JULIERS See JÜLICH

JULIET See JOLIET

JULIOBONA See LILLEBONNE

JULIOBRIGA (*Portugal*) See BRAGANZA

JULIOBRIGA (*Spain*) See LOGROÑO

JULIOMAGUS See ANGERS

JULLUNDUR See JALANDHAR

AL-JUMHURĪYAH See UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

JUM HŪRĪYAT AS-SŪDĀN AD-DĪMUQRATĪYAH

See SUDAN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

JUMIÈGES (*France*)

Town in the Seine-Maritime department, W of ROUEN, NW France. It is the site of a famous Benedictine abbey that was destroyed during the French Revolution and used as a stone quarry. It has been partially restored. Most of the abbey church nave is now intact.

JUMILLA [*former: Gemina Aamlet, Geminalet, Jumyella, Juncellus*] (*Spain*)

City in Murcia province, 38 mi NNW of MURCIA, SE Spain. A Roman town described in the writings of Pliny the Younger, it was later occupied by the Moors until its reconquest by Pedro I of CASTILE in the 14th century. It has a 15th-century church.

JUMMOO See JAMMU

JUMYELLA See JUMILLA

JUNAGA See GIRNAR

JUNAGADH See GIRNAR

JUNAGADH [*Junagarh*] (*India*)

Former state on the KATHIAWAR Peninsula, on the Arabian Sea, GUJARAT state, W India, with its capital at JUNAGADH. Once part of the MOGUL EMPIRE, it was captured in the mid-18th century by the Muslim bandit Sher Khan Babi, who founded a dynasty here. Although inhabited mostly by Hindus, the state was ceded to PAKISTAN in 1947 by its Muslim ruler, who was forced to flee when the state was retaken by India in 1949.

JUNAGADH [*former: Mustafaabad*] (*India*)

City and capital of the former state of JUNAGADH, Gujarat state, 240 mi NW of MUMBAI, W India. It is an old town with Buddhist caves of the third century B.C. and Jain temples. A fortress of the Rajputs until the 15th century, it was taken by the Muslim Mahmud Begara in 1472 and renamed Mustafaabad.

JUNAGARH See GIRNAR

JUNAGARH See JUNAGADH

JUNCCELLUS See JUMILLA

JUNCTION CITY (*United States*)

City and Geary county seat, at the confluence of the Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers, NE central KANSAS. Established in 1858, it developed as the supply center for the military post at nearby Fort Riley.

JUNEAU (*United States*)

City and capital of ALASKA, on the narrow SE strip of land bordering BRITISH COLUMBIA, between the Gastineau channel and steep slopes of the Coast Mts,

approximately 90 mi NE of SITKA. In 1880 Joe Juneau and Richard Harris discovered gold nearby, setting off the Alaska Gold Rush. Within a year many miners had settled here, and Juneau became the territorial capital in 1900. After more than half a century of prosperity, Juneau's gold mines closed down in 1944. The town became the state capital in 1959 when Alaska entered the Union. Growth again accelerated after the opening of the Alaska Pipeline in 1977, bring in oil revenue.

JUNGFRAU (*Switzerland*)

Mountain, one of the most magnificent in Europe, separating the cantons of BERN and VALAIS, in S central Switzerland. Two Swiss brothers made the first known ascent of the mountains in 1811, and in 1865 the treacherous west side was scaled by two Englishmen. In 1927 two guides climbed the south side.

JUNÍN [*former: Fuerte Federación*] (*Argentina*)

City in Buenos Aires province, 150 mi W of BUENOS AIRES, E Argentina. Junín developed around Fort Federación, which was built in 1827 as a frontier post during the conflict with the Pampa Indians.

JUNÍN (*Peru*)

Village in Junín department, approximately 100 mi NE of LIMA. It was the site of an important battle fought on August 6, 1824, during the wars of independence. Here the Spanish general José Canterac and his troops were defeated by the forces of Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre.

JUNKCEYLON See PHUKET

JUR See FIRUZABAD

JURA MOUNTAINS (*France, Switzerland*)

Mountain range, part of the Alpine system, running along the boundary between France and Switzerland and extending for approximately 160 mi from the RHINE RIVER at BASEL to the RHÔNE RIVER SW of GENEVA. The Doubs and the Ain rivers have their sources here; the highest peak is Crêt de la Neige, 5,562 feet high, in France. The Jurassic Period of geological history, which began approximately 190 million years ago, was given its name from these mountains by Alexander von Humboldt, the German naturalist, because of the type of rock of which they are composed.

Celtic tribes were dwelling here when the region first became known to the Romans, who conquered it

and made it part of the province of GERMANIA Superior in 50 B.C. St. Columban converted the area to Christianity in the early seventh century A.D. There are Roman ruins at BESANÇON, France. NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland has a medieval church and a castle. At BIEL, also in Switzerland, founded c. 1200, remains of lake dwellers were found in the Lake of Biel at the foot of the mountains, LA CHAUX-DE-FOUNDS is an important watch-making center. The mountains are popular the year round as a resort area.

JURCHEN, KINGDOM OF See TANGUT KINGDOM

JURJAN See GORGAN

JU SHUI See LUAN HE

JUSTINA PRIMA See SKOPJE

JUSTINIANOPOLIS See SIVRIHISAR

JUSTINOPOLIS (*Turkey*) See ANAZARBE

JUSTINOPOLIS (*Slovenia*) See KOPER

JUTLAND [*Danish: Jylland*] (*Denmark, Germany*)

Peninsula, approximately 250 mi long, comprising continental Denmark and N SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN state, Germany. It was the site of rich pre-Viking cultures and has many Viking sites, such as the trading town of HEDEBY and the DANEVIRKE, an ancient boundary wall. It is the traditional home of the Jutes, who invaded early ENGLAND. The only major battle between the British and German fleets during World War I was fought on May 31 and June 1, 1916, approximately 60 miles off the Jutland coast. Although the British suffered heavy losses in the engagement, the smaller German fleet was forced to retreat, and Great Britain retained control of the NORTH SEA. In Germany the battle of Jutland is known as the battle of Skagerrak.

JUVAVUM See SALZBURG

JUZUR QARQANNAH See KERKENNA ISLANDS

JYLLAND See JUTLAND

K



KAAB See GYOR

KAAPPROVINSIE See CAPE PROVINCE

KAAPSTAD See CAPE TOWN

KAARTA See NIORO, Mali

KABACAN (*Philippines*)

Town in NE central MINDANAO on the left bank of the Pulangi River. Held by the Japanese in World War II, it was taken by U.S. forces in April 1945.

KABARDINO-BALKAR AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC
(*Russia*)

Region in N CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. The plains country of the Kabardians, who can be traced to the ninth century, Balkars, Ukrainians, and Russians, it became a Muscovite protectorate in 1557 and was annexed by RUSSIA, between 1774 and 1827. Under the czars it was part of the Terek Cossack district, and Russian fortresses were built. Made an oblast in 1922, it became an autonomous republic in 1936. The fiercely independent Balkars were accused of German collaboration and deported in 1943; they returned in 1956.

KABBA (*Nigeria*)

Province of Kwara state in S central Nigeria in the Kukuruku Hills near the Osse River. Depopulated by slave raids and tribal wars in the early 19th century, it was dominated by the Kingdom of NUPE, an emir-

ate of the FULANI, up to the victory in 1897 of Sir George Goldie's Royal Nigeria Company at BIDA. In 1900 it was included in the protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

KABINDA See CABINDA

KABUL [Kābul] (*Afghanistan*)

City and national capital in Kabul province at the W end of the Kabul River valley and 140 mi WNW of PESHAWAR (PAKISTAN). In existence for over 3,000 years, it is mentioned in the Rigveda of 1500 B.C. and was known to Ptolemy in the second century A.D. Controlling the strategic routes through the passes into Pakistan from the west, it lay in the path of the great invaders: Alexander the Great, Mahmud of Ghazni, Genghis Khan, Babur, Nadir Shah, and Ahmad Shah. Babur, founder of the MOGUL EMPIRE, made it his capital from 1504 to 1526, when he became emperor. It remained in the empire until taken over by Nadir Shah of PERSIA in 1738. It followed KANDAHAR as Afghanistan's capital in 1773. During the Afghan Wars the British partly burned it in 1842 and occupied it in 1879 in retaliation for massacres of British garrisons. Its many monuments include the tombs of Babur, Nadir Shah, and Timur Shah and the Minar-i-Istiklal, Column of Independence, erected in 1919 after the Third Afghan War. The Soviets occupied Kabul after invading Afghanistan in 1979. The city fell into rebel hands in 1992 and was eventually taken over by the Taliban in 1996. The Taliban abandoned the city after the American invasion in 2001, after which Kabul was made the capital of the new Afghan government.

KABUL (*Israel*) See CABUL

KABYLIA [*French: Kabylie*] (*Algeria*)

Mountainous region in NE Alger and N Constantine departments, it is divided by the Sahel-Soummam valley into Great Kabylia on the W and Little Kabylia to the E. It is the home of the Kabyles, a Berber people, noted for their desperate resistance to Romans, Arabs, Turks, and especially to French occupation. They fought French expeditions through the 1850s, even after Abd-el-Kader's surrender, and were not pacified until the failure of the 1871 insurrection. Even so, Kabylia was a center of National Liberation Front activity from 1954 to 1962.

KABYLIE See KABYLIA

KACHCHH [*Cutch, Kachh*] (*India*)

District in GUJARAT state, W India, bordered on the N by PAKISTAN. There is a fertile strip along the Arabian Sea, but otherwise the area is barren. Kutch became a princely state in the 14th century under the Rajput people of RAJPUTANA, a region now corresponding roughly to RAJASTHAN state in NW India. Kachchh was often invaded from SIND, now a Pakistani province. It passed to British rule by treaty in 1815. It was placed in Gujarat state in 1960. In the north of the region is the Rann of Kachchh, a wild, barren, salt waste of 9,000 sq mi. Fighting took place here in 1965 between India and PAKISTAN over border disputes, mostly concerning KASHMIR. The next year both countries agreed to withdraw their troops to positions occupied before the fighting.

KACHEMAK BAY (*United States*)

Arm of Cook Inlet at the SW Kenai Peninsula in central S ALASKA. Here is the site of a prehistoric culture ancestral to the Inuit that existed in three phases, the first dating as early as the eighth century B.C. and the third lasting until historic times. Hunting and fishing in great variety supported the coastal settlements, where copper and stone implements, pottery, stone and log houses, stone carvings, rock paintings, and burials with grave goods have been found.

KACHIN STATE [*Kachin: Jingphaw Mungdan*] (*Myanmar*)

State in northernmost upper Burma on the CHINA and ASSAM borders. After the 18th century various

Chinese governments claimed this densely forested, largely mountainous region rich in jade mines. Never controlled by the Burmese kings, it was ruled directly by Britain. Under the 1947 constitution, the state was created out of two British civil districts and northern Putao. Since Burmese independence in 1948 antigovernment insurgencies have continued here.

KACZAWA See KATZBACH

KADESH (*Israel*) See KADESH-BARNEA

KADESH [*modern: Tell ân-Nebi Mend*] (*Syria*)

Ancient city on the ORONTES RIVER approximately 15 mi SW of HOMS. At the battle of MEGIDDO of c. 1470 B.C. its prince, leading a Syrian insurrection, was defeated by Thutmose III. It was thereafter an outpost of Egyptian influence until the Hittites conquered it c. 1300 B.C. A truce between the Hittites and EGYPT resulted from an indecisive battle here c. 1290 B.C. that Ramses II commemorated on many of his monuments. See HITTITE EMPIRE.

KADESH-BARNEA [*Kadesh*] [*Hebrew: En-Mishpat*] (*Israel*)

Biblical city in the country of the Amalekites at an unknown location SW of the DEAD SEA on the W edge of the Wilderness of Zin. It is frequently mentioned in the Bible, particularly as a border site of EDOM. Israelite encampments were located there on two occasions.

KADESIA See KADISIYA

KADIKÖY See CHALCEDON

KADIRI See KEDIRI

KADISIYA [*Kadesia*] [*Arabic: al-Qādisiyah*] (*Iraq*)

Battle site in medieval PERSIA on the EUPHRATES RIVER near Hilla and S of BAGHDAD. The caliph Omar I here defeated Yazdigerd III, last of the Sassanid dynasty of Persia, in A.D. 637, thus furthering the Arab conquest.

KADMONITES, LAND OF THE (*Israel?*)

Biblical region, whose location is unknown, promised to the descendants of Abraham in Genesis 15:19.

KADUNA (*Nigeria*)

Capital of Kaduna state on the Kaduna River approximately 140 mi SW of KANO. Erected between 1913 and 1917 as a government center, Kaduna was the site of the assassination of Sir Ahmadu Bello, northern premier and sultan of SOKOTO in an Ibo military coup of January 1966 that led to the Nigerian civil war of 1966 to 1970.

KAESŎNG [Kaisong] [*former: Songdo; Japanese: Kaijo, Kaizyo*] (*North Korea*)

City and district in SW North Korea 36 mi NW of SEOUL. An ancient city, it was called Songdo when capital of the Koryo dynasty of 938 to 1392. Intersected by the 38th parallel, it was the main contact point between North and South Korea from 1945 to 1951 and passed several times from UN to North Korean forces during the Korean War. Peace talks began here in 1951. It has tombs of several Korean kings, the old city walls, and remains of a Koryo royal palace. See also KOREA.

AL-KAF See LE KEF**KAFA** See KEFA**KAFFA** (*Crimea*) See FEODOSIYA**KAFFA** (*Ethiopia*) See KEFA**KAFFRARIA** (*South Africa*)

Former name of region in CAPE PROVINCE bordered by the Great Kei River on the S, NATAL on the N, the Drakensberg Mts and the coast. Derived from *kāfir*, the Arab word for infidel, and first used by the Portuguese for all the territories along the southern coast of Africa, in the 19th century the term described the land of the Xhosa-speaking natives. *Kaffir* later became a derogatory term applied by Europeans to all black Africans. The Xhosa waged wars against British control from 1846 to 1847, 1850 to 1853, and 1877 to 1878. See also KINGWILLIAMSTOWN.

KAGOSHIMA [Kagosima] (*Japan*)

City in extreme S KYŪSHŪ Island, on the SATSUMA Peninsula and Kagoshima Bay. It was important for many years as the seat of the powerful Shimazu family, which controlled the peninsula. In 1877 Takamori

Saigo led the Satsuma Rebellion in opposition to the Westernization of Japan, which had begun in 1867 with the restoration of the emperor to power. The imperial army triumphed, and the city was destroyed. Kagoshima was the landing place of St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary, who arrived in 1549 and remained in Japan for two years, establishing many missions. The city was heavily bombed in World War II. Since 1961 it has been the location of a rocket base.

The great Buddhist temple, Nishi-honganji, is here, and Kagoshima is the birthplace of three noted Japanese: Toshimichi Okubo (1830), a leading figure in the Meiji restoration of 1867; Iwao Oyama (1842), a general who helped put down the Satsuma Rebellion; and Heihachiro Togo (1846), Japan's greatest naval hero who twice defeated the Russian navy in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05.

KAGOSIMA See KAGOSHIMA**AL KAHIRA** See CAIRO**KAHLENBERG** (*Austria*)

Mountain approximately 5 mi NW of VIENNA in the WIENERWALD. In the battle of the Kahlenberg in 1683, a European coalition under the Polish king John III Sobieski saved Vienna from the siege of the Turks. The battle was crucial for Christian Europe and began the weakening of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

KAHUN (*Egypt*)

Archaeological site SW of CAIRO. It was a town erected for overseers and laborers working on the Pyramid of Illahūn, built by Sesostri II, who reigned from 1897 to 1878 B.C. It was abandoned after its completion. Sir Flinders Petrie excavated it from 1888 to 1890. It revealed streets in a grid pattern, brick houses, the earliest example of a supporting wooden column, and Cretan and Cypriot pottery.

KAIEIEWAHO See KAUAU**KAIFENG [K'ai-feng]** [*former: Bianjing, Pien-ching, Bianliang, Pienliang, Dongjing*] (*China*)

Historic city in NE HENAN province 340 mi NW of NANJING. One of China's oldest cities, it was the capital of the Wei dynasty (fourth century B.C.). The Grand Canal, built in A.D. 607 to link the YELLOW

RIVER to the YANGTZE, made it a great shipping and marketing center. Capital of the empire during the Five Dynasties, from 906 to 959, and known as Pien-ching, or Bianliang, during the Song dynasty of 960 to 1127, it declined after the invasions of the Jurchen in 1127 and the Mongols from 1234 to 1368. A colony of Chinese Jews flourished here from the 12th to the 15th centuries. Floods of the Yellow River damaged the city many times.

KAIFFA See HAIFA

KAILAS [*Chinese*: Gang-di-su, Kang-ti-ssu; *Tibetan*: Gang Rimposhe, Gangs-ri Ti-se, Kang Rimpoche] (*China*) Sacred mountain, the highest peak in the Kailas Range in SW TIBET near the sources of the Sutlej, INDUS, and BRAHMAPUTRA Rivers 75 mi SE of Kaerh. An important Hindu pilgrimage site, it is described in Sanskrit literature as the paradise home of Siva. Tibetan Buddhists identify it with Mt Sumeru, the cosmic center of the universe. Following the invasion of Tibet the Chinese had denied access to outsiders and the pilgrimages stopped. Following improvements in Sino-Indian relations in 1979 the pilgrimages were allowed to continue.

KAILUA [*Kailua-Kona*] (*United States*)

Village in the Kona district on the W coast of HAWAII Island 6 mi N of KEALAKEKUA. Residence of early Hawaiian kings, it is the place where the first Christian missionaries landed in 1820.

KAILUA [*Kailua-Lanikai*] (*United States*)

Region in HAWAII on E OAHU Island 13 mi NE of Honolulu. Along the beach, now occupied by a modern city, was the residence of Oahu's medieval kings. The palace had the royal fishponds, now Kawaikini swamplands, to the west. Numerous temple ruins, such as Ulu Po Heiau, are in the area.

KAILUA-KONA See KAILUA

KAILUA-LANIKAI See KAILUA

KAINARDZHA See KAYNARDZHA

KAIRDIF See CARDIFF

KAIROUAN [*Kairwan, Qairouan*] [*Arabic*: al-Qayrawan, Qairwan] (*Tunisia*)

Historic city 80 mi S of TUNIS. A holy city of Islam, founded by Side Okba in A.D. 670 on the site of a Byzantine fortress, it was the central campsite in the Muslim campaign to subjugate the MAGHREB and was capital of the first Aghlabid dynasty from 800 to 909. Later capital of the Fatimid and Zirid dynasties, it was a great Islamic center of commerce and culture until the Bedouins destroyed it in 1057. The Great Mosque of Sidi Okba, completed in the ninth century, is the most noted of many magnificent mosques here.

KAIRWAN See KAIROUAN

KAISERIA See KAYSERI

KAISERSLAUTERN (*Germany*)

City in the RHINELAND-PALATINATE 43 mi NW of KARLSRUHE. Mentioned in the ninth century as the site of a castle built by Charlemagne, it was enlarged from 1153 to 1158 by Emperor Frederick I, Barbarossa. Subject to damaging attacks by the Spaniards in 1635 and by other armies in the Thirty Years' War, it was the site of a French victory over PRUSSIA in 1793 during the French Revolutionary War. It became part of BAVARIA in 1816 and was the center of the PALATINATE democratic revolution of 1848 to 1849. Significant in the blossoming of the Reformation, it has in the 20th century become a major industrial and cultural center.

KAISER WILHELM CANAL See NORD-OSTSEE KANAL

KAISONG See KAESŎNG

KAITHAL (*India*)

Town in HARYANA state 90 mi NNW of DELHI. Said to have been founded by the hero Yudhisthira of the Mahabharata, it is especially connected with Hindu legends of the monkey god Hanuman. It has a large bathing tank and tombs of several Hindu saints dating from the 13th century A.D.

KAIZYO See KAESONG

KAJAANI [*Swedish: Kajana*] (*Finland*)

Port just above the mouth of the Oulu River 90 mi SE of OULU. The city was chartered in 1651 and is noted for its Kajaneborg fortress, now restored, which the Russians captured in 1716. Lonnröt, compiler of the Finnish national epic the *Kalevala*, lived here for a time.

KAJANA See KAJAANI

KAKAMBONA [*Kakumbona*] (*Solomon Islands*)

Battle site on NW GUADALCANAL W of the Mataniko River. Heavy fighting took place here in August and October 1942 during World War II. U.S. forces were unable to take it until January 1943.

KAKHETIA (*Georgia*)

Region in Georgia, an independent kingdom from the eighth century A.D., it became part of Georgia in 1010. It was again independent from 1468 to 1762 when it was included in the East Georgian kingdom that was joined with RUSSIA in 1801. See TELAVI.

KAKINADA [*former: Cocanada*] (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state, SE India, on the Bay of Bengal, approximately 300 mi NNE of CHENNAI. It was an important port until heavy silting of the Godavari River delta took place. The southern suburb of Jagannathapuram was the site of a Dutch trading post that was ceded to the British in 1825.

KÄKISALMI See PRIOZERSK

KAKUMBONA See KAKAMBONA

KALABSHA [*Kalabshah*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient temple site 40 mi S of ASWÂN on the W bank of the NILE RIVER. A Roman temple was built here during the reign of Augustus from 27 B.C. to A.D. 14. It was placed on the site of an earlier sanctuary built by Thutmose III c. 1450 B.C.

KALABSHAH See KALABSHA

KALACH See KALACH-NA-DONA

KALACH-NA-DONU [*Kalach, Kalach-on-Don*] (*Russia*)

Battle site on the E bank of the Don River 45 mi W of VOLGOGRAD. A significant bridgehead in World War II, it was the scene of heavy fighting in July 1942 and when the encirclement of STALINGRAD was completed by the Germans near here in November 1942.

KALACH-ON-DON See KALACH-NA-DONA

KALAHARI DESERT (*Botswana, Namibia, Republic of South Africa*)

Arid plateau region of approximately 100,000 sq mi, between the Orange and ZAMBEZI Rivers. The only inhabitants are a small number of the San and Khoi-khoi people, the former called Bushmen and the latter Hottentots by Europeans. Between the 17th and 18th centuries both groups were pushed into the African interior, including the Kalahari Desert, by pressure from Dutch settlers, whom they resisted in vain. Those who live in the desert exist by hunting and food gathering. The first Europeans to cross the Kalahari were David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary and explorer, and William C. Oswell, an English explorer who in 1849 proved the desert was not impassable and who discovered Lake Ngami in present Botswana.

KALAKH See CALAH

KALÁMAI See KALAMATA

KALAMATA [*Greek: Kalámai*] (*Greece*)

Port on the Gulf of Messenia 85 mi SSE of PATRAS. Near the site of ancient Pharae, it was a Byzantine center in the 10th century and a feudal state established in 1204 by French crusaders who built the nearby castle. Later ruled by the Venetians and then the Turks from 1459 to 1821, it was the Peloponnesian headquarters for revolutionaries in 1770 and 1821. The Muslims sacked it in 1825. It was a major evacuation point for British forces in Greece in 1941 during World War II.

KALANTOTT See COLOMBO

KALAT [*Kalat-i-Baluch; Kelat, Khelat*] (*Pakistan*)

Former state in E BALUCHISTAN province and its historic capital, 88 mi SSW of QUETTA. Capital of the

Mirwardi Ahmadzai khans from the 15th century until British occupation in 1839, the town reached its height in the 18th century. In the old citadel are the ruins of the khans' palace. The British recognized the region as a princely state in 1876. It acceded to Pakistan in 1948 and was headquarters of the Baluchistan States Union from 1952 until 1955, when it joined the new province of West Pakistan.

KALAT-I-BALUCH See KALAT

KALAUNUR (*India*)

Historic village in the Gurdaspur district of NW PUNJAB, 14 mi W of Gurdaspur. On this site Akbar was proclaimed Mogul emperor in 1556.

KALAVRITA See KALAVRYTA

KALAVRYTA [*Kalavrita*] [*ancient: Cynaetha; Greek: Kalávrta*] (*Greece*)

Town in the N PELOPONNESUS 24 mi SE of PATRAS. At the 10th-century monastery of Hagia Laura here the Greeks first rallied in their war of independence in 1821. The monastery of Megaspelaion, situated in a cave 5 mi NE, probably dates back to the fourth century and is famed for a successful defense against the Turks in 1827.

KALDU See CHALDEA

KALEMI [*Kalemic*] [*former: Albertville*] (*Congo*)

City in SE Republic of the Congo, on LAKE TANGANYIKA, at the mouth of the Lukuga River. It was founded in 1892 by Belgians as a military post while they were campaigning against Arab slave traders. The city was besieged by these traders that year and the next. See also BELGIUM.

KALEMIK See KALIMI

KALE SUITANIE See CANAKKALE

KALGAN See ZHANGJIAKOU

KALGOORLIE [*former: Hannan's Find*] (*Australia*)

Town in S Australia 330 mi NE of PERTH. Mining began in 1893 with the discovery of the rich vein of

gold ore that became known as Golden Mile Reef. Originally known as Hannan's Find, Kalgoorlie took its present name when it was designated a town in 1895. The area possesses the richest gold fields in Australia. Production peaked in 1903 and declined until 1929, when the introduction of new mining techniques stabilized output. Kalgoorlie now provides about 75 percent of Australia's gold. The town has a Christian Brothers college and the Western Australia School of Mines. See also COOLGARDIE.

KALHU See CALAH

KALIMANTAN See BORNEO

KALINGA (*India*)

Ancient territory in central India, extending as far S as the Godavari River. The region was conquered by Mahapadma, founder of the Nanda dynasty of MAGADHA, which ruled from 360 to 322 B.C. Kalinga was again conquered c. 260 B.C. by Asoka, ruler of the MAURYA dynasty, in an exceedingly bloody struggle. In the mid-11th century A.D. the Eastern Gangas became the rulers of Kalinga. In the next century their ruler, Anantavarman Codagangadeva, was especially renowned; it was he who built the temple of Jugger-naut at PURI. During the reign of Narasimha I (1238–64) the famous temple of the sun god was erected at KONARAK. The Eastern Gangas held out against Muslim attacks for a time but collapsed in 1324 when the sultan of DELHI invaded from the north.

KALININ See TVER

KALININGRAD [*German: Königsberg*] (*Russia*)

Seaport, city, and oblast on the Pregolya River 80 mi ENE of GDAŃSK. An important addition to the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1340, it had been founded in 1255 as a fortress for the Teutonic Knights by King Ottocar II of BOHEMIA. It became the seat of the knights' grandmaster in 1457. It was the Prussian dukes' residence from 1525 to 1618 and became the Prussian coronation city in 1701. Immanuel Kant was born here in 1724 and taught at the university founded in 1544. The Soviet siege during World War II greatly damaged the old castle, the university, and the tomb of Kant. Long an important German naval base on the Baltic, it was ceded to the USSR in 1945 under the Potsdam Agreement and renamed in honor of com-

unist statesman Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin (1875–1946). During the cold war, Kaliningrad was an important Soviet naval base and a restricted area. After the independence of LITHUANIA and BELARUS, Kaliningrad was isolated from the rest of Russia and has become less important as a military center.

KALININSK See PETROZAVODSK

KALINJAR [Tarahti] (*India*)

Village in S UTTAR PRADESH 53 mi SE of Banda. A Sivaite pilgrimage site, it was a famous fort and city figuring in the *Mahabharata*. The noted Afghan leader Sher Shah was killed here in 1545. It was stormed by Akbar's troops in 1569 and in 1812 occupied by the British. It has extensive cave inscriptions and 12th-century ruins.

KALISCH See KALISZ

KALISH See KALISZ

KALISZ [*German: Kalisch; Latin: Calisia, Calissia; Russian Kalish*] (*Poland*)

Town in W central Poland on the Prosna River approximately 65 mi SE of POZNAŃ. One of the oldest Polish towns and site of a prehistoric village, it lay on the ancient Roman amber route across the Prosna and was mentioned by Ptolemy in the second century A.D. It flourished with a weaving industry started in the 13th century. It was the site of a treaty in 1343 by which the Polish king Casimir III ceded East POMERANIA to the Teutonic Knights. It was the scene of a Russian-Polish victory over the Swedes in 1706 and of an alliance treaty between PRUSSIA and RUSSIA against Napoleon in 1813. It passed from Prussia to Russia in 1815 and back to Poland in 1919. The town was occupied by the Germans in World Wars I and II.

KALKA RIVER [*Modern: Kalmius*] (*Ukraine*)

The river flows S into the Gulf of Taganrog in the SE Ukraine. It was the site of a Mongolian victory over the Russians in 1223.

KALLIPOLIS See GALLIPOLI

KALLO [Calloo, Kalloo] (*Belgium*)

Town on the SCHELDE RIVER 7 mi WNW of ANTWERP. The duke of PARMA here threw a 2,400-ft

bridge across the Schelde River during the siege of Antwerp in 1583. It has two 16th-century forts.

KALLOO See KALLO

KALMAR [Calmar] (*Sweden*)

Seaport and county on the Baltic Sea coast 190 mi SSW of STOCKHOLM. An important trading center since the eighth century, its 12th-century castle was called the "key of Sweden" and withstood many sieges from the 14th to the 17th centuries. In the Kalmar War of 1611 to 1613, however, it was taken by Danish forces. The Kalmar Union, which united SCANDINAVIA under one monarchy, was formed and politically centered here from 1397 to 1523.

KALMIUS See KALKA RIVER

KALMYKIA [Kalmyk Autonomous Republic] (*Russia*)

Region on the NW shore of the CASPIAN SEA W of the lower VOLGA RIVER. In the 17th century the Kalmyks, Lamaist Buddhist Mongol nomads from central Asia, settled in the steppes west of the Volga's mouth and became Russian allies under Peter I. In 1771 a large number of them attempted to return to their homeland in what became a journey of many hardships and deaths. The region suffered much in the famine and civil war of 1917. After some fought alongside German units in World War II the Kalmyks were deported to SIBERIA and their republic dissolved in 1943. They returned under Khrushchev, and in 1958 the region's autonomous republic status was reinstated. It became a republic in 1992 and a member of the Russian Federation.

KALOCSA (*Hungary*)

City near the DANUBE RIVER 70 mi S of BUDAPEST. Made a bishopric by St. Stephen (975–1038), the first king of Hungary, it became the seat of the archbishop in 1135. It was often under Turkish attack during the 16th century.

KALPI (*India*)

Fortress town on the Yamuna River 45 mi SW of KANPUR in the UTTAR PRADESH region. Founded in the fourth century A.D., it was captured by Afghans in 1196 and became an important stronghold of Muslim power. Scene of a great battle in 1477 between the

sultan of DELHI and the JAUNPUR kingdom, it was taken by the Mogul emperor Humayun in 1527 and stormed by the Afghan Sher Shah in 1540. Captured by the British in 1803, it is near the site of an important British victory over the rebels of JHANSI in 1858 during the Indian Mutiny.

KALUGA (*Russia*)

City in E Kaluga oblast approximately 90 mi SW of Moscow. Founded as a Muscovite outpost in 1389, it was devastated by Cossacks, plague, and fire in the early 17th century. It was the residence and scene of the murder in 1610 of the second false Dmitri. When Napoleon besieged Moscow, Kaluga was a base for resistance. Kaluga was the home of rocket pioneer K. E. Tsiolkovsky, and is now the home of a museum of space. During World War II, the Germans held it in their drive to Moscow in 1941.

KALUNDBORG (*Denmark*)

City in N Vestsjælland county, 58 mi W of COPENHAGEN. Founded c. 1170 as a fjord port, it is now an industrial center. In the Middle Ages its castle was a favorite royal seat and frequent meeting place for the Danehof (national assembly) and later a state prison where Christian II was confined by Christian III, from 1549 to 1559.

KALYANI (*India*)

Town in N MYSORE state approximately 40 mi W of GULBARGA. From the 10th to the 12th centuries it was the last seat of the powerful CHALYUKA dynasty. Their Kalyani kingdom ended in 1189 after a long history of warfare, especially with Turkish and Arab invaders.

KAMAKURA (*Japan*)

Town on SE HONSHŪ Island approximately 10 mi S of YOKOHAMA. One of Japan's most historically important towns, it was probably founded in the seventh century A.D. and was significant as the headquarters of the shogunate of Minamoto Yoritomo and his descendants from 1192 to 1333. Governmental center of eastern Japan from 1333 to 1573, it once had a population of one million but became little more than a village after TOKYO or Edo became the capital in 1603. An important religious site, it has a 50-foot bronze Daibutsu (Great Buddha) cast in 1252 and a 30-foot statue of the goddess Kannon. Also

here are the tomb of Yoritomo and a museum housing many historical objects.

KAMARUPA See ASSAM

KAMATAPUR [Rajpat] [*former: Comotay*] (*India*)

Ruined city in NE WEST BENGAL, 12 mi SSW of KUCH BIHAR, 225 mi NNE of KOLKATA. Founded as the capital of the Khen kingdom early in the 15th century, it was abandoned when the Afghans overthrew them later that century. It figured prominently on early maps of India as Comotay.

KAMBODJA (*Vietnam*)

Historic town on the coast S of SAIGON. Once capital of the Khmer empire of KAMPUCHEA, it was founded c. A.D. 435.

KAMBOJA (*Afghanistan; Pakistan*)

Ancient state to the NW of ancient GANDHARA that lay astride the INDUS RIVER and included modern PESHAWAR in Pakistan. One of 16 major states dominating the northern Indian subcontinent, it was mentioned in Vedic literature and in Buddhist writings of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.

KAMBRYK See CAMBRAI

KAMCHATKA PENINSULA (*Russia*)

Peninsula in SIBERIA, in NE Russia. It is 750 mi long, extending S between the Sea of Okhotsk on the west and the BERING SEA and Pacific Ocean on the east. The peninsula was discovered in 1697 by the Russian explorer Atlasov. In 1725 Czar Peter I dispatched Vitus Bering, a Dane in Russian employ, to explore northeastern Siberia. In 1728, when his ship was blown off course, Bering found the southern route around Kamchatka and in 1741 founded PETROPAVLOSK-KAMCHATSKI on the southeastern coast. Russian conquest of the peninsula was completed before 1850, and large-scale colonization took place. Kamchatka is important for fur trapping, fishing, and naval facilities.

KAMENETS-PODOLSK See KAMENETS-PODOLSKI

KAMENETS-PODOLSKI [Kamenets-Podol'skiy]

[*before 1944: Kamenets-Podolsk*] (*Ukraine*)

City on a small tributary of the DNIESTER RIVER 12 mi N of KHOTIN. Largest and oldest town in the Dniester

basin in the 11th century, it became a major church city from the 14th century. The Poles made it the main town of PODOLIA in 1434. After suffering at the hands of 15th- and 16th-century invaders, it passed to the Turks in 1672, to POLAND in 1699, and to RUSSIA in 1795. The Germans held it during World War II from 1941 to 1943. It has a 15th- to 16th-century fortress and 14th-century churches and monasteries.

KAMENETS-PODOL'SKIY See KAMENETS-PODOLSKI

KAMENKA [Kamenka-Dneprovskaya] (*Ukraine*)

Ancient settlement in W ZAPORIZHZHYA oblast in the Ukraine on the Dnieper River opposite NIKOPOL. A Scythian settlement here as early as the fifth century B.C. was the center of the vast kingdom of Ateas, who was killed in battle by Philip II of Macedon in 339 B.C. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

KAMENKA-DNEPROVSKAYA See KAMENKA

KAMENZ (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY on the Schwarze Elster River 25 mi NE of DRESDEN. Founded around 1200, it has a 13th-century Cistercian convent 6 mi to the ESE. It was the birthplace of the dramatist Gotthold Lessing in 1729.

KAMERUN See CAMEROON

KAMIENA GÓRA [*German*: Landeshut, Landeshut in Schlesien] (*Poland*)

Battle site on the Bóbr River 52 mi WSW of WROCLAW. Here the Prussians defeated the Austrians in 1745. In 1760, during the Seven Years' War, the Austrians defeated Prussia. The Potsdam Agreement of 1945 gave it to Poland. See also PRUSSIA.

KAMINA (*Congo*)

City in S Congo, S central Africa, 190 mi NW of Likasi, in SHABA, formerly Katanga, province. After the Democratic Republic of the Congo, became an independent nation in July 1960, Katanga seceded, leading to civil war, and Kamina was used by Belgian forces as a center of support for the secessionists. From 1960 to 1963 it was the headquarters of the United Nations force overseeing the withdrawal of foreign troops.

KAMINALJUYU (*Guatemala*)

Ancient city on the edge of what is now GUATEMALA CITY. An important center of the highland Maya, it was inhabited from the Formative Period from c. 1500 to 100 B.C. and abandoned after the Classic Period of c. A.D. 300 to 900. There are about 200 burial sites from c. 300 B.C. to A.D. 300 and some more elaborate tombs and other evidence showing TEOTIHUACÁN influence dating from A.D. 300 to 600. See also MAYAN EMPIRE.

KAMP See CAMPERDOWN

KAMPALA (*Uganda*)

National capital 21 mi NNE of Entebbe. It had been the residence of kings of the 16th-century Buganda dynasty. Now the largest city and the economic and cultural center of Uganda, it had as its nucleus a fort built in 1890 for the British East Africa Company by Frederick Lugard. Kampala replaced ENTEBBE as capital of Uganda in 1962. Its name means "grazing place of impala."

KAMPEN (*Netherlands*)

Town in central Netherlands, on the IJssel River, 8 mi WNW of ZWOLLE. It was first mentioned in the 13th century. In the 15th century Kampen was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, but in the 16th century AMSTERDAM surpassed it as a commercial center. There are a number of churches and other buildings dating from the 14th and 15th centuries and three turreted medieval gateways.

KAMPERDUIN See CAMPERDOWN

KAMPIL (*India*)

Ancient capital in Farrukhabad district in central UTTAR PRADESH, near Kaimganj. Capital of the ancient Panchala kingdom mentioned in the *Mahabharata*, there are extensive Hindu ruins nearby and a ruined 13th-century fort built by the Afghans.

KAMPUCHEA See CAMBODIA

KAMRANH BAY See CAMRANH BAY

KAN See JIANGSUI

KANAGAWA (*Japan*)

Port and district, now a N suburb of YOKOHAMA. The city was formerly an important port. A commercial treaty between Japan and the United States was signed here in 1854 when Commodore Matthew C. Perry forced the opening of trade with the West. See URAGA.

KANANGA [*former: Luluabourg*] (*Congo*)

City in S central Congo, S central Africa, approximately 475 mi ESE of KINSHASA. The German explorer, Hermann von Wissmann, founded the city in 1884. In 1885 Batetela troops here revolted against the Belgian authorities of the Congo colony because their chief had been executed. They were successful at first but were defeated in 1901. In the 20th century LUBA tribesmen settled here and overshadowed the indigenous Lulua people. After Zaïre, then the Democratic Republic of the Congo, became independent in 1960, the two peoples fought. Many of the Luba fled. The city was held in 1961 and 1962 by rebel forces from Équateur province who opposed the central government.

KANANUR See KANNUR**KANARA** [*former: North Kanara; Kanarese: Karnatak*] (*India*)

Region on the S DECCAN plateau, mainly in MYSORE, extending W of Kanara district of MUMBAI and N through Bellary district of CHENNAI into SW HYDERABAD. Named for the Kanarese-speaking people, whose literature dates from the ninth century A.D., it was the center of the 16th-century VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE. Its kings were forced onto the plains southeast of the plateau after their defeat in 1563 at the battle of TALIKOTA. It became an important province of the powerful MARATHAS under Shivaji in the 1670s. See also KARNATAKA.

KANARAK See KONARAK**KANATHA** [*modern: El Qanawat, Kanawat*] (*Syria*)

Ancient city just NE of Es SUWEIDA in Jebel ed Druz province. There are extensive remains of the ancient Roman city, a member of the DECAPOLIS.

KANAUJ See KANNAUJ**KANAWAT** See KANATHA**KANAZAWA** [*former: Yamazaki*] (*Japan*)

Seaport city in Ishikawa prefecture of W HONSHŪ Island 100 mi NNW of NAGOYA. Seat of the powerful Maeda family, the richest *daimyo* (barons) in Tokugawa times from the 16th to the 19th centuries, it retains 17th-century gardens, old walls and gates, and part of the castle. Nobunaga was victorious in an uprising of priests here in 1575.

KANCHEEPURAM See KANCHIPURAM**KANCHI** See KANCHIPURAM**KANCHIPURAM** [*Conjeevaram, Conjeeveram, Kancheepuram*] [*ancient: Kanchi*] (*India*)

Town in NE TAMIL NADU, 40 mi WSW of CHENNAI. An ancient city very sacred to Hindus, it was capital of the PALLAVA EMPIRE of the third to the eighth centuries A.D. and long a center of Brahmanical and Buddhist culture. Captured by the CHALYUKA dynasty, it passed back to the CHOLA from the 11th to the 13th centuries, who had been its earliest rulers. It then became part of the early 15th-century VIJAYANAGARA and late 15th-century ORISSA kingdoms, falling to several Muslim sultanates after 1481. Later a French stronghold, it was taken by Robert Clive in 1752.

KAN-CHOU See GANZHOU**KANCHOW** See GANZHOU**KANDAHAR** [*Qandahar*] [*ancient: Alexandria Arachosiorum*] (*Afghanistan*)

Provincial capital 300 mi SW of KABUL. Perhaps founded by Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. on the major route to India and Central Asia, it was ruled by various Turkic dynasties until Arabs took over in the seventh century A.D. It was held by Turkic Ghaznivids in the 10th century, sacked by Genghis Khan in 1222 and again by Tamerlane in the 15th century. Held by the MOGUL EMPIRE in the 16th century, it came under Persian rule in 1625 but revolted in 1706 to 1708 and remained independent until 1737. Under Ahmad Shah (1724–73) it became the first capital of unified Afghanistan. The British held it from 1839 to 1842 and from 1879 to 1881 during the First and Sec-

ond Afghan Wars. The old city has a mausoleum and walls built by Ahmad Shah. The city was under Soviet control during the Soviet occupation of 1979–89. Since the removal of the Taliban by American forces, the city returned to warlord control.

KANDY [*Singhalese*: Senkadagala Mahanuwara] (*Sri Lanka*)

Town, capital of Central Province, and former kingdom on Mahaweli River 60 mi ENE of COLOMBO. Dating back to the fifth century B.C., it became capital of the last independent Singhalese kingdom of Ceylon. Temporarily occupied by the Portuguese during the 16th century and the Dutch in 1763, it remained unsubjugated until the British exiled the last king to India in 1815. Centered around an artificial lake built in 1806, it contains the Dalada Maligawa, “Temple of the Tooth,” the world’s most sacred Buddhist temple, crypts and tombs of ancient heroes, and famous botanical gardens. It has been the site of pageants and pilgrimages since one of Buddha’s teeth reportedly was brought here many centuries ago.

KANEA See CANEA

KANEM (*Chad*)

Former empire that is now a prefecture between the NE shores of Lake Chad and the SE fringes of the SAHARA Desert. A powerful black African kingdom from the Sefawa migration in the ninth century until the 15th century A.D., it stretched from SUDAN to EGYPT. The empire embraced Islam in the 11th century. It controlled the BORNU kingdom until around 1380 when Bornu became the capital of both kingdoms combined in an empire that lasted until the 19th century. Raids by various peoples ceased with French occupation in 1901.

KANEOHE BAY (*United States*)

Battle site in HAWAII on the E shore of OAHU Island N of HONOLULU. A naval air station here was attacked by the Japanese during the PEARL HARBOR raid on December 7, 1941.

KANES See KANESH

KANESH [*Kanes, Kanish*] [*modern*: Kültepe, Kültepe] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city and archaeological site NE of KAYSERI in Kayseri province. Probably the most important Assyrian

ian *Karum* (border trade station), it has revealed thousands of Old Assyrian tablets dating to the second millennium B.C. similar to those found at ALIŞAR HÜYÜK and the Hittite capital at BÖGAZKÖY. Mines in the area supplied ASSYRIA’s silver c. 1900 B.C.

KANESVILLE See COUNCIL BLUFFS

KANGABU See MALI EMPIRE

KANGHOA See KANGHWA

KANGHWA [*Kanghoa*] [*Japanese*: Koka-to] (*South Korea*)

Island off SW South Korea at the Itan River mouth 30 mi NW of SEOUL. Briefly capital of KOREA in the 13th century, it was fortified as an outlying defense for Seoul and was attacked by the French in 1866 and the Americans in 1871.

KANGNÜNG [*Japanese*: Koryo] (*South Korea*)

City in Kangwŏn province near the E coast 65 mi E of Chuncheon and 105 mi E of SEOUL. An administrative center from ancient times and capital of the Yi dynasty from 1392 to 1910, it has many historic remains.

KANGRA [*former*: Nagarkot] (*India*)

Town in HIMACHAL PRADESH approximately 40 mi ESE of Pathankot. It was an important stronghold of RAJPUTANA from the seventh century until 1009 when the Turkish Mahmud of GHAZNI sacked it. Later it was held by the Moguls. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was the home of an important school of miniature painting.

KANGRI See CANKIRI

KANG RIMPOCHE See KAILAS

KANG-TI-SSU See KAILAS

KANHERI See SALSETTE (India)

KANHSIEN See GANZHOU

KANISH See KANESH

KANIZSA See NAGYKANIZSA

KANKAN (*Guinea*)

City in E Guinea, West Africa, 175 mi SW of BAMAKO, MALI. It is a river port and a diamond-mining area. Kankan was probably founded in the 18th century and as a trading center linked the SUDAN region of the east with the Atlantic Coast. Caravans transported gold, salt, and kola nuts. A Muslim religious leader, Samory, started his career as an empire builder in the region and captured Kankan in 1873. After a long struggle from 1883 to 1898 the French defeated and captured Samory. They occupied Kankan in 1891. See also FRANCE.

KANKO See HAMHÜNG

KANNAUJ [Cannauj, Kanauj] [*ancient: Kanogiza*] (*India*)

Town on the GANGES RIVER 50 mi NW of KANPUR. A very ancient city called Kanogiza by Ptolemy in the second century A.D., it was important during the GUPTA EMPIRE from A.D. 320 to 480. It was the capital and cultural center of Harsha's empire, which encompassed much of northern India in the seventh century, but declined after his death. As capital of the Pratihara Empire it was famous in the ninth century for its poets. Sacked by Mahmud of GHAZNI in 1018, it was capital of the Rajput kingdom until 1194. Thereafter its decline continued. In 1540 Sher Shah defeated Humayun nearby. It has 15th-century mosques and tombs. See also RAJPUTANA.

KANNUR [Cannanore, Kananur] (*India*)

Port and town of KERALA state on the Arabian Sea, 50 mi NNW of KOZHIKODE. In the 12th and 13th centuries Cannanore was an important center for trade with Persia and Arabia. It was visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498 and was fortified by the Portuguese seven years later. The Dutch gained formal control in the 17th century. It was captured by the British in 1783. The Dutch fort erected in 1656 survives.

KANO (*Nigeria*)

City and state 500 mi NE of LAGOS. Since the second or third century A.D. an important trade center, it was

first documented in the 10th century. It was the main center of the seven HAUSALAND city-states in the 15th and 16th centuries, becoming briefly subject to BORNU around 1600. Conquered by the FULANI in 1809, it sprang back to become the greatest commercial power of West Africa from the 1820s to the 1880s. The British took it in 1903.

KANOGIZA See KANNAUJ

KANOPUS See CANOPUS

KANPUR [Cawnpore] (*India*)

City on the GANGES RIVER 245 mi SE of DELHI. Long a frontier of the Oudhs and Bengals, it was ceded to the British in 1801. Here Nana Sahib slaughtered the entire British garrison, including women and children, on July 15, 1857, during the Indian Mutiny.

KANSAS (*United States*)

State in the central part of the country, admitted to the Union in 1861 as the 34th state. Bordered on the E by the MISSOURI RIVER, on the S by OKLAHOMA, on the W by COLORADO, and on the N by NEBRASKA, Kansas is almost rectangular. Geographically, it is part of the GREAT PLAINS. Its name is the plural form of the Kansa Indian tribe.

Francisco Vásquez de Coronado reached Kansas in 1541 during his search for the mythical kingdom of QUIVIRA. The area was then inhabited by Plains Indians, chief among which were the Kansa, Wichita, and Pawnee. Sixty years later another Spanish explorer, Juan de Oñate, appeared in Kansas. The Spanish introduced horses to the region, and as the Indians acquired them it changed their way of life. The explorer the sieur de La Salle never visited Kansas, but in 1682 he claimed all the land drained by the MISSISSIPPI RIVER system for FRANCE, and in the 18th century French traders were active among the Indians. Kansas was part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, and Meriwether Lewis and William Clark used the Missouri River during their exploration of this area from 1803 to 1806. Zebulon M. Pike journeyed on the Arkansas River in 1806, and Stephen H. Long conducted a scientific expedition in the area in 1819. In the 1830s Kansas was part of an area designated as "Indian Country," and tribes from the north and east were forcibly moved here. About the same time forts were built for frontier defense and to pro-

tect the SANTA FE TRAIL: FORT LEAVENWORTH in 1827, FORT SCOTT in 1842, and Fort Riley in 1853.

Kansas was organized as a territory in 1854, but for the most part it was merely a place people crossed on their way to CALIFORNIA or OREGON. Soon, however, the conflict over slavery and controversy over the location of a proposed transcontinental railroad spurred settlement. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 repealed the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and instituted popular or “squatter” sovereignty. This meant that the slavery issue would be decided by those who moved in. In NEW ENGLAND, the Emigrant Aid Company was organized to assist antislavery settlers, while in Missouri and the South, proslavery interests encouraged their partisans. In 1854 Free Soilers founded LAWRENCE and TOPEKA, while proslavery interests founded ATCHISON and LEAVENWORTH. Elections were held in 1854 and 1855 and were won by fraud by the proslavery side. The resulting legislature set up a government at LECOMPTON; the antislavery forces organized a rival government at Topeka.

Violence that resulted in the term “Bleeding Kansas” broke out. In May 1856 proslavery forces raided Lawrence. A few days later the fanatical abolitionist John Brown led a group that murdered five proslavery men in the Potawatomi Massacre. In 1857 the proslavery government submitted the Lecompton Constitution permitting slavery, but Congress refused to approve it. Two years later, the abolitionists’ Wyandotte Constitution forbidding slavery was accepted by Congress. In the Civil War Kansas’s Union soldiers suffered the highest rate of fatalities of any state.

After the war and the coming of the railroads, ABILENE and DODGE CITY boomed as cowtowns. More important, in 1874 Mennonites emigrating from RUSSIA brought the Turkey Red variety of wheat that made Kansas famous for its winter wheat. For the past century, Kansas has suffered through periods of drought, dust bowl conditions, grasshopper invasions, and floods, but has remained rich in agriculture, and has grown in manufacturing. Politically it is a conservative stronghold. Topeka is the capital; WICHITA is the largest city; KANSAS CITY is also important.

KANSAS CITY [*former: City of Kansas*] (*United States*)

Adjacent cities at the junction of the Missouri and Kaw (Kansas) rivers on the NE border of KANSAS and the E border of MISSOURI, in effect one city. First settled in 1821 by French fur traders, it lay on the

routes of the SANTA FE and OREGON Trails and is the site of several historic posts that were the starting points for many western expeditions. The great flood of 1951 did much damage. Incorporated in 1853, it has a Shawnee mission from 1839, several museums, and many universities. Kansas City is the most populous city in Missouri, and is a major center of telecommunications and finance.

KANSAS CITY [*former: Wyandotte*] (*United States*)

City in NE KANSAS, at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers. With KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, it forms a large metropolitan center of commerce and culture. The area was a starting point for western expeditions, and the OREGON and SANTA FE trails passed through here. The site was visited in 1804 by Merriwether Lewis and William Clark near the beginning of their expedition to explore the LOUISIANA PURCHASE and reach the Pacific coast. A Shawnee Indian mission was founded here in 1839 and a Wyandotte Indian settlement established in 1843. The Indians sold their land to whites in 1855, and the settlement was then known as Wyandotte. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, which established territorial government for the region, stimulated settlement. Further impetus came in 1863, when the area became the eastern terminus of a western railroad. The constitution under which Kansas became a state in 1861 was written in Wyandotte in 1859. In 1886 Wyandotte was combined with other nearby communities and became Kansas City.

KANSU See GANSU

EL KANTARA See QANTARAH, AL

KANTIPUR See KATMANDU

KANTIPURA See KATMANDU

KANTON See CANTON ATOLL

KAO-CH’ANG See GAOCHANG

KAOHSIUNG [*Piuyin: Gaoxiong*] [*former Japanese: Takao, Takow*] (*Taiwan*)

Leading port city on SW coast of Taiwan. First settled in the 15th century by Chinese from FUJIAN and

occupied by the Dutch from 1624 to 1660, it was mainly important under Japanese occupation from 1895 to 1945 as a manufacturing center and port for the raw materials and food supplied to JAPAN. It was a major base for Japan's Southeast Asia and Pacific campaigns both before and during World War II. The city came under Chinese administration in 1945.

KAOLAN See LANZHOU

KAPAA (*United States*)

City on the E coast of KAUAI Island in HAWAII. Nearby is Holo-Holo-ku Heiau, restored in 1933, one of the oldest temples in Hawaii. This contained the sacred birthstones where Kauai queens came to bear their children. It was also sacred to the grim god Ku, whose rites reputedly included human sacrifice.

KAPAAU See KOHALA

KAPIDAĞI See CYZICUS

KAPILA See HARDWAR

KAPILAVASTU (*Nepal*)

Ancient town very near Paderia, close to the boundary of UTTAR PRADESH, N INDIA, 47 mi N of GORAKHPUR. Capital of the Sakya kingdom, it was the site of the birth c. 535 B.C. of the Sakya prince Siddhartha who later became the Buddha. It was one of seven ancient Buddhist pilgrimage sites.

KAPINGAMARANGI (*Micronesia*)

Atoll and battle site in the CAROLINE ISLANDS that are part of the Federation of Micronesia. It was the first of the Caroline Islands under Japanese control to be bombed by the U.S. forces in World War II and was under American administration under the Trust Territory of the Pacific.

KÁPOLNA [*Kapolna*] (*Hungary*)

Battle site in Heves county of central Hungary 12 mi SW of EGER. Here on February 26 to 27, 1849, Austrians led by Prince Windisch-Graetz defeated Hungarian revolutionists under Henryk Dembiński.

KAPPEL [*Kappel am Albis*] (*Switzerland*)

Village 10 mi S of ZURICH. The reformer Zwingli was killed here on October 11, 1531, when the Zurichers

were defeated in a battle between Zurichers and the Catholic cantons. The Peace of Kappel of November 23, 1531, upheld the claims of Catholicism in the surrounding region.

KAPPEL AM ALBIS See KAPPEL

KARA-BAGH See SHUSHA, NAGORNO-KARABAKH

KARABAKH MOUNTAIN AREA See NAGORNO-KARABAKH

KARABALGHASUN See KARAKORUM

KARACHAYEVO-CHERKESS REPUBLIC (*Russia*)

Former autonomous oblast in the Russian SFSR. It is in the Great Caucasus, on the N slope of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS and bounded on the S by GEORGIA. The Karchay people make up most of the population, having emigrated from the CRIMEA in the 14th century. They are Turkish-speaking Muslims. The Karchay became subject to Kabardinian rulers of the Caucasus Mts in the 16th century. Turkish rule was established in 1733, and in 1828 the Russians conquered the region.

In 1921, after World War I, the area was briefly part of the Mountain People's Republic, but the Soviets took over the following year, and it became part of the Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast. In 1924 this was divided, one part becoming the Karachayev Autonomous Oblast. During World War II the Karchay, accused of collaborating with the German invaders, were deported to SIBERIA and the oblast abolished. The Karachayevo-Cherkess Autonomous Oblast was reestablished in 1957 when the deported people were declared rehabilitated.

KARACHI (*Pakistan*)

Seaport and capital of SIND on an arm of the Arabian Sea just NW of the INDUS RIVER mouth, approximately 92 mi SW of HYDERABAD. Settled very early, in the 18th century it was a coastal fortress and trading center for Hindu merchants. In 1843 the British captured it and made it the seat of the Sind government. By the late 19th century it was a leading Indian port. The capital of Pakistan was located here from independence in 1947 until it was moved to RAWALPINDI in 1959. It has a museum with a fine archaeo-

logical collection and the tomb of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, founder of Pakistan. The port was bombed and shelled in the 1971 India-Pakistan War. In the 1990s the city was riven with sectarian violence and the economy suffered. In the 21st century, however, Karachi has seen something of a rebirth with a rebounding economy and an explosion in population.

KARA DENİZ See BLACK SEA

KARADENİZ BOĞAZI See BOSPORUS

KARADENİZ EREĞLİSİ See EREĞLİ

KARAFERİEH See VEROIA

KARAFUTO See SAKHALIN

KARAGANDA (*Kazakhstan*)

City in Kazakhstan, 135 mi SSE of ASTANA. In an area rich in coal and copper, it was founded in 1857 and in the 1920s developed into a very large producer of bituminous coal. There are some 50 mining settlements scattered around the central city. The two main areas are the Old Town and the New Town, the latter laid out in 1934 as a modern planned city. During World War II equipment for making mining machinery was moved here from western Russia, where it was threatened by the German invasion.

KARA HISAR See AFYONKARAHISAR

KARAHISSAR See ŞEBINKARAHISAR

AL-KARAK [*El-Kerak, Kerak*] [*Hebrew: Kir Hareset, Kir Moab; French: Crac des Chevaliers*] (*Jordan*)

Town in Al-Karak governorate, on the Wadi Al-Karak, 50 mi S of AMMAN. A stronghold of the Moabites in the first millennium B.C., it was fortified by crusaders in 1142 but conquered by the Muslims under Saladin in 1188. Since the time of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it had been an archbishopric and remained a center for Christians until 1910, when they were massacred by the Ottoman Turks. The mighty crusader castle can still be seen today.

KARAKHOJA See GAOCHANG

KARAKORUM [*Karabalgasun*] (*Mongolia*)

Ancient site in Arhangay province of the Mongolian People's Republic 15 to 20 mi NW of KARAKORUM. Older than the other Karakorum, it was capital of the UIGUR EMPIRE from the mid-eighth to the mid-ninth century A.D., when Kirgiz invasions ended their rule. The Uigur then moved to KHOCHO (GAOCHANG). The foundations of the early city remain.

KARAKORUM [*Qaraqorum*] [*Mongolian: Har Horin, Khara-Khorin*] (*Mongolia*)

Archaeological site of an ancient city in Arhangay province of the Mongolian Republic on the right bank of the upper Orkhon River 200 mi WSW of ULAN BATOR. Intermittently inhabited by Turkic tribes from the first century A.D., it became capital of the MONGOL EMPIRE in 1220 when Genghis Khan made it his headquarters and base for the invasion of China. Rebuilt with a palace by his successor Ogadai (1229–41), it flourished until Kublai Khan moved the capital to Khanbalik (BEIJING) in 1267. It was visited by papal missions from 1245 to 1247 and from 1253 to 1255 and by Marco Polo c. 1275. In 1388 the Chinese, led by the Buddhist peasant Chu Yüan-chang, destroyed it and captured 70,000 Mongols. A noted Lamaist monastery, now a museum, was built nearby in 1586. The ruins were discovered in 1889 by the Russian archaeologists who also discovered the eighth-century Turkic Orkhon inscriptions here.

KARAMAN [*Caraman*] [*ancient: Laranda; former: Darendë*] (*Turkey*)

Town in SW central Turkey 65 mi SE of KONYA. In ancient times it was a stronghold of the pirates of ISAURIA who destroyed it when besieged by the Macedonian Perdiccas in the fourth century B.C. In the 13th century A.D. it became the capital of the independent Armenian state of Karamania, which then comprised much of ASIA MINOR and survived, often at war with various Asiatic states, until the Ottoman Turks under Mohammad II subjugated it in 1473. It is renowned for its castle ruins and mosques.

KARAMANIA See KARAMAN

KARANOVO (*Bulgaria*)

Archaeological site near KAZANLŪK in the Maritsa River valley approximately 105 mi E of Sofia. One of the best known sites of eastern Balkan civilization, it

is used as a chronological yardstick for that civilization's development. Neolithic occupation began c. 5000 B.C.

KARARI See OMDURMAN

KARATEPE (*Turkey*)

Archaeological site on the Seyhan River near Kadirli, 50 mi NE of ADANA. Inscriptions in Phoenician and Hittite discovered here in 1945 allowed much further understanding of the Hittite script and language. A late Hittite fortress city dating from the eighth century B.C. with monumental gateways and stone reliefs, it was probably destroyed by Assyrians c. 700 B.C.

KARATSU (*Japan*)

Seaport in Saga prefecture of KYŪSHŪ 24 mi NNE of SASEBO. Important as Japan's ancient communications point with Korea and China, it has a castle built by Hideyoshi during his invasion of Korea in the 16th century.

KARAULI (*India*)

Former state in NW India, now part of the state of RAJASTHAN. Karauli was founded as a princely state in the 11th century. The city of the same name became the capital after its founding in 1348. In the 17th century Karauli fell to the MOGUL EMPIRE, and in the 18th century it was ruled by the MARATHA CONFEDERACY. The British took control in 1817.

KARBALA [Kerbela] (*Iraq*)

Sacred city 55 mi SSW of BAGHDAD. It is the site of the battle in A.D. 680 between Sunni and Shiite Muslims in which the rebel Shiite leader Husain was killed. The city is a pilgrimage center for Shiites second only to MECCA, the starting point for their Mecca pilgrimage, and the place where they bring the bones of their dead for burial to ensure their reaching paradise. The magnificent tomb of Husain, with gilded dome and three minarets, was destroyed in 1801 by Wahabis but quickly rebuilt by subscription. In 1991 the city was badly damaged when a rebellion was put down by former Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein. Terrorist bombings in Karbala on March 2, 2004, at the Ashura festival killed 170 and injured more than 500.

KARCHEDON See CARTHAGE

KARELIA [1940–1956: Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic; *modern*: Karelian Autonomous Republic] (*Russia*)

State in the Russian Federation stretching from FINLAND to the White Sea, from the Kola Peninsula S to the Vologdia and ST. PETERSBURG oblasts. The folk tales of the Karelians, one of the major divisions of the Finns, were the source of the Finnish epic the *Kalevala* compiled in the 19th century. The Karelians had a strongly independent medieval state, the eastern part of which was taken by the Russians in 1323 and later by the Swedes in 1617. It was annexed by Peter the Great in 1721. The western part shared Finland's history until 1940. After the 1939–40 Soviet-Finnish War the autonomous oblast absorbed nearly all the territory ceded by Finland. Finns and Germans occupied it from 1941 to 1944 during World War II after which more of the area passed to the USSR.

KARELIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC See KARELIA

KARELO-FINNISH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

See KARELIA

KARFREIT See KOBARID

KARIKAL [Carical] (*India*)

Former province on the COROMANDEL COAST E of Thanjavur, 150 mi S of CHENNAI. It was donated to the French in 1739 by the raja of Tanjore, now THANJAVUR, whom they had helped restore to power. After changing hands several times it was established as a French colony in 1817. It was reorganized in 1947 as one of the five free cities of FRENCH INDIA and transferred to India in 1954.

KARĪM SHAHĪR (*Iraq*)

Ancient mound near the ancient site of JARMO approximately 30 mi E of KIRKUK. It has yielded artifacts carbon dated to c. 8750 B.C., probably representing the very beginnings of the transition from a food-collecting to a food-producing culture. See MESOPOTAMIA.

KARIOT See IKARIA

KARKAR [Qarqar] (*Syria*)

Unidentified battle site, perhaps APAMEA AD ORONTEM, that was a strategic outpost of Hamath, the

modern HAMA, which is 75 mi SSW of ALEPPO. Here in 854 B.C. an indecisive battle was fought between Shalmaneser III of ASSYRIA and forces defending Hamath, including its king Irhuleni and his allies Ahab of ISRAEL and Benhadad of DAMASCUS. Shalmaneser claimed it as a victory on a monolith now in the British Museum. In 720 B.C. Sargon II of Assyria defeated another king of Hamath here, captured and burned Karkar, and made Hamath an Assyrian province.

KARKUK See KIRKUK

KARLA See KARLI

KARLE See KARLI

KARLI [Karla, Karle] (*India*)

Village in central MUMBAI 32 mi NW of PUNE. At this sacred site are noted Buddhist cave temples carved possibly as early as the first or second century A.D. The most famous is the largest in India, with well-preserved pillars and fine sculptures.

KARLIOL See CARLISLE

KARL-MARX-STADT See CHEMNITZ

KARLOCZA See SREMSKI KARLOVCI

KARLOVAC [*German: Karlstadt; Hungarian: Károlyváros*] (*Croatia*)

City in Croatia, 30 mi SW of ZAGREB. Founded in 1579 when a fortress was built here to stem the Turks' advance, it was named for the Hapsburg archduke Charles who was the first commander of the military frontier against them. In the 16th and 17th centuries the Turks tried to capture it but without success. See also AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

KARLOVY VARY [Carlsbad] [*German: Karlsbad*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town on the Ohre River, a tributary of the ELBE, approximately 70 mi W of PRAGUE. The site was possibly known to the Romans. The town's first spa was built by Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, who chartered the town in A.D. 1370. Visited from medieval

times on by many European notables, it was frequented by Beethoven, Chopin, Brahms, Smetana, Goethe, Schiller, and Pushkin. It was a gathering place for wealthy invalids until World War I. In 1819 the Carlsbad decrees drawn up here under Metternich's leadership suppressed student organizations and liberalism in German and Austrian universities.

KARLOWITZ See SREMSKI KARLOVICI

KARLSBAD See CARLSBAD

KARLSBURG See ALBA IULIA

KARLSKRONA (*Sweden*)

Seaport and capital of Blekinge county, on the BALTIC SEA 100 mi ENE of MALMÖ. Sweden's chief naval base, founded in 1679 by Charles XI, it has notable 17th- and 18th-century buildings and the Admiralty Church of 1685, the largest wooden church in Sweden.

KARLSRUHE [Carlsruhe] (*Germany*)

City on the RHINE RIVER 35 mi S of MANNHEIM. Founded by Karl Wilhelm, margrave of Baden-Durlach, as his residence in 1715, from 1717 on it was capital of the duchy and later of the state of BADEN. It was laid out in the 19th century with neoclassical buildings on streets in a radial pattern formed around his palace. Much damage occurred in World War II. The technical college here is Germany's oldest, founded in 1825. Heinrich Hertz discovered radio waves here. The city is now the seat of justice of the federal republic.

KARLSTAD [*former: Thingvalla, Tingvalla*] (*Sweden*)

City and capital of Värmland county on Lake Vänern. A medieval trading center and meeting place of the ting (legislature), it was chartered by and renamed for Charles IX in 1584. In 1865 fire destroyed much of it. In 1905 it was the scene of the dissolution of the union of Sweden and NORWAY.

KARLSTADT (*Germany*)

Town on the Main River 13 mi NW of WÜRZBURG. The German Protestant reformer Carlstadt, originally named Andreas Bodenstein, was born here c. 1480. Across the river is a ruined castle built by Charles Martel and destroyed in the Peasants War of 1524 to

1526. The town is surrounded by walls and has a Gothic church and a 15th-century town hall.

KARLSTADT (*Croatia*) See **KARLOVAC**

KARMØY [*Karmoy*] (*Norway*)

Island in Rogaland county on the NORTH SEA at the mouth of Bokn Fjord. Numerous mounds and burial sites from the Stone and Bronze ages are here. The first Christian king of Norway, Olaf I Trygvason (995–1000), lived at Avaldsnes at the northern end, near which is a 13th-century church and a 26-foot runic stone.

KARMUNA See **CARMONA**

KARNAK (*Egypt*)

Village on the E bank of the NILE RIVER in upper Egypt in the N part of ancient THEBES. In the eastern part is a vast court and the Temple of Amon, a great hypostyle hall often considered the finest example of early New Kingdom religious architecture. It was largely conceived and executed by the Eighteenth Dynasty of 1570 to 1342 B.C. on much earlier foundations of the Middle Kingdom of 2000 to 1786 B.C., and was added to until the Ptolemaic period, which began in 322 B.C. The site's western part is a complex of many halls and shrines, many from the Middle Kingdom. See also **LUXOR**.

KARNAL (*India*)

Town 75 mi N of NEW DELHI on Yamuna canal, 7 mi from the Yamuna River. Named for, and supposedly founded by, the *Mahabharata* hero Karna, it has the 12th-century marble tomb of Emperor Ghiyas-ud-Din of GHOR. Many other ancient sites are in the surrounding area. In a battle here on February 24, 1739, the invading Persian adventurer Nadir Shah defeated the unprepared and strife-plagued emperor Mohammad Shah. The battle proved a crucial weakening of the MOGUL EMPIRE. See also **DELHI**.

KARNATAK See **KANARA**

KARNATAKA [*Carnatic, Karnatik*] (*India*)

Region, former administrative unit and state, SE India, between the Eastern Ghats and the COROMANDEL COAST on the Bay of Bengal; bounded by ANDHRA

PRADESH and TAMIL NADU. Over the centuries many dynasties that ruled various parts of India included the Carnatic region in their territory. The PALLAVAS made KANCHIPURAM their capital in the fourth century A.D. and fought many times with the CHALUKYA dynasty founded in 543. Another early kingdom here was that of the CHOLA, who were at their peak from c. 850 to 1279. Their rule centered on the Coromandel coast with THANJAVUR as their capital. The DELHI SULTANATE, the first Muslim empire in India from 1192 to 1398, extended its rule to the Carnatic, but its harsh practices caused revolt by the Hindus, leading to the rise of the VIJAYANAGARA kingdom, established in 1336 by leaders of the Kanarese people. For two centuries this realm defended the Hindus in the south from the Muslims to the north. The Vijayanagara were overthrown in 1565 by Muslim sultans from the DECCAN.

The arrival of Europeans led to warfare with native rulers and between the British and the French for control of the region. This struggle reached its climax in the 18th century. ARCOT, the capital of the Muslim nawab of Carnatic, was captured by the British in 1751. The worldwide Seven Years' War of 1756 to 1763, largely between the British and the French, resulted in British victory in India as elsewhere. Haidar Ali, ruler of MYSORE, invaded the Carnatic in 1780, and his son, Tippoo Sahib, followed in 1799. Both were defeated, and in 1801 Britain annexed the region. In 1857 it became part of British India and in 1947 part of the independent republic of India. In 1956, it became a state of the Indian Union, which was then called MYSORE. In 1973, the name of the state was changed to Karnataka due to long-standing opposition to the name Mysore in the state. The capital is BANGALORE.

KARNATIC See **KARNATAKA**, **MYSORE**

KARNATTAH See **GRANADA**

KÁROLYVÁROS See **KARLOVAC**

KARONGA (*Malawi*)

Town at the N end of Lake Nyasa 40 mi NNE of Mazimba. From 1877 it was a stronghold of the notorious Arab slave trader Mlozi. A British trading post opened here in 1883. Sir Harry Johnston took the town for Britain in 1895 and ended the slave trade.

An important military headquarters in World War I, it was attacked by the Germans in 1914.

KARPATIOS [*ancient*: Carpathos, Carpathus; *Italian*: Scarpanto; *Turkish*: Kerpe] (*Greece*)

Largest island in the DODECANESE between RHODES and CRETE. Closely tied to Rhodes in antiquity and medieval times, it was under Venetian rule from 1306 to 1540 when it fell to the Turks. It was captured by ITALY in 1912 and was returned to Greece in 1947. Many old customs and dialects have been preserved in this isolated area. See also VENICE.

KARPATYI See CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS

KARPENESION See KARPENÍSION

KARPENÍSION [Carpenisi, Karpenesion, Karpenission] (*Greece*)

Town 35 mi W of LAMIA. In a battle nearby the Greek leader Marco Bozzaris fell to the Turks and was killed on August 20, 1823.

KARPENISSION See KARPENÍSION

KARS [Qars] [*ancient*: Chorsa] (*Turkey*)

Capital of historic region 110 mi NE of ERZURUM. Originally a strong military post, it was capital of an independent Armenian kingdom in the ninth and 10th centuries. Captured by Seljuk Turks in the 11th century, it fell to the Mongols in the 13th century. Tamerlane took it in 1387. The city was incorporated into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1514. The Russians took it from the Turks in 1825 and 1855 and finally obtained it by treaty in 1878 but returned it by treaty with Atatürk in 1921. It has an 11th-century Armenian church and a 16th-century fortress. See also ARMENIA.

KARSHI [1925–1937: Bek-Budi] (*Uzbekistan*)

Town in SE Uzbekistan approximately 90 mi SE of Bukhara. The town is at least 1,000 years old. On the caravan routes to INDIA, BUKHARA, and SAMARKAND, it was a residence of Tamerlane and later of a ruler under the khan of Bukhara. It has a fortress from the 14th century and a mausoleum and a mosque from the 16th century.

KARST See KRAS

KÄRTEN See CARINTHIA

KART-HADASHT See CARTHAGE

KARUN See LAKE MOERIS

KARUR (*India*)

City in TAMIL NADU state, in S central India, approximately 110 mi N of MADURAI. When the VIJAYANAGARA Empire was destroyed in 1565, Karur came under the control of the Nayak Kingdom, whose capital was at Madurai. The British occupied the city in 1760. Hindu legend has it that Brahma, one of the three chief gods of Hinduism, began his work of creation at Karur, which is called “the place of the sacred cow.”

KARVINÁ [Karvinná] [*German*: Karwin; *Polish*: Karwina] (*Czech Republic*)

City 8 mi E of OSTRAVA. Formerly part of AUSTRIA, in 1918 this important mining center became an object of dispute between POLAND and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. A conference of Allied ambassadors awarded it to Czechoslovakia in 1920, but Poland seized it in 1938. It was restored to Czechoslovakia in 1945.

KARVINNÁ See KARVINÁ

KARWIN See KARVINÁ

KARWINA See KARVINÁ

KASAN See KAZAN

KASATKA [*Japanese*: Toshimoe] (*Russia*)

Port on the E shore of Iturup Island in the S Kuriles Islands. It was under Japanese rule until 1945. From here the Japanese fleet sailed for the attack on PEARL HARBOR on December 7, 1941.

KASBA TADIA (*Morocco*)

Town on the upper Oum er Rbia River 105 mi SE of CASABLANCA. It was founded in the late 17th century as a Berber fortress and has one of Morocco's most imposing casbahs. Occupied by the French in 1913, it was the headquarters for their conquest of the Middle Atlas region from 1914 to 1933.

KASCHAU See KOSICE

KASDIM See CHALDEA**KASDU** See CHALDEA**KASHGAR** [Kashi, Ka-Shih, K'a-shih, Ko-Shih, K'o-Shih, Shi-Fu, Shufu, Shu-fu, Su-Fu] (*China*)

City and chief town in XINJIANG Uygur province on the Kashgar River at the W end of Tarim basin. The city is historically important as a commercial center located at the crossroads of several great trade routes. It was occupied in the third century B.C. by the Yuechi people and controlled by China during the Han dynasty of 206 B.C. to A.D. 221. Romans traded here during the empire, and China controlled it again in the late seventh and early eighth centuries during the Tang dynasty. UIGUR Turks took it and made it their capital from 750 to 840, when it was a center of Manichaeism. Marco Polo visited it in 1275. Under the Mongols trade with China and Central Asia flourished as never before. Sacked by Tamerlane in the late 14th century and reoccupied by the Qing dynasty of 1644 to 1911, it became definitely Chinese in 1760. It has been the scene of recurrent Muslim rebellions and Russian influence since then.

KASHI See KASHGAR**KASHIHARA** [Kashiwara] (*Japan*)

Ancient city 20 mi SE of OSAKA. This place has been culturally important since prehistoric times and is a prime Japanese archaeological site. The first Japanese emperor, Jimmu Tenno, is believed to have ascended the throne here in a palace whose site is now occupied by a shrine built in 1889. It contains his and other early emperors' tombs as well as the remains of a Fujiwara family palace.

KASHING See JIAXING**KASHIRA** (*Russia*)

Town on the right bank of the Oka River 65 mi SSE of Moscow. It was founded as a fortress under Ivan the Terrible in the late 17th century. In World War II the town successfully resisted the spearhead of the German Moscow campaign and saw severe fighting in 1941.

KASHIWARA See KASHIHARA**KASHKAR** See CHITRAL**KASHMIR** (*India and Pakistan*)

Ancient region and princely state, bordered on the N by CHINA and AFGHANISTAN, partitioned 1949 into the Indian state of JAMMU and Kashmir and a northern portion in Pakistan. Kashmir was part of the MOGUL EMPIRE, and the lovely Vale of Kashmir in the west was a favorite resort of the emperors. Later Kashmir came under the Afghans and then the Sikhs. The whole area has long been a bone of contention between India and Pakistan, leading to border fighting in 1965 and 1971. In the late 1980s, Muslim resistance to Indian rule escalated, with some militants supporting independence and others union with Pakistan. A rigged election in 1987 sparked violence, and the Kashmiri legislature was suspended. In 1990 direct presidential rule was imposed in the state. Plans to hold elections in 1995 were abandoned following the burning of an important Muslim shrine and its surrounding town and riots in SRINAGAR. Fighting again erupted in May 1999, when India launched air strikes and then ground action against infiltrators from Pakistan. After heavy losses on both sides, a cease-fire was reached in mid-July 1999. Kashmiri legislation restoring the state's pre-1953 autonomy and negotiations between India and one of the Muslim militant groups proved short-lived in 2000. Kashmir guerrilla attacks in 2002 threatened to spark a broader conflict between India and Pakistan. Despite such attacks, credible elections were held in October 2002 leading to a new government that favored negotiating with the separatists. In 2005 a powerful earthquake rocked this region of Pakistan, killing over 70,000 people.

KASHMIR SOUTH See SRINAGAR**KASI** See VARANASI**KASIA** [Kushinagar, Kusingagar] (*India*)

Sacred site in a village 34 mi E of GORAKHPUR. One mile west of Kasia it is the reputed location of ancient Kusangara or Kusingara, scene of the Buddha's death and cremation and a great ancient Buddhist pilgrimage site. Among other remains it contains a large statue of the dying Buddha from the Gupta period of c. A.D. 320 to 350.

KASIMOV [former: Meshcherski Gorodets] (*Russia*)

Town on the Oka River 70 mi ENE of RYAZAN. Founded in 1152 it passed to MOSCOW in 1393. It was an important Tatar city from its chartering and

naming in 1457 to 1667, when it was the capital of a Tatar principality. It has several monuments from the period of their domination, including a minaret and a mausoleum of the princes.

KASKASKIA (*United States*)

Site in ILLINOIS near the junction of the Kaskaskia and MISSISSIPPI rivers, now a village on an island in the Mississippi, 6 mi W of Chester. Founded in 1703 by Jesuit missionaries and named for the local Indians, it was the American West's first town. The site thrived as a French trading post and agricultural settlement. In 1721 the French built a fort that the British destroyed when they took the town in 1763. George Rogers Clark captured the place for the United States in 1778. It became the capital of Illinois Territory from 1809 to 1818 and of the state from 1818 to 1820. After 1844 the Mississippi gradually changed course and inundated the site until the late 19th century when the town virtually ceased to exist. Nearby is the Fort Kaskaskia State Park, which contains old earthworks.

KASONGO (*Congo*)

Town and capital of Maniema district, 200 mi SW of the provincial capital, Bukavu. A mission seven miles to the northeast was constructed over an Arab slave-trading fort.

AL-KASRAYN See KASSERINE

KASR EL KEBIR See ALCAZARQUIVIR

KASSA See KOSICE

KASSALA (*Sudan*)

Town and provincial capital near the Ethiopian border 250 mi E of KHARTOUM. It was founded as a camp for the troops of the Egyptian Mehmet Ali in 1840 during his conquest of Sudan. The town was held by Mahdists from 1885 to 1894 and by Italians from 1894 to 1897. It was restored to EGYPT in 1897, after which it became part of the ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

KASSEL [*Cassel*] [*ancient: Casle, Chassala, Chassela*] (*Germany*)

City on the Fulda River 71 mi WNW of ERFURT. First mentioned in A.D. 913 and chartered in 1198, it was

the residence and later capital of the landgraves of HESSE-KASSEL. It was occupied by the French from 1752 to 1758 during the Seven Years' War and supplied mercenaries to Britain for its war with the American colonies. Capital of the kingdom of WESTPHALIA from 1807 to 1813, it became a Prussian provincial capital and was retained as a residence of German emperors. A center of German airplane and tank production in World War II, the beautiful city with its historic buildings was virtually destroyed by bombings but has largely been restored since 1945. See also PRUSSIA.

KASSERINE [*Al-Kasrayn, Al-Qasrayn*] (*Tunisia*)

Pass in the Grand Dorsal chain, in Al-Qasrayn governorate, 130 mi SW of Tunis. During World War II it was a strategic pass and fell to General Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps early on February 22, 1943. It was recaptured four days later by Allied forces.

KASTAMONU [*Kastamuni*] [*ancient: Castamon*] (*Turkey*)

Name of both a historic province on the BLACK SEA and of its capital, 110 mi NNE of Ankara on the N route to the EUPHRATES RIVER. An important Byzantine town, it was captured by Seljuk Turks in the late 11th century and later contested by rival emirs until absorbed in the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1393. It has a ruined Byzantine fortress, mosques, and a bazaar and a hospice for the poor, both from the 16th century.

KASTAMUNI See KASTAMONU

KASTAV [*Italian: Castua*] (*Slovenia*)

Hamlet in SW Slovenia near the Adriatic Sea 6 mi WNW of RIJEKA. Capital of ancient LIBURNIA, it has Roman remains.

KASTORIA [*Kastorià*] [*ancient: Celetrum, Turkish: Kesrieh, Kesriyeh*] (*Greece*)

Town in W MACEDONIA 90 mi W of THESSALONÍKI. It was captured by the Romans in 200 B.C. and later renamed Justinianopolis. The Norman adventurer Robert Guiscard took it in 1083 from a small Anglo-Saxon garrison of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Contested in the 12th century by the Byzantine emperors of NICAIA, it was held by the Serbs from 1331 to 1380 and the Turks from 1385 to 1912. In the 17th century it was a flourishing fur-trading center begun by Jews. Its many restored Byzantine and medieval

churches make it a study center for frescoes and basilican architecture.

KASTPUR See MULTAN

KASTRIKUM See CASTRICUM

KASVIN [*Kazvin, Qazvin*] (*Iran*)

City in the NW, 90 mi NW of TEHERAN. Founded in the fourth century A.D. by Shapur II, king of PERSIA, it was captured by the Arabs in 644. A fortress nearby was captured in 1090 and was made headquarters for the secret Ismaili Assassin Order by Hassan-i Sabbah. Many of the city's fine buildings date from 1548 to 1598 when Kasvin was the capital of Persia. The city was captured by AFGHANISTAN in 1722 and occupied by forces from RUSSIA during World War I. During World War II the city was bombed and briefly occupied by Soviet troops.

KATANGA See SHABA

KATAR See QATAR

KATERINESLAV See DNEPROPETROVSK

KATHERINENSTADT See MARKS

KATHIAWAR [*former: Saurashtra; Greek and Roman: Saurastrene*] (*India*)

Peninsula in W GUJARAT bounded by the Rann of Kutch on the N, AHMEDABAD district to the E and the Arabian Sea to the S and W. The home of many important old Hindu groups, it shows evidence of settlement from the third millennium B.C. Visited by Mediterranean traders in the first and second centuries A.D., it became part of the GUPTA EMPIRE in the fourth and fifth centuries. It was seized by the local Vallabhipur dynasty and later settled by several Rajput tribes after the seventh century. Muslim invasions began in the 11th century, and the area was annexed to the MOGUL EMPIRE in the 1570s. Made up of hundreds of semifeudal and backward states, which by 1820 had all made treaties with the British, it became the Western India States Agency in 1824.

KATHMANDU See KATMANDU

KATMANDU [*Kathmandu, Khatmandu*] [*former: Kantipur, Kantipura, Manju-Patan*] (*Nepal*)

Capital city in a valley of the Himalayas, approximately 75 mi from the Indian frontier and 135 mi N of PATNA. On the ancient trade and pilgrimage route from INDIA to TIBET, CHINA, and MONGOLIA, it was founded in A.D. 723 and ruled by Newars. In 1768 the Gurkhas invaded it during the great annual festival of the goddess Devi and made it their capital. Not long afterward it became the seat of the British resident. It has an elaborate royal palace from the 16th century, several temples, and many Sanskrit libraries. Two miles to the NE is a noted Buddhist shrine approached by 600 steps and built c. 100 B.C.

KATNA See QATNA

KATOWICE [*German: Kattowitz*] (*Poland*)

City in S Poland approximately 40 mi W of KRACÓW. Founded near the end of the 16th century, it was long a village before being chartered as a city in 1865. After World War I it was transferred from GERMANY to Poland. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from September 1939 until January 1945. Katowice is an educational and cultural center in a mining and manufacturing region.

KATSINA (*Nigeria*)

Capital and former state 85 mi NW of KANO. An ancient seat of learning in one of the earliest and largest of the HAUSALAND states, the city had a population of 100,000 in the 17th and 18th centuries. After being seized by the FULANI Muslims in 1807 it lost its preeminence to Kano.

KATTOWITZ See KATOWICE

KATUNGA See OYO

KATWIJK [*Katwijk aan Zee*] (*Netherlands*)

Town in South Holland province 5 mi NW of LEIDEN. A seaside resort since 1848, it has traces of first century A.D. Roman and seventh-century Franconian settlements.

KATWIJK AAN ZEE See KATWIJK

KATYN (*Russia*)

Village in W central European Russia, approximately 12 mi W of SMOLENSK. The Germans captured it in

August 1941 during World War II. On April 14, 1943, they announced that they had found a mass grave in a nearby forest containing the corpses of approximately 4,250 Polish officers. The Nazis accused the Soviets of having murdered these men in 1940. When the Soviets invaded POLAND in 1939, they had captured 10,000 to 15,000 Polish soldiers, but they denied the charge and claimed the Germans had executed the men. Nevertheless the Soviets refused to allow an investigation by the International Red Cross. The event caused a break in diplomatic relations between the USSR and the Polish government-in-exile in London. A U.S. congressional investigation in 1951–52 put the blame on the Soviets. In 1990 the Soviets admitted that Stalin had been responsible.

KATZBACH [*Polish: Kaczawa*] (*Poland*)

A river flowing NE past LEGNICA in SW Poland. The battle of Katzbach, actually fought at BREMBERG, 9 mi S of Legnica, resulted in the victory of the Prussians under Blücher over a French army under Jacques-Étienne MacDonald on August 26, 1813.

KAUAI [*former: Kaieiewaho*] (*United States*)

Island in NW HAWAII, NW of OAHU Island. It was formed by now extinct volcanoes and geologically is the oldest of the Hawaiian Islands. Polynesians may have landed here c. 1,000 years ago. It was an independent kingdom when James Cook, the first European to see it, arrived in 1778. In 1810 it became part of the kingdom of Hawaii. The first large-scale attempt at agricultural development in Hawaii took place on Kauai in 1835 when a sugar plantation was established. Its chief town is Lihue.

KAUEN See KAUNAS

KAUFBEUREN (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA 55 mi SW of MUNICH. Founded c. 800 and chartered c. 1220, it was a free imperial city from 1286 to 1803 when it passed to Bavaria. It has the remains of medieval fortification and 15th- and 16th-century churches. It hosts an annual children's festival started in 1497.

KAULAM MALL See QUILON

KAUNAS [*German: Kauen; Polish: Kowno; Russian: Kovno*] (*Lithuania*)

City in Lithuania 55 mi WNW of VILNA. Founded as a fortress in 1030, it was a much contested strong-

hold of the Lithuanians against the Teutonic Knights, after whose final defeat in 1410 the town's commerce thrived. It passed to RUSSIA in the partition of POLAND in 1795. The city was captured by the Germans in World War I despite heavy Russian fortifications. It was provisional capital of Lithuania from 1918 to 1940 while Vilna was held by Poland and then by Russia. In World War II the Germans occupied it from 1941 to 1944 and destroyed much before their evacuation. It has ruins of 14th- and 15th-century castles, the Vytautas church of 1400, a 16th-century town hall, and a noted 17th-century monastery.

KAUPANG (*Norway*)

Ancient Viking trading town and archaeological site in Vestfold, on the W side of the entrance of the Oslofjord, S Norway. Excavations here have revealed the remains of a small but wealthy trading center of the Vikings. It flourished in the ninth century A.D. but never developed as did HEDEBY, as its role as a market place for North Sea trade was taken over by the Viking settlements at YORK, ENGLAND, and DUBLIN, IRELAND.

KAUSAMBI See KOSAM

KAVALLA [*Cavalla*] [*ancient: Neapolis; Byzantine: Christopolis*] (*Greece*)

Seaport in MACEDONIA opposite Thasos Island 75 mi E of THESSALONÍKI. The town succeeded an ancient Thasian colony lost in the fifth century B.C. Brutus stationed his fleet here before the battle of PHILIPPI in 42 B.C. The Apostle Paul landed here on his way from SAMOTHRACE to Philippi. As Christopolis it was a major Macedonian fortress for the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Under Ottoman Turks from 1387 to 1913, it was embellished by Mohammad Ali, Turkish viceroy of EGYPT, who was born here in 1769. Bulgarians, coveting a maritime outlet, occupied it from 1912 to 1913, 1916 to 1918, and 1942 to 1944. It has a Roman aqueduct and holds numerous Roman and Byzantine artifacts in its museum.

KAVIENG [*Kaewieng*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Town and port on the NW end of NEW IRELAND in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, approximately 162 mi NW of RABAU. It is the capital of the New Ireland administrative district. Occupied in 1942 by Japanese forces, it was bombed by the Allies who, however,

bypassed it in 1943–44 during their advance north against Japanese-held bases.

KAVKAZ See CAUCASIA

KAVKAZSKI KHREBET See CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS

KAWA (*Sudan*)

Ancient colony of Egypt 4 to 5 mi N of DUNQULAH. A colony of the Middle Kingdom from c. 2140 to 1786 B.C., it was second in importance to nearby Kerma because of its farmlands. The Hyksos conquered it in the late Middle Kingdom. Reestablished c. 1380 B.C. with a temple to Amen by Amenhotep, it was destroyed by Akhenaton and restored by Tutankhamen. It was inhabited for two centuries after its sacking in 23 B.C. by Petronius Arbiter of ROME but later declined.

KAWA [**El Kawa**] (*Sudan*)

Town in E central Sudan in the Gezira area and on the E bank of the NILE RIVER. An ancient Egyptian colony, it was established during the Middle Kingdom, which ruled EGYPT from c. 2040 to 1780 B.C., and it became an important city. The Hyksos, invaders who ruled Egypt from 1786 to 1570, captured Kawa. Pharaoh Amenhotep III reestablished the town c. 1380 B.C. Between A.D. 1930 and 1936 an Oxford University expedition excavated ancient ruins here.

KAWASAKI (*Japan*)

City in central HONSHŪ Island, on Tokyo Bay, just S of TOKYO. It is part of a very heavily industrialized area. Founded c. A.D. 1150, Kawasaki is the site of the Heigenji Temple, which is dedicated to Kobo-Daishi (774–835), a Japanese priest and scholar who was the founder of the True Word sect of Buddhism. The city was almost entirely destroyed by bombing in World War II.

KAYNARDZHA [**Kainardzha**] [*Rumanian:*

Cainargeana-Mica, Cainargeava-Mică; *Turkish:* Kuchuk Kainarji, Kutchuk Kainarji] (*Bulgaria*)

Village in Ruse district 15 mi SE of SILISTRA. A peace treaty concluded here in 1774 terminated the Russo-Turkish War, awarding the CRIMEA and the southern UKRAINE to RUSSIA and setting terms for trade, reli-

gion, and the right of intervention in favor of the Russians. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

KAYSERI [**Kaiseria**] [*ancient:* Caesarea Mazaca, Mazaca] (*Turkey*)

City and province 165 mi ESE of ANKARA. For centuries an important trading center, it was the chief city and residence of the kings of CAPPADOCIA. Renamed Caesarea in the first century A.D., it served as capital of the Roman province and the imperial mint. The modern city, founded in the fourth century, was a nucleus of Christianity when St. Basil the Great reputedly established an ecclesiastical center nearby. It was captured by Seljuk Turks c. 1080 and by Mongols in 1243 and was important in both empires. Occupied by Egyptian Mamluks in 1419, it was incorporated in the OTTOMAN EMPIRE by Sultan Selim I in 1515. It has many old buildings and mosques from the Seljuk period. Nearby is KANESH.

KAZAKHSTAN [*former:* Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic, Kirghiz, Qirghiz]

Independent republic bordered by RUSSIA on the N, CHINA on the E, KYRGIZSTAN, UZBEKISTAN, and TURKMENISTAN on the S, and the CASPIAN SEA on the W. After the original Turkish tribe had been brought under Mongol control in the 13th century, Kazakhstan was settled and dominated by the GOLDEN HORDE. It was gradually conquered by RUSSIA from 1730 to 1853. A Western-style state was evolving at the time of the Bolshevik revolution in 1917. An autonomous republic after 1920, it became a constituent republic in the USSR in 1936. In the early 1960s some parts of Kazakhstan were extensively developed as part of the Soviet Virgin Lands agricultural development program.

Kazakhstan declared its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, and Kazakhstan became a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Nursultan Nazarbayev was the country's first president and began a series of market reforms. In 1994, the UNITED STATES agreed to help Kazakhstan remove and destroy Soviet-era weapons of mass destruction. After resistance from the parliament on reform measures in 1994, Nazarbayev dissolved parliament, ruled by decree, and moved to consolidate his power. In 1996, Kazakhstan signed an economic treaty with Russia, Kyrgyzstan, and BELARUS. In 1997 the capital was moved from ALMATY to the more centrally located city of ASTANA. In 2003, Kazakhstan, Belarus,

Russia, and the UKRAINE signed an agreement to create a common economic space.

KAZÁN See CAZANE DEFILE

KAZAN [Kasan] (*Russia*)

Capital of TATARSTAN, on a short tributary of the VOLGA RIVER where it turns S 200 mi E of GORKI. The original city, dating to the ninth century, lies 28 miles upstream. Kazan was founded in 1437 and became a Tatar capital in 1445 following the disintegration of the Empire of the GOLDEN HORDE. Ivan the Terrible sacked the city in 1552. An 18th-century base of Russian colonization in the East, it was assaulted and burned by Pugachev in the peasant revolt of 1773 to 1774 and rebuilt by Catherine the Great. Tolstoy, Balakirev, and Lenin studied at its university, founded 1804. It has a notable kremlin built on a Tatar fortress containing the 250-foot Suyumbeka tower and numerous old buildings of all types.

KAZANLIK See KAZANLŪK

KAZANLŪK [Kazanlik] (*Bulgaria*)

Town and archaeological site approximately 17 mi NW of the provincial capital STARA ZAGORA. An ancient crafts center famous for its attar-of-roses industry, it developed under the Turks in the 17th century. On its outskirts is Kazanlŭk Tomb, the fourth to third century B.C. burial of an unknown Thracian ruler with a stone beehive dome and fine murals. In the Russian-Turkish War Kazanlŭk was taken by the Russians on January 7, 1878.

KAZAN-RETTO See VOLCANO ISLANDS

KAZDAĞI See IDA, MOUNT

KAZEMBE (*Congo; Zambia*)

Former state, at its height occupying all territory now in Katanga (or SHABA) Province of the Congo and N Zambia. Created c. 1700 by an exploring party from western LUNDALAND, its greatest king was Kazembe II (c. 1740–60) who conquered much territory and set up networks of trade and tribute. His grandson (ruled 1805–50) encouraged contact with the Portuguese and made the area a trading center between central

African nations and the Portuguese and Arabs on the East African coast. Civil war and conquest from the east destroyed it over the period 1850 to 1890.

KAZVIN See QAZVIN

KÉA See KEOS

KEALAKEKUA (*United States*)

Landing place in Kona district of HAWAII in Kealahou Bay on Hawaii Island. Here in 1779 Captain James Cook landed on his second visit to the islands and was killed in a fight with natives.

KEARNEY, FORT See FORT KEARNEY

KECSKEMÉT (*Hungary*)

City 52 mi SE of BUDAPEST. Dating from the fourth century A.D., it was in the 14th century a privileged town, which the Turkish occupation hardly touched. It has many churches, including the 17th-century Reformed Church built by special permission from Sultan Mohammed IV, museums, and much important architecture. The Hungarian dramatist Katona was born here in 1791.

KEDAH (*Malaysia*)

State on the central MALAY PENINSULA, bounded by THAILAND on the NE. It was the center of an early Hindu kingdom c. A.D. 400. According to Chinese, Sanskrit, and Arab sources, it was an important naval base and trade terminus during the SRIVIJAYA domination of the peninsula from the eighth to 13th centuries. Subject to MALACCA until 1811, it nevertheless maintained substantial independence and an active trade. Much contested in the 19th century by Dutch, Siamese, Portuguese, and local groups, its sultan alienated Siam by giving away two regions to the British in 1786 and 1800. A bloody invasion gave Siam control from 1821 until 1909, when Kedah was transferred to Britain. It was overrun by JAPAN in December 1941. It became part of the Federation of Malaya in 1957.

KEDESH [Kedesh-Naphtali] (*Israel*)

Biblical city and archaeological site approximately 10 mi N of SAFED. A city of refuge frequently mentioned in the Bible, it was also important in Roman times. The

652 Kedesh-Naphtali

site has excavated remains of a synagogue in Roman style. Possibly identified or confused with Kishion.

KEDESH-NAPHTALI See KEDESH

KEDIRI [*ancient: Kadiri*] (*Indonesia*)

Capital city in East JAVA province 65 mi S of SURABAJA. It was capital of the 11th- to 13th-century Hindu kingdom of Kediri. From 1830 it was a center of the Dutch East Indies. The area has many Hindu ruins.

KEELING ISLANDS See COCOS ISLANDS

KEELUNG See CHILUNG

EL-KEF See LE KEF

KEFA [*Kafa, Kaffa*] (*Ethiopia*)

Province in SW Ethiopia. An African kingdom conquered by Muslims in the 16th century, its main centers were converted to Christianity when it was incorporated in the Ethiopian empire between 1897 and 1899. It remained a principal source of slaves for some time.

KEFALLINIA See CEPHALONIA

KEFAR NAHUM See CAPERNAUM

KEFAR SABA See K FAR SAVA

KEFAR SAVA See K FAR SAVA

KEIGHLEY (*England*)

Town in West YORKSHIRE, 13 mi WNW of LEEDS. Since 1938 it has included HAWORTH. Its church dates to the time of Henry II (1154–89) and was rebuilt in 1710 and 1847.

KEIJO See SEOUL

KEKSGOLM See PRIOZERSK

KELANTAN (*Malaysia*)

State bordered by THAILAND on the N, the South China Sea on the NE, Trengganu state on the E, and

Pahang on the S. It was ruled by SRIVIJAYA until the 13th century. The area was colonized by Javanese in the 14th century who gave it a different dialect and traditions from the rest of Malaysia. Later subject to MALACCA and then much contested, it came under Siamese sovereignty in 1780. In 1909 it became a protectorate of GREAT BRITAIN as an unfederated Malay state, joining Malaysia after being held by the Thais in World War II from 1943 to 1945.

KELAT See KALAT

KELHAM (*England*)

Village in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 2 mi W of NEWARK. Here Charles I surrendered in 1646 during the Civil War. It has a 15th-century church.

KELHEIM (*Germany*)

Town on the DANUBE RIVER 12 mi SW of REGENSBURG. First a Celtic and later a Roman settlement, it was chartered in 1191. It has a 15th-century church and nearby a rotunda erected by Maximilian II, the king of BAVARIA (1842–63) to honor heroes of the wars of liberation from Napoleon.

KELKIT See LYCUS

KELLS [*ancient and Gaelic: Ceanannus, Ceanannus Mor, Ceanannus Osraighe*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County MEATH 25 mi W of DROGHEDA. At its monastery, founded by St. Columba c. 550 and dissolved in 1551, was produced and later discovered the famous *Book of Kells*, an illuminated manuscript of the Latin gospels, including some local records. The book is the finest example of early Celtic Christian art of its kind. The ruins of the monastery remain and a round tower and ancient Celtic crosses are here.

KELSO (*Scotland*)

Town on the Tweed River 16 mi ENE of SELKIRK. It was an ancient market town on the LONDON-EDINBURGH road. The abbey, founded in 1128 by David I for monks from Picardy in France, was one of the most powerful in Scotland. Later a victim of English raids, it was pillaged in 1522 and ruined in 1545. Sir Walter Scott attended school here. The bridge, built in 1803 by engineer John Rennie, was his model for London

Bridge. To the northwest is Floors (Fleurs) Castle, built in 1718. It is the seat of the dukes of Roxburghe and the largest inhabited mansion in Britain.

KELTSY See KIELCE

KEMPEN (*Germany*)

Town 40 mi NW of COLOGNE. It was first mentioned in A.D. 890 and chartered in 1294. It has a Gothic church and a 14th-century castle. The town is the birthplace of St. Thomas à Kempis.

KEMPER See QUIMPER

KEMPTEN [*Latin: Cambodunum*] (*Germany*)

City on the Iller River 65 mi WSW of MUNICH. A Celtic settlement and a flourishing Roman colony, it was a residence of Alemannic dukes and Frankish kings. Its abbey was founded 762 and endowed by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne. A free imperial city from 1289, it was much damaged in 1632 by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War and rechartered in 1719. It passed to BAVARIA in 1803. It has numerous examples of historic architecture, including the 1426 church, the stone town hall from 1474, the residence of the prince-abbots from 1651 to 1674, the abbey church of 1652, and an early 18th-century grain house. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

KENDAL (*England*)

Town on the Kent River in CUMBRIA, 20 mi N of LANCASTER. It has a weekly market granted by Richard I (1189–99) and fairs dating from the 14th century. Starting in 1331, when a Flemish weaver arrived, the town was known for its woolen cloth, “Kendal Green.” Catherine Parr was born in the 14th-century castle here. The town has remains of a Roman station, a church from 1200, and some 16th-century houses.

KENEH See QINA

KENESAW See KENNESAW MOUNTAIN

KENILWORTH (*England*)

Town 5 mi SSE of COVENTRY. Its castle, founded by Geoffrey de Clinton c. 1120, was owned by Simon de Montfort in the 13th century. In 1327, in its Great

Hall, Edward II was forced to abdicate. This castle passed by marriage to John of Gaunt, father of Henry IV. Elizabeth I gave it to Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who entertained her lavishly here in 1575, a scene depicted in Scott's novel *Kenilworth*. It was abandoned in the 17th century. The Dictum de Kenilworth was proclaimed here in 1266. Also here is a ruined Augustinian priory founded c. 1122.

KENITRA [*former: Port Lyautey*] (*Morocco*)

City in NW Morocco, North Africa, 22 mi NE of RABAT. It is a port on the Sebou River, 10 mi from the Atlantic Ocean. The port was built by the French and named for Louis H. G. Lyâutey, soldier and colonial administrator who became resident general of the French protectorate of Morocco when it was established in 1912. On November 8, 1942, U.S. troops landed near here to capture Kenitra's airport, because it was the only one in Morocco with concrete runways. A U.S. naval base was maintained here until 1948. Approximately six miles southwest are the ruins of Mehdiya. SPAIN held the area in the 17th century and in 1911 the French occupied it but abandoned it in favor of Kenitra. See also FRANCE.

KENNEBEC RIVER (*United States*)

River that flows S to the Atlantic Ocean from Lake Moosehead, in MAINE. At its mouth is Fort St. George. Champlain explored it in 1604–05 and Benedict Arnold used it in his 1775 expedition against QUEBEC.

KENNEBUNK (*United States*)

Town 22 mi SSW of Portland, MAINE. It was first settled in 1650, and became an important shipbuilding and commercial center. It has a Revolutionary period church with a Paul Revere bell of 1803 and the Wedding Cake House, which is noted for its scrollwork.

KENNEBUNKPORT [*before 1821: Arundel*] (*United States*)

Town on the Atlantic just SE of KENNEBUNK, MAINE. Settled in 1629, it has a church dating from 1764. The setting for many Kenneth Roberts historical novels, the area has been a summer haven for many artists, actors, and writers, including Booth Tarkington. President George H. W. Bush had a summer home here.

KENNESAW MOUNTAIN [Kenesaw] (*United States*)

Battle site 15 mi NW of ATLANTA, GEORGIA. In a decisive Civil War battle here on June 27, 1864, Sherman's Union troops twice unsuccessfully attacked the Confederates under Johnston. Through flanking tactics they finally forced a Confederate retreat to Atlanta, but only after a loss of 2,500 men. It is now the site of a national battlefield park of the same name.

KENORA [former: Rat Portage] (*Canada*)

Town in W ONTARIO on the Winnipeg River 120 mi E of WINNIPEG. Founded in 1879, it was contested by Ontario and MANITOBA in a border dispute resulting in serious riots here in July 1883.

KENOSHA [1833–37: Pike Creek; 1837–50: Southport] (*United States*)

Port city on LAKE MICHIGAN, 10 mi S of Racine, WISCONSIN. Site of the first public school in Wisconsin, started in 1849, it was incorporated in 1850 and settled by liberal German refugees in the 1850s. It has a notable library designed by the influential city planner Daniel Burnham (1846–1912).

KENSINGTON (*United States*)

Archaeological site 18 mi WSW of Alexandria, the capital of Douglas County in MINNESOTA. The Kensington Rune Stone, found here in 1898 inscribed with an account of an exploration of the area by Norsemen in 1362. After 100 years linguists and historians are still arguing over the stone's authenticity. See also VINLAND.

KENSINGTON AND CHELSEA (*England*)

Inner LONDON borough on the N bank of the THAMES RIVER, bordered by Hammersmith on the W, Brent to the N, and WESTMINSTER to the E. Kensington is a residential district with fashionable shopping streets. Kensington Gardens, a park of 274 acres, most of which is in Westminster, was once the grounds of Kensington Palace bought by William II in 1689 and rebuilt by Christopher Wren on the site of the pre-1660 Nottingham Palace. It was home to William and Mary, Queen Anne, George I, George II, and Queen Victoria, who was born there. In South Kensington are the British Museum (Natural History), the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Royal Albert Hall, and various colleges. Chelsea was for centuries the favored address of artists, writers, musicians, and statesmen,

among them Rossetti, Whistler, More, Dickens, Eliot, and Wilde. It is the location of Thomas Carlyle's house. Henry VIII acquired the manor of Chelsea along with Thomas More's estate in 1535 and gave them to Catherine Parr. The Chelsea Old Church, begun in the 13th century, includes the Chapel of Thomas More dating from 1528, much damaged in World War II bombings, along with the Chelsea Royal Hospital for army veterans, built by Wren from 1682 to 1692. Ranelagh, on the hospital grounds, was a famous center for entertainment in George III's time.

KENT (*England*)

Former kingdom of essentially the same area as the modern county of Kent, with its administrative headquarters at Maidstone, between the THAMES estuary and the Strait of DOVER. Kent contains four of the CINQUE PORTS, DOVER, SANDWICH, NEW ROMNEY, and HYTHE. Inhabited since Paleolithic times, its shores are an historic gateway of foreign commerce and conquest. It was inhabited by the Cantii when Caesar landed in 55 B.C. The Romans subjugated and settled the area around A.D. 43 and built the roads radiating from it and the baths and theaters at CANTERBURY. It was invaded by the Jutes in the fifth century. Under Ethelbert Kent was the first kingdom of the later Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy to wield supremacy south of the Humber. In 597 Ethelbert also received the first Roman Christian mission to England led by St. Augustine, first archbishop of Canterbury. Though Kent soon became part of MERCA and WESSEX, it kept its identity as a sub-kingdom, with its distinctive Jute culture, until the ninth century. Many religious houses were established here in the Middle Ages. In the late Middle Ages the region was intimately associated with the rebellions of Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Sir Thomas Wyatt. The coast was heavily fortified in World Wars I and II.

KENT ISLAND (*United States*)

The most historic island in CHESAPEAKE BAY, E of ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND. William Claiborne, claiming it for VIRGINIA in 1631, started the first permanent English settlement in Maryland here. Conflicting claims with Virginia were settled in 1657. Near Stevensville is Kent Fort Manor built c. 1640.

KENT'S CAVERN (*England*)

Archaeological site near TORQUAY. Bones and implements excavated here in the 19th century are among the oldest evidence of human habitation in England.

Also found here were remains of now-extinct animal species mainly of the upper Pleistocene period.

KENTUCKY (*United States*)

Located in the E central region, it was admitted to the Union in 1792 as the 15th state and the first W of the APPALACHIAN MTS. MISSOURI is to the W; its northern boundary with ILLINOIS, INDIANA, and OHIO is the OHIO RIVER. WEST VIRGINIA and VIRGINIA are to the E, and TENNESSEE to the S. The name probably comes from the Iroquois "*kentake*," meaning "meadowland." In the 17th century this region was wild and inaccessible. FRANCE was the first to claim it, with GREAT BRITAIN showing interest later. The first major expedition into Kentucky was undertaken in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker for the Loyal Land Company. Hunters and scouts began to penetrate the region, as did Christopher Gist for the Ohio Company. Exploration was interrupted by the French and Indian War and by Pontiac's Rebellion of 1763 to 1766. The British won both wars, and settlers began to move in, although a royal proclamation forbade settlement west of the Appalachians. The famous scout, Daniel Boone, was in Kentucky in 1767 and again in 1769, but there was no permanent settlement until 1774 at HARRODSBURG. In 1775, Boone, acting as agent for the Transylvania Company, blazed the WILDERNESS ROAD from Tennessee into Kentucky and founded BOONESBORO. The road, through the CUMBERLAND GAP into the still-famous Bluegrass Country and on to the Ohio River, was the main land route for settlers from 1790 to 1840. The early pioneers fought many times with the Indians, and Kentucky became known as the "Dark and Bloody Ground." Pinckney's Treaty of 1795 with SPAIN, followed by the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, opened the MISSISSIPPI RIVER to American boats and goods and stimulated Kentucky's growth. Opposition to the Alien and Sedition Acts of 1798 brought about the formulation of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, the Kentucky statement having actually been drafted by Thomas Jefferson. These resolutions were the first important statements of the theory of states' rights. After the War of 1812 financial problems led to a political split between the followers of Henry Clay of Kentucky and Andrew Jackson of Tennessee. Slavery declined after 1830, and from 1833 to 1850 importing slaves was forbidden. The situation changed, however, and Kentucky became a slave market, supplying the lower South. There was pro-

found disagreement over slavery in the state, however, and when the Civil War began, Kentucky tried to remain neutral, warning both sides not to invade it. The warning was ignored, the Confederacy invading in 1861, only to be driven out by General Ulysses S. Grant. Three battles were fought on Kentucky soil in 1862, but none after that. Some 30,000 Kentuckians served in the Confederate forces and more than twice that number in the Union ranks. After the war industry was aided by the coming of the railroad, but farmers, with their one-crop system of tobacco, did not fare so well. In the early 20th century a feud between tobacco growers and buyers led to the Black Patch War, an attempt to boycott the buyers. It was not until 1908 that the state militia forced an agreement. After World War I there were labor troubles in Kentucky's coal fields, especially in Harlan County. The United Mine Workers's attempt to organize the miners met with violence, and it was 1939 before the union was recognized. Kentucky was also long known for its mountain family feuds, such as that of the Hatfields and McCoys. In politics, the Democrats were dominant for many years, but the state now often votes Republican in presidential elections. Except for one disturbance in 1956, school integration caused little trouble. FRANKFORT is the capital, and LOUISVILLE is the largest city. Other cities include BOWLING GREEN, COVINGTON, LEXINGTON, OWENSBORO, and PADUCAH.

KENYA [*former: East African Protectorate*]

Republic situated on the equator in E central Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean to the SE, SOMALIA to the NE, ETHIOPIA to the N, UGANDA to the W, and TANZANIA to the S. NAIROBI is the capital. Trade along Kenya's coastline may have started as early as the second century A.D. By the 10th century traders from Arabia and Persia were active, and a Swahili culture flourished in the commercial cities of MOMBASA, PATE, and MALINDI. Explorers from PORTUGAL landed in 1498, but control of the coast passed to OMAN. By the early 19th century the Omanis had opened trade routes into the unknown interior. Europeans began to explore inland Kenya, and in 1887 a private British company leased the Omani's coastal territory. In 1895 the British government took over and claimed the East African Protectorate, extending as far inland as Lake Naivasha. The British built a railroad between Mombasa and Uganda in 1903 to strengthen their strategic hold on the region, and it

quickly became the key to Kenya's rapid development. British and South African settlers were encouraged to claim profitable farmland, and a large community of Indian merchants also developed. In 1920 all of Kenya except the coast became a Crown colony. Kenya played an important role in World War II as a staging base against ITALY in SOMALILAND and Ethiopia. After the war African nationalism began to rise, and the colony's government began to make concessions toward African representation. Between 1952 and 1956 a major uprising called the Mau Mau movement, whose leader was Jomo Kenyatta, battered the country. A compromise between the British government and the nationalists slowly took shape, and in 1963 Kenya became an independent member of the British Commonwealth. In 1964 Kenya became a republic, with Kenyatta as president, and maintained a pro-Western stance. The nation remained stable, but in 1968 the government initiated a drive against the Asian merchant community that controlled much of the country's commerce. In 1972 all Asians were expelled. Jomo Kenyatta died in 1978, and Vice President Daniel arap Moi succeeded him as president. Moi consolidated his power in the late 1970s and 1980s through purges and repression of any opposition. There was pro-democracy rioting in 1988 and in 1992, the first multiparty elections reelected Moi in spite of accusations of voter fraud. Moi was reelected in 1997. In 1998, a terrorist bomb at the U.S. embassy in Nairobi killed some 250 people. In 2002, with Moi prevented from running again by constitutional limits, opposition leader Mwai Kibaki defeated Moi's hand-picked successor, Uhuru Kenyatta, son of Kenya's first leader. The government continues to face problems of corruption and is also trying to deal with land reform on long-term leases forced by the British on the indigenous peoples of Kenya.

KEN-ZAN-FU See XIAN

KEOKUK (*United States*)

Capital of Lee county in SE IOWA. A trading post founded in 1829, it was named after the Sac Indian chief who was honored by the U.S. government for his refusal to join Black Hawk and the British side in the War of 1812; Keokuk is buried under a monument to him in a park here. On the MISSISSIPPI RIVER below the Des Moines River rapids, the town received

cargoes for land transport. It was the site of five Union hospitals during the Civil War. Objects associated with Mark Twain's stay as a printer are housed here.

KEOS [**Kéa**] [*ancient: Cea, Ceos; Byzantine: Zea, Zia, Tzia*] (*Greece*)

Island in the CYCLADES approximately 13 mi SE of Cape Sounion. The town of Kéa is the ancient Ioulis, a Greek ally of ATHENS in the battles of ARTEMISIUM and SALAMIS of 480 B.C. and later a member of the DELIAN LEAGUE. When it revolted in 363–62 B.C. the Athenians invaded the island and took control over the monopoly of its red-earth dye, ruddle. Bacchylides and Simonides, poets, were born here. In the Middle Ages it was a pirate haven. Part of the duchy of NAXOS by 1537, it was taken by the Turks in 1566. It was included in Greece in 1912.

KEPHALOVRYSON See THERMON

KERAK See AL-KARAK

KERALA [*ancient: Chera, Keralaputra*] (*India*)

Former kingdom and modern state in SW India on the Arabian Sea. First mentioned in stone inscriptions of the third century B.C., it was an independent kingdom under a strong dynasty until the fifth century A.D., trading with the Orient and the Mediterranean and receiving migrations that brought Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, a Syrian Christian church, and a colony of Jews. Islam came in with Arab traders, probably in the seventh or eighth centuries. Following a golden cultural age in the ninth and 10th centuries it fell to succeeding Indian and Muslim dynasties. Though Vasco da Gama landed here in 1498 neither the Portuguese nor the Dutch achieved control. The MYSORE invasions of 1766 and 1790 made the British takeover easier, though revolts occurred from 1800 to 1805 and in 1809. Formed in 1956 on a linguistic basis, the modern state is one of India's most culturally advanced. THIRUVANANTHAPURAM is the capital.

KERALAPUTRA See KERALA

KERASUN See GIRESUN

KERASUNT See GIRESUN

KERBELA See KARBALA

KERCH [*former: Cherzeti, Korchev; Greek: Panticapaeum; Italian: Cerco, Chercio, Cherkio*] (*Ukraine*)

Seaport on the Black Sea 120 mi ENE of SIMFEROPOL. One of the Ukraine's oldest towns, it was founded by Miletan Greek colonists in the sixth century B.C. It was a large commercial center and capital of the CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS from the fifth century B.C. to the fourth century A.D. Mithridates of PONTUS conquered it c. 110 B.C. Rome and the Byzantines ruled it. NOVGOROD controlled it in the ninth century. After several invasions the Crimean Tatars gave it to the Genoese who used it for trade from the 13th to the 15th centuries until the Turks conquered it. RUSSIA secured it in 1774. Famous Greco-Scythian artifacts and ruins and an eighth-century church of John the Baptist are here.

KERGUÉLEN See KERGUELEN ISLANDS

KERGUELEN ISLANDS [*Desolation Islands*] [*French: Îles de Désolation, Kerguélen*] (*France*)

Island group in the French Southern and Antarctic Lands approximately 1,400 mi off the ANTARCTIC mainland in the S Indian Ocean. Kerguelen-Trémarec discovered them in 1772. Here he found a nutritious cabbage growing, which became famous but which is now less plentiful. Various attempts at settlement have failed. It is now a research station and seal- and whale-hunting base.

KERKENNA See KERKENNA ISLANDS

KERKENNA ISLANDS [*Kerkenna*] [*ancient: Cercina; Arabic: Juzur Qarqannah*] (*Tunisia*)

Islands in the central Mediterranean off the E coast of Tunisia. They were a refuge for both the Carthaginian Hannibal and the Roman Marius.

KERKINITIDA See YEVPATORIYA

KÉRKIRA See CORFU

KERKRADE (*Netherlands*)

Town 17 mi E of MAASTRICHT. One of the oldest coal-mining centers in Europe, it started production

in A.D. 1118. It has an abbey dating from 1104, a notable Romanesque church, and a mining museum housed in an old castle.

KERKUK See KIRKUK

KÉRKYRA See CORFU

KERMĀN [*Kirman*] [*ancient: Carmana, Carmania*] (*Iran*)

City and province in SE Iran. The ancient province, bounded by PARTHIA, DRANGIANA, GEDROSIA, and Pars, was in Alexander's empire. The city, probably founded in the third century A.D., became the capital in the 10th century. It fell to the Seljuk Turks who ruled it in the 11th and 12th centuries. It was described by Marco Polo in the late 13th century. Resisting the Arabs, the region kept its independence and prospered for centuries, especially under the 16th-century Safavids. In the 18th century the Afghan shah of Persia, Aga Muhammad Khan, wreaked destruction on it and enslaved tens of thousands.

KERMĀNSHĀH [*Kirmanshah*] (*Iran*)

City and capital of Kermanshahan province. The Sassanids founded it in the fourth century B.C. It was a royal summer residence under them and later under the Arab ABBASID caliph Harun al-Rashid, who ruled from A.D. 786 to 809. Prospering under the 16th-century Safavids and again in the 18th century, it was a stronghold against the Ottoman Turks, who held it from time to time, both then and during World War I from 1915 to 1917. At nearby Bisitun and Taq-I-Bustan are ancient inscriptions and sculptures.

KERNSTOWN (*United States*)

Battle site 4 mi S of WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA. On March 23, 1862, during the Civil War, Stonewall Jackson's Confederate troops here attacked and were defeated by Union forces under Nathan Kimball.

KERPE See KARPATOS

KERRY [*Gaelic: Chiarraighe*] (*Ireland*)

County in Munster province. It has prehistoric remains and early abbeys, castles, round towers, forts, and dolmens, among them Muckross, founded in 1442, and Innisfallen. Gaelic is still spoken by many. The control of its lands changed with the Anglo-Norman

invasions of the 13th century, the revolt of the Fitzgeralds in the 16th century, the Cromwellian and Williamite land settlements, and the 19th- and 20th-century land acts. See also KILLARNEY, TRALEE.

KÉSMÁRK See KEZMAROK

KESRIEH See KASTORIA

KESRIYEH See KASTORIA

KESSELSDORF (*Germany*)

Battle site 7 mi W of DRESDEN. In December 1745, during the Second Silesian War, the Prussians defeated the Saxons here. See also PRUSSIA.

KESWICK (*England*)

Market town and tourist center in CUMBRIA, 22 mi SSW of CARLISLE. A center of LAKE DISTRICT expeditions, it is the site of Greta Hall, from 1803 to 1843 the residence of Robert Southey, who is buried here. Coleridge lived here; Shelley honeymooned here; and Wordsworth, Lamb, and Ruskin visited here. It has museums, a church with Norman elements, and the Druid's Castle nearby.

KETAMA (*Morocco*)

The highest area of the RIF mountains on the coast of Morocco. Here Franco initiated the rebellion in 1936 that led to the Spanish civil war.

KETUMADI See TOUNGOO

KEUSTENDIL See KYUSTENDIL

KEW (*England*)

Parish in the Outer LONDON borough of RICHMOND UPON THAMES. Kew Gardens, started in 1759 and a royal gift to the nation in 1841, has some 288 acres and 25,000 varieties of plants. They serve as a plant bank to conserve species. Rare plants were lost and hothouses damaged by World War II bombings. The famous Chinese Pagoda, approximately 165 ft high, was designed by William Chambers in 1761. Kew Palace housed George III and Queen Charlotte. Gainsborough's grave is in the cemetery of the church of St. Anne of 1714.

KEXHOLM See PRIOZERSK

KEY MARCO (*United States*)

Archaeological site in the FLORIDA Keys. Here have been excavated the earliest wood carvings by North American Indians yet discovered, dating from the 15th century A.D. and the only ones comparable in realistic quality to those found in Mexico and farther south.

KEYRDYF See CARDIFF

KEYSER [*former: New Creek, Paddy's Town*] (*United States*)

Seat of Mineral county in WEST VIRGINIA, 60 mi W of MARTINSBURG. First settled in 1802, it was a scene of fighting and an important supply post in the Civil War. Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks, was born in nearby Mike's Run.

KEY WEST [*Spanish: Cayo Hueso*] (*United States*)

City and westernmost island of the FLORIDA keys approximately 130 mi SSW of MIAMI. A port of entry from 1822, it has a Coast Guard station established between 1844 and 1846, a lighthouse from 1846 and two Civil War forts. Audubon and Winslow Homer worked here, and Hemingway, whose 1851 house is now a museum, wrote about it. Its diverse population includes Cuban, Spanish, Black, and English descendants. Destruction from the hurricane of 1935 was severe here.

KEZMAROK [*Hungarian: Késmárk; Slovak: Kežmarok*] (*Slovakia*)

Town 47 mi NW of KOŠICE. The Hungarian rebel Imre Tököly's remains are buried here. Its castle was the Tököly family's home and has a 15th-century chapel. The town has Renaissance buildings and a 15th-century Gothic church.

KFAR SAVA [*Kefar Saba, Kefar Sava*] (*Israel*)

City 11 mi NE of TEL AVIV. The first Jewish settlement of the southern SHARON plain was made here in 1903, six years before Tel Aviv. It faced great resistance from the Ottoman Turkish authorities. The city suffered severely in World War I and in Arab riots in 1921; it was reestablished in 1922. Just to the north is the ancient site of Capharsaba, founded by Alexander Jannaeus in the era of the Second Temple.

KHABAROVSK [*Khabarovsk Krai*] (*Russia*)

A territory along the Pacific coast of SIBERIA, and its historic capital. The area was first settled with Cosack forts in the 17th century and along the Amur River in the 19th century. It was very turbulent from 1917 to 1920. Its capital's modern life began in 1858 with the arrival of colonists. The town grew with the coming of the Trans-Siberian railway. It was administrative center of the Russian Far East from 1880 and capital of the Far Eastern Region from 1926 to 1938.

KHADZHI-BEI See ODESSA**KHAFAJAK** See KHAFAJE**KHAFAJE** [*Khafajak, Khafaji*] (*ancient: Tutub*) (*Iraq*)

Ancient Sumerian city state just E of BAGHDAD. Here in the 1930s were excavated remnants of a great temple with oval enclosure walls, private houses nearby, a main city area, and many historically valuable objects, especially some stone statuettes. The height of its power seems to have been during the Early Dynastic Period of c. 2900 to 2334 B.C. See MESOPOTAMIA.

KHAFAJI See KHAFAJE**KHAIBAR** See KHYBER PASS**KHAIFA** See HAIFA**KHAIRÓNIA** See CHAERONEA**KHAIRPUR** (*Pakistan*)

City and former princely state E of the INDUS RIVER. Mir Sohrab Khan founded it in 1783, and it became the seat of the Mirs of N SIND. It has the notable Faiz palace and other historic buildings. Fifteen miles to the S, Kot Diji is an archaeological site with indications of settled communities going back to before the Indus Valley civilization, of c. 3000 B.C. A British protectorate in the 19th century, the state was loyal to them during the Afghan Wars.

KHALÉPA See HALEPA**KHALIJ AL 'AJAM** See PERSIAN GULF**KHALIJ AL-'AQABAH** See 'AQABA, GULF OF**KHALIJ-I-FARS** See PERSIAN GULF**AL-KHALIL** See HEBRON**KHALKHINGOL** See NO-MEN-K'AN**KHALKIDHIKÍ** See CHALCIDICE**KHALKIS** [*Chalcis, Chalkis, Evripos, Negropont*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city on EUBOEA Island, 35 mi N of ATHENS. An important trading crossroads in early times, it defeated ERETRIA in the seventh century B.C. and gained control of the Levantine Plain. The Ionians of Khalkis colonized parts of SICILY, ITALY, SYRIA, and the CHALCIDICE Peninsula. In 506 B.C. Chalcis sided with BOEOTIA against Athens and, having been defeated, lost its lands. As a member of the DELIAN LEAGUE it led a series of insurrections against Athens until 411 B.C. Aristotle died in Khalkis in 322 B.C. Ancient remains include an aqueduct, and tombs from the Bronze Age are nearby. See also CUMAE.

KHAMBAT [*Cambay*] (*India*)

Town of GUJARAT state on the Gulf of Cambay, 240 mi N of Bombay. It was one of India's most important seaports when visited by Marco Polo in 1293. Capital of the former princely state of Cambay, it was captured by the British in 1780 and ceded to the British by treaty in 1803.

KHĀN AL-BAGHDADĪ See KHAN BAGHDADI**KHAN BAGHDADI** [*Khān al-Baghdadī*] (*Iraq*)

Battle site 20 mi NW of Hit. In World War I the British defeated the Turks here in March 1918.

KHANBALIK See BEIJING**KHANDWA** (*India*)

City in MADHYA PRADESH state, central India, 185 mi WNW of NAGPUR. In the 12th century it was a center of Jainism, a religious system that arose in India in the sixth century B.C. It remains a pilgrimage center; and there are Jainite, Shivaite, and Vishnuite temples, mostly built between the 14th and 18th centuries.

Khandwa may be the city of Kognabanda mentioned by Ptolemy, the noted Greek astronomer and geographer of the second century A.D. **MANDHATA**, Godarpura, 31 miles to the north-northwest, is the site of notable temples as well as a raja's palace.

KHANIA See **CANEA**

KHARAKAND See **KOKAND**

KHARA-KHORIN See **KARAKORUM**

KHARA KHOTO [**Karakhoto**] [*Chinese*: Heicheng, Heich'eng; *Mongolian*: Hara Hoto] (*China*)

Ruined town in **NINGXIA HUIZU** section of Inner MONGOLIA on the S edge of the Gobi Desert. Dating from c. 1000 B.C., it was a great trading center of the **TANGUT KINGDOM**. Possibly Marco Polo's Etzina, it was destroyed in the 14th century. When the Russian explorer Kozlov discovered it in 1909 a 2,500-volume library was revealed.

KHARBIN See **HARBIN**

KHARG See **KHĀRK**

KHARGON [**Khargone**] (*India*)

Town 65 mi SW of **INDORE**. Quite important in Mogul times, it has old fortifications, tombs, and palaces.

KHARGONE See **KHARGON**

KHĀRK [**Kharg**] (*Iran*)

Small island in the Persian Gulf 34 mi W of Bushire. The Dutch had a factory and trading post here. Their hold in the Persian Gulf ended when pirates from **PERSIA** captured it in 1766.

KHARKIV [*Russian*: Kharkov] (*Ukraine*)

Capital of Kharkiv oblast in Ukraine. Founded in 1656 as a border fortress for **MOSCOW**, in the 17th century it belonged to Ukrainian Cossacks whose loyalty to the czar earned it a relative autonomy. It was a thriving cultural center, becoming capital of the Ukraine in 1765. Rapidly colonized in the 18th century, it industrialized in the 19th century. It suffered much in the Russian civil war and was bitterly con-

tested in World War II and sustained much damage to its old buildings.

KHARKOV See **KHARKIV**

KHARPUT See **HARPUT**

KHARTOUM [**Al-Khurtum**, **Khartum**] (*Sudan*)

National capital and capital of Khartoum province at the meeting of the White and Blue **NILE** Rivers. Started as an Egyptian military camp in 1821, it was the scene of the Mahdist siege and killing of the British general Charles G. Gordon in 1885, a noted battle in the history of British imperialism. Virtually destroyed in the siege and abandoned, it was retaken and reestablished under Lord Kitchener in 1898 and became the center of Sudan government. The Sudan Museum here contains many archaeological finds.

KHARTUM See **KHARTOUM**

KHATMANDU See **KATMANDU**

KHAYBAR See **KHYBER PASS**

KHAZAR EMPIRE [**Khazaria**] (*Russia; Ukraine*)

Ancient empire in SE Russia extending at its height in the late eighth century A.D. from the Caucasus Mts and the N shores of the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea to the Urals, and beyond to the Dnieper River and the Crimea. Emerging in the Caucasus around the second century A.D., the Khazars moved into the lower **VOLGA** area and had achieved wide control of land, tribute, and trade routes by the seventh century A.D. The nobility adopted Judaism in the eighth century. Khazar women married Byzantine emperors Justinian II in 704 and Constantine V in 732. Religious tolerance prevailed here. It was allied with the Byzantines against the Arabs in the 10th century. Duke Sviatoslav of **KIEV**'s victory in 965 heralded the empire's end. See also **BYZANTINE EMPIRE**.

KHAZARIA See **KHAZAR EMPIRE**

KHELAT See **KALAT**

KHERSON (*Ukraine*)

Capital of Kherson oblast in the Ukraine, on the **DNIEPER RIVER** near its mouth. Founded as the center

of naval defenses and shipbuilding for RUSSIA's new BLACK SEA acquisitions in 1778 by Grigory Potemkin, it is on the probable site of the Greek colony of CHERSONESUS Heracleotica. The Germans held it from 1941 to 1944 during World War II. It has the fortress ramparts and Potemkin's tomb in an 18th-century cathedral.

KHÍOS See CHIOS

KHIRBAT QUMRAN (*Palestine*)

Locality near the NW shore of the DEAD SEA on the Palestinian WEST BANK. It was the site of a Jewish religious community, assumed to be that of the Essenes, from c. 100 B.C. to A.D. 68. Attacked by the Romans, the Essenes hid in a series of caves the so-called Dead Sea Scrolls. These parts of their library were first discovered in 1947. The Israelis occupied the area in 1967.

KHIRBAT SAYLŪN See SHILOH

KHIRBET SEILUN See SHILOH

KHITAI See CATHAY

KHITAI, KINGDOM OF See TANGUT KINGDOM

KHITAN See CATHAY

KHIUMA See HIUMAA

KHIVA [*ancient: Chorasamia*] (*Uzbekistan*)

City and former khanate covering the area of modern Khorezm oblast. The city, 18 mi SW of URGENCH, dates back to antiquity and was, after the seventh century, part of the shahdom of KHOREZM. It was its capital until the eighth century. The city flourished until the 12th century when it was invaded. In the mid-16th century it became the capital of the khanate of Khiva. The khanate, founded around 1511, rose and flourished in the 16th century as the central area of the state of Khwarizm. When the city fell in 1873 the khanate became a Russian protectorate. The city's ancient district is preserved and contains the khan's palace, an 18th-century fort, and a 19th-century minaret and mausoleum. See also RUSSIA.

KHLYNOV See KIROV

KHMELNITSKI [*former: Proskurov*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, capital of an oblast of the same name. Founded in the 15th century, it was also the site of a strong fortress in the 16th century. It became Russian in the 1793 partition of POLAND. In 1954, on the 300th anniversary of a treaty between RUSSIA and the Cossacks, it was renamed after Cossack leader Bohdan Chmielnicki (Khmelnitski), who had fought the Poles to establish an independent Ukrainian state. Today Khmelnitski is a transportation and industrial center.

KHMER EMPIRE See KAMPUCHEA

KHMER REPUBLIC See KAMPUCHEA

KHOCHO See GAOCHANG

KHODZHENT See KHUDJAND

KHOI See KHVOY

KHOJEND See KHUDJAND

KHOKAND See KOKAND

KHOLM See CHELM

KHOLMOGORY (*Russia*)

Town 50 mi SE of ARKHANGELSK. In existence as early as the mid-14th century, it was a main port for NOVGOROD trade in the 14th and 15th centuries and was also known for cattle raising and shipping in Peter the Great's time. It declined with the emergence of Arkhangelsk in the 17th century.

KHOMS See HOMS

KHOQAND See KOKAND

KHORĀSĀN [*Khorassan, Khurasan*] (*Iran*)

A modern province roughly corresponding to ancient PARTHIA. It was larger in ancient times and an important part of the ACHAEMENID EMPIRE of 559

to 330 B.C. and of the SASSANID EMPIRE of c. A.D. 224 to 651. Overrun by the Arabs in 651–652, it had a very turbulent history in the eighth century. In 717 it was the starting point of Abu Muslim's campaigns against the Umayyads and proved a powerful support of the ABBASID caliphs succeeding him. From 774 to 780 the "Veiled Prophet" al-Mokanna rose to power here. The invasions of Turks in the 12th century and of Genghis Khan in 1220 were devastating. Tamerlane conquered the area in 1380.

KHORAT See NAKHON RATCHASIMA

KHORESM See KHOREZM

KHOREZM [*Khoresm, Khwarizm*] (*Uzbekistan*)

State of ancient and medieval times, around the basin of the lower AMU DARYA RIVER in Central Asia, and now an oblast of Uzbekistan. One of the oldest centers of civilization in this part of Asia, Khorezm belonged to Cyrus the Great's Persian Empire (see PERSIA) in the sixth century B.C. The Arabs conquered the region in the seventh century A.D. They were succeeded by the Seljuk Turks, from whom Khorezm gained independence in the late 12th century. Khorezm expanded and in the early 13th century ruled an area stretching from BUKHARA and SAMARKAND to the CASPIAN SEA. The Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan conquered Khorezm in 1221, but the caravan trade that the Mongols developed profited the area. In the late 14th century this prosperity ended with Tamerlane's conquest in 1378. For a century the descendants of Tamerlane, the Timurids, fought the GOLDEN HORDE khanate, following which the Uzbeks conquered the area in the early 16th century. Khorezm then became known as the khanate of KHIVA, when that city became the capital. The region including Khorezm became a Russian protectorate in 1873, and after the establishment of the USSR it was called the Khorezm People's Republic from 1920 until 1924. It then was made part of the Uzbek SSR. Ruins of very ancient forts were found here.

KHOROG See GORNO-BADAKHSHAN AUTONOMOUS OBLAST

KHORRAMSHAHR [*former: Mohammerah*] (*Iran*)

City in SW Iran, 10 mi NW of ABADAN on the site of an ancient port. It was attacked and destroyed by the Turks in 1837, occupied by Persian troops in 1841,

and officially allocated to PERSIA, now Iran, in 1847. It remained, however, under the control of a local sheikh until Reza Shah Pahlevi, shah of Iran in the mid-1920s, brought it under central government control. Developed as a port in the late 19th century, Khorramshahr's facilities were modernized during World War II to handle lend-lease supplies on their way to the USSR.

KHORSABAD [*ancient: Dur Sharrukin*] (*Iraq*)

Site of an ancient Assyrian city approximately 12 mi N of MOSUL. Built by the great king Sargon II from 717 to 707 B.C., it was abandoned soon after his death in 705. It had outer walls enclosing one square mile, monumental sculptures now in the Louvre, and fortified gates. It was one of the first sites to be excavated in MESOPOTAMIA in the mid-19th century. In 1932 hundreds of cuneiform tablets in Elamite and a valuable list of the reigns of the Assyrian kings were found here. See also ASSYRIA.

KHOTAN See HOTAN

KHOTIN [*Chocim, Chotin*] [*Rumanian: Hotin*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the SW Ukraine on the DNIESTER RIVER 30 mi NE of Chernovtsky. An ancient Slavic settlement, it was named for a third-century Dacian ruler. Important in the trade of Kievan RUSSIA in the 10th century, it became a Genoese colony in the 13th century and was held by Hungarians and Moldavians in the 14th and 15th centuries. It flourished in the 17th and 18th centuries, despite constant warfare. The Poles twice defeated the Turks here in 1621 and 1673. Seized by Russia in 1739, it was included with BESSARABIA in the Russian Empire in 1812. ROMANIA controlled it from 1918 to 1940 and the Germans occupied it from 1941 to 1944. The remains of an impressive 13th-century Genoese fortress are here.

KHOZHICODE [*Calicut*] (*India*)

Town on the MALABAR COAST in KERALA state, 414 mi WSW of CHENNAI, SW India. Visited in 1498 by Vasco da Gama, it was a fortified Portuguese trading post from 1513 to 1525. Subsequently the site of British, French, and Dutch trading posts, it was destroyed in 1765 by Hyder Ali. It was acquired by the British by treaty in 1792. It is where calico originated; this colorful cotton cloth was noticed by travelers 2,000 years ago and was called calicut until imported into England in the 17th century.

KHUDJAND [*former: Leninabad, Khojend; Russian: Khodzhent*] (*Tajikistan*)

City in NW Tajikistan, on the Syr Darya River, 90 mi S of TASHKENT. One of the most ancient cities of CENTRAL ASIA, it was located in ancient SOGDIANA on a caravan route from China to the Mediterranean Sea, and was the farthest point reached by Alexander the Great, who built the Alexandria Eschate (outermost) fortress on the site in 329 B.C. Plundered by Arabs in 711, it was destroyed by Genghis Khan in 1220. It was part of the khanate of KOKAND in the early 19th century and was annexed by RUSSIA in 1866. Its name was changed in 1936 to Leninabad and to Khudjand after independence in 1992.

KHULM See TASHKURGHAN

AL KHUMS See HOMS

KHURASAN See KHORĀSĀN

AL-KHURTUM See KHARTOUM

KHUZESTAN [*Khuzistan*] [*ancient: Susiana; Biblical: Elam; medieval: 'Arabestān, Arabistan*] (*Iran*)

Province in SW Iran. Identical with the biblical ELAM and SUSA of the Persian and Macedonian empires, it fell to the Arabs in the seventh century A.D., the Mongols in the 13th century, and Tamerlane in the 14th century. Once a fertile and flourishing region, it declined with the breakdown of its irrigation system. Its revival dates from the discovery of oil in the early 20th century.

KHUZISTAN See KHUZESTAN

KHVOY [*Khoi*] (*Iran*)

Town 75 mi WNW of TABRIZ. An important trade, communications, and strategic point near Turkey and the USSR, since 1800 it has been much contested. It withstood a Russian siege in 1827 and was occupied by Turks in 1911. It was held then by the Russians until 1917 and later by the Soviets during World War II to 1946. Nearby is CALDIRAN.

KHWARIZM See KHOREZM

KHYBER PASS [*Khaibar, Khaybar*] (*Afghanistan, Pakistan*)

Pass approximately 30 mi long between modern PESHAWAR and KABUL. By this famous route conquerors and traders have come to INDIA for centuries, including the Persians under Darius the Great in the fifth century B.C., possibly the generals of Alexander the Great, Tamerlane, Babur, Mahmud of Ghazni, Nadir Shah, and others. There are Buddhist remains in the area from the third century B.C. when Asoka's kingdom controlled it. The British met with much resistance here in the 19th-century Afghan Wars. Still of strategic importance, it is controlled by Pakistan, through the Khyber Agency. Forts Ali Masjid and Landi Kota are here.

KIANGLING See JIANGLING

KIANGMAI See CHIANG MAI

KIANG-NING See NANJING

KIANGSI See JIANGXI

KIANGSU See JIANGSU

KIANG-TU See YANGZHOU

KIBRIS See CYPRUS

KIDWELLY [*Welsh: Cydweli*] (*Wales*)

Town 8 mi S of CARMARTHEN in Carmarthshire. Strategically located on the confluence of two waterways, it was the site of a large castle built by the Norman William de Londres in 1084 or the Bishop of Salisbury in 1106; it was sacked and destroyed by the Welsh prince Llewelyn the Great around 1230 but rebuilt around 1270. The town's first charter was given by Henry I of England (ruled 1106–35). It has a 13th-century church.

KIEL [*former: Kyle*] (*Germany*)

Seaport on the Baltic and capital of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN state. Becoming a city in 1242 and the seat of the dukes of HOLSTEIN, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1284; its trade flourished in the 14th century. In the kingdom of DENMARK as of 1773, it was the site of the treaty of Kiel (1814) by which Denmark

gave NORWAY to SWEDEN. Passed to PRUSSIA in 1866, it became the chief naval base of Germany, and it was the scene of the German sailors' mutiny preceding the revolution in 1918. It was much bombed by the Allies in World War II. A 13th-century church and the ducal palace (around 1280), birthplace of Czar Peter III, have been restored. Its university was founded in 1665.

KIEL CANAL See NORD-OSTSEE KANAL

KIELCE [*Russian*: Keltsy, Kel'tsy] (*Poland*)

City 85 mi NNE of KRACÓW. Founded in 1173 and acquiring municipal rights in 1360, it was a market town and the property of the bishops of Kraców until the late 18th century. It was in Austria from 1795, in Russian Poland from 1815 and returned to Poland in 1919. It was the battle site of German-Russian conflicts in 1914–15, and during World War II four German concentration camps were sited here.

KIEV [*Russian*: Kiyev; *Ukrainian*: Kyiyiv] (*Ukraine*)

Capital city and port in the Ukraine, 470 mi SW of MOSCOW. Very important in the history of RUSSIA, it probably existed in the fifth century A.D. It became a key point on the great river trade route from SCANDINAVIA to BYZANTIUM. Taken over by Viking Varangians in A.D. 862, it became the capital of Kievan Russia from 880 to 912 and a center of Russian Christianity starting in 988. It flourished in the 11th century but declined in the 12th. Then contested by other powers and overrun by Mongols in 1240, it was part of LITHUANIA in the 14th century and of POLAND in the 16th century. It was annexed by Russia in 1686. It had many occupiers and conflicts in the civil war of 1918 to 1920. In their occupation of Kiev during World War II the Germans killed 50,000 Jews here and destroyed much of the city between 1941 and 1943. One of the most beautiful of European cities, it has a great many famous and historic buildings, including the ninth-century St. Vladimir Cathedral, the ruined Golden Gate of the 11th century, the Cathedral of St. Sophia with mosaics, frescoes and icons, Uspensky Cathedral, and the Lavra cave monastery of the 11th century. In 1991, Kiev became the capital of an independent Ukraine and has taken the Ukrainian name Kyiyiv.

KIGALI See RWANDA

KIGOMA-UJJI See UJJI

KIKLÁDHES See CYCLADES

KILCOMAN (*Ireland*)

Castle in N County Cork 2 mi N of Buttevant. Here Edmund Spenser lived for eight years and wrote the first three books of *The Faerie Queene*. The castle was destroyed in 1598; its ruins remain.

KILCUDBRIT See KIRKCUDBRIGHT

KILDARE [*Gaelic*: Cill Dara] (*Ireland*)

County and town 30 mi SW of DUBLIN. Named for the oak where St. Bridget supposedly established a cell in the fifth century A.D., the county has much evidence of ancient settlement as well as later round towers, Norman castles, medieval abbeys, and other remains. The Fitzgeralds, whose possession of manors at Naath and MAYNOOTH were confirmed in the 12th century by Henry II, became the earls of Kildare in the 14th century. After competition with other earldoms they achieved control of the government in Dublin, and from 1477 to 1513 had almost kingly power in Ireland; but a later rebellion within the family was crippling. In 1641 Cromwell destroyed the town's cathedral built in 1229. It was rebuilt in 1683. See also CURRAGH.

KILIMANE See QUELIMANE

KILKENNY [*Gaelic*: Chill Choinnigh] (*Ireland*)

County and town 65 mi SW of DUBLIN. The county, which corresponds to the ancient kingdom of OSSORY, has many prehistoric remains, medieval castles, round towers, and religious buildings. In the old English part of the town the earl of Pembroke built a castle in 1192 on the site of a fortress of Strongbow destroyed in 1175. The third earl of Ormonde bought it in 1391. The Irish part was established in 1202 by the bishops of Ossory. The town was the scene of many parliaments and assemblies from 1293 to the 17th century. These passed an Anglo-Irish protest to Edward III in 1342 and a statute of 1366 forbidding English to intermarry with or take on any customs of the Irish. A confederacy of religious leaders of native Irish and Anglo-Normans set up an independent government here briefly from 1642 to 1648. The town has a cathedral begun c. 1190 on the site of St. Canice's, a sixth-century church, a Dominican friary built c. 1225 and still in use, two 13th-century churches, a 16th-century almshouse, and a castle built in 1210 and now used as a courthouse. Pupils of the Protes-

tant college founded in the 16th century included Swift, Congreve, Farquhar, and Bishop Berkeley.

KILKICH See KILKIS

KILKIS [*Macedonian: Kukush; Turkish: Kilkich*] (*Greece*)
City 25 mi N of THESSALONIKI. Ruled by Turks from the 15th century to the 1912–13 Balkan Wars, it was the site of a defeat of the Bulgarians by the Greeks in 1913.

KILLALOE [*Gaelic: Cill Dalua*] (*Ireland*)
Town in County CLARE 13 mi NE of LIMERICK. It has a largely 12th-century cathedral founded on a sixth-century church established by St. Molua. In the area was Kincora, the 10th-century castle of Brian Boru, where kings of MUNSTER resided.

KILLARNEY, LAKES OF (*Ireland*)
Region in County KERRY, 17 mi S of TRALEE. On the famous and beautiful lakes are located the island of Innisfallen, site of a now ruined seventh-century abbey founded by St. Faithlenn, where the Annals of Innisfallen were written; a castle of the O'Donoghues on Ross Island, destroyed in the war with Cromwell; and MUCKROSS Abbey.

KILLIECRANKIE (*Scotland*)
Mountain pass 2 mi NW of Pitlochry, which is 25 mi NNW of PERTH. Near here in 1689 the Jacobite rebel leader John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, defeated the much larger Scottish forces of William III, led by Mackay, but was himself killed. Scott and Macaulay have described the battle.

KILMAIN See QUELIMANE

KILMAINHAM [*Gaelic: Cill Mhaighneam*] (*Ireland*)
Suburb of DUBLIN. The headquarters of British troops in Ireland, it was the site of Parnell's imprisonment and signing of the Kilmainham Treaty of 1882, by which he agreed to work for acceptance of the oppressive Land Act of 1870 in exchange for Gladstone's promise to try to liberalize it.

KILMALLOCK [*Gaelic: Cill Mocheallóg*] (*Ireland*)
Town 18 mi S of LIMERICK. Chartered in the 14th century during Edward III's reign, it was the site of a

seventh-century abbey built by Mocheallóg. It was very important as headquarters of the earls of DESMOND, and its history followed theirs. It has ancient fortified gates and a 13th-century abbey. Nearby Lough Gur has prehistoric remains.

KILMARNOCK (*Scotland*)
Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 12 mi NE of AYR. Dating from the 15th century, it was put under the house of Boyd in 1591. The last Boyd to be lord of Kilmarnock was executed in the Tower of London because of his role in the Jacobite rebellion. In the 17th century it became famous for its Kilmarnock cowls, a type of Scottish bonnet. Here in 1820 a grocer, Johnny Walker, set up a whiskey-blending firm. Robert Burns was first published here in 1786. There are a Burns monument and museum in the town.

KILRONAN [*Gaelic: Cill Rónáin*] (*Ireland*)
Chief town in the ARAN ISLANDS on Inishmore, 28 mi WSW of GALWAY. Here are notable ruins of early Christian churches and a large prehistoric fort.

KILSYTH (*Scotland*)
Battle site and town in STRATHCLYDE region, in STIRLING county 11 mi NW of GLASGOW. Near here Montrose's Cavaliers defeated the Covenanters under Baillie in 1645. The Roman ANTONINE WALL passes through here.

KILUNG See CHILUNG

KILWA [*Kilwa, Kivinje*] (*Tanzania*)
Ancient port town on a small island 135 mi S of DAR ES SALAAM. Founded by Persians in A.D. 975, it became capital of the Arab state of Zanguebar and traded actively with Arabia, India, and China, especially in slaves and ivory. It declined slowly after the Portuguese occupation of 1505 to 1512. It has many historic remains including the Portuguese fort, mosques, and the 13th- to 14th-century palace. See ZANZIBAR.

KILWINNING (*Scotland*)
Town 13 mi N of AYR in S STRATHCLYDE region. The abbey of St. Winnin (founded c. 1140), who supposedly lived here, was important and prosperous until its destruction in 1561. The town is the supposed origin

and the mother lodge of Scottish Freemasonry. It has been known for its archery contests, one of which Scott described in *Old Mortality*. A tournament held nearby in 1839 was an attempt to revive ancient chivalric ceremonies.

KILYRMOUNT See SAINT ANDREWS

KIMBERLEY (*South Africa*)

City and capital of NORTHERN CAPE Province, 86 mi WNW of BLOEMFONTEIN. Founded when diamonds were discovered on a farm here in 1871, its mining fields came into the control of Cecil Rhodes's De Beers Consolidated Mines company in 1888. All South African diamonds are stored here and sold through Kimberley House. Boer forces besieged the city for four months in 1899–1900 during the Boer War until it was rescued by John French. It has many memorials and two museums.

KIMPECH See CAMPECHE

KINCARDINE (*Scotland*)

Town in GRAMPIAN region on the estuary of the Forth River, 9 mi SE of STIRLING. Fortifications of the Picts and several Roman camps remain in the region. At Kincardine was the castle where the scroll giving the crown of Scotland to Edward I was written in 1296. Dunnotar Castle was the seat of the earls marischal of Scotland. The area was a center of Jacobite attempts to reinstate the Stuarts; Fetteroso castle near the county town of Stonehaven was the scene of the proclamation of James, the Old Pretender, as king in 1715.

KINDERHOOK (*United States*)

Village 17 mi SSE of ALBANY, NEW YORK State. The birthplace of the eighth U.S. president, Martin Van Buren, it has his grave, a historical museum, and the Van Buren homestead.

KING See KINGWILLIAMSTOWN

KING CHOW See JIANGLING

KING GEORGE III ISLAND See TAHITI

KINGISEPP [*former: Yam, Yama, Yamburg*] (*Russia*)

City on the Luga River, 70 mi WSW of ST. PETERSBURG. First settled in the ninth century, its 13th-century fort was an outpost of NOVGOROD. Taken by the Swedes in 1585, it was recaptured by the Russians in 1705 and renamed Yamburg. The city served as a base in 1917 for the Bolshevik Yudenich's army. It was renamed in 1922 for a communist revolutionary leader.

KINGS See OFFALY

KINGS HATFIELD See HATFIELD

KING'S LYNN [*Lynn Regis*] [*former: Lynn*] (*England*)

City in NORFOLK, 90 mi NNE of LONDON, on the Great Ouse River and near the Wash. Dating from the Anglo-Saxon period, King's Lynn was one of England's chief ports in the Middle Ages. It received a royal charter as a free borough in 1204, and in 1537 a charter granted by Henry VIII changed the name to King's Lynn. There are many buildings of interest: Red Mount Chapel of 1482, a place of pilgrimage in the 15th and 16th centuries; the church of St. Margaret, founded c. 1100 by Bishop Losinga, which contains notable brasses: Grey Friar's Tower of the 15th century; and the Custom House of 1683. Margery Kempe, the religious enthusiast and mystic, who died c. 1485, was born here, as was the novelist Fanny Burney in 1752 and George Vancouver, the explorer, in 1757.

KING'S MILL See MOLINO DEL REY

KINGS MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Battle site approximately 30 mi WSW of CHARLOTTE, in SOUTH CAROLINA. In a bitter battle here on October 7, 1780, about 2,000 frontiersmen surrounded and defeated about 1,100 loyalists under Ferguson, beginning the downturn for the British in the American Revolution.

KINGSPORT (*United States*)

City in NE TENNESSEE, 22 mi NW of JOHNSON CITY, on the Holston River. It is on the site of two forts, Robinson, built in 1761, and Patrick Henry, built in 1775. The city is on the WILDERNESS ROAD blazed by the frontiersman Daniel Boone in 1775. Kingsport has long been a center of book printing and binding.

KINGSTON [*Iroquois: Cataraqui*] (*Canada*)

City in ONTARIO near the head of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 150 mi ENE of TORONTO. Fort Frontenac, founded by the French here in 1673, was important in the French and Indian War and was destroyed by the British in 1758. The city, founded and named by Loyalists in 1783, was the main British naval base in Canada in the War of 1812 and was capital of Canada from 1841 to 1844.

KINGSTON (*Jamaica*)

Capital and chief city of Jamaica. Founded after PORT ROYAL was inundated by an earthquake in 1692, it emerged as Jamaica's trading center in 1703 and became the capital in 1872. Fires and earthquakes, especially in 1907, have ravaged it. It has a church built in 1699 and rebuilt in 1907, a 17th-century fortress with a moat, and other historic buildings.

KINGSTON [*former: Esopus; 1661–1669: Wiltwyck*] (*United States*)

City on the HUDSON RIVER approximately 50 mi S of ALBANY, NEW YORK State. A fur trading post in 1610, it was settled by the Dutch in 1651 and chartered in 1661. The British took it in 1669. Here the first state government met, with George Clinton as first governor and John Jay as first state supreme court chief justice. The legislature met here in 1777 until the British burned the town that October. Rebuilt in 1805 and chartered in 1872, it has early Dutch houses, a Dutch church dating from 1689, and a cemetery dating from 1661, the first state senate meeting house, and other remains.

KINGSTON (*United States*) See KINSTON**KINGSTON** [*former: Rest Hill*] (*United States*)

Village, 24 mi S of PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND. It was founded c. 1700 as Rest Hill, a name it bore until 1825. A crucial battle was fought near here in 1676 in King Philip's War, one of the bloodiest of all wars between the colonials and the Indians, that destroyed the power of the Indians in southern NEW ENGLAND. Known as the Swamp Fight, the battle cost the Indians 1,000 dead. Between 1752 and 1854 Kingston was one of five towns in which the Rhode Island general assembly met. Thereafter it declined. It is the seat of the University of Rhode Island. There are a number of historic 18th- and 19th-century houses here.

KINGSTON ON THAMES See KINGSTON UPON THAMES**KINGSTON UPON HULL** See HULL**KINGSTON UPON THAMES** [*Kingston on Thames*] [*Saxon: Cyningestun*] (*England*)

Outer LONDON borough, S of the THAMES RIVER. It was the site of a great council under Egbert in 838 and of the crownings of Anglo-Saxon kings. The presumed Anglo-Saxon Coronation Stone is preserved here.

KING'S TOWN See NEWCASTLE (Australia)**KINGSTOWN** (*Ireland*) See DUN LAOGHAIRE**KINGSTOWN** (*Saint Vincent*)

City and capital of the state of ST. VINCENT and the Grenadines, in the WEST INDIES, approximately 100 mi W of BARBADOS. The city is the site of a botanical garden established in 1763, the oldest in the Western Hemisphere. Captain William Bligh brought breadfruit plants here from the Pacific in 1793. It was on a previous Pacific voyage in 1789, when he was also after breadfruit for the West Indies, that Bligh was the victim of the famous mutiny on the *Bounty*. Old Fort Charlotte is here.

KINGSTOWNE See NORTH KINGSTOWN**KINGSWOOD** (*England*)

Town and suburb 4 mi E of BRISTOL. The Methodists John Wesley and George Whitefield preached and founded schools here in the 18th century. It has a noted open-air chapel.

KINGTEHCHEN See JINGTEZHEN**KINGUSSIE** (*Scotland*)

Town 29 mi SSE of INVERNESS. At nearby Ruthven are ruins of fortifications against the Highlanders, built in 1718, which they destroyed in 1747. Their last assembly was held here in 1745 after the battle of CULLODEN MOOR. The poet James MacPherson, who claimed to have translated *The Poems of Ossian*, was born here.

KING WILLIAM ISLAND *(Canada)*

Island in the NUNAVUT, SW of the Boothia Peninsula. Discovered by Sir James C. Ross in 1831, it was where John Franklin's expedition of 1847–48 was lost, and Roald Amundsen's expedition wintered in 1903–04.

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN [King Williams Town, King William's Town] *[locally: King] (South Africa)*

Town in EASTERN CAPE Province 130 mi ENE of PORT ELIZABETH. Founded in 1835, it was abandoned and deserted from 1836 to 1846. Capital of British KAFFRARIA from 1847 to 1865, it now has a Kaffrarian museum.

KINHWA See JINHUA

KINMEN See QUEMOY

KINSAI See HANGZHOU

KINSALE *[Gaelic: Ceann Sáile] (Ireland)*

Town at the mouth of the Bandon River 14 mi S of CORK. Founded by Anglo-Normans, it became the baronial seat of the de Courcys in 1223. The English took it in 1488 after a naval battle with the French a century earlier. Spanish forces landed in 1601 to aid Irish rebels and held the town for 10 weeks. James II landed here, but the Duke of Marlborough took the town in 1690, defeating James's attempt to regain Ireland for the Stuarts. Charles Fort, built in 1677 and several times besieged, was burned by Irish nationalists in 1922. Kinsale has a 12th-century church and 13th-century castle.

KINSHASA *[former: Léopoldville] (Congo)*

National capital on the Congo's W border at the outlet of Stanley Pool in the Congo River. Developed in 1881 by the explorer Henry Stanley, who named it after the Belgian king who sponsored him, it became capital of the BELGIAN CONGO in 1926, succeeding BOMA. The rebellion that led to independence from BELGIUM was centered here in 1959. Its modern name, acquired in 1966, refers to a tribal village located here when Stanley arrived. In 1974, the World Heavyweight Boxing Championship between George Foreman and Muhammed Ali was fought here.

KINSTON *[former: Kingston] (United States)*

City 25 mi ESE of Goldsboro, NORTH CAROLINA. First settled in 1740, incorporated in 1764 and again in 1784 when it was renamed by patriots, it was the home of North Carolina's first governor, Richard Caswell. It was the site of skirmishes in the Civil War and of the building of the Confederate ironclad *Neuse*.

KIÔTO See KYÔTO

KIPCHAK KHANATE See GOLDEN HORDE, KHANATE OF

KIPPARISIA [Kyparissia] *[Byzantine: Arcadia] (Greece)*

Ancient city on the SE shore of the Gulf of Kyparissia in the SW Peloponnese. It was established as the port for MESSENE in the fourth century B.C. by the ruler Epaminondas of THEBES.

KIRGHIZ See KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN

KIRGHIZSTAN See KYRGYZSTAN

KIRGIZIA See KYRGYZSTAN

KIRIBATI *[former: Gilbert Islands]*

Republic in the W Pacific Ocean, on the equator and NE of the Solomon Islands. The nation consists of the 16 former Gilbert Islands, OCEAN ISLAND, some of the Line Islands, and some of the PHOENIX ISLANDS. The first Europeans on the Gilbert Islands may have been the mutinous crew of the Spanish explorer Fernando de Grijalba in 1537. Between 1764 and 1798 these coral atolls were visited by several British navigators: John Byron, James Cook, John Marshall, and Thomas Gilbert, for whom they were named. An American, Edmund Fanning, was here in 1798 and another, Charles Wilkes, in 1846. Hiram Bingham founded an American mission on one of the islands in 1857.

Until c. 1870 the area was famous as a hunting ground for sperm whales. GREAT BRITAIN proclaimed a protectorate over the Gilbert Islands in 1892 and in 1915 combined them with the Ellice Islands into the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. Ocean Island and some of the Line and Phoenix Islands were then also included. In World War II JAPAN occupied the Gil-

berts from 1941 to 1943. The U.S. Marines retook TARAWA atoll in a bloody battle in November 1943, while army troops regained MAKIN ISLAND the same month. In 1971 the colony was given self-government, and at the start of 1976 the Ellice Islands (now TUVALU) were separated from the colony.

On July 12, 1979, the Gilbert Islands and the others named above became independent as Kiribati, a member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The United States ceded several islands to the new nation including claims to several islands, including CANTON ATOLL and Enderbury. The inhabited islands are overcrowded and in 1988 it was announced that 4,700 people on the main island group would be resettled onto less populated islands. In 1994 Teburovo Tito was elected president. In 1995, Kiribati moved the international date line to the eastern border of the sprawling island nation so that it would no longer be divided by the date line, and to attract tourists wishing to greet the new century first on January 1, 2000. Tito was reelected in 1998 and 2003, but in March 2003, he was removed from office by a no-confidence vote, and replaced by a Council of State. Anote Tong was elected to succeed Tito.

KIRIN See JIRIN

KIRJATH-ARBA See HEBRON

KIRJATH-SANNATH See KIRJATH-SEPHER

KIRJATH-SEPHER [Kirjath-sannah] [*later: Debir*] (*Palestine*)

Biblical town just WSW of Hebron in the Palestinian West Bank. Mentioned in the books of Joshua and Judges, it was on the trade route from CANAAN to EGYPT and was possibly captured by Joshua. It was probably on the site of Tell Bet Mirsham (Tall Bayt Mirsham), excavated by Albright from 1926 to 1932. He found good stratifications of Palestinian pottery from c. 2300 B.C. A Canaanite city of the 14th to 13th centuries B.C., it was destroyed by the Israelites in the late 13th century B.C. and again by the Babylonians c. 590 B.C.

KIRKCALDY [Lang Toun] (*Scotland*)

Town and seaport 11 mi N of EDINBURGH. Actually a chain of villages stretched along the Firth of Forth, in Fife region, the town was first recorded c. 1240. Its

trade prospered in the 15th and 16th centuries. It was the sixth town in the kingdom in 1650 but declined for a time under the Act of Union in 1707, the Scottish Jacobite rebellions, and the loss of the British American colonies. It revived in the early 19th century. Adam Smith was born here, and Carlyle and Edward Irving taught here. It has a district of historic Flemish-style buildings, and at nearby Pathead to the northeast the ruined Ravenscraig Castle, the "Castle Ravenheugh" of Scott's *Rosabelle*. See also DYSART, FIFE.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT [*former: Kilcudbrit; Gaelic: CilCudbert*] (*Scotland*)

Former county merged in 1975 in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY region, and town 24 mi SW of DUMFRIES. Originally the home of Picts, the area was held successively by Romans, Britons, Scots from Ireland, Angles, and Norsemen and has many ruined abbeys and castles. The town was taken by the English in 1300 and chartered in 1455. Its name is derived from the fact that St. Cuthbert's body rested here for a few years after its removal from LINDISFARNE. It has remains of an ancient wall and moat, the castle of the McClellans from 1582 and a third-century church, both in ruins, and a 16th-century courthouse, where native son John Paul Jones was imprisoned for killing one of his crew in self-defense. He later escaped and went to the American colonies.

KIRKHOLM (*Latvia*)

Battle site near RIGA in Latvia. Here in 1605 Chodkiewicz's Polish forces won an important victory over the Swedes led by the regent Charles IX, in the Polish-Swedish Wars of Succession of 1600 to 1660. See also POLAND.

KIRKINTILLOCH [*Gaelic: Caerpentulach*] (*Scotland*)

Town 7 mi NE of GLASGOW. A fort in the Roman ANTONINE WALL built in A.D. 142 was located here. The town became a burgh in 1170.

KIRK-KILISE See KIRKLARELI

KIRK-KILISSA See KIRKLARELI

KIRK-KILISSEH See KIRKLARELI

KIRKLARELI [*former: Kirk-Kilise, Kirk-Kilissa, Kirk-Kilisesh*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Kirklareli province 34 mi E of EDİRNE on the route to ISTANBUL. Scene of a Bulgarian victory over the Turks in the First Balkan War on October 22, 1912, it is noted for its many mosques and Greek churches.

KIRKUK [**Kerkuk**] [*former: Karkuk, Korkuk, Kurkuk*] (*Iraq*)
City 90 mi S of MOSUL. The mound on which it is built holds remnants of a community dating from 3000 B.C. The city is a major center of Iraq's oilfields, and is a focus for ethnic tension between Kurds and Arabs.

KIRKWALL (*Scotland*)

Administrative headquarters of the ORKNEY ISLANDS, on the N coast of Mainland Island. It was settled very early as a port on the northern trading route, and was first mentioned in 1046. It was the site of the death of King Haco, or Hakon IV of Norway, after the battle of LARGS in 1263. It received its royal charter in 1486. The cathedral of St. Magnus dates in part from 1127. It is probably the only Norman-style church built by Norsemen.

KIRMAN See KERMĀN

KIRMANSHAH See KERMĀNSHĀH

KIR MOAB See AL-KARAK

KIROV [*former: Khlynov; 1780–1934: Viatka, Vyatka*] (*Russia*)

City in Kirov oblast of the Russian Federation 265 mi NE of NICHNI NOVGOROD. It was originally named Khlynov by colonists from NOVGOROD who founded it in 1181. The town was later plundered by the Tatars. It was capital of an independent state when MOSCOW took it in 1489. Located on the road from Moscow to SIBERIA, its trade flourished in the 17th century. A.I. Herzen founded a library here during his exile in 1837.

KIROVABAD See GANJA

KIROVOHRAD [**Kirovograd**] [*1775–1919: Elisavetgrad, Yelizavetgrad; 1917–1935: Zinovievsk*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine 155 mi SE of KIEV. Founded as a fortress in 1754, it was the scene of anti-Jewish pogroms in 1881, 1905, and 1919.

KIRŞEHİR [*ancient: Andrapa*] (*Turkey*)

Town 85 mi SE of ANKARA. It is perhaps the ancient Justinianopolis, which was an important town of CAPPODOCIA during the Emperor Justinian's reign from A.D. 527 to 565. It has a 12th-century mosque and other early buildings.

KIRTHA See CONSTANTINE

KIRTLAND HILLS (*United States*)

Village 20 mi ENE of CLEVELAND, OHIO. The first Mormon temple was built here between 1833 and 1836.

KIRUN See CHILUNG

KISANGANI [*former: Stanleyville*] (*Congo*)

City in N central Congo, on the CONGO RIVER, 750 mi NE of KINSHASA. It was founded in 1883 on an island near its present location by Henry Morton Stanley, Anglo-American explorer and journalist, who was heading an expedition for Leopold II of BELGIUM. Kisangani was attacked and burned by Arab slave traders, and the present city dates from 1898. In the late 1950s Kisangani was the stronghold of Patrice Lumumba who was the first prime minister of the Republic of the Congo, when it became independent in June 1960. Civil strife began, and after Lumumba was assassinated in February 1961, the city was the headquarters of Antoine Gizenga, who set up a government in competition with the central government in Kinshasa. He was put down; but in 1964, 1966, and 1967 Kisangani was the site of further unsuccessful revolts.

KISH [*modern: Tall Al-uhaimer*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city 8 mi E of the ruins of BABYLON and about 60 mi S of BAGHDAD. This was purportedly the leading city after the Flood. The site, fully excavated by 1922, was a prosperous and important Sumerian city in the fourth and third millennia B.C. Findings revealed the longest sequence of archaeological information in the area. The palace of Sargon I, who was born here, was built c. 2600 B.C. Also here is a great temple erected by Nebuchadnezzar II (605–562 B.C.) and Nabonidus of Babylon (556–539 B.C.). See also AKKAD, MESOPOTAMIA, SUMER.

KISHANGARH [**Kishengarh**] (*India*)

Town and former princely state 65 mi WSW of JAIPUR. The town was founded in 1611. The state made

a treaty with the British in 1818 and joined the Union of RAJASTHAN in 1947. The town has a palace and a fortress.

KISHENGARH See KISHANGARH

KISHINEV See CHIȘINĂU

KISHINYOV See CHIȘINĂU

KISMAYU [*Italian: Chisimaio*] (*Somalia*)

Seaport 250 mi SW of MOGADISHU. Founded by the sultan of ZANZIBAR in 1872, it was held by the British in 1887 and in 1924 included in Italian JUBALAND. It has mosques and a palace of the sultan.

KISTNA See KRISHNA RIVER

KITAKYŪSHŪ See YAWATA

KÍTHIRA See CYTHERA

KITION See CITIUM

KITTERY [*former: Piscataqua*] (*United States*)

Town in SW MAINE opposite PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire. Maine's oldest town, settled in 1622, it was the site of the building of John Paul Jones's ship *Ranger* in 1777 and of the famous *Kearsage* in the Civil War. It has the William Pepperrell house from 1682 and some 18th-century houses.

KITTIM See CITIUM, LARNACA

KITTY HAWK [*Kittyhawk*] (*United States*)

Village in Dare county, NORTH CAROLINA, 32 mi SE of ELIZABETH CITY. At nearby Kill Devil Hill the Wright brothers experimented with gliders and made the first airplane flights between 1901 and 1903.

KITZBÜHEL [*former: Chizbühel*] (*Austria*)

Town 48 mi ENE of INNSBRUCK. It was the site of an early Bronze Age settlement. First documented in A.D. 1165 and founded in 1271, it was chartered in 1338 by Bavarian king Ludwig. Kitzbühel became part of

TYROL in 1504 and prospered from copper mining in the next two centuries. It has medieval castles, now hotels, and churches from the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries.

KIUKIANG See JIUJIANG

KIYEV See KIEV

KIYIV See KIEV

KIZIL ADALAR See KIZIL ISLANDS

KIZIL ISLANDS [*Princes Islands*] [*ancient: De-monesi Insulae; Turkish: Kizil Adalar*] (*Turkey*)

Islands in the Sea of Marmara about 15 mi S of ISTANBUL. The site of Byzantine monasteries, the islands were used as a place of exile and have many early churches, tombs, houses, and other buildings.

KJOGE See KØGE

KLAGENFURT (*Austria*)

City 62 mi WSW of GRAZ and capital of CARINTHIA province. Becoming a city in 1252, it was held by the Hapsburgs in 1335. It was destroyed by fire in 1514. The town reached its commercial height in the 18th century. Yugoslavia occupied it in 1919 during provincial struggles for independence. Its 16th-century buildings show Italian influence.

KLAIPEDA [*Klaypeda*] [*former and German: Memel, Memelburg*] (*Lithuania*)

Seaport on the Baltic in Lithuania 75 mi NNE of KALININGRAD. One of Lithuania's oldest towns, it was inhabited in the seventh century. Teutonic Knights burned it and built their own fortress here in 1252. An important member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 17th century, it was held by SWEDEN from 1629 to 1635 and occupied by RUSSIA twice, in 1757 and in 1813, but was a Prussian possession from the 17th century on. Here in 1807 Frederick William III of PRUSSIA took refuge, signed the emancipation of his kingdom's serfs, and made peace with Britain. Russia held it in World War I, and after 1919 it was part of Memel territory. It was German from 1939 to 1945 during World War II.

KLAUSENBERG See CLUJ**KLAYPEDA** See KLAIPEDA**KLERKSDORP** (*South Africa*)

Town in NORTH WEST Province 100 mi WSW of JOHANNESBURG. The first Boer settlement and one of the first European settlements in the TRANSVAAL was founded here in 1837. It was the scene of heavy fighting in the Boer War in 1902.

KLEVE [**Cleve**] [*English: Cleves; French: Clèves*] (*Germany*)

Town and former duchy in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 66 mi WSW of MÜNSTER. The seat of a county from the 11th century, the town was chartered in 1242. The area became a duchy in 1417 and was enlarged in 1521. Anne of Cleves, who married Henry VIII of England in 1450, was the daughter of Duke John, a German Protestant leader. The electors of BRANDENBURG held the town from 1614 while the succession to the duchy was contested from 1609 to 1666. Held by the French in the Revolutionary Wars, it went to PRUSSIA in 1815. It was occupied by BELGIUM from 1919 to 1925. It has the castle of Schwanenburg, connected with the legend of Lohengrin, with 15th century towers; and 14th- and 15th-century churches.

KLIN (*Russia*)

Town 31 mi NW of MOSCOW. Founded in 1234 and chartered in 1318, it was a fortress between Moscow and Tver. In 1941 it was the easternmost point reached in the German Moscow campaign in World War II. Tchaikovsky lived here, and the town has a Tchaikovsky museum.

KLIS [*Italian: Clissa*] (*Croatia*)

Village in S Croatia 5 mi NE of SPLIT. First documented in A.D. 850, it has a ruined castle dating to Roman times, which the Turks used in threatening Split.

KŁODZKO [*German: Glatz*] (*Poland*)

City in SW Poland, approximately 50 mi SSW of WROCŁAW. It is a commercial and industrial city. Kłodzko was founded in the 10th century and became the capital of a county created in 1642. King Freder-

ick II of PRUSSIA seized it in the War of the Austrian Succession, and it was formally ceded to him by AUSTRIA in 1745. The city was occupied by German troops in September 1939 at the start of World War II. At the Potsdam Conference between the United States, Great Britain, and the USSR from July 17 to August 2, 1945, Kłodzko was included in territory transferred from GERMANY to Poland.

KLOENGKENG See KLUNGKUNG**KLONDIKE** (*Canada*)

District in central YUKON Territory in the Yukon River basin S of Ogilvie. Gold was discovered here at Bonanza Creek in 1896. Tens of thousands of people poured into the area from 1897 to 1899, with gold production peaking in 1900. See also DAWSON.

KLOSTERNEUBURG [*ancient: Asturis*] (*Austria*)

City 17 mi NW of VIENNA. A Roman fortress, it became the site of the earliest Augustinian monastery in Austria, founded in 1136 by Leopold III. The rich abbey has a noted museum and library, wine cellars, and an enamel and gold altar built in 1181 by Nicholas of VERDUN. The present town was created by joining seven villages in the area in 1938.

KLOSTER-ZEVEN See ZEVEN**KLUNGKUNG** [*Kloengkeng*] (*Indonesia*)

Town 15 mi NE of Denpasar, BALI. It was the capital of Bali from the 17th century to 1908. The town has some Hindu remains.

KNARESBOROUGH [*former: Chenaresburg*] (*England*)

Market town in North YORKSHIRE, 15 mi N of LEEDS. Its ruined castle was begun c. 1070, following William the Conqueror's grant of the region to a follower. It was enlarged in the 14th century. The town has a 13th-century church, a cave where the clairvoyant Mother Shipton was born c. 1488, and a cave where the hermit St. Robert lived in the 13th century. Once belonging to Hugh de Morville, Knaresborough served as refuge for him and his accomplices in the murder of Thomas à Becket. Guy Fawkes grew up nearby.

KNIN (*Croatia*)

Village in E Croatia, 26 mi NNE of ŠIBENIK. The medieval capital of Croatia, it passed in 1699 from TURKEY to DALMATIA, then was ruled by VENICE. It has early churches, a castle, palace remains, and a museum.

KNOSSOS [Cnossus, Cnosus, Gnossus, Knossus]

(*Greece*)

Ancient site in CRETE 4 mi SE of CANDIA. Inhabited from before 3000 B.C. to the fourth century A.D., it flourished as the center of the Bronze Age Minoan civilization from c. 2000 to 1400 B.C. It has excavations of the extensive palace of Minos—perhaps the labyrinth of the Greek Minotaur legend.

KNOSSUS See KNOSSOS

KNOWTH See BOYNE RIVER (Ireland)

KNOX, FORT See FORT KNOX

KNOXVILLE [former: White's Fort] (*United States*)

City in TENNESSEE approximately 105 mi NE of CHATTANOOGA. Settled in 1786, the year following a treaty with the Cherokees, it was renamed for Washington's secretary of war. It was made the capital of the Territory of the Ohio River from 1792 to 1796 and of Tennessee from 1796 to 1812 and from 1817 to 1819. During the Civil War it was much fought over and twice besieged. It has the grave of Governor William Blount and his house, dating from 1792; Chisholm Tavern, also from 1792; and other historic sites.

KNUTSFORD [former: Cunetesford] (*England*)

Town in CHESHIRE, 13 mi SSW of MANCHESTER. Its history can be traced back to King Canute's fording of the Lily River. Chartered in 1292, it was the setting of Mrs. Gaskell's 1853 novel, *Cranford*.

KOBARID [*German: Karfreit; Italian: Caporetto*]

(*Slovenia*)

Battle site 45 mi WNW of LJUBLJANA in Slovenia. Here in 1917, during World War I, Italian forces under Cadorna were disastrously defeated by the Austrians under Otto von Bülow.

KŌBE (*Japan*)

City in HONSHŪ Island, on Saka Bay, approximately 18 mi W of ŌSAKA. It is a cultural center as well as an important port and industrial area. Since 1878 Kōbe has included the ancient port of Hyōgo, formerly Hiogo, that was prominent in the Ashikaga period, from the 14th to the 16th centuries, when a family of that name held the shogunate. Hyōgo did not regain its importance until 1868 when the shogunate system ended and power was restored to the emperor. Hyōgo was then reopened to foreign trade. Kōbe was heavily bombed in World War II but has been rebuilt. In 1995 a deadly earthquake killed over six thousand people and destroyed parts of the city.

KØBENHAVN See COPENHAGEN

KOBLENZ [Coblenz] [*Latin: Castrum ad Confluentes*]

(*Germany*)

City 50 mi SSE of COLOGNE at the meeting of the Rhine and Moselle rivers. Established by Drusus in 9 B.C., it was the seat of Frankish kings in the sixth century. held by the archbishops of TRIER from 1018, it was chartered in 1214. During the French Revolutionary Wars it was occupied by the French in 1794 and settled by many emigrés. Passing to PRUSSIA in 1815, it was capital of the Prussian Rhine province from 1822 to 1945. The town was occupied by Americans from 1919 to 1923 and by French from 1923 to 1929. It was much damaged in World War II. It has a ninth-century church rebuilt c. 1200, 13th-century churches and fortifications, the house where Metternich was born, the fortress of EHRENBREITSTEIN, and other historic buildings.

KOBURG See COBURG

KOCABAS See GRANICUS

KOCAELI See IZMIT

KOCHI [Cochin] (*India*)

City, port, and former princely state in KERALA state, on the MALABAR COAST, 350 mi SW of CHENNAI, SW India. Founded by the Portuguese in the 16th century, it was the site of the first European settlement in India. Conquered by the Dutch in 1663, it was held by the British from 1795 to 1947.

KODAGU [Coorg, Kurg] (*India*)

Former kingdom of SW India, in MYSORE state, at the S end of the Western Ghāts. Macara was its capital. An independent kingdom from the ninth century A.D., it was ruled by a Hindu dynasty from the 17th century until 1834, when it was annexed by GREAT BRITAIN.

KODIAK (*United States*)

Island and town off S ALASKA in the Gulf of Alaska, separated from the Alaska Peninsula by Shelikof Strait. Kodiak is the largest town on the island, which is mostly a national wildlife refuge. The Russian fur trader, Stepan Glotov, discovered the island in 1763. The first permanent Russian settlement in Alaska was made here in 1784 by another trader, Grigori Shelekhov, on Three Saints Bay. In 1792 the settlement was moved to Kodiak village, which was the center of Russian fur trading. The island became part of the United States in 1867 when Alaska was purchased from RUSSIA. The main occupation now is salmon fishing. The Kodiak bear and the Kodiak king crab are native to the island.

KODOK See FASHODA**KŌFU** [Kohu] (*Japan*)

City in Yamanashi prefecture 65 mi W of TOKYO. Its ruined 16th-century castle was the seat of the powerful Takeda family.

KØGE [Kjoge, Koge] (*Denmark*)

City and bay of Køge Bight 22 mi SSW of COPENHAGEN. The city was documented in the 11th century and was a commercial center in the 13th. It was the scene of the crucial naval victory in 1677 of the Danes under Niels Juel over the Swedes led by Evert Horn. It has a 14th- to 16th-century church, a 16th-century town hall, and many early houses.

KOGURYŎ See KOGURYU**KOGURYU** [Koguryŏ] [*later: Koryo*] (*Korea; China*)

Ancient state including, at its height, all of the N half of the Korean Peninsula, the Liaodong Peninsula, and part of MANCHURIA. Emerging in the first or second century A.D., it was one of the three early kingdoms of Korea (See PAEKCHE, SILLA), finally conquered in

A.D. 688 by Silla. It developed a strong centralized bureaucracy with Buddhism becoming the state religion c. 372. The later Koryo state was named after it. Many tomb paintings remain from its civilization.

KOHALA [Kapaau] (*United States*)

Village at the N end of Hawaii Island in HAWAII. Here was born and is buried Kamehameha I, Hawaii's first king. The region has many ancient temples and burial caves.

KOHIMA (*India*)

Battle site and capital of NAGALAND state, 139 mi E of SHILLENG. In March–June 1944 the Japanese took it, but the victory of Anglo-Indian forces here on June 30, 1944, stemmed the Japanese advance into India.

KOHU See KŌFU**KOIL-ALIGARH** See ALIGARH**KOIVISTO** See PRIMORSK**KOKAND** [Khokand, Khoqand] [*ancient: Kharakand*] (*Uzbekistan*)

City and former khanate in E Uzbekistan approximately 100 mi SE of TASHKENT. It was a thriving city from the 10th century until Tamerlane's attack in the 13th century. The city was reestablished around a fortress built in 1732 and made the capital of a powerful khanate that flourished in the 1820s and 1830s. The city contained 300 mosques alone. This was the last khanate of Central Asia to be overcome by RUSSIA, in 1876, when it became part of TURKISTAN. An anti-Soviet, Islamic government was formed from 1917 to 1918.

KOKA-TO See KANGHWA**KOKKOLA** [*Swedish: Gamlakarleby*] (*Finland*)

City on the Gulf of Bothnia, 70 mi NNE of VAASA. Founded in 1620, it was a prominent port in the 18th century. The British attempted a landing here in the Crimean War in 1854. It has a 15th-century church.

KOKOMO (*United States*)

City 50 mi N of INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA. Named for a Miami Indian leader, it was established in 1844 by

an Indian trader on land formerly held by Chief La Fontaine. Development was spurred by discovery of natural gas in 1886. Elwood Haynes, inventor of the first commercially viable automobile, tested in 1894, lived and worked here.

KOKO NOR See QINGHAI

KOKOPO [former: Herbertshöhe] (*Papua New Guinea*)
Town on NEW BRITAIN, BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, 14 mi SE of RABUL. The town was the capital of German New Guinea (Neu Pommern) after the island became part of that German colony in 1884.

KOKSTAD See GRIQUALAND EAST (South Africa)

KOKUBUNJI (*Japan*)

City 15 mi W of Tokyo. A suburb of TOKYO, it has a noted early Buddhist temple and was a cultural center as early as the eighth century.

KOLA (*Russia*)

City in NW Murmansk oblast of the Russian Federation, 12 miles S of MURMANSK. Founded in 1264 by Slav colonists from NOVGOROD, it is one of the oldest towns in far northern Russia.

KOLAMBU See COLOMBO

KOLAROVGRAD See SHUMEN

KOLBERG See KOŁOBRZEG

KOLDING (*Denmark*)

Seaport 15 mi S of Vejle. Dating to the 10th century, it grew up around a royal castle, now a museum, built in 1248. It was the site of important battles: a Danish victory over the Swedes in 1644 and a Danish defeat by SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN in 1849. Denmark's earliest stone church, dating from the 13th century, is here.

KOLHAPUR (*India*)

City and former state in SW MAHARASHTRA; the city is 180 mi SSE of MUMBAI. An ancient center of Buddhism, it has a third-century B.C. shrine, a ninth-century temple, and other religious sites. The state was

invaded by the British in 1765 and 1792 and taken by them in 1812.

KOLÍN [*German: Kolin*] (*Czech Republic*)

Battle site 45 mi E of PRAGUE. During the Seven Years' War a major Austrian victory over Frederick the Great of PRUSSIA was won here on June 18, 1757, by von Daun. Founded in the 13th century, it has 13th- and 14th-century churches and other historic buildings.

KOLKATA [*Calcutta*] (*India*)

Principal manufacturing center and port, on the Hooghly River approximately 85 mi from the Bay of Bengal. The present capital of West Bengal State in the NE, it was established c. 1690 by Job Charnock of the British East India Company. It grew out of a group of villages including Kalikata. Following the construction of Fort William in 1696 it became capital of the Bengal Presidency in 1707.

The city gained notoriety following an 18th-century siege by Siraj-ud-daula, the Nawab of BENGAL, who in 1756 incarcerated the remaining British residents in such a tiny, airless room that most of them died from a lack of oxygen, giving rise to the story of the "Black Hole of Calcutta." The city was recaptured in 1757 by Robert Clive and served as the capital of British India from 1773 to 1912. By 1900 it was second only to London in population in the British Empire. At present it is India's third-largest city. Unfortunately, strained relations between Muslims and Hindus provoked severe rioting in the late 1940s. During the 1960s and 1970s dissatisfaction with the government sparked more disturbances. The city's Indian Museum houses a notable natural history collection. The Maidan, a well-known and beautiful park on the river, is surrounded by several important government buildings and the city's loveliest residential section. The city's name was officially changed in 2001 from Calcutta to Kolkata.

KOLLAM [*Quilon*] [former: Coilum, Elancon, Kaulam Mall] (*India*)

Town, SE KERALA state, 130 mi SW of Madurai, on the MALABAR COAST, S India. The oldest city on the Malabar Coast, it was said to be the southernmost area of Nestorian Christian influence in the seventh century A.D. Quilon was inhabited by the Portuguese in the 17th century and was occupied by the Dutch in 1662. Soon after it came under the control of the British East India Company.

KOLMAR See COLMAR**KÖLN** See COLOGNE**KOŁOBRZEG** [*German: Kolberg*] (*Poland*)

City on the Gulf of Pomerania, 25 mi W of KOSZALIN. A Slavic fortification in the eighth century, it became a Polish town in the 10th century and was chartered in 1255. It was a HANSEATIC LEAGUE member, prospering in the salt trade. Seized by BRANDENBURG in 1648, it was besieged three times in the Seven Years' War before the Russians took it in 1761. After virtual obliteration in World War II, it is now almost completely rebuilt.

KOLOMNA (*Russia*)

City 65 mi SE of Moscow. Mentioned in 1177, it became a stronghold of Moscow against the Tatars, who sacked it four times. It has the remains of its 16th-century kremlin towers.

KOLOZSVÁR See CLUJ**KOLZUM** See SUEZ**KOM AL AHMAR** See HIERAKONPOLIS**KOMÁRNO** [*German: Komorn; Hungarian: Komárom*] (*Slovakia and Hungary*)

Town on both sides of the DANUBE RIVER at its confluence with the Váh River. It was fortified by the Romans. A free city since 1331, it was an important stronghold of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE from the 15th century, figuring in the European resistance to the Turks from 1526 to 1564 and in conflicts of the 17th and early 19th centuries. It was divided in 1920.

KOMÁROM See KOMÁRNO**KOMORN** See KOMÁRNO**KOMOTINI** [*Komotiné, Koumoutzina, Komotina, Gioumoultzina*] [*Turkish: Glimlcne*] (*Greece*)

Town and capital of Rhodopi prefecture, THRACE, 30 mi W of Xanthi. On the old road between Xanthi and Komotini are the ruins of the Roman city of Maximianopolis.

KONA See KAILUA, KEALAKEKUA**KONAKRI** See CONAKRY**KONARAK** [*Kanarak*] (*India*)

Temple site in ORISSA state 18 mi ENE of PURI. Here is the renowned Sun Temple or Black Pagoda, a magnificent example of Orissan architecture, built in the 13th century. It has huge stone carvings of the sun god's chariot wheels and horses as well as many other decorative sculptures.

KONG (*Ivory Coast*)

Town and former kingdom 260 mi N of ABIDJAN. Founded in the 11th century and flourishing commercially in the 16th century, the kingdom and its capital came under Muslim control after the 17th century. The explorer Jean-Baptiste Marchand visited it in 1898 on a mission that resulted in the FASHODA incident.

KONGHELLE See KUNGÄLV**KONGJU** [*former: Ungjin; Japanese: Koshu*] (*South Korea*)

Town in South Ch'ungchong province, approximately 140 mi S of SEOUL. It is a commercial center in an agricultural area. The town was important in early Korean history. In the late fifth century A.D., when the kingdom of KOGURYO seized the Han River territory of the PAEKCHE kingdom, it moved its capital south to Ungjin, present Kongju.

KONGO, KINGDOM OF THE (*Africa*)

Former state in west-central Africa extending from the Congo River on the N to the Loje River on the S and from the Atlantic Ocean to the W to the Kwango River and beyond on the E. Probably founded in the 14th century, the kingdom became Christianized and Europeanized after initial friendly contact with the Portuguese in 1482. The Europeans' primary interest soon became the slave trade. Wars and divisions thereafter weakened the kingdom until it fell apart after a final battle won by the Portuguese in 1665. Modern ANGOLA covers much of this area. See also CONGO.

KONGOSAN See DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

KONGUNAD See COIMBATORE

KONIA See KONYA

KONIEH See KONYA

KÖNIGGRÄTZ See HRADEC KRALOVÉ, SADOVA

KÖNIGSBERG See KALININGRAD

KÖNIGSWINTER (*Germany*)

Town 6 mi SW of BONN, on the RHINE RIVER. A 12th-century ruined castle built by an archbishop of COLOGNE stands on a hill here called Dragon's Rock (*Drachenfels*). It is the supposed dwelling-place of the dragon killed by Siegfried in the Nibelungen legends.

KONITZ See CHOJNICE

KÖNIZ (*Switzerland*)

Town, now a SW suburb of BERN. It has a church founded by Rudolph II of BURGUNDY in the 10th century with 14th-century windows and wall paintings. There is also a 13th-century castle of the Teutonic Knights.

KONSTANZ See CONSTANCE

KONYA [*Konia, Konieh*] [*ancient: Iconium*] (*Turkey*)

City 145 mi S of ANKARA. Inhabited as early as the third millennium B.C., in historic times it was a Phrygian city that began to be Hellenized in the third century B.C. and was later visited by the apostle Paul. It was a Roman possession by 25 B.C. and became capital of the province of LYCAONIA c. 370. Taken by Seljuks in the late 11th century, it was made the capital of the great sultanate of RUM. Until taken by Mongols and Armenians in the 13th century it was the center of a brilliant culture of which much architecture and art remains. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE c. 1470. It has many 13th-century buildings and the tomb of the founder of the Sufi sect of the Whirling Dervishes, which began here.

KOPAR See KOPER

KOPER [*Kopar*] [*ancient: Aegidia, Justinopolis; Italian: Capodistria*] (*Slovenia*)

Town on the Gulf of Trieste, just SSW of TRIESTE. Held alternately from the 10th century by VENICE and GENOA, it became the capital of Venetian ISTRIA from 1278 to 1797 when FRANCE took it. It was held by the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE from 1813 to 1918, and by Italy from 1918 to 1947. It became part of YUGOSLAVIA in 1954. It has early buildings with a Venetian influence, including the governor's palace, a 13th-century bell tower, a Gothic loggia, and a 15th-century cathedral.

KÖPRÜLÜ See TITOV VELES

KORAKOU See CORINTH

KORAT See NAKHON RATCHASIMA

KORÇA See KORÇË

KORÇË [*Korça, Korchia, kortcha*] [*former: Korçë; Greek: Koritsa, Korytsa; Italian: Corizza*] (*Albania*)

Town 70 mi S of TIRANË. The town was first mentioned in 1280. It was sacked by the Turks in 1440, but it formed again around a mosque still standing, built by a soldier upon his homecoming from the siege of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1453. The Greeks occupied it in the Balkan Wars from 1912 to 1913 and have claimed it ever since, occupying it again in World War II from 1940 to 1941, though it had been given to Albania in 1920.

KORCHA See KORÇË

KORCHEV See KERCH

KORČULA [*ancient: Corcyra Mulaina, Corcyra Nigra; Italian: Curzola; Serbo-Croatian: Korcula*] (*Croatia*)

Island and town in S Croatia in the Adriatic Sea off the Dalmatian coast. Colonized by Greeks in the fourth century B.C., it was inhabited by Romans, Byzantines, and other colonizers and contested by GENOA and VENICE in the 13th century. AUSTRIA held it from 1815 to 1918. It may have been Marco Polo's birthplace. The town has medieval walls and towers, a 12th-century cathedral, a Venetian fortress, and other historic buildings.

KORDESTAN See KURDISTAN**KOREA**

Peninsula in E Asia, with the Yellow Sea on the W, the Sea of Japan on the E, Korea Strait on the S, and CHINA on the N. The peninsula is occupied by two nations: in the north by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, usually called NORTH KOREA; and the Republic of Korea in the south, called SOUTH KOREA. The people of this mostly mountainous region speak a Ural Altaic language and are a distinct ethnic and cultural group. However, Japanese and Chinese influences have been strong, and Korea's recorded history begins with the establishment of a Chinese colony at PYŎNGYANG, now the capital of North Korea, in the 12th century B.C. The first native Korean state, KOGURYU, was founded in the north in the first century A.D. Two kingdoms arose in the south, PAEKCHE c. A.D. 250 and SILLA approximately 100 years later. Silla conquered the others in the seventh century and unified the peninsula. The Koryo dynasty took power in 935, and in 1231 the Mongols invaded from China and allied with the Koryo. Yi Songgye overthrew this rule in 1392, and the Yi dynasty ruled until 1910, establishing SEOUL, now the capital of South Korea.

A Japanese invasion in 1592 was repelled, but in 1637 Korea was made a vassal state of the Manchu dynasty of China. Korea was so isolated from the rest of the world that it became known as the Hermit Kingdom until 1876, when JAPAN forced a commercial treaty on it. By 1905 Korea was virtually a Japanese protectorate and in 1910 was formally annexed. After the defeat of Japan in World War II Korea was freed, but Soviet refusal to cooperate in elections resulted in the artificial division of the peninsula at 38° N latitude. The two separate nations were established in 1948. Without warning North Korea attacked the South on June 25, 1950. The UNITED STATES came to South Korea's defense, with UN approval and aid; and a bitter war, which China entered on North Korea's side in November 1950, went on until July 17, 1953, when an armistice was signed. A new dividing line, differing somewhat from the earlier one, was agreed on, and an uneasy peace between the two nations has continued. See also NORTH KOREA, SOUTH KOREA.

KÓRINTHOS See CORINTH**KORITSA** See KORÇË**KORKUK** See KIRKUK**KORMANTINE [Cormantyne] (Ghana)**

Port approximately 3 mi W of Saltpond, which is 15 mi ENE of CAPE COAST. The first slaves shipped by the British to the West Indies embarked here. It has a ruined Dutch fort dating from 1631.

KORONE [Koroni] [ancient: Asine] (Greece)

Port on the Gulf of Messenia, 17 mi SSW of KALAMATA. Circa 1300 it became a Venetian port and fell to the Turks at the turn of the 16th century. It has a Venetian castle.

KORONEIA See CORONEA**KORONI** See KORONE**KOROSTEN [Korosten'] [former: Ikorosten] (Ukraine)**

City 90 mi WNW of KIEV. Dating from the ninth century, it became Lithuanian in the 14th century. It was held by POLAND from 1569 to 1793, when it passed to RUSSIA. Much fighting occurred here in the civil war of 1919 to 1920 and during the Soviet advance late in 1943 during World War II.

KORRÇË See KORÇË**KORSUN-SHEVCHENKOVSKI (Ukraine)**

Battle site 80 mi SSE of KIEV. The Cossack leader Bogdan Chmielnicki defeated the Polish army here in 1648. It was captured by the Germans in 1941 during World War II and held by them until 1944.

KORTCHA See KORÇË**KORTRIJK [ancient: Cortracum; French: Courtrai] (Belgium)**

Town in West FLANDERS 15 mi NNE of LILLE. A Roman settlement, it had a chapel on the site in the seventh century and was chartered in 1190. Here in 1302 was fought the famous Battle of the Spurs, in which local resistance defeated an invading French army. In 1382 Charles VI of FRANCE sacked it in

revenge. It was held by the French in 1793. The town was a main German base on the YPRES front in World War I. It has a 14th-century chapel with Van Dyck's *Elevation of the Cross* and several other Gothic buildings.

KORYO See KANGNŬNG, KOGURYU

KORYTSA See KORÇË

KOS [Cos] [*ancient: Cos; Italian: Coo*] (*Turkey*)

Island of the DODECANESE 50 mi WNW of RHODES. Colonized by EPIDAUROS in ancient times, it was a member of the Dorian Hexapolis and was later held by ATHENS, MACEDON, SYRIA, and EGYPT. A temple of Asculapius and a school of medicine founded by Hippocrates, born here in 460 B.C., were built here. During its alliance with the Ptolemies of Egypt, Kos was a naval base and cultural center where the poets Theocritus and Philetas lived. It has some remains of 14th- to 16th-century castles of the Knights Hospitalers.

KOSALA (*India*)

Former kingdom roughly corresponding to the region of OUDH. It emerged with its capital at AYODHYA as one of northern India's most powerful kingdoms in the sixth century B.C., gaining control of the GANGES trade routes. It was made the scene of many Sanskrit narratives, including the Ramayana. The Buddha, born into one of its northern tribes c. 560 B.C., often preached here, as did the founder of Jainism, Mahavira. Wars with neighboring MAGADHA ended in the kingdom's defeat and absorption in the fourth century B.C.

KOSAM [*ancient: Kausambi*] (*India*)

City 28 mi WSW of ALLAHABAD. Capital of a Hindu kingdom in the second and first centuries B.C., it has ruins of ancient forts and Jain artifacts, including many coins, from the 11th century A.D.

KO-SHIH See KASHGAR

KOSHU See KONGJU

KOSICE [*German: Kaschau; Hungarian: Kassa; Slovak: Košice*] (*Slovakia*)

City 135 mi NE of BUDAPEST. Originating in the ninth century and chartered in 1241, it was a prominent Slo-

vak-Polish town in the Middle Ages. Later Austrian, Hungarian, Russian, and Turkish forces occupied it. Included in Czechoslovakia in 1920, it was the residence of the coalition that set up the post-World War II Czech government in 1945. It has the magnificent St. Elizabeth cathedral dating from the 14th to the 16th centuries and other 14th- and 15th-century buildings.

KÖSLIN See KOSZALIN

KOSOVO [Kossovo] [*Serbian: Kosovo Polje, Kosovo Polje*] (*Serbia*)

Battle site W of PRIŠTINA in the Kosovo Autonomous Region. The area was first inhabited by Slavs in the seventh century and passed to Serbia in the 12th. Here the Turks defeated the Serbian empire in 1389 in a great, often commemorated battle. In 1448 the Turks again were victors here over the Hungarians. Kosovo has the tomb of Sultan Murad I and of the Serbian hero Milosh Obilich. In November 1915 the Bulgarians won their final victory over the Serbians here. In 1946 Kosovo became part of Serbia, which in turn was part of Yugoslavia. After the breakup of Yugoslavia in 1992, the citizens of Kosovo voted for independence. This increased the already high tensions between the ethnic Albanians—who make up the majority of the city's population and favored independence—and the Serbs—who consider Kosovo a historic landmark in Serbian history—and did not want Kosovo independent from Serbia. The violence escalated between the two sides, and in 1999 NATO started an air campaign against the Serbian forces. This action produced a peace agreement in 1999, though ethnic violence still occurs. The city is now administered by the United Nations, and Kosovo is still recognized internationally as part of Serbia. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE, SERBIA.

KOSOVO POLJE See KOSOVO

KOSOVO POLYE See KOSOVO

KOSSOVO See KOSOVO

KÖSTENDIL See KYUSTENDIL

KOSTROMA (*Russia*)

City 190 mi NE of MOSCOW, on the VOLGA RIVER. One of Russia's oldest towns, dating to the 12th century, it was sacked often by the Turks in the 13th

century. It was later contested by Moscow, TVER, and NOVGOROD, before its annexation to Moscow in 1364, when it became a strong commercial center and capital of a principality. Here in 1613 Michael Romanov was elected the first czar of his line. It has a 16th-century monastery and a 13th-century cathedral.

KOSTRZYN [*German: Cüstrin, Küstrin*] (*Poland*)

City 18 mi NNE of FRANKFURT AN DER ODER. Documented in the 13th century and later held by BRANDENBURG, it became a fortress in 1535 when it was the seat of a margravate. Frederick the Great, imprisoned here by his father in 1730, rebuilt it after damage by the Russians in 1758 during the Seven Years' War. The French held it from 1806 to 1814. It was a German defense stronghold against the USSR in 1945 during World War II. See also PRUSSIA.

KOSZALIN [*German: Köslin*] (*Poland*)

City 85 mi NE of SZCZECIN. Documented in 1188, it was chartered in 1266. It thrived commercially, with its own merchant fleet, from the 14th century and was a headquarters of the dukes of POMERANIA in the Thirty Years' War, when it suffered greatly. Part of BRANDENBURG in 1648, it passed to Poland from Germany in 1945.

KOTA [*Kotah*] (*India*)

Town and former princely state in RAJASTHAN. Formed c. 1625 from BUNDI and often at war with JAIPUR, the state was among the first to submit to the British in 1817. The area has ruins with eighth-century inscriptions. The town dates to the 14th century. It contains massive walls, palaces, and temples.

KOTA BAHARU See KOTA BAHRU

KOTA BAHRU [*Kota Baharu*] (*Malaysia*)

Battle site in Kelantan state 10 mi NNE of KUALA LUMPUR. Seized by JAPAN on December 1941, it was one of the first conquests in the Japanese campaign against SINGAPORE in World War II.

KOTABARU See DJADJAPURA

KOTAH See KOTA

KOTA KINABALU [*former: Jesselton*] (*Malaysia*)

City, capital of SABAH state, in N BORNEO, on an inlet of the South China Sea. It was founded in 1899 and

named for Sir Charles Jesselton, a director of the British North Borneo Company. The town was badly damaged in World War II but was rebuilt and modernized. In 1947 Kota Kinabalu replaced Sandakan as the capital of what was then British North Borneo. It became part of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963, and the present name was adopted in 1968. There is a historical museum.

KÖTHEN [*Cöthen*] (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT 12 mi SW of DESSAU. An early market town first documented in 1115 and chartered 1200, it was the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Köthen from 1603 to 1847. J.S. Bach was concertmaster here from 1717 to 1723.

KOTONOU See COTONOU

KOTOR [*Greek: Decateron; Italian: Cattaro; Latin: Acruvium, Ascrivium*] (*Montenegro*)

Ancient seaport on an Adriatic inlet in Montenegro, 25 mi W of PODGORICA. A Greek colony and a Roman and then Byzantine town, it was a free city of SERBIA from 1186 to 1271. VENICE and HUNGARY held it from time to time before Venice took control in 1420, holding it until 1797. It was held by AUSTRIA from 1797 to 1918 when a Slavic mutiny occurred here and it was passed to YUGOSLAVIA. A historic monument, it has medieval fortifications and churches and many old buildings.

KOTTAYAM (*India*)

Town in W KERALA, 50 mi N of KOLLAM. It is an old center of Syrian Christianity, as the apostle St. Thomas is believed to have visited here in A.D. 53.

KOTTBUS See COTTBUS

KÖTTE (*Sri Lanka*)

Former kingdom. The last kingdom to unify all of Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, it flourished in the 15th century but had already declined when in 1505 its king paid tribute to PORTUGAL. He was the first to do so to Europeans.

KOULOURI See SALAMIS

KOVAI See COIMBATORE

KOVEL [*Polish: Kowel*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine 43 mi NW of LUTSK. A Lithuanian city mentioned in the 14th century, it passed to Poland in 1569 and was taken by Russia in 1795. Polish from 1921 to 1945, it was under German control for most of World War II.

KOVNO See KAUNAS

KOWEL See KOVEL

KOWNO See KAUNAS

KOZAN See SIS

KOZÁNE [*Kozani*] (*Greece*)

City approximately 67 mi W of THESSALONÍKI. A center of Greek culture that flourished under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, it has a library surviving from the Middle Ages.

KOZANI See KOZÁNE

KOZHIKODE See CALICUT

KOZLOV See MICHURINSK

KRAGUJEVAC [*Kragujevats*] (*Serbia*)

City 60 mi S of BELGRADE. It was the center of SERBIA from the first Serbian uprising against the Turks, which occurred here, and was Serbia's capital from 1818 to 1839 and its legislative center from 1868 to 1880. It has a monument commemorating the extermination by the Germans in 1941 of 7,000 Serbian males.

KRAGUJEVATS See KRAKUJEVAC

KRAIN See CARNIOLA

KRAKATAO See KRAKATAU

KRAKATAU [*Krakatao, Krakatoa, Krakatoea*] [*Malay: Rakata*] (*Indonesia*)

Island volcano in the Sunda Strait between SUMATRA and JAVA and 90 mi W of JAKARTA. Its eruption in

August 1883 was the largest in modern times. It was heard as far away as JAPAN and the PHILIPPINES. The resultant tidal wave killed 36,000 people on the nearby islands.

KRAKATOA See KRAKATAU

KRAKATOEAE See KRAKATAU

KRAKAU See KRAKÓW

KRAKÓW [*Cracow, Krakau*] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Kraców province on the VISTULA RIVER, 156 mi SSW of WARSAW, S Poland. Originally the home of the Vistulans, it was established as capital of a major Polish principality by Boleslav III of Poland in A.D. 1138. Devastated by Mongols in 1241, it was made the capital of Poland in 1305 by Ladislas I Lokietek and grew to be the political and economic focus of the country and a major European cultural center. The Polish capital moved to Warsaw in 1609. Kraców was captured by SWEDEN in the 17th century and suffered greatly from plague and fire. Passed to AUSTRIA by the Third Partition of Poland in 1795, it remained Austrian until 1918, except from 1809 to 1815, when it was part of the Napoleonic grand duchy of Warsaw, and from 1815 to 1846, when it was an independent republic. Returned to Poland in 1918, it was occupied by the Germans in World War II; 55,000 Kraców Jews were sent to AUSCHWITZ by the Nazis. Today Kraców is the third-largest city of Poland. Kraców's university was founded in 1364 and was the home of famed astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus (1473–1543).

KRALJEVO [*Kraljevo*] [*former: Rankovicevo, Rankovićevo, Rankovichevo*] (*Serbia*)

Town 75 mi S of BELGRADE. Near here is the 13th-century Zica monastery, seat of the first Serbian archbishopric, where the medieval Serbian kings were crowned. Nearby is the famous Studenica monastery with 12th- to 14th-century churches built by Serbian rulers. See also SERBIA.

KRALYEVO See KRALJEVO

KRANJ See CARNIOLA

KRAS [*German: Karst; Italian: Carso*] (*Italy and Slovenia*)
Battle site N of TRIESTE and E of the ISONZO RIVER. On this mountain plateau in World War I the Italians won two battles against the Austrians, in May 1916 and May 1917. See also KOBARID.

KRASNODAR [*former: Ekaterinodar, Yekaterinodar*] (*Russia*)

City 160 mi S of ROSTOV-NA-DONU. Founded in 1794 when Empress Catherine II forced the Black Sea Cosacks to set up a fort there, it was a military post in the Caucasian Wars that ended in 1867.

KRASNOGVARDEISK See GATCHINA

KRASNOYE SELO [*former: Krasny*] (*Russia*)

Town 15 mi SSW of ST. PETERSBURG. Founded in 1654, it was a favorite resort of residents of St. Petersburg, the summer residence of the czars before the revolution. It has two former palaces. The Germans held it in their siege of Leningrad from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

KRASNY See KRASNOYE SELO

KREFELD [*former: Crefeld, Krefeld-Uerdingen*] (*Germany*)

City 19 mi WSW of ESSEN. Chartered in 1373, it had an important textile industry in the 17th and 18th centuries begun by Protestant refugees. A battle near here in 1758 during the Seven Years' War was a victory for Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, over the French. The city has a 13th-century church.

KREFELD-UERDINGEN See KREFELD

KREMENCHUG (*Ukraine*)

City on the DNIEPER RIVER 160 mi S of KIEV. Founded as a fortress in 1571, it was the capital of New Russia from 1765 to 1789. Greatly damaged between 1917 and 1921 and in World War II, it has been reconstructed. It has many notable churches. There are Stone Age burial mounds nearby.

KREMENETS [*Polish: Krzemieniec*] (*Ukraine*)

City 47 mi SSE of LUTSK. It was inhabited by Slavs from the 11th century A.D. and attacked by Mongols

in the 13th century. Control of the city passed between POLAND and LITHUANIA in the 15th and 16th centuries. Upon their union in 1569 it continued as a royal residence. The Polish queen Bona Sforza lived there in the 15th century. Annexed by RUSSIA in 1795, it became part of Poland from 1919 to 1945. There was a famous Polish lyceum here in the 19th century.

KREMS [*Krems an der Donau*] (*Austria*)

City on the DANUBE RIVER 38 mi WNW of VIENNA. Mentioned in A.D. 995 and chartered in the 12th century, it has a Roman camp site nearby and many old buildings, including medieval fortifications, several Gothic churches, and one of Austria's earliest baroque churches.

KREMS AN DER DONAU See KREMS

KREMSIER See KROMĚŘÍŽ

KRETE See CRETE

KREUZNACH See BAD KREUZNACH

KRIM See CRIMEA, THE

KRIMMITSCHAU See CRIMMITSCHAU

KRISHNAGAR (*India*)

City in WEST BENGAL state, E central India, on the Jalangi River, 50 miles N of KOLKATA. Krishnagar was the residence of the rajas of the former princely state of Nadia.

KRISHNA RIVER [*former: Kistna*] (*India*)

River of the DECCAN, in S India, flowing for approximately 800 mi. It rises in the Western Ghats, within 40 mi of the Arabian Sea, flows SSE and then E, NE, and again SE into the Bay of Bengal. Its mouth is the northern boundary of the COROMANDEL COAST. The source of the river is sacred to Hindus and is named for the god Krishna, a popular deity in Hinduism. Near the river's source is the village of Mahabaleshwar, which often receives 300 to 400 inches of rainfall a year. VIJAYAWADA, at the head of the Krishna's delta, is an old religious center and has ruins of rock temples. In 1611 MACHILIPATNAM, on one of the mouths of the Krishna, became the first English settlement on the Coromandel Coast.

KRISTIANIA See OSLO

KRISTIANSAND [Christiansand] (*Norway*)

City 150 mi SW of OSLO. Founded by Christian IV of Denmark and Norway in 1641 and site of an episcopal see in 1682, it did not become a commercially active port, as he had intended, until the 19th century. It has an 11th-century church, two 17th-century churches, and an 18th-century castle.

KRISTIANSTAD (*Sweden*)

City 55 mi NE of MALMÖ. Founded in 1614 by Christian IV of DENMARK as a fortress against Sweden, it passed between the two countries until Sweden finally obtained it in 1678. The Polish king Stanislaus lived here from 1711 to 1714. It has a 17th-century church. A 12th-century church is nearby. There is a museum in its 17th-century palace.

KRITI See CRETE

KRIVVOY ROG See KRYVYI RIH

KRK [*ancient: Curicum; Italian: Veglia*] (*Croatia*)

Island in the N Adriatic Sea S of RIJEKA. Settled in prehistoric times, by ancient Greeks, by Romans, and by Slavs in the seventh century, it was taken from VENICE by Croatia in 1059. It was again ruled by Venice from the 15th century until 1797 and by AUSTRIA from then until 1918. It passed to YUGOSLAVIA in 1920. A Greco-Roman dialect survived here until the 19th century. The town of Krk has a 13th-century church, a 12th-century castle, medieval walls, and old Venetian houses.

KROMĚŘÍŽ [Kromeriz] [*German: Kremsier*] (*Czech Republic*)

City in MORAVIA 35 mi E of BRNO. The city dates from 1110 and was an archbishops' residence. It was the site of the first Reichstag of AUSTRIA in 1848. It has a 13th-century church and the 18th-century palace of the archbishop with its library.

KRONSHLOT [*former: Cronstadt, Kronshtadt, Kronstadt*] (*Russia*)

Naval base approximately 25 mi W of ST. PETERSBURG on Kotlin Island. Peter the Great of Russia

seized the island from Finland in 1703 and founded the fortress to protect St. Petersburg. Mutinies here in 1825, 1882, and 1905 foreshadowed the revolution of 1917, in which its sailors also played an important part. In 1920 their revolt here against the Bolsheviks, though suppressed, led to the implementation of Lenin's New Economic Policy in 1921. It was crucial to Leningrad's defense against GERMANY from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

KRONSHTADT See KRONSHLOT

KRONSTADT See BRASOV

KRUGERSDORP (*South Africa*)

Town in GAUTENG 20 mi W of JOHANNESBURG. It was founded in 1886 and named for Paul Kruger, president of the TRANSVAAL Republic. Near here in 1880 the Boers, victorious over the Zulu chief Dingaan, proclaimed the restoration of the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC and vowed to end British control of the Transvaal. A monument marks the battle site.

KRUNG KAO See AYUTTHAYA

KRUNG THEP See BANGKOK

KRUŠEVAC [Krushevats] (*Serbia*)

Town 95 mi SE of BELGRADE. A residence of Serbian kings until 1389, it was the capital of SERBIA from 1839 to 1842. It has a ruined medieval castle. See also KOSOVO.

KRUSHEVATS See KRUŠEVAC

KRYM See CRIMEA, THE, STARY KRYM

KRYVYI RIH [Krivoy Rog, Krivoy Rog] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine 85 mi S of DNEPROPETROVSK. It was a tiny village founded by Cossacks in the 17th century until mining began in the 19th century. Nearby are Scythian burial mounds with evidence that the Scyths used the iron ore of the area. See also SCYTHIA.

KRZENIENIEC See KREMENETS

AL-KSAR AL KABIR See ALCAZARQUIVIR

KUALA LUMPUR (*Malaysia*)

Capital city 200 mi NW of SINGAPORE. Founded in 1857 by Chinese tin miners, it expanded under British influence after 1882 and became capital of the Federated Malay States in 1895. Held by Japan from 1942 to 1945 during World War II, it became Malaysia's capital in 1963.

KUANG-CHOU See GUANGZHOU

KUANG-HUA See GUANGHUA

KUANG-TUNG See GUANGDONG

KUCHA See KUCHE

KUCH BIHĀR [*Cooch Behār, Kuch Bihar*] (*India*)

Former princely state S of the HIMALAYAS, in West Bengal, E India. Once a powerful state of ASSAM, it formed part of the Kāmārūpa Kingdom. It came under British control in 1772 and since 1947 has been a district of WEST BENGAL state.

KUCHE [*Kucha, Ku-Che, K'u-Ch'e*] (*China*)

Town and oasis 140 mi ENE of Aksu. It was an ancient Aryan colony that was a trading center on the SILK ROAD and the birthplace of many monks who brought Buddhism to China in the third to seventh centuries A.D., as well as of famous musicians of the court of the T'ang dynasty from the seventh to the 10th centuries. It was part of the UIGUR EMPIRE from the ninth century.

KUCHING See SARAWAK (*Malaysia*)

KUCHUK KAINARJI See KAYNARDZHA

KUDALUR [*Cuddalore*] (*India*)

Town and battlefield in TAMIL NADU state, on the COROMANDEL COAST, 18 mi S of PONDICHERRY, SE India. The first fighting between French and British troops in India occurred here on June 28, 1748, when the British repulsed a French attack. In the Second MYSORE War, on June 13, 1783, the British failed to dislodge French and Mysorean troops here under Tipu Sultan and the Marquis of Bussy-Castelnau.

Parts of the Fort St. David, built after the British East India Company arrived in 1683, survive.

KUEI-LIN See GUILIN

AL-KUFA See AL KUFAH

AL KUFAH [*Al-Kufa*] (*Iraq*)

Town on the EUPHRATES RIVER, approximately 90 mi S of Baghdad. Founded in 638 by Umar I, it was one of the two Muslim centers of the early Ummayyad caliphs and grew to be a prosperous city in the seventh and eighth centuries. It was conquered in 890 by Karmathians. The Arabic Kufic script used in the Koran was developed here. See also BASRA.

KUFOW See QUFU

KUFT See COPTOS

KUIBYSHEV See SAMARA

KUKA See KUKAWA

KUKAWA [*Kuka*] (*Nigeria*)

Town in extreme NE Nigeria, 80 mi NNE of Maiduguri. It was founded in 1814 by Muhammad al-Kanemi, who ruled the Muslim state of BORNU from 1814 to 1835. Kukawa became the capital and main trading center of Bornu. It was also the southern terminus of a caravan route that stretched approximately 1,400 miles across the SAHARA DESERT to TRIPOLI on the Mediterranean Sea. In 1893 Kukawa was taken and destroyed by a Sudanese slave trader, Rabiḥ. The British rebuilt it as a garrison town in 1902.

KUKUKHOTO See HOHHOT

KUKUSH See KILKIS

KULA GULF See VELLA GULF

KULDJA See YINING

KULIKOVO (*Russia*)

Battle site in E Tula oblast of the Russian Federation near the source of the DON RIVER. Here in 1380 the

Russians under Duke Dmitri Donskoi, named for the river site of this battle, won a first decisive victory over the Tatars led by Khan Mamai of the GOLDEN HORDE. It was soon avenged in 1382, however, by the succeeding khan. The Tatars went on to control Russia for another century.

KULJA See YINING

KULM See CHLUMEC

KULMBACH (*Germany*)

Town 13 mi NNW of BAYREUTH. Mentioned in 1035 and chartered before 1248, it was the residence of the margraves of Bayreuth from 1340 to 1603. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1791, to France in 1807, and to BAVARIA in 1810. It has a 13th-century Hohenzollern fortress, the Plassenburg, rebuilt from 1560 to 1570, a 15th-century Gothic church, and a 17th-century baroque monastery.

KULTEPE See KANESH

KULU (*India*)

Valley in the Himalayas around the upper Beas River in HIMACHAL PRADESH. Its chief town, Sultanpur, is 60 mi north of ALLAHABAD. The valley was the site of a medieval Rajput state. Rare ninth-century brass sculptures of Vishnu have been discovered here.

K'U-LUN See ULAN BATOR

KULURI See SALAMIS

KUM See QOM

KUMAMOTO (*Japan*)

City on KYŪSHŪ, 560 mi SW of TOKYO. Its castle was founded in the late 16th century. Along with the town, it was owned by the family of Hosokawa from 1632 to 1868 and was one of the strongest in feudal Japan. Also here are a park and a lake opened in 1532.

KUMANOVO (*Macedonia*)

Battle site 15 mi NE of SKOPJE. In 1912 the Serbians won a decisive victory here over the Turks. Nearby is a monastery with notable frescoes. See also SERBIA.

KUMASI [*former: Coomassie*] (*Ghana*)

City in central Ghana, approximately 115 mi NW of ACCRA. In a cocoa-producing area, it is the capital of the ASHANTI Region. The city was founded c. 1700 by Osei Tutu, an Ashanti king, who made it his capital. Kumasi remained the center of power for the Ashanti Kingdom until 1874, when it was captured by the British, who also opened new trade routes that reduced its importance. It was taken again in 1896 by the British in the Fourth Ashanti War. From April to July 1900 the British were besieged here by warriors taking part in an African uprising. There is still a fort here that was built by the British in 1897. See also BRITISH EMPIRE.

KUMBAKONAM [*Combaconum*] (*India*)

City 190 mi SE of CHENNAI. It was capital of a CHOLA kingdom in the seventh century and remained important under succeeding states. It became a Brahmanical center and has many famous temples and a Sanskrit library begun in the ninth century.

KUMBI See GHANA EMPIRE

KUMGANGSAN See DIAMOND MOUNTAINS

AL-KUNEITRA [*El Kuneitra, El Quneitra*] [*Arabic: Al-Quaytirah*] (*Syria, Israel*)

Town and capital of Al-Kuneitra governorate, in the GOLAN HEIGHTS, 40 mi SW of DAMASCUS. Originally a Syrian military post, it was captured by Israeli troops during the Six Day War, on June 10, 1967, and was destroyed during the Yom Kippur War.

KUNERSDORF See KUNOWICE

KUNGÄLV [*Kungalv*] [*former: Konghelle*] (*Sweden*)

Town 11 mi N of GÖTEBORG. One of the most important cities of medieval NORWAY, it was founded in the ninth century and is often mentioned in Norse sagas. Captured by the Wends in 1135 and part of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1368, it became Swedish in 1612. It contains the ruins of a 14th-century castle.

KUNIE See PINES, ISLE OF

KUNMING [*K'un-ming*] [*former: Yunnan*] (*China*)

City 340 mi NW of HANOI, VIETNAM in YUNNAN province. An ancient seat of kings and a communica-

tions center, it was perhaps visited by Marco Polo. Long in decline until 1910, it was an important transportation and military headquarters in World War II and is now the major city of SW China.

KUNOWICE [*German: Kunersdorf*] (*Poland*)

Battle site 4 mi E of FRANKFURT AN DER ODER. In the Battle of Kunersdorf on August 12, 1759, Frederick the Great of PRUSSIA was badly defeated here by the Austrians and French during the Seven Years' War.

KURDESTAN See KURDISTAN

KURDISTAN [*Arabic: Kurdistan; Persian: Kordestan*]

Region of mountains and plateau mainly in TURKEY S of ARMENIA and in NW IRAN, NE IRAQ, and NE SYRIA. Inhabited by various tribes of Kurds, it was perhaps known in early MESOPOTAMIA and to Xenophon in classical times. Converted to Islam in the seventh century, the Kurds came under the control of the Seljuk Turks in the 11th century and of the Mongols from the 13th to the 15th centuries. They were ruled by Turkey until World War II. After the war they were promised, but not given, autonomy. Since then various rebellions have occurred and have been forcefully suppressed by Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

KURG See KODAGU

KURILE ISLANDS See KURIL ISLANDS

KURILES See KURIL ISLANDS

KURIL ISLANDS [*Kuriles, Kurile Islands, Kurils*]

[*Japanese: Chishima Retto; Russian: Kuril'skiye Ostrova*] (*Russia*)

Island chain that stretches approximately 775 mi from the S Kamchatka Peninsula to NE HOKKAIDO, JAPAN. There are 30 large islands, of which Iturup is the largest, and many smaller ones. In the early 18th century Japanese from the south and Russians from the north visited the islands, and in 1854 a boundary was agreed on to divide the Kurils between the two nations. In 1875 Japan traded SAKHALIN ISLAND, which had been under joint Russo-Japanese control, for the Russian Kurils. Paramushir Island was strongly fortified by the Japanese and bombed by U.S. forces in 1943 and 1944, during World War II.

Near the end of World War II the USSR occupied the islands, and the YALTA Conference in early 1945 granted possession to the USSR, a decision Japan still contests. Some of the Ainu, aboriginal inhabitants of Japan who were forced northward, now inhabit the Kurils.

KURILS See KURIL ISLANDS

KURILSKIYE OSTROVA See KURIL ISLANDS

KURKUK See KIRKUK

KURLAND [*Courland*] [*Lettish: Kurzeme*] (*Latvia*)

Region in the Latvia between the Baltic Sea and the Western Dvina River. Inhabited by the Lettish Cours or Kurs, it came under the control of the Livonian Knights in 1237. It was made a duchy under the suzerainty of POLAND in 1561. Russian influence over it increased until, in 1795, it was given to RUSSIA. It became part of Latvia in 1918.

KURNOOL (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state 120 miles S of HYDERABAD. In the 18th century Kurnool was the territory of a semi-independent Pathan Nawab, whose descendant was dispossessed by the British government for treason in 1838. The Nawab's former territory became a district of Madras Presidency, with Kurnool as its capital. After India's independence in 1947, Kurnool became part of Madras state. The 11 northern districts of Madras state became the new state of Andhra Pradesh in 1953, with Kurnool as the capital. In 1956 Andhra Pradesh was enlarged to include the Telingana region, formerly part of Hyderabad state, and the capital of Andhra Pradesh was shifted to Hyderabad.

KURNOS See CORSICA

KURSK (*Russia*)

Ancient town 280 mi SSW of Moscow. Documented in 1095, it was completely destroyed by Tatars in 1240 and lay in ruins until it became a frontier post in 1586. The greatest tank battle in history was fought here in World War II during the summer of 1943. The battle ended in a German defeat.

KURUKSETRA See KURUKSHETRA

KURUKSHETRA [*Kuruksetra*] (*India*)

Town 20 mi NNW of KARNAL. An ancient and important pilgrimage center with baths supposedly founded by the ancestor of *Mahabharata* heroes, it has historic temples and a Muslim fort. Nearby was one of the earliest Aryan settlements in India, dating from c. 1500 B.C.

KURUNEGALA (*Sri Lanka*)

Town 23 mi NW of KANDY. It was the 14th-century Sinhalese capital of Ceylon, now Sri Lanka. It contains a noted fortress called Elephant Rock.

KURZEME See KURLAND**KUSH** [*Cush*]

Ancient kingdom of NUBIA, centered south of the third cataract of the NILE RIVER, just below the present border between EGYPT and SUDAN. Egyptian records of 2000 B.C. noted the existence of a neighboring black African kingdom to the south named Kush. By c. 1500 B.C., Egypt's cultural and military influence had been extended up the Nile to Kush, influencing the capital city of NAPATA in its architecture, religion, and writing. As Egypt's power waned, Kush began to assert its growing might. In the eighth century B.C. Kush invaded Egypt and succeeded in capturing MEMPHIS and the Delta region. A dynasty of Kushite kings then ruled a united Egypt for 100 years, until the middle of the seventh century B.C., when invading Assyrians armed with iron weapons seized Egypt and drove them back to Napata. In the sixth century B.C. Napata was sacked by Egyptian or Persian troops, and the ruling family retreated farther up the Nile to the city of MEROË, near modern KHARTOUM. Meroë became a great center of international trade, iron working, and culture.

As its stature grew, Kush developed its own distinctive culture, and Egypt's cultural influence lessened. Kush's civilization remained powerful and vital until the second century A.D., when AXUM, a rival state of the Ethiopian highlands, began to grow in power. In the early fourth century A.D. Meroë and the kingdom of Kush were destroyed by Axum, and their civilizations vanished.

KUSHAN EMPIRE

Early Asian empire that comprised AFGHANISTAN, parts of CENTRAL ASIA, and N INDIA. It had a mixed culture, and the discovery of Kushan coins has revealed

that it recognized many gods: Indian, Persian, Greek, and Roman. It formed a bridge between East and West. The Kushans were originally a nomadic tribe that conquered BACTRIA in 100 B.C. and divided it among themselves. A century later their lands were reunited, and in the first century A.D. under Kaniska I, who was converted to Buddhism, the empire became one of the four great civilizations in the world. Centered in TAXILA and MATHURA, the Kushans traded with the ROMAN EMPIRE and were responsible for introducing aspects of Western culture to the East. The empire disappeared in the third century A.D. with the rise of the Sassanid dynasty in PERSIA and with the increasing power of local Indian rulers.

KUSTENDIL See KYUSTENDIL**KÜSTENJA** See CONSTANTA**KÜSTRIN** See KOSTRZYN**AL-KUT** [*Kut-El-Amara*] (*Iraq*)

Town in MESOPOTAMIA, on the TIGRIS RIVER, 100 mi SE of BAGHDAD. During the Mesopotamian campaigns of World War I, it was captured by the British on September 28, 1915, and held until falling to the Turks on April 29, 1916, after a five-month siege. It fell to the English again on February 25, 1917, during General Frederick Maude's march on Baghdad.

KUTAIS See KUTAISI**KUTAISI** [*former: Kutais*] (*Georgia*)

City 110 mi WNW of TBILISI. One of the earliest cities in Transcaucasia, inhabited in the sixth century B.C., it was capital of ancient COLCHIS and of succeeding states, including IMERITIA from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Attacked often throughout its history, it passed to RUSSIA in 1804. It has a ruined Imeritian castle and an 11th-century cathedral of St. George.

KUTCH See KACHCHH**KUTCHUK KAINARJI** See KAYNARDZHA**KUTNÁ HORA** [*German: Kuttenberg*] (*Czech Republic*)

Ancient town 45 mi E of PRAGUE. Its famous silver mines opened in the 13th century. A mint provided

the wealth of the kings of BOHEMIA in the 14th century. A royal residence, it was where a 1409 decree was issued giving special privileges to the Bohemians. It fell after heavy fighting to the Hussites in 1422 and mining declined thereafter, completely ending in the 18th century. It has a magnificent 14th-century Gothic cathedral, another 14th-century church, and the kings' palace.

KUTTENBERG See KUTNÁ HORA

KUWAIT [Koweit, Kuwait]

Sheikhdom at the head of the Persian Gulf, on the ARABIAN PENINSULA, bordered by SAUDI ARABIA and IRAQ. Sparsely populated and mostly barren, Kuwait was settled in the early 18th century by Arab tribes. The dynasty that still rules it was founded by Sabah abu Abdullah, who was sheikh from 1756 to 1772. The sheikhdom, formally a province of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, was threatened several times in the late 18th and early 19th centuries by the Wahabis, an Islamic reform movement. The ruling sheikh put Kuwait under British protection in 1897, when he feared the Turks were about to assume more direct rule of the land. The British gave up their protectorate in 1961, but provided support when Iraq threatened to take over the country. The sheikhdom joined in the oil embargo against nations that supported Israel in the 1973 war. A new constitution was promulgated in 1963, but the sheikh and his council held the real power.

In 1990, Iraq invaded Kuwait, occupying the country. Iraqi president Saddam Hussein announced the Iraq had annexed Kuwait, citing historic claims. American-led coalition forces liberated Kuwait in 1991 in the Gulf War, but Iraq had looted the country, devastating the infrastructure, and set fire to many of the oil wells. More than 80% of the oil wells were destroyed or damaged. The emir returned to the head of the government and ordered the expulsion of all Palestinian guest workers in retaliation for the support of Iraq. Elections were conducted in 1992, with the opposition gaining many seats in the parliament, but the royal family continued to hold most of the control. Kuwait rebuilt its infrastructure in the 1990s. In 1999, the emir issued an edict giving women the right to vote and hold office, but the parliament didn't ratify the edict. In 2003, the United States and its allies used Kuwait as a staging and support area for the invasion of Iraq.

Kuwait has enormous oil reserves, which since 1946 have made it a major exporter. The great wealth produced has been used to improve the condition of the people. Al-Kuwait is the capital.

KUYBYSHEV See SAMARA

KUZNetsk SIBIRSKI See NOVOKUZNETSK

KWAJALEIN (*Marshall Islands*)

Island in the Ralik Chain of the Marshall Islands, in the W Pacific Ocean approximately 2,400 mi SW of PEARL HARBOR. The biggest atoll in the Marshalls, its islets surround one of the largest lagoons in the world. Kwajalein was formerly part of the United States Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Marshalls were first seen by Europeans in 1529. British and German explorers came later, and Germany annexed the group in 1885. The Japanese seized Kwajalein in 1914 in World War I, received a League of Nations mandate over the area in 1920, took complete control in 1935, and turned Kwajalein into a very powerful air and naval base. American troops invaded and conquered Kwajalein between January 30 and February 6, 1944, during World War II. On October 31, 1980, an agreement for self-rule was made between the United States and the Marshall Islands' inhabitants. There is a U.S. missile tracking and testing facility on the island.

KWANGCHOW See GUANGZHOU

KWANGJU See GWANGJU

KWANGSI CHUANG See GUANXI ZUANGZU

KWANGTUNG See GUANGZHOU

KWAZULU-NATAL (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the province of NATAL and the KwaZulu black homeland. PIETERMARITZBURG is the capital and the largest city is DURBAN.

KWEILIN See GUILIN

KWEISUI See HOHHOT

KWIDZYŃ [*German: Marienwerder*] (*Poland*)

Ancient town in Gdańsk province, approximately 45 mi SSE of GDAŃSK, near the Vistula River. It was

founded in 1233 by the Teutonic Knights, who built a castle in an island in the nearby Vistula, later moved to the site of the town. In 1920 the town and region voted by plebiscite to remain in EAST PRUSSIA, but the area was assigned to Poland during the Potsdam Conference in 1945. The city was half destroyed during World War II, but a Gothic cathedral and the 14th-century castle survive.

KWIEHWA See HU-HO-HAO-T'E

KYLE See KIEL

KYME See CUMAE

KYONGJU [*ancient: Sōrabō*] (*South Korea*)

Ancient town approximately 37 mi E of TAEGU. Capital of the SILLA kingdom from 57 B.C. to A.D. 935, it is extremely rich in historic buildings and artifacts. It has a famous eighth-century grotto shrine, a sixth-century monastery, a seventh-century temple, seventh-century astronomical observatory, mausoleums, pagodas, and burial mounds.

KYONGSONG See SEOUL

KYŌTO [*Kiōto, Miyako*] [*before 794: Oda; after 794: Heian-kyo; since 1868: Saikyo*] (*Japan*)

City 230 mi WSW of TOKYO. It became Japan's capital in 794, soon after its founding. Residence of the imperial family from 794 to 1868, it has been a religious center and Japan's cultural capital for centuries, even though political power shifted to Tokyo in 1192, and that city became the official capital in 1868. Much destroyed by catastrophes and by warfare from 1467 to 1477, it has been rebuilt several times. In the late 16th century many of the noted shrines and landscaped areas were created. It has famous ancient Buddhist temples, imperial palaces and gardens, tombs of Japanese notables, and magnificent art treasures.

KYPARISSIA See KIPPARISIA

KYPROS See CYPRUS

KYRENIA (*Cyprus*)

Ancient port 12 mi N of NICOSIA. Colonized by early Greeks from ACHAEA, it was successively inhabited and fortified by Byzantines, Franks, and Venetians. The

town is dominated by a massive 12th-century castle that has withstood many sieges. Also in the town are a 13th-century abbey, a 10th-century castle, and other medieval fortresses. In 1974, the Greek population left the city after the Turkish army occupied N Cyprus.

KYRGYZSTAN [*Kirghiz, Kirgizia, Kirghizstan, Kirgiz Soviet Socialist Republic*]

Independent republic bounded by KAZAKHSTAN, CHINA, TAJIKISTAN, and Uzbekistan. The area was inhabited by the nomadic Mongolian, Turkic-speaking Kirghiz as early as the seventh century A.D. It was under the khanate of KOKAND in the 19th century and was included in the annexation of Russian TURKISTAN in 1864. The Kirghiz resisted conscription under the czar in 1916 and then by the Bolsheviks from 1917 to 1921. Approximately 500,000 died in a famine in 1921–22. In 1990, Askar Akayev, president of the republic's Academy of Sciences was elected president by the legislature. In 1991, Kyrgyzstan declared independence from the Soviet Union, and became a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Akayev was reelected in 1995, and signed a treaty of economic cooperation with RUSSIA, BELARUS, and Kazakhstan. In the late 1990s there was civil war with Islamic militant and tribal groups. Akayev was reelected in 2000 amidst voter fraud charges. In 2005, after parliamentary elections were disputed by the opposition, demonstrators took control of the cities and Akayev fled to Russia and resigned. Kurmanbek Bakiyev, a former prime minister who had resigned in 2002 and then opposed Akayev was appointed prime minister and acting president.

KYŪSHŪ (*Japan*)

Island, the southernmost, third-largest, and most densely populated of the four major islands of Japan. A railroad tunnel under the Shimonoseki Strait connects it with HONSHŪ Island. It has a subtropical climate. The Mongols attempted to invade Kyūshū at Hakata, the port area of the city of FUKUOKA, in 1274 and 1280 but were repulsed. In the mid-16th century NAGASAKI, the main port, was the first to be opened to foreign traders. St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuit missionary, landed at KAGOSHIMA in southern Kyūshū in 1549 and spent two years in Japan establishing Christian missions. On August 9, 1945, Nagasaki was the target of the second atomic bomb used in warfare. The island is famous for its porcelain, Satsuma and Hizen ware; Imari ware was produced in the ancient town of Arita.

KYUSTENDIL [Keustendil, Köstendil, Kustendil, Küstendil] [*ancient*: Pautania, Ulpianum, Ulpia Pautania; *Bulgarian*: Velbuzhd; *Byzantine*: Justiana Secunda] (*Bulgaria*)

City 43 mi SW of SOFIA. Settled by ancient Thracians, it was a health resort under the Romans. It became part of the first Bulgarian empire before

1018 and then of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from 1018 to 1186 and capital of an independent Bulgarian principality in the 14th century. Here in 1330 the Serbs defeated the Bulgarians. The Turks held it from the 14th century until 1878, when the Russians took it. It then passed to Bulgaria. It has ruins of Roman temples.

L



LA ALBUERA (*Spain*)

Town and battlefield in Badajoz province, 15 mi SE of BADAJOZ. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars the French under Marshal Soult were defeated here by the British, Portuguese, and Spanish army under Viscount Beresford on May 16, 1811.

LA ASUNCIÓN (*Venezuela*)

City and capital of Nueva Esparta province, on Margarita Island, in the CARIBBEAN SEA, 210 mi ENE of CARACAS. Settled by the Spanish in 1524, it was especially prosperous during the colonial era.

LAATOKKA See LADOGA, LAKE

LA BAHIA See GOLIAD

LA BASSÉE (*France*)

Town in Nord department, 13 mi SW of LILLE. Captured by the Germans during World War I in September 1914, it was frequently attacked by the British but was not recaptured until October 3, 1918.

LABÉ (*Guinea*)

Town and capital of Labé region, 170 mi NE of CONAKRY. A part of the MALI EMPIRE from the 13th century, it became an important political and commercial center of the FULANI state of Fouta Djallon in the 18th and 19th centuries. A center of opposition to French colonialism from 1897 to 1905, it has been and is now a leading stronghold of Islam in Guinea.

LA BELLE-ALLIANCE See MONT-SAINT-JEAN

LABOEHA See LABUHA

LABRADOR (*Canada*)

The mainland part of the province of NEWFOUNDLAND, in E Canada, on the Atlantic Ocean, N of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER and NE of QUEBEC. It comprises approximately one quarter of the Labrador-Ungava Peninsula region. A cold land of tundra in the north and large coniferous forests in the south, Labrador is geologically part of the Canadian Shield. On the average there is approximately one inhabitant only for each four square miles. Some are Indians and Inuit.

Norsemen most likely reached Labrador c. A.D. 1000, and nearly 500 years later John Cabot of ENGLAND was probably here in 1498. João Fernandez, a Portuguese small landowner, or *lavrador*, received permission to search for lands in the West and in 1500 was the first to spot the land called, for him, *Tiera del Lavrador*. Gaspar Corte-Real, a Portuguese explorer seeking the NORTHWEST PASSAGE, also reached the region in 1500, and Jacques Cartier of FRANCE must have seen the coast when he sailed through the Strait of Belle Isle in 1534. In this period the waters off Labrador were fished by Europeans for cod fish, and the land was generally called *Bacalaos*, cod in Portuguese. The French established a few trading posts, but the Treaty of PARIS of 1763 awarded the area to GREAT BRITAIN. The western boundary of Labrador was long in dispute between the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland until in 1927 the British Privy Council transferred some of

the area to Labrador. During World War II Labrador provided valuable military bases for Canada and the United States. In 1949 Newfoundland joined Canada as its 10th province. Iron was discovered in Labrador in 1895 and accounts for much of Canada's iron-ore production. One of the world's largest hydroelectric projects is at Churchill Falls.

LABUAN (*Malaysia*)

Island off the NW coast of BORNEO, 725 mi NE of SINGAPORE, in the entrance to Brunei Bay. Labuan was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN in 1846 by the sultan of BRUNEI and was incorporated into the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in 1906. Occupied by the Japanese during World War II, it became part of Malaysia in 1963. See also BRUNEI BAY.

LABUHA [Laboeha] (*Indonesia*)

Port on the W coast of Bachan Island, on an inlet of the MOLUCCA Passage. It was the site of a Japanese naval base during World War II.

LABYRINTH, THE (*France*)

Fortified position in Pas-de-Calais department, S of Neuville-Saint-Vaast, near VIMY RIDGE. During World War I The Labyrinth endured a series of battles from May 30 to June 19, 1915.

LA CAROLINA (*Spain*)

Town in Jaén province, 32 mi N of JAÉN, on the S slope of the Sierra Morena. La Carolina was settled in 1769 by Swabian colonists from Germany as part of the efforts of Charles III to develop the Sierra Morena.

LACCADIVE, MINICOY, AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (*India*)

Group of 26 islands in the Arabian Sea, 200 mi off the coast of KERALA state. They were discovered in 1498 by the Portuguese who fortified them; the natives rebelled in 1545, and the islands became a suzerainty of the raja of CANNANORE. Sequestered by the British in 1877, they were administered by India after 1956 as the Union Territory of LAKSHADWEEP.

LAC DES QUATRES CANTONS See LUCERNE, LAKE

LAC DU ST. SACREMENT See GEORGE, LAKE

LACEDAEMON See LACONIA, SPARTA

LA CHARITÉ-SUR-LOIRE See CHARITÉ, LA

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS (*Switzerland*)

City in NW Switzerland, Neuchâtel canton, 31 mi WNW of BERN. First mentioned in the 14th century, the town was chartered in 1656. Early in the 18th century watchmaking began here, and a school for watchmakers was established. The town became one of the largest watchmaking centers in Switzerland, and there are clock and watch museums as well as a historical museum here.

LACHINE (*Canada*)

City in S QUEBEC on Montreal Island, in the St. LAWRENCE RIVER, 8 mi SW of MONTREAL. It was named in 1667 by Robert Cavalier de La Salle while he was searching for a route to CHINA. Its inhabitants were massacred by Iroquois Indians in 1689. The Lachine Canal skirts the Lachine Rapids in the St. Lawrence River.

LACHISH [*modern: Tell ed-Duweir*] (*Israel*)

Ancient city of S CANAAN, in JUDAH, between JERUSALEM and GAZA. Inhabited since 3200 B.C., it was a thriving Canaanite city by the 17th century B.C. and is frequently mentioned in the Bible. It was an Amorite city allied against the Gideonites and destroyed by the Hebrews under Joshua. Fortified by Rehoboam, king of ancient Israel, it was besieged in 701 B.C. by Sennacherib of ASSYRIA and denounced by the Hebrew prophet Micah. It was besieged by Nebuchadnezzar of BABYLON c. 585 B.C. It is mentioned in the TELL-EL-AMARNA letters.

LACHOWICZE See LYAKHOVICH

LAC LÉMAN See GENEVA, LAKE OF

LACOBRIGA See LAGOS

LACOLLE (*Canada*)

Village in SW QUEBEC, 17 mi SSW of St. JEAN. During the War of 1812 the British defeated a U.S. force under General Wilkinson here in 1814.

LACONIA [*Lacedaemon, Laconica*] [*Greek: Lakonia, Lakonias*] (*Greece*)

Ancient country and modern department of Greece, in the SE Peloponnesus. Its capital was, and is, Sparta. Mentioned by Homer as a strong kingdom ruled by Menelaus, it was devastated together with the whole PELOPONNESUS by the Dorian Greek invasion of 1100 to 1000 B.C. Laconia, whose history was that of SPARTA, was captured by ROME in 195 B.C., and its towns joined the ACHAEAN LEAGUE. Its life was disrupted by barbarian invasions from the third to the eighth centuries A.D., it was incorporated into the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and fell to the Latin crusaders after the capture of Constantinople in 1204, and was part of the principality of Achaea until the rise of the despotate of MISTRA here, beginning c. 1260. It was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from the 14th to the early 19th centuries.

LACONIA [*former: Meredith Bridge*] (*United States*)

City in central NEW HAMPSHIRE, 22 mi N of CONCORD. Settled c. 1760, it was the site of the first cotton mill in the United States, which made socks for the Union army during the Civil War. New Hampshire's first radio station was set up here in 1922.

LACONICA See LACONIA

LA CORUÑA See CORUNNA

LA CROSSE (*United States*)

City in W WISCONSIN, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 125 mi WNW of MADISON. It developed around a trading post established in 1841 and became an important river port and transportation center.

LAC SUPÉRIOR See SUPERIOR, LAKE

LACUI PENINSULA (*Chile*)

Headland on NW Chiloé Island, near ANCUD on the Pacific Ocean, Chiloé province. It has the ruins of Spanish forts. There was much fighting here during the war of independence, gained by Chile in 1818.

LA CUMBRE See USPALLATA PASS

LACUS AVERNUS See AVERNUS, LAKE

LADAK See LADAKH

LADAKH [*Ladak*] (*China; India; Pakistan*)

Region of E KASHMIR, in the N Indian subcontinent. LEH is its capital. Formerly a dependency of TIBET, it was invaded after 1531 by Muslims from Kashmir and captured by Kashmir in the mid-19th century. Contested by and ceded to India and Pakistan by 1949, its northeastern section fell to China in 1962.

LADD FIELD (*United States*)

Airfield in central ALASKA, 5 mi E of FAIRBANKS. During World War II it was an important U.S. supply base on the air ferry route to the USSR.

LADE [*former: Hladir*] (*Norway*)

Industrial area in Sør-Trøndelag county, on Trondheim Fjord, just E of TRONDHEIM. It was the 10th-century seat of Viking kings.

LADO ENCLAVE (*Sudan; Uganda*)

Region of N Uganda and SE Sudan, on the W bank of the upper NILE RIVER, N of LAKE ALBERT. The northern part of the region was visited by Europeans in 1841–42 and became an ivory and slave-trading center. Claimed by GREAT BRITAIN in 1894, it was leased to BELGIUM from 1894 to 1910, when it was incorporated into the ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.

LADOGA, LAKE [*Finnish: Laatokka; Russian: Ladozhskoye Ozero*] (*Russia*)

Lake in Russia, 25 mi E of ST. PETERSBURG. The northern part of the lake was held by FINLAND until the Russian-Finnish War of 1939–40. During the siege of Leningrad from 1941 to 1943 in World War II, the frozen lake was used in the winter for bringing supplies into the beleaguered city.

LADOZHSKOYE OZERO See LADOGA, LAKE

LADRONE ISLANDS See MARIANA ISLANDS

LADYSMITH (*South Africa*)

Town in KWAZULU-NATAL, 115 mi NW of DURBAN. It was founded by the Boers in 1851. During the Boer War British forces under Sir George White were

besieged here by the Boers from November 1899 to February 1900, when reinforcements arrived.

LAE (*Papua New Guinea*)

Town on the Huon Gulf, 200 mi N of PORT MORESBY, in NE NEW GUINEA Island. Founded in 1927 around an airport, it was selected as territorial capital following the near destruction of RABAU by volcanoes in 1937, but it was severely damaged by the Japanese in World War II.

LA FAYETTE (*United States*)

City and battle site in NW GEORGIA, 18 mi WSW of DALTON. La Fayette was the scene of local engagements in 1864 during the Civil War.

LAFAYETTE (*United States*)

City in W central INDIANA, 58 mi NW of INDIANAPOLIS. The Battle of TIPPECANOE on November 7, 1811, was fought seven miles north of the city. In the battle General William Henry Harrison defeated the Indians under their leader, the Prophet.

LAFAYETTE [former: Vermilionville] (*United States*)

City in S central LOUISIANA, 55 mi WSW of BATON ROUGE, on the Vermilion River. Settled by Acadians in the late 18th century, it remained predominantly French-speaking until World War II. It is now an important center for the oil industry.

LA FÈRE (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, 20 mi NW of LAON. Under German occupation from September 3, 1914, to October 10, 1918, during World War I, La Fère was an important point on the HINDENBURG LINE.

LA FERTÉ-BERNARD (*France*)

Town in Sarthe department, 27 mi NE of LE MANS. During the Hundred Years' War, La Ferté-Bernard was captured by the English in 1424 after a four-month siege. In the 16th century it belonged to the Guise family. See also GUISE.

LA FERTÉ-MILON (*France*)

Town in Aisne department, 47 mi SW of RHEIMS. The town was the birthplace of the playwright Jean Racine in 1639. It was partially destroyed in World War I.

LAFIA [*Lafia Beri-Beri*] (*Nigeria*)

Town in Plateau state, 275 mi NNE of PORT HARCOURT. It was formerly the capital of a chiefdom, which expanded in the 19th century by annexing neighboring territories. In 1873 it was captured by a son of the sultan of SOKOTO and became an important market town in the early 20th century. The British recognized Chief Musa as the first emir of Lafia in 1903.

LAFIA BERI-BERI See LAFIA

LAFIAGI (*Nigeria*)

Town in Kwara state, on the S bank of the NIGER RIVER, 60 mi NE of ILORIN. Founded in 1810 by Malam Maliki as a fortified FULANI town in NUPE territory, it was the capital of an emirate that survived Nupe revolts throughout the 19th century with the help of the British Royal Niger Company.

LAFITTE (*United States*)

Village in SE LOUISIANA, 12 mi S of NEW ORLEANS, on the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway. The site of the settlement of Lafitte's 19th-century pirate band is five miles south at Lafitte village.

LA FLECHE (*France*)

Town in the Sarthe department on the Loire River, 24 mi SSW of LE MANS. A 16th-century castle here was once a Jesuit college attended by the philosopher, René Descartes.

LAGASH [*Shirpurla*] [*Arabic*: Telloh] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of Sumer, in S MESOPOTAMIA, between the EUPHRATES and TIGRIS rivers, in al-'Amārah province of modern Iraq. Founded between 5200 and 3500 B.C., it fell to Sargon of AKKAD (reigned 2334–2279 B.C.) and flourished under Gudea, a governor subject to the Gutti people who controlled BABYLONIA from 2230 to 2130 B.C. Texts discovered here are one source of our knowledge of SUMER in the third millennium B.C. Excavations have revealed the ruins of palaces, temples, and sculpture of Gudea.

LAGGAN (*Scotland*)

Village in HIGHLAND region, at the head of Loch Lochy, 9 mi SW of Fort Augustus. The local Battle of the Shirts was fought here in 1541 between the Fraser and Macdonald clans.

LAGHOUAT (*Algeria*)

Town and oasis in Oasis department, in the Atlas Mts 65 mi SSW of DJELFA. An important administrative and military center on the edge of the SAHARA DESERT dating from the 11th century, it paid tribute to MOROCCO during the 17th century and was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1786. In 1852 it was conquered by the French.

LAGO D'AVERNO See AVERNUS, LAKE

LAGO DE NEMI See NEMI, LAKE

LAGO DI GARDA See GARDA, LAKE

LAGOS (*Nigeria*)

City and port in Nigeria, on the Gulf of Guinea, 275 mi ENE of ACCRA, in Lagos province. An old Yoruba town, it developed in the 15th century as a port and trading center, becoming notorious in the slave trade from 1820 to 1861. In 1914 it became part of the small coastal colony of Nigeria, and it became the federal capital in 1960. From the late 19th century until 1960 it was the center of the Nigerian nationalist movement. In 1991 it was replaced by Abuja as the capital city. Today Lagos is one of the fastest growing cities in the world and is beset by most of the ills of modern urban life.

LAGOS [*Lacobriga*] (*Portugal*)

City and port on the Atlantic Ocean, in Faro province, 41 mi WNW of FARO. Captured from the Moors in 1189 by Sancho I and an army of crusaders, it was recaptured in 1191 but was restored to Portugal c. 1250. During the 15th century it was the starting point for the Portuguese explorers under Henry the Navigator. During the War of the League of Augsburg the British fleet under Admiral Edward Boscawen defeated the French off Lagos on August 18, 1759, destroying their plans for invading GREAT BRITAIN.

LAGO TITICACA See TITICACA, LAKE

LA GRANJA See SAN ILDEFONSO

LA GUAIRA. (*Venezuela*)

City, port, and federal district, on the CARIBBEAN SEA, 8 mi NW of Caracas. The principal port of Ven-

euela, it was founded in 1577 as an outlet for CARACAS. It was sacked by British pirates in 1743, destroyed by earthquake in 1812, and damaged later during the war of independence.

LAGUNA (*Brazil*)

City and port in Santa Catarina state, on the Atlantic Ocean, 60 mi S of FLORIANÓPOLIS. Founded c. 1720, it was the headquarters of an insurrection in 1893.

LA HABANA See HAVANA

LAHAINA (*United States*)

City on the Auau Channel, W MAUI Island, HAWAII. The site of the first European settlement in the islands, Lahaina was important as the home of Hawaiian kings. It was capital of Hawaii from 1810 to 1845 but was then replaced by HONOLULU. In the 20th century it was an important anchorage for the Pacific Fleet.

LA HAYE See HAGUE, THE

LAHN (*Germany*)

River in HESSE, which rises on the Ederkopf, and flows S and SW into the RHINE RIVER, 4 mi SE of KOBLENZ. During the French Revolutionary Wars, the French under General Hoche defeated the Austrians in a battle on the riverbank near NEUWIED on April 18, 1797.

LA HOGUE [*La Hougue*] (*France*)

Roadstead off Point Barfleur, on the E coast of the COTENTIN PENINSULA, in the Manche department. During the War of the Grand Alliance an Anglo-Dutch fleet under Admiral Edward Russell and Admiral Philips van Almonde defeated the French under the comte de Tourville here between May 29 to June 2, 1692, smashing the French navy and preventing the invasion of ENGLAND. Control of the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea passed to the English and Dutch, thus hampering Louis XIV on the continent.

LAHOLM (*Sweden*)

City in Halland county, on the Laga River, 13 mi SE of HALMSTAD. A trading center during the Middle Ages, it suffered severely during the Danish-Swedish wars of the 17th century.

LAHORE (*Pakistan*)

City and capital of the PUNJAB, 150 mi SSE of ISLAMABAD, E central Pakistan. It was founded, according to legend, by Loh son of Rama, the hero of the epic *Ramayana*. It was conquered in 1036 by Muslim Turkish Ghaznivids who made it the capital of their empire in 1106. The city suffered in the 13th and 14th centuries from Mongol raids but in the 16th century became one of the capitals of the MOGUL EMPIRE, though it declined after the reign of Aurangzeb. Annexed by the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh in 1767, it became their capital and passed to the British in 1849. Today it is the second-largest city in Pakistan, with architectural remains of the Mogul period that are splendid examples of their art. The University of Punjab, founded in 1882, is the oldest in Pakistan, and the Museum of Indian Antiquities is one of the most noted in the East.

LA HOUGUE See LA HOGUE

LAIBACH See LJUBLJANA

LAIGIN See LEINSTER

LAING's NEK See LANG's NEK

LAISH See DAN

LAKE CHAMPLAIN See CHAMPLAIN, LAKE

LAKE CONSTANCE See CONSTANCE, LAKE

LAKEDAIMONIA See SPARTA

LAKE DISTRICT (*England*)

Region of lakes and mountains in CUMBRIA, SW of CARLISLE. Occupied by the Romans, the Lake District, now a popular tourist center, is most famous as the resort of artists and writers such as Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, the "Lake Poets." The Lake District National Park was opened in 1951.

LAKE GEORGE (*United States*)

Village in E NEW YORK State at the S end of Lake George, 40 mi NE of AMSTERDAM. FORT WILLIAM HENRY was built here in 1756; it was captured by

General Louis de Montcalm in 1757 during the French and Indian War. Lake George Battleground Park to the south has a monument commemorating a colonial victory over the French here in 1755. The lake and fort are the setting of James Fenimore Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, written in 1826.

LAKEHURST (*United State*)

Borough in E central NEW JERSEY, 30 mi ESE of TRENTON. From 1924 the Lakehurst Naval Air Station was the U.S. transatlantic terminal for dirigibles. The *Graf Zeppelin* started and finished her 21-day, round-the-world trip here in 1929. On May 6, 1937, the *Hindenburg* exploded and burned in a major tragedy while landing here.

LAKE KARUN See MOERIS LAKE

LAKE KINNERET See GALILEE, SEA OF

LAKEMBA (*Fiji*)

Island at the south end of the Lau group, in the SW Pacific Ocean. A traditional meeting place between Fijians and Tonga islanders, it was the site of Fiji's first Wesleyan missionary settlement in 1835.

LAKE OF PERUGIA See TRASIMENE, LAKE

LAKE OF THE HILLS See ATHABASCA LAKE

LAKE PLACID (*United States*)

Village in NE NEW YORK State, 40 mi SW of PLATTSBURGH, in the Adirondack Mountains. A summer and winter resort, it was the scene of the Winter Olympic Games in 1932 and in 1980. The grave of the abolitionist John Brown is three miles S.

LAKE PROVIDENCE (*United States*)

Town in NE LOUISIANA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 36 mi NNW of VICKSBURG. One of the oldest towns in Louisiana, it was settled c. 1810. During the Civil War General Ulysses S. Grant attempted to construct a canal here to link the Mississippi River with Lake Providence to the north.

LAKE'S CROSSING See RENO

LAKE SUCCESS (*United States*)

Residential suburb of NEW YORK CITY, on W LONG ISLAND, SE NEW YORK State. It was the temporary seat of the United Nations from 1946 to 1951.

LAKE TIBERIAS See GALILEE, SEA OF**LAKEVILLE** (*United States*)

Subdivision of Salisbury Town, NW CONNECTICUT, 43 mi WNW of HARTFORD. During the American Revolution Ethan Allen made munitions here for the revolutionaries.

LAKHNAU [Lucknow] (*India*)

City and capital of UTTAR PRADESH state, on the Gomati River, 270 mi ESE of DELHI. It was of little importance until 1528 when it was captured by Babur, the first Mogul ruler of northern India. In 1775 it became capital of OUDH Kingdom. At the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in 1857, a cause of which was the abolition of the kingdom, the British commissioner and European inhabitants of Lucknow were besieged in the city for several months. Lucknow was the center of the movement for an independent PAKISTAN from 1942 to 1947. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

LAKONIA See LACONIA**LAKONIAS** See LACONIA**LAKSHADWEEP** (*India*)

Union Territory of India comprising the LACCADIVE, MINICOY, AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS 130 to 250 miles W of KOCHI in the Arabian Sea off the coast of KERALA. Local traditions attribute the first settlement on these islands to Cheraman Perumal, the last king of Kerala. The advent of Islam dates back to the seventh century conversions by the Muslim St. Ubaidullah. The Portuguese came in the 16th century for the locally spun coir fabric. The islands were ruled by mainland rulers including the Hindu Rajah of Chirakkal, and the Muslim house of Arakkal of Cannanore. After the battle of SERINGAPATAM in 1799, the islands were annexed to the British East India Company and were administered from MANGALORE. In 1847, the Raja of Chirakkal borrowed money from the British for cyclone relief of the islanders and defaulted in payments resulting in all of the islands

coming under British rule in 1857. After Indian independence, the Union Territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi was formed in 1956 and it was named Lakshadweep in 1973.

LALIBALA [Lalibela] (*Ethiopia*)

Town in Welo province, 220 mi N of ADDIS ABABA. A major religious and pilgrimage center, it has 10 12th-century churches carved out of the rock.

LALIBELA See LALIBALA**LALITPUR** (*India*)

Town in S UTTAR PRADESH state, 55 mi S of JHANSI. It was captured from the Gond in the 16th century by the leader of the Bundela Rajputs. A battle was fought here c. 1800 between the Bundelas and MARATHAS. See also RAJPUTANA.

LALITPUR (*Nepal*) See PATAN**LALSOT** (*India*)

Town in E RAJASTHAN, 40 mi SE of JAIPUR. In 1787 the MARATHAS were defeated here by the combined forces of Jaipur and JODHPUR.

LA MADELEINE (*France*)

Cave in the Dordogne department, on the Vézère River, above Les Eyzies. Stone tools and sculpture found here date from the Magdalenian period, named for the cave, the highest point of the Paleolithic culture in Europe. See also DORDOGNE, LES EYZIES.

LA MALBAIE [Murray Bay] (*Canada*)

Town in S QUEBEC, at the confluence of the Malbaie River and the St. LAWRENCE RIVER, 80 mi NE of QUEBEC CITY. Visited in 1608 by the sieur Champ-lain, who named it for its bad anchorage, it was settled later by Scots. American prisoners were confined here during the American Revolution.

LA MANCHA [*Arabic*: al-Manshah] (*Spain*)

Region of S central Spain, in SW Cuenca, S Toledo, NW Albacete and Ciudad Real provinces, N of the Sierra Morena. It is a bare and arid plateau, made famous by the 17th-century novel *Don Quixote* by Cervantes. During the Middle Ages it was a buffer zone between Christian and Moorish forces.

LA MANCHE See ENGLISH CHANNEL

LA MARCHE See MARCHÉ

LA MARTINIQUE See MARTINIQUE

LAMBAESIS See LAMBESSA

LAMBALLE See PENTHIÈVRE (France)

LAMBARÉNÉ (*Gabon*)

Town and capital of Moyen-Ogooué region, on an island in the Ogooué River, 100 mi E of Port-Gentil. In 1913 Albert Schweitzer, the theologian, music scholar, and mission doctor, founded a famous hospital here.

LAMBÈSE See LAMBESSA

LAMBESSA [**Lambèse**] [*ancient: Lambaesis; Arabic: Tazoult*] (*Algeria*)

Village and ancient Roman town of S NUMIDIA, in Batna department, 80 mi SSW of CONSTANTINE. The camp of the Roman Third Legion from A.D. 123 to 129, it became a town during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (A.D. 161–180) and was made capital of the Roman province of Numidia under Septimius Severus (A.D. 193–211). It declined in the fourth century, leaving extensive Roman remains. A convict prison for political deportees was established by the French here in 1852, but it no longer exists.

LAMEGO (*Portugal*)

City in Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro province, 45 mi E of OPORTO. It was a fortified Moorish city and fell to Ferdinand I of CASTILE in 1057. The Cortes met here in 1143, the year in which SPAIN recognized Portugal's independence.

LAMIA [*former: Zituni*] (*Greece*)

Town and capital of Phthiotis department, 95 mi NW of ATHENS. Probably founded in the fifth century B.C., it was the chief city of the Malis region and developed as an ally of Athens. It gives its name to the Lamian War of 323 to 322 B.C. between confederate Greeks and the Macedonian general Antipater, who was besieged in Lamia for several months before defeating the Greeks at CRANNON. The town was

destroyed in 192 B.C. by the Romans for courting Antiochus III of SYRIA. During the Middle Ages it belonged to the Frankish dukes of Athens.

LAMPEDUSA [*ancient: Lopadusa; Italian: Isola di Lampedusa*] (*Italy*)

Island in the Pelagian Islands group, in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Inhabited since prehistoric times, this tiny island between MALTA and TUNISIA was settled only in modern times by the French, in the 18th century, and became a colony of NAPLES in 1843. During World War II it was bombed by the Allies on June 12 and surrendered on June 13, 1943.

LAMPSACUS [*Greek: Lapseki*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient Greek colony on the Hellespont, now in Canakkale province, 20 mi NE of CANAKKALE, on the E shore of the DARDANELLES. Colonized in the seventh century B.C. by Greeks from PHOCAEA, the city joined the Ionian revolt against PERSIA in 499 B.C. It came under Persia in 405 B.C. but was freed by Alexander the Great of MACEDON in 334. Alexander built a mint in Lampsacus. It was the chief seat of the worship of the fertility god Priapus.

LAMTA See LEPTIS MINOR

LAMU (*Kenya*)

Town and port, on the SE shore of Lamu Island, on the Indian Ocean, 150 mi NNE of MOMBASA. Formerly a Persian colony, it was later a possession of the sultan of ZANZIBAR. It was the rival of Mombasa as a source of gold, ivory, spices, and slaves until the end of the 19th century.

LANARK (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, on the CLYDE RIVER, 22 mi SE of GLASGOW. Made a royal burgh by David I of Scotland in the 12th century, it was the site of the first act of rebellion by Sir William Wallace, when the town was burned and the English sheriff murdered in 1297. NEW LANARK, a cotton-spinning center founded in 1785, one mile to the south, grew famous in the 19th century for the socialist and humanitarian experiments of Robert Owen.

LANCASHIRE [**Lancaster**] (*England*)

Region and county between North and West YORKSHIRE to the E and the Irish Sea. The area, especially

in the cities of LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, which were lost to other counties in 1974, was the starting point of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century and set the pattern for the grimy manufacturing cities that later arose in other parts of the world. Lancashire remains a great, although declining, industrial center.

After Celtic and Roman settlements in the region, Lancashire became part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA c. A.D. 600. In the late ninth century Danish invaders overthrew Northumbria and placed much of its territory under the DANELAW. By 920 Edward the Elder of WESSEX, who had largely defeated the Danes, was recognized as overlord of Lancashire. In 1351 Lancashire was made a county palatine, giving it royal privileges. In the 14th century it became a duchy and an appanage of the Crown under Edward III. To the present time one of the English monarch's ministers bears the title of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In 1399 Henry Bolingbroke, eldest son of John of Gaunt, second duke of Lancaster, became the English king as Henry IV and thus established the royal house of Lancaster. During the Wars of the Roses the house of Lancaster vied with the rival house of York for the English Crown intermittently from 1455 to 1485, ending with the accession of Henry Tudor as Henry VII. The economic growth of Lancashire began in the Middle Ages when the woolen industry was established, while during the 19th century Manchester was the largest cotton-manufacturing city in the world. BLACKPOOL is a popular resort on the Irish Sea.

LANCASTER (*England*)

City in LANCASHIRE, 46 mi N of LIVERPOOL, on the Lune River estuary, 7 mi from the Irish Sea. Built on the site of a Roman camp, it received its first charter in 1193 but was destroyed by the Scots in 1322 and 1389. During the English Civil War the town was besieged three times by Royalist forces.

LANCASTER (*England*) See LANCASHIRE

LANCASTER (*Nebraska*) See LINCOLN

LANCASTER (*United States*)

City in SE PENNSYLVANIA, 35 mi ESE of HARRISBURG, in Pennsylvania's "Dutch" country. Settled c. 1710 by German Mennonites, it was a munitions center

during the American Revolution, and it was the seat of the Continental Congress on September 27, 1777, during its flight from PHILADELPHIA. It was the state capital from 1799 to 1812. Today it is the commercial center of one of the most productive agricultural counties of the United States. The Fulton Opera House here, built in 1854, is one of the oldest continually operating theaters in the country.

LAN-CH'I See LANXI

LAN-CHOU See LANZHOU

LANCHOW See LANZHOU

LANCIANO [*ancient: Anxanum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Chieti province, ABRUZZI region, 14 mi ESE of CHIETI. Originating as a Roman town it was famous until the 17th century for its fairs, which attracted merchants from all over Italy, France, and the Balkans. It suffered great damage during heavy fighting in World War II, from 1943 to 1944. See also ABRUZZI.

LANDAU [*Landau in der Pfalz*] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 18 mi NW of KARLSRUHE. An Augustinian monastery was founded here in 1276. Landau became a free imperial town in 1291 and was occupied by FRANCE from 1680 to 1815, when it passed to Bavaria. There are ruins of a fortress built by the marquis Vauban from 1688 to 1691.

LANDAU IN DER PFALZ See LANDAU

LANDES DE LANVAUX (*France*)

Wooded ridge in the Morbihan department, BRITANY, extending WNW-ESE across the department, 15 mi from the Atlantic Ocean. The area is studded with prehistoric megalithic stone monuments. See also CARNAC.

LANDESHUT See KAMIENA GORA

LANDESHUT IN SCHLESIEN See KAMIENA GORA

LAND OF THE LURS See LURISTĀN

LANDRECIES (*France*)

Town and port in Nord department, on the Sambre River, 11 mi W of AVESNES. The Hapsburg emperor Charles V invaded PICARDY in September 1543 and besieged Landrecies during his wars with Francis I of France.

LANDSBERG (*Poland*) See GORZÓW WIELKOPOLSKI

LANDSBERG [Landsberg Am Lech] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 20 mi S of AUGSBURG, on the Lech River. The site of Hitler's imprisonment from 1923 to 1924, it was here that he wrote *Mein Kampf*. After 1945 Nazi war criminals were held here.

LANDSBERG AM LECH See LANDSBERG

LANDSHUT (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, on the Isar River, NE of MUNICH. Founded by the dukes of Bavaria in 1204, it remained a ducal seat until 1503. It was badly damaged during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. From 1802 to 1826 it was the seat of the University of Bavaria. The Gothic St. Martin's Church, built between 1389 and 1450, has one of the highest brick steeples in the world.

LANDSKRONA (*Sweden*)

Town and port in Malmöhus county, NNW of MALMÖ, on the ØRESUND. Founded by Eric of POMERANIA, king of Sweden, it was burned by the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1428 and sacked during the Danish-Swedish wars of the 16th and 17th centuries. In 1677 the Swedes won a naval victory over the Danes off Landskrona. The earthen walls surrounding its 16th-century castle and fortress are among the largest and best preserved in Europe.

LANDSTUHL (*Germany*)

Town in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, 9 mi W of KAISERSLAUTERN. It is the site of the ruined ancestral castle of Franz von Sickingen, the famous German Knight, who died here after a siege in 1523. Von Sickingen was a close associate of the German humanist Ulrich von Hutten and shared many of his views for the religious reformation of the nation.

LANGAIS (*France*)

Town in the Indre-et-Loire department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 14 mi WSW of TOURS. The 15th-century castle here is famous as a fine example of late medieval architecture. It also contains the earliest datable Norman keep known. Charles VIII and Anne of Brittany were married here in 1491.

LANGEMARCK (*Belgium*)

Town in West FLANDERS province, 5 mi NE of YPRES. Destroyed during World War I, Langemarck has since been rebuilt. It was the site of the first "successful" poison gas attack, on April 22, 1915, during World War I.

LANGENSALZA [Bad Langensalza] (*Germany*)

City and battle site in THURINGIA, 19 mi WNW of ERFURT. A seat of the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century, Langensalza was the site of a battle in the Seven Years' War in 1761 and was annexed by PRUSSIA in 1815. During the Austro-Prussian War in 1866 the Prussians defeated the Hanoverians here.

LANGKASUKA, KINGDOM OF See MALAY PENINSULA

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE (*United States*)

Air force base in SE VIRGINIA 3 mi N of HAMPTON. Established in 1916 in the early days of flying as Langley Field, named after aviation pioneer Samuel Pierpont Langley. In 1948 it was officially renamed Langley Air Force Base, and is today the site of the headquarters of the U.S. Air Combat Command and houses the research station of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

LANGPORT (*England*)

Town in SOMERSET, 14 mi E of TAUNTON. The Battle of Langport, fought close to the end of the English Civil War, took place here on July 10, 1645, when the Parliamentarians under Oliver Cromwell defeated the Royalists under Baron Goring.

LANGRES [*ancient*: Andematunnum; *medieval*: Lingones] (*France*)

Town in the Haute-Marne department, 38 mi NNE of DIJON. The plateau-stronghold of the Gallic Lingones tribe, it later became an important Gallo-Roman and

fortified medieval town. St. Séneateur was the first bishop of Langres at the beginning of the third century A.D. The town was the birthplace of the philosopher and encyclopedist Denis Diderot in 1713. It has Roman remains and an 11th- and 12th-century cathedral.

LANGSIDE (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 20 mi WSW of GLASGOW. On May 13, 1568, the earl of Murray defeated the forces of Mary, queen of Scots, led by the duke of Argyll, at Langside. Mary was forced to flee to England.

LANG'S NEK [*Laing's Nek*] (*South Africa*)

Mountain pass and battle site, in KWAZULU-NATAL, near the Transvaal border, in the Drakensberg Mts. On January 28, 1881, the Boers defeated a British force here that was attempting to enter the TRANSVAAL.

LANG SON [*Langson*] (*Vietnam*)

Town and capital of Langson province, 85 mi NE of HANOI, near the Chinese frontier. The most important town of the northeastern frontier, it was captured and occupied by the French in 1885 and fell to the Vietminh guerrillas in 1950. It has a 15th-century Chinese fort.

LANG TOUN See KIRKCALDY

LANGUEDOC (*France*)

Region of S France, W of the RHÔNE RIVER, including the modern departments of Aude, Gard, Hérault, Lozère, and Pyrénées Orientales. The name is a linguistic one, distinguishing the southern French way of saying the Latin "yes," *hoc*, from the northern *hoc ille*. *Hoc* developed into *oc*, while *hoc ille* developed into *oil*, the ancestor of modern French *oui*. Thus Langue d'oc was distinguished from Langue d'oïl, the northern region.

The medieval region included AQUITAINE, GASCONY, and TOULOUSE, and, by extension, the areas of PROVENCE and southern BURGUNDY. A distinct culture combining Phoenician, Greek, Roman, and Muslim elements first began to emerge in the Carolingian era. It achieved a separate and high culture based on classical art, law, and thought. It was united in the 11th century A.D. under the counts of Toulouse and from the 10th to the 12th centuries developed its distinctive culture. A strictly ascetic and underground

Manichaean sect, the Cathari, or Albigenses so named from their center at ALBI, won wide support in Languedoc, formed their own diocesan structure, held councils, and confounded Catholic preachers including St. Dominic, and in 1209 provoked invasion of a northern French army—a papal Crusade, which by 1229 had robbed the region of its independence and destroyed its culture. In 1271 the region was united to the French Crown.

Despite its conquest and destruction, the culture of Languedoc lived on and spread in the achievement of the troubadours, whose poetry mixed love and mysticism, and moral condemnations of war. During the 16th century the region was a center of French Protestantism, whose persecution led to the War of the Camisards from 1702 to 1705. Languedoc finally lost its distinctive institutions during the French Revolution, when it was divided into its modern departments. See also BEZIERS, CARCASSONNE.

LAN HSI See LANXI

LANKA See SRI LANKA

LANDSDOWNE [*Lansdown Hill*] (*England*)

Ridge in SOMERSET, 4 mi NW of BATH. During the English Civil War, on July 5, 1643, the Royalists under Sir Ralph Hopton defeated the Parliamentarians under General William Waller here.

LANDSDOWN HILL See LANDSDOWNE

L'ANSE AU MEADOWS (*Canada*)

A tiny fishing village near the northernmost tip of NEWFOUNDLAND close to which the remains of an old Norse Viking settlement, dating from c. A.D. 1000, were uncovered in 1961, the first attested settlement by Europeans in the New World. The description of the surroundings indicate that this is probably Leif Ericson's VINLAND, occupied by Norsemen from GREENLAND for about a decade before being abandoned because of unceasing attacks by the native Indians, but also possibly by Inuit.

LANSING [*former: Michigan*] (*United States*)

City and capital of MICHIGAN, on the Grand River, 50 mi WSW of FLINT. A wilderness until the state capital was moved here from DETROIT in 1847, it has

been developed industrially since 1887 and is now a major automobile production center.

LAN-TS'ANG See MEKONG RIVER

LAN XANG See LAOS

LANXI [Lan Hsi] (*China*)

Town in central ZHEJIANG province, 12 mi NW of JINHUA, on the Fuchun Jiang River. An independent prefecture from the 13th to the early 20th centuries, it was formerly a famous commercial town situated on a natural trade route. It has been developed industrially since 1949.

LANZHOU [Lan-Chou, Kaolan, Lanchow] (*China*)

City and capital of GANSU province, on the YELLOW RIVER, 700 mi WSW of BEIJING. Dating from the sixth century B.C., it was briefly capital of an independent state in the fourth century A.D. Overrun by Tibetans in 763, it was recovered by the Tang dynasty in 843. In the 1920s and 1930s it was the center of Soviet influence in Northwest China. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945, it was an important transportation point as the terminus of the Chinese-Russian highway.

LAO CAI [Laokay] (*Vietnam*)

Town and capital of Lao Cai province, on the Red River, 155 mi NW of HANOI. A strategic border town near CHINA, it has long been disputed by Chinese and Vietnamese. It came under French control in 1886.

LAO-CHÜN-MIAO See YUMEN

LAODICEA See LATAKIA

LAODICEA AD LYCUM See DENIZLI

LAODICEA AD MARE See LATAKIA

LAOHOKOW See GUANGHUA

LAOKAY See LAO CAI

LAON [*ancient: Laudunum*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Aisne department, 77 mi NE of PARIS. Fortified since Roman times, it was an epis-

copal see from the fifth century until the French Revolution. It was the capital of the Carolingian kings until Hugh Capet moved the capital to Paris in 987. Its cathedral school was one of the centers of the Liberal Arts revival of the 12th-century renaissance. Its cathedral, with the facade completed c. 1225, was one of the only Gothic designs completed as intended, in full. Villard de Honnecourt's *Sketchbook* contains drawings of the building done by him soon after it was completed. The town changed hands many times during the Hundred Years' War. It was occupied by the Prussians during the Franco-Prussian War and in both world wars.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC See LAOS

LAOS [Lao People's Democratic Republic]

Small landlocked country in the center of INDOCHINA whose history has been continually enmeshed with the territorial ambitions of neighboring VIETNAM, CAMBODIA, THAILAND, and MYANMAR.

During the fifth century A.D. Laos's primitive tribal inhabitants came under the influence of the Cambodian KHMER EMPIRE. They were gradually supplanted by settlers from the southwestern Chinese kingdom of Nanchao. During the 12th and 13th centuries Tai immigrants founded the principality of Muong Swa, later known as LUANG PRABANG.

Fa Ngum, an accomplished general who had the aid of the Cambodian Khmers, founded the first Lao-tian state. From 1353 to 1371 Lan Xang (The Kingdom of a Million Elephants) expanded under his leadership to cover all of present Laos and most of northern Thailand. Lan Xang prospered quietly until the reign of Photisarath (1520–47) brought it into conflict with both BURMA and SIAM. After Photisarath's death, his son moved the capital from Luang Prabang to VIENTIANE and fought continuously with the Burmese until his death in 1571. The Burmese then seized the offensive and laid waste to the country. The ensuing anarchy gripped Lan Xang for 60 years. It reestablished itself as an orderly and powerful state with the ascension of Soulligna-Vongsa to the throne in 1637. After his death, a nephew accepted the help of a Vietnamese army to seize the throne and attempted to rule as a Vietnamese vassal. Other members of the royal family successfully resisted this move, and Lan Xang disintegrated into three small contending kingdoms. In the north, Luang Prabang and Vientiane declared themselves independent in

1707, and they were followed in 1713 by the southern portion of the now defunct Lan Xang, which declared itself the kingdom of CHAMPASSAK.

Divided into three small feuding states, Laos was unable to maintain its independence in the face of Siamese and Burmese expansion in western Indochina. Vientiane fell to Siamese forces in 1778 and became a subject state. Luang Prabang was conquered by the Burmese in 1752 but came under Siamese rule in 1778. That same year Champassak was successfully invaded and made a dependency of Siam. Siamese authority was unsuccessfully contested by Chao Anou, who ruled in Vientiane from 1809 to 1824. Siamese forces defeated his armies, sacked his capital, and annexed Vientiane as a Siamese province.

Siam moved to consolidate its gains, garrisoning the captured states and pressing Vietnam, now a French colonial possession. FRANCE moved aggressively to protect its growing Indochina interests and by 1904 had compelled Siam to grant it control of Laos. France organized its new acquisition as the Protectorate of Laos but exercised little control. In World War II JAPAN forced the Vichy government to return Laos to Thailand and proclaimed Laotian independence.

After the war France regained major control of Laos, but the country was split into opposing factions with an anti-Japanese group centered on the Luang Prabang court and an anti-French faction in Vientiane. In 1950 the anti-French Pathet Lao was formed and successfully joined the Viet Minh of Vietnam in opposition to French rule. The GENEVA Conference ending the Indochina War attempted to set up a neutral Laos as a stabilizing buffer state, but the next 20 years found continual turmoil with a rightist, U.S.-backed government in Vientiane in conflict with the North Vietnamese-supported Pathet Lao. During the Vietnam War eastern Laos supplied North Vietnam with its vital supply route to the S, the Ho Chi Minh Trail. Although a coalition government was formed in April 1974, in 1975 the Pathet Lao seized full control of Laos. The Lao People's Democratic Republic was installed in December 1975, and since then Laos has been economically and philosophically allied with Vietnam. Vietnamese forces used the country as a staging area for their intervention in Kampuchea in 1979, and Laotian troops aided in the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime there.

In the early 1990s Laos instituted economic reforms, abandoning communism for a capitalist market economy, but the Communist Pathet Lao retained tight political control, and political dissent

was harshly suppressed. Laos has improved its relations with its neighbors, and in 1997 Laos was admitted to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

LA PAZ [La Paz de Ayacucho] [*former: Nuestra Señora de La Paz*] (*Bolivia*)

City and capital of Bolivia, 42 mi SE of Lake TITICACA, 330 mi WNW of SANTA CRUZ. At 11,735 ft, La Paz is the highest capital in the world. Founded by the conquistador Alonso de Mendoza in 1548 on the site of an Inca village, it became the seat of the national government in 1898, though officially SUCRE remains the legal capital.

LA PAZ

(Mexico)

Town in SE BAJA CALIFORNIA, on a bay of the Gulf of California, 265 mi NW of MAZATLÁN. Founded as a Jesuit mission in 1720, it was held briefly by the U.S. freebooter William Walker in 1853.

LA PAZ DE AYACUCHO See LA PAZ

LAPI See LAPLAND

LAPLAND [*Finnish: Lapi, Lappi; Swedish: Lappland*] (*Finland; Norway; Sweden; Russia*)

Region of N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, and the Kola Peninsula of Russia, largely within the Arctic Circle. An area rich in mineral resources, it has been sparsely inhabited by Lapps for at least 2,000 years but has always been dominated by the Swedes, Finns, Russians, and Norwegians. The region was long known in the medieval west, which called its inhabitants *Scritefinns*, *Skritofinns*, or *Skirdfinns*. The medieval *Historia Norwegiae* describes the Lapps' use of skis, one of the earliest accounts known.

LA PLATA See SUCRE

LA POINTE See GALENA

LAPPEENRANTA [*Swedish: Villmanstrand*] (*Finland*)

City in Kymen province, at the S end of Lake Saimaa, 60 mi NE of Kotka, near the Russian border. An

important border fortress after the Treaty of NYSTAD in 1721, it was destroyed by the Russians in 1741 and remained a Russian possession from 1743 to 1812. A major trading center since the Middle Ages, it has continued as a modern industrial center.

LAPPI See LAPLAND

LAPPLAND See LAPLAND

LAPPO See LAPUA

LAPRAIRIE [La Prairie] (*Canada*)

Town in S QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 8 mi SSE of MONTREAL. Laprairie is the site of an old fort, attacked in 1691 by troops from NEW ENGLAND. It was the starting point in 1832 of the first railroad in British North America.

LAPSEKI See LAMPSACUS

LAPUA [*Swedish*: Lappo] (*Finland*)

Village in Vaasa county, 45 mi E of VAASA. The Finns defeated the Russians nearby in 1808, following the Russian invasion of Finland.

LA PUERTA (*Venezuela*)

Town in Trujillo state, 16 mi SSW of VALERA. It was the site of two battles during the war of Venezuelan independence. The first was fought in July 1814, when the Spanish Royalists defeated Simón Bolívar. In the second, Bolívar was again defeated by the Royalists under General Morillo on March 15, 1818, but managed to continue the uprising.

LAPURDUM See BAYONNE (*France*)

LAPWAI (*United States*)

Village in W IDAHO, approximately 12 mi E of LEWISTON. It was the first white settlement in Idaho, in 1836. After Marcus Whitman the missionary and others were massacred by Cayuse Indians in 1847 near WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON, approximately 80 miles west, the Cayuse War broke out. It lasted until 1850 and caused Lapwai to be abandoned in 1847. The village was resettled in 1871.

L'AQUILA [Aquila, L'Aquila Degli Abruzzi] (*Italy*)

City and capital of both L'Aquila province and the ABRUZZI region, on the Pescara River, 54 mi NE of ROME. Founded in 1240 by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II as a fortress against the papacy, it was an important center during the late Middle Ages and became a major trading center and a major city of the kingdom of NAPLES. It was taken by the papacy in 1423. It declined during the wars of the 16th century and in 1860 became part of Italy. The city was a major religious center in the Renaissance, attracting Bernard of Siena and John of Capestrano. It was badly damaged by earthquakes in 1461 and 1703.

L'AQUILA DEGLI ABRUZZI See L'AQUILA

LARACHE [*ancient*: Lixus; *Arabic*: Al-Araish] (*Morocco*)

City and port in Tétouan province, on the Atlantic Ocean, 45 mi SSW of TANGIER. Successively a Phoenician, Carthaginian, and Roman settlement, it fell to the Moors in the seventh century A.D. It was under Spanish rule from 1610 to 1689 and from 1912 to 1956.

LARAMIE (*United States*)

City in SE WYOMING, 45 mi WNW of CHEYENNE. Founded in 1868, it was the focus of international attention in 1870 as the scene of the first "mixed" jury trial in the United States, when five women served on a grand jury.

LARAMIE, FORT See FORT LARAMIE

LARANDA See KARAMAN

LA RAVARDIÈRE See CAYENNE

LAREDA See LÉRIDA

LAREDO (*United States*)

City and port of entry in S TEXAS, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, opposite NUEVO LAREDO, Mexico. Established by Spanish settlers in 1755, Laredo was the scene of border violence for more than 100 years. After the Texas Revolution in 1836 the city set up the short-lived Republic of the Rio Grande, but it became part of Texas when the southern boundary was settled at the end of the Mexican War in 1848.

LARGS (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 25 mi NNW of AYR. King Alexander III of Scotland defeated Haakon IV of NORWAY in 1263 here and thereby secured the HEBRIDES and the ISLE OF MAN for Scotland.

LÁRISA See LARISSA**LARISSA** [*Greek: Lárisa*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of Lárisa province, in E THESSALY, on the Piniós River, 135 mi NW of ATHENS. The chief city of ancient THESSALY, it has been inhabited since Paleolithic times. Its name derives from the pre-Hellenic word for citadel. The city was ruled by the Aleudai family in the sixth century B.C. and allied with PERSIA during Xerxes's invasion of the fifth century B.C. It supported ATHENS in the Peloponnesian Wars but was annexed by Philip II of MACEDON in 357 B.C. In 196 B.C. it became the capital of the Thessalian League under ROME.

A part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE since the fall of Rome, it fell to the Franks in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade. Under Theodore Angelos, the Byzantines recaptured the city in the late 13th century. In 1348 Stephen Dusan of SERBIA took it along with the rest of Thessaly. It was held by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1393 to 1881. The city was Ali Pasha's headquarters during the Greek war of independence. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans and witnessed heavy fighting between the Germans and an army of Greeks and British in 1941.

LARISTAN (*Iran*)

Former province of S Iran, on the Persian Gulf, in the modern provinces of Fars and Persian Gulf. A sparsely populated area, it was earlier a quasi-independent dominion under Turkish rule until the last khan was put to death in 1602 by Abbās I (1587–1629), shah of PERSIA.

LARNACA [*ancient: Chittim, Citium, Kittim; Greek: Lárnax; Turkish: Iskele, Lárnaka*] (*Cyprus*)

District and city in SE Cyprus, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 23 mi SE of NICOSIA. The city was founded in the 13th century B.C. by Mycenaeans and was important under the Phoenicians, who settled the island c. 800 B.C., and under the Assyrians in the seventh century B.C. During the Ionian Revolt and the Persian Wars of c. 500 B.C. to 479 B.C. Larnaca

remained loyal in Persian hands. The city was rebuilt in the Byzantine period and held by the Turks from 1571 to 1878. Zeno, the Greek Stoic philosopher, was born here in 334 B.C. According to tradition Lazarus settled here after his resurrection by Jesus. Nearby is a Muslim shrine with the grave of Tekke Umn Haran, a kinswoman of the prophet Muhammad. A Turkish fortress of 1625 now houses a museum of artifacts. See also ASSYRIA, BYZANTINE EMPIRE, GREECE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LÁRNAKA See LARNACA**LÁRNAX** See LARNACA**LARNE** (*Northern Ireland*)

Town and port in County Antrim, at the head of Lough Larne, 18 mi N of BELFAST. At the start of his campaign to free IRELAND from England, Edward Bruce, the last king of Ireland, landed at Larne in 1315.

LARNED, FORT See FORT LARNED**LA ROCHELLE** [*ancient: Rupella*] (*France*)

City, capital of the Charente-Maritime department, on the BAY OF BISCAY 75 mi SSE of NANTES. The ancient capital of AUNIS and an important seaport and commune, La Rochelle was a Huguenot stronghold during the Wars of Religion and was the center of the Protestant revolt under the duc de Rohan, until forced through famine to surrender to Cardinal Richelieu in 1627–28. NEW ROCHELLE was founded in America by Protestant refugees when the Edict of Nantes was revoked in 1685. La Rochelle prospered as a trading center for Canada until France lost its colonies in North America.

LA ROCHE-SUR-YON [*Bourbon Vendée, Napoléon Vendée*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Vendée department, 37 mi S of NANTES. It was founded in 1804 by Napoleon I as a military and administrative center in the heart of the rebellious VENDÉE region.

LARSA [*Arabic: Tall Sankarah; Hebrew: Ellasar*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of S Babylonia, 30 mi NW of AN NASIRIYAH, on the EUPHRATES RIVER. One of the ancient capital cities of BABYLONIA, it rivalled ISIN

for hegemony in MESOPOTAMIA some time after 1950 B.C. Larsa was defeated in 1763 B.C. by Hammurabi, who united Babylonia under his rule. The city was dedicated to the sun god Shamash. Its ruins have yielded temple libraries and documents.

LASA See LHASA

LAS BELA [Lus Bela] (Pakistan)

Former state in SE BALUCHISTAN, bordering the Arabian Sea S of JHALAWĀN. Bela was its capital. Strategically located on the trade route between SIND and PERSIA, it was crossed in 325 B.C. by Alexander the Great's army on its retreat to Persia and c. A.D. 710 by the army of the Arab general, Muhammad ibn al-Qāsim. Formerly under the suzerainty of KALAT, it joined Pakistan in 1948.

LASCAUX (France)

Cave in the Dordogne department, above the valley of the Vézère River, near Montignac. Found accidentally in 1940, it is one of the most outstanding prehistoric sites yet discovered, only rivalled by ALTAMIRA. The main cavern and steep galleries are decorated by paintings of real and imaginary animals dating from the late Aurignacian period, c. 14,000 B.C. The cave is now closed to preserve the art. See also DORDOGNE, LES EYZIES, MONTIGNAC.

LAS CRUCES (United States)

Town in SW NEW MEXICO, approximately 42 mi NNW of EL PASO, Texas. It was founded in 1848. The name in Spanish means "the crosses" and marks the massacre on this site in 1830 of 40-odd travelers by Apache Indians. Nearby are Fort Fillmore from 1851, Fort Seldon from 1865, and the Indian village of Tortugas.

LA SERENA (Chile)

City and capital of Coquimbo province, 220 mi N of VALPARAÍSO, on Coquimbo Bay. Founded c. 1545, it was destroyed by Indians in 1549 and sacked by the English in 1680. Chilean independence was declared here on February 12, 1818. It has frequently suffered earthquakes.

LAS GUÁSIMAS (Cuba)

Locality in S Oriente province, ESE of SANTIAGO DE CUBA. During the Spanish-American War, on June 24,

1898, the U.S. forces defeated the Spanish here prior to the Battle of EL CANEY and the taking of Santiago.

LASHKAR (India)

City in MADHYA PRADESH, 175 mi SSE of NEW DELHI. It was the former capital of GWALIOR state and is the site of the Maharaja of Gwalior's palace.

LAS MARIANAS See MARIANA ISLANDS

LAS NAVAS DE TOLOSA See NAVAS DE TOLOSA, LA

LAS PALMAS [Las Palmas de Gran Canaria] (Spain)

City, port, and capital of Las Palmas province, in the CANARY ISLANDS, on the Grand Canary, 57 mi SE of Santa Cruz de Tenerife. An important port, it was founded in 1478 and became a major supply depot for ships bound for Spanish South America. In 1492 Columbus stayed in a house still standing here before sailing to the New World on his first voyage.

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA See LAS PALMAS

LA SPEZIA [Spezia] (Italy)

City, port, and capital of La Spezia province, LIGURIA region, on the Gulf of La Spezia, 51 mi ESE of GENOA. The largest harbor in Italy, it has been fortified since the Middle Ages. The chief naval station in Italy since 1861, it was heavily bombed by the Allies in World War II. Nearby are the remains of the Roman town of LUNA.

LAS PIEDRAS (Uruguay)

City in Canelones province, 9 mi NNW of Montevideo. During the war of Uruguayan independence, revolutionaries decisively defeated Spanish forces here in 1811. See also MONTEVIDEO.

LASSIGNY (France)

Village in the Oise department, near COMPIÈGNE. Scene of much fighting during World War I, it was finally retaken by the French on August 21, 1918.

LAS TORTUGAS See CAYMAN ISLANDS

LAS VEGAS [former: Fort Baker] (United States)

City in SE NEVADA, 22 mi NW of Boulder Dam. The largest city in Nevada, it was a stopping place from

1855 to 1859 for Mormons from UTAH. In 1905 Fort Baker, built here by the army in 1864, was reached by the railroad, and the town's growth increased. Today Las Vegas is a world-famous gambling resort, as well as a center for warehousing and commerce. In the 1990s, it was one of the fastest growing cities in the United States.

LASWARI (*India*)

Village in RAJASTHAN, 78 mi SSW of DELHI. During the Hindustan campaign, the Marathas were defeated here by the British and native army under Lord Lake in the Second MARATHA War on November 1, 1803. This victory brought Sindhia to submission.

LATACUNGA (*Ecuador*)

City and capital of Cotopaxi province, 50 mi S of QUITO. An ancient Inca town, it was frequented by Inca royalty because of its thermal springs. Only 25 miles S of the volcano Cotopaxi, it was damaged by volcanic eruptions and earthquakes in 1698, 1754, 1797, and in 1949, when it was almost completely destroyed.

LATAKIA [*ancient: Ramitha; Arabic: El Ladhiya; French: Lattaquié; Greek: Leuke Akte; Latin: Laodicea, Laodicea ad Mare*] (*Syria*)

City, port, and capital of Latakia province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 110 mi N of BEIRUT, LEBANON. Built on the site of the ancient Phoenician city of Ramitha, it was rebuilt c. 290 B.C. by Seleucus I, prospered under the ROMAN EMPIRE, and became the principal city of Syria. It was captured by the Arabs in A.D. 638, by the crusaders in 1103, and by Saladin in 1188. From the 16th century until World War I it was within the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, gaining renewed prosperity from the 17th century through its growing and export of Latakia tobacco. It was capital of the Territory of the Alawites from 1920 to 1942, while Syria was under a League of Nations mandate. See also PHOENICIA, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

LATAPOLIS See ISNA

LA TÈNE (*Switzerland*)

Archaeological site in Neuchâtel canton, at the E end of LAKE NEUCHÂTEL. A rich deposit of Iron Age remains were discovered here. La Tène gives its name to the Celtic European cultures of the late Iron Age.

LATHOM AND BURSCOUGH (*England*)

Former urban district in LANCASHIRE; the present village of Burscough is 15 mi NNE of LIVERPOOL. During the English Civil War Lathom House was besieged by Parliamentarians from February to May 1644; the countess of Derby, Charlotte de la Trémoille, defended Lathom house, seat of the earls of Derby.

LATIN EMPIRE See CONSTANTINOPLE

LATIN WAY [*Latin: Via Latina*] (*Italy*)

Highway, probably the first of the 29 roads the Romans built leading out of the city of ROME in all directions. It was constructed in the late third century B.C. and extended for approximately 100 miles SE of Rome from the Porta Capena, passing TUSCULUM, and joining the APPIAN WAY near CAPUA. Hannibal of CARTHAGE used the Latin Way in his failed attempt to conquer Rome c. 210 B.C.

LATIUM [*Italian: Lazio*] (*Italy*)

Region of central Italy, extending W from the Apennine Mts to the Tyrrhenian Sea. It consists of the provinces of Roma, Frosinone, Rieti, and Viterbo. ROME is the capital. A hilly area with a narrow coastal plain, it contains the PONTINE MARSHES, the Alban and Sabine hills, and the valleys of the TIBER and Aniene rivers. It was inhabited in early Roman times by the Latins, Etruscans, and several Italic tribes. Subdued by Rome in the third century B.C., it was invaded by Visigoths, Vandals, and Lombards at the end of the ROMAN EMPIRE. The area then became known as the Campania Romana. It was part of the PAPAL STATES from the eighth century A.D. until 1870. In World War II it was the scene of bloody battles during the Allied drive on Rome. See also ANZIO, CASSINO, GABII.

LA TORRE See CASERTA

LATRUN (*Palestine*)

Village, 15 mi W of JERUSALEM, on the highway to TEL AVIV-YAFFO, in the Palestinian WEST BANK, the site of two battles in the first Arab-Israeli War in 1948. In one the Arabs occupied Latrun to safeguard the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road, from May 25 to 30, 1948. Israeli counterattacks were repulsed then, and again on June 9-10, 1948, when the Jordanian Arab Legion defended this strategic point.

LATTAQUIÉ See LATAKIA**LATVIA [Latvian SSR]** [*French*: Letonie; *German*: Lettland; *Latvian*: Latvija; *Russian*: Latviyskaya]

Independent republic, formerly part of the Soviet Union, on the shore of the BALTIC SEA, S of ESTONIA, W of RUSSIA, N of LITHUANIA and BELARUS. The Letts were conquered in the 13th century by the Livonian Brothers of the Sword, and Latvia was incorporated into the southern part of LIVONIA until 1561, when Livonia passed to POLAND. Latvia became part of Russia in 1795, although the Letts remained dominated by German merchants until 1885. A national revival began in Latvia in the mid-19th century, and the country became independent after World War I. Politically unstable, it was absorbed into the USSR in 1940 and was occupied by the Germans during World War II; it was returned to the USSR after the war. In 1990 Latvia's parliament declared independence and reestablished the old Latvian constitution. In 1991, Russia recognized Latvian independence. In 1993, a new parliament was elected, and Guntis Ulmanis became president. Latvia signed a free trade agreement with Lithuania and Estonia. In 1999, Vaira Vīke-Freiberga was elected president, becoming the first female president in eastern Europe. In 2004, Latvia joined NATO and the European Union. See also LIEPAJA.

LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See LATVIA**LATVIJA** See LATVIA**LATVIYSKAYA SSR** See LATVIA**LAUDUNUM** See LAON**LAUDUS** See SAINT-LÔ**LAUENBURG (Poland)** See LEBORK**LAUENBURG (Germany)**

Former duchy in SE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, E of HAMBURG, on the right bank of the lower ELBE RIVER. The duchy belonged to the house of SAXONY from the 12th century until the 17th century, when it

passed to the house of HANOVER. Occupied by FRANCE from 1803 to 1813, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1815 but was ceded to DENMARK in return for western POMERANIA. During the Danish War it was seized by Prussia in 1864 and it ceased to be a duchy in 1918.

LAUENBURG IN POMMERN See LEBORK**LAUFFELD [Lauffeldt, Lawfeld]** (*Belgium*)

Village in Limburg province, just W of MAASTRICHT. During the War of the Austrian Succession, the Allies were defeated here by the French under Marshal Saxe on July 2, 1747.

LAUFFELDT See LAUFFELD**LAUIS** See LUGANO**LAUPEN (Switzerland)**

Town and battle site in Bern canton, 10 mi WSW of BERN, on the Saana River. During the Hapsburg wars against the Swiss cantons, a Burgundian invasion was repulsed here in 1339 by Swiss pikemen. Bern could and did then expand its territory. See also BURGUNDY.

LAURION See LAURIUM**LAURIUM [Laurion]** [*former*: Egasteria; *Greek*: Lávrion] (*Greece*)

Town and port in ATTICA, 26 mi SE of ATHENS, on the Aegean Sea. The silver mines of Mt Laurium were worked as early as 1000 B.C. and in the fifth century were one of the chief sources of wealth for Athens. In 483 the silver was used to finance the building of the fleet that defeated the Persians at SALAMIS. Still engaged in mining and smelting, the present town was established in the 19th century.

LAUSANNE [Lousanna] (*Switzerland*)

City and capital of Vaud canton, on the N shore of LAKE GENEVA, 32 mi NE of GENEVA. Originally a Celtic settlement, then a Roman military camp, it was ruled by prince-bishops from the sixth century until 1536, when its conquest by BERN brought the Reformation to the city. In 1803 it was made capital of the newly created canton of VAUD. The OTTOMAN

EMPIRE signed a treaty here in 1912 with ITALY and, as TURKEY, in 1923 with the Allies of World War I. Lausanne was famous in the 18th century for its social and intellectual life and was the home of Gibbon, Rousseau, and Voltaire. A university and the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee are here.

LAUSITZ See LUSATIA

LAUSITZER NEISSE See NEISSE RIVER

LAUS POMPEIA See LODI

LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT (*United States*)

National monument in N CALIFORNIA, 10 mi S of the city of Tule Lake. It is a region of recent lava flows and volcanic formations. In 1872–73 battles of the Modoc Indian War took place in this region, in which Modoc Indians won twice against numerically superior federal forces.

LA VACA See PORT LAVACA

LAVAL (*France*)

Town and capital of the Mayenne department, 44 mi E of RENNES. It grew up around a castle built in the early 10th century by Guy II of Laval. A center of the Chouans (Royalists) during the French Revolution, it was twice captured by the forces of the VENDÉE.

LAVAU (*France*)

Town in the Tarn department, on the Agout River, 20 mi ENE of TOULOUSE. An old town of LANGUEDOC, it was the seat of a bishopric until the French Revolution. In 1211 Simon de Montfort captured it during his crusade against the Albigenses. See also ALBI.

LA VEGA [*Concepción de la Vega*] (*Dominican Republic*)

City and capital of La Vega province, 65 mi NW of SANTO DOMINGO. Christopher Columbus built a fort here in 1494, and the city was founded a year later by his brother Bartholomew Columbus. Four miles to the north is the church where Columbus had a vision of the Virgin Mary during the Battle of Vega Real on April 25, 1495.

LA VENTA (*Mexico*)

Archaeological site in TABASCO state, on an island in the coastal mangrove swamps, 30 mi E of COATZACOALCOS. A rich site of the early Olmec culture of 800 to 300 B.C., La Venta was a ceremonial center with a 100 ft-high pyramid of clay and many graves. In addition to offerings from the graves, a number of huge basalt stone heads, typical of the Olmec, were discovered here in 1942.

LA VICTORIA (*Venezuela*)

Town in Aragua province, 36 mi WSW of CARACAS. In February 1814, during the Venezuelan war of independence, Simón Bolívar defeated the Spanish Royalists here.

LA VIEJA See CALATRAVA

LAVINIUM [*Italian: Pratica di Mare*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city in Roman province of LATIUM region, 19 mi S of ROME, near the coast. Lavinium is regarded as the religious center of the early Latin peoples and was, according to tradition, founded by Aeneas and named after his wife Lavinia. It was the center of sacrifice to the Penates and to Vesta. It remained loyal to Rome during the wars of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C. There is a medieval castle here.

LAVO See LOP BURI

LÁVRION See LAURIUM

LAWFELD See LAUFFELD

LAWRENCE (*United States*)

City in E KANSAS, on the Kansas River, 25 mi E of TOPEKA. Founded by antislavery radicals in 1854, it became an abolitionist headquarters and was sacked in 1856. In 1863, during the Civil War, the Confederate guerrilla leader, William Quantrill, sacked the town and massacred 150 men and boys.

LAWRENCE (*United States*)

City in NE MASSACHUSETTS, on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 9 mi NE of LOWELL, an early industrial center. The area was settled in 1655, and in 1847 the town was set off from Methuen and ANDOVER. In

1845 a group of Boston capitalists laid out the city, building a granite dam in the river to provide water-power. They constructed textile mills and housing for the workers, most of them recent European immigrants. Named for Abbot Lawrence, one of the developers, and his family, the city grew into one of the world's largest centers of woolen textile production. The Pemberton mill collapsed and burned in 1860, killing or injuring more than 500 workers. Serious labor trouble in 1912 ended with a union, the International Workers of the World (IWW), securing some of its demands.

LAZICA See CAUCASIA

LAZIO See LATIUM

LEAD (*United States*)

City in SOUTH DAKOTA, in the Black Hills, 33 mi WNW of RAPID CITY. Established in 1876 following the discovery of gold here, it is the site of the Homestake Mine, one of the largest gold mines in the world, started in 1877.

LEADVILLE (*United States*)

City in central COLORADO, 75 mi WSW of DENVER, in the Rocky Mts. Settled in 1860 as a gold camp, the town was incorporated in 1878, after the discovery nearby of carbonates of lead with a high silver content. It became one of the greatest silver-mining camps in the world. Although the silver market collapsed in 1893, Leadville revived in the late 1890s when more gold as well as other minerals were discovered nearby. Unlike many other mining settlements, Leadville has not become a ghost town.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS See GENEVA

LEAHI See DIAMOND HEAD

LEA RIVER (*England*)

River that rises just N of LUTON, and flows SE and S to the THAMES RIVER at Blackwall. Danish Viking invaders sailed up the Lea in A.D. 894, but their exit was blocked by Alfred the Great, who built forts at the mouth of the river and laid a boom across its stream, forcing the Danes to abandon their ships.

LEAVENWORTH (*United States*)

City in NE KANSAS, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 22 mi NW of KANSAS CITY. The oldest city in Kansas, it was settled in 1854 by proslavery groups and later became an important supply point for the West. In 1855 it became the first incorporated community in Kansas Territory, adopting its name from nearby FORT LEAVENWORTH.

LEBADEA [*Livadea*] [*Greek: Levádhia*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of BOEOTIA department, 60 mi NW of Athens. An ancient city, it was the site of the oracle of the Boeotian god Trophonios, mythic builder of the temple of Apollo at DELPHI. It flourished during the Middle Ages and fell to the Latin dukes of ATHENS in the 13th century. It was a center of the Catalan duchy of Athens from 1311 to 1381, when it fell to the Turks. It was the administrative center of central Greece under Turkish rule.

LEBANON [*Arabic: Al-Lubnan*]

An independent republic of SW Asia, at the E end of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It is bounded by SYRIA on the N and E, and on the S by ISRAEL. It has been the site of some of the oldest settlements in the world. Lebanon is mentioned as early as the second millennium B.C. in the *Epic of Gilgamesh* as the source of the cedar, the country's national emblem. The early Canaanites arrived c. 3000 B.C., possibly from Arabia or the Persian Gulf area. At first they were under Egyptian rule, and tablets were found in BEIRUT attributed to Ramses II of Egypt in the 13th century B.C. Egyptian rule waned in the 12th century B.C. When CANAAN to the south fell to the Hebrews, the settlers along the coastal region of PHOENICIA became proficient and aggressive sea traders and colonizers. JAFFA (Yafô), DOR, ACRE, and UGARIT were Canaanite-Phoenician centers, while settlements were founded in ASIA MINOR and CYPRUS. In North Africa they founded CARTHAGE, and along the coast they set up small colonies as stepping stones to SPAIN, where they established Gadir, now CÁDIZ, c. 1100 B.C. The chief cities of the Phoenician maritime empire were TYRE (now Sūr), SIDON (Sāyda), BYBLOS (Jubāyl), and TRIPOLI (Tarābulus).

Their success made Phoenicia attractive to the Assyrians and the Persians as a source of trade and ships, and in 538 B.C. it became part of the Persian Empire. In 332 B.C. it was conquered by Alexander the Great, although it took him a full year of siege to

bring down Tyre. Lebanon, along with Syria, came under Roman rule in 64 B.C. and it was part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until conquered by the Arabs in the seventh century A.D. When the Middle East was unified under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, Lebanon became part of it, although retaining considerable autonomy under its local families.

In the seventh century the Maronites, a Syrian Christian sect, was founded, and Lebanon thereafter tended to be dominated by Christians. The crusaders were active in Lebanon and received help from the Lebanese Christians. Circa 1020, the Druse appeared, a sect distantly related to Islam, but which has distinctive characteristics and is itself broken into subsects. The Druse harbor an intense hatred for the Maronites, and this antipathy has been a continual source of tension in the later history of Lebanon.

In 1841 and 1860 the Druse massacred the Maronites; this led the European powers to persuade the Ottoman sultans to grant greater independence to Lebanon, which came under a Christian governor from 1861 to 1914. Lebanon was autonomous under French mandate from 1920 to 1940. In 1926 it was reorganized as the Lebanese Republic and its constitution, previously suspended, was restored in 1937. The British and Free French took it over in 1941 during World War II, and full independence was granted January 1, 1945, the French troops leaving in 1946.

Since then, its history has been turbulent. There was a revolt in 1958 and U.S. Marines were sent to quell it. Christians, Jews, Maronites, Druse, and other religious groups have been divisive, often resorting to civil war. In the 1970s and 1980s, civil war wracked the country as Christian, Muslim, and Druse factions battled along with external incursions from Israel and Syria. Syrian forces invaded the country in 1975 at the request of Muslim forces. Israel invaded in 1978 to control attacks from the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), but left after UN peacekeeping forces entered the country. The UN could not keep the peace, and in 1982, Israel again invaded the country to take out PLO guerrilla bases. After the election and subsequent assassination of Bashir Gemayel, Christian forces attacked Palestinian refugee camps and massacred 1,000. A multinational peacekeeping force arrived, but soon left after one bombing partially destroyed the U.S. embassy in Beirut and another killed 260 U.S. Marines and 60 French soldiers. The multinational force left in 1984, and the Israelis in 1985 (leaving some troops in a security zone in the south), but the Syrians remained. The late 1980s saw

renewed factional fighting, with Shi'ite groups backed by IRAN adding to the mix.

In 1991, a treaty between Lebanon and Syria gave Syria control over Lebanon's foreign relations. Peace talks brought about the release of all Western hostages taken by the militias. In southern Lebanon, there was intense fighting between Israel and the Shi'ite Hezbollah militias. Israel redrew its forces from Lebanon in 2000. In 2000, Rafik Hariri, an opposition candidate became prime minister, but Syria intervened, extending the pro-Syrian president's term another three years. The Hariri government resigned in protest, and Omar Karami was appointed prime minister. In 2005, Hariri was assassinated in a car bombing in Beirut. Anti-Syrian protests ensued, and Syria was forced to withdraw all of its forces from Lebanon. Najib Mikati, a pro-Syrian moderate was appointed prime minister with the support of the opposition. See also PALESTINE, PERSIA, ROME.

LEBANON (*United States*)

Town in E central CONNECTICUT, 11 mi NW of NORWICH. Settled in 1695, it was the home and headquarters of Jonathan Trumbull, the revolutionary governor of Connecticut, who directed the state's war effort in the American Revolution from here.

LEBANON (*United States*)

City in S central MISSOURI, 25 mi S of the E end of the Lake of the Ozarks, in the Ozark Mts, 47 mi NE of SPRINGFIELD. Founded c. 1850, it was occupied alternately by Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War because of its strategic location on a military road.

LEBANON (*United States*)

City in SE PENNSYLVANIA, 25 mi E of HARRISBURG. The area was settled about 1720 by Germans, and is still known as "Pennsylvania Dutch" farm country. Lebanon flourished in the late 18th century, becoming an important iron town as well as a rich agricultural center. Prominent were the Cornwall Mines and the Cornwall Furnace, which operated from 1742 to 1883. The Union Canal tunnel, dug between 1825 and 1827—720 feet long and the second oldest tunnel in the United States—is near Lebanon. The influence of German religious groups is still present. There is a historical museum here.

LEBANON MOUNTAINS [Mount Lebanon] [*Arabic:* Al-Gharbī, Jabal Lub-Nān; *French:* Mont Liban; *Latin:* Libanus] (*Lebanon; Syria*)

Mountain range running parallel to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, from S Lebanon, N into Syria. In ancient times the mountains were famed for their huge cedars, which were exported to EGYPT, CANAAN, and elsewhere. Their numbers have since been diminished through use as fuel and building materials. The range has often served as a refuge for persecuted minorities, especially the Druse and Maronites. The mountain Qurnat as-Sawdā exceeds 10,000 feet in height.

LE BARDO (*Tunisia*)

Town, approximately 2 mi NW of TUNIS. Here on May 12, 1881, at the Treaty of Bardo the bey of Tunis, Muhammad-as-Sadiq, accepted defeat and French military occupation of Tunisia and restrictions on his own authority.

LEBDA See LEPTIS MAGNA

LE BEC-HELLOUIN (*France*)

Town in Eure department, 25 mi NW of ÉVREUX. The Benedictine abbey of Bec, of which only ruins remain, was founded here in 1034. It was famous under Lanfranc, prior from 1045 to 1062 and Anselm, prior from 1063 to 1078 and abbot from 1078 to 1093.

LEBORK [*German:* Lauenburg, Lauenburg in Pommern] (*Poland*)

City in Gdańsk province, 40 mi WNW of GDAŃSK. It was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1341. The city was captured by the USSR in World War II, on March 11, 1945, but was returned to Poland at the POTSDAM Conference.

LE BOURGET (*France*)

Town in the Seine-St.-Denis department, 6 mi NE of PARIS. It was the site of a major airport until its closure in 1969. Charles Lindbergh landed here on May 21, 1927, after the first solo nonstop transatlantic flight.

LEBRIJA [Lebrixa] [*ancient:* Nabrisa, Nebrissa; *former:* Nebrija, Nebritza, Nebrixa] (*Spain*)

City in Seville province, Andalusia region, on the Guadalquivir River, 33 mi S of SEVILLE. Founded by

the Phoenicians, it was later settled by Greek and then Roman colonists and became an important and flourishing center under the Moors. It was captured from the Moors in 1248 by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE, lost again, and finally recaptured in 1264. Lebrija was the birthplace in 1444 of the Renaissance scholar Elio Antonio de Nebrija, or Nebrissensis, important in the Humanist movement in Spain. See also ANDALUSIA.

LEBRIXA See LEBRIJA

LE CAP See CAP HAITIEN

LE CATEAU [*former:* Le Cateau-Cambrésis] (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, 13 mi ESE of CAMBRAI, N France. The Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis, signed here on April 2–3, 1559 between France, Spain, and England forced France to surrender her possessions in ITALY, but guaranteed her in possession of CALAIS. During the retreat from MONS in World War I, the British suffered severe losses here on August 26, 1914.

LE CATEAU-CAMBRÉSIS See LE CATEAU

LECCE [*medieval:* Licea, Litium] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Lecce province, APULIA region, 207 mi SE of NAPLES, near the Adriatic Sea. The city was originally a Messapian settlement and was colonized by Greeks and taken by ROME in the fourth century B.C. The harbor was rebuilt by Hadrian in the second century A.D. The city was sacked by Totila the Ostrogoth in 549. Nominally under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it was the second most important port on the Adriatic Sea in the early Middle Ages and passed through various hands from 1053, with the arrival of the Normans, until 1463, when it came under the kingdom of Naples.

A flourishing city in the 16th and 17th centuries in the midst of increasing rural poverty, it was the center of a peasants' revolt against SPAIN in 1647–48 that was brutally suppressed. In 1734 a second revolt won some concessions that were later rescinded by the local barons. It played an important part in the revolution of 1848.

There are Roman remains here from the fourth century B.C. The city is a famed center of art and architecture and has been called the "Florence of

baroque art.” Its church of Santa Croce, duomo, seminary, and bishop’s palace are among its notable baroque buildings.

LECCO (*Italy*)

Town in Como province, Lombardy region, 16 mi NE of Como, on the S end of the E arm of Lake Como. Granted to the bishops of COMO in the 11th century, it passed to MILAN in the 12th century and was fortified by the ducal Visconti family. Its ownership was continually disputed until it became a county in 1647. See also LOMBARDY.

LECH [*ancient: Licus*] (*Austria; Germany*)

River that rises in the Vorarlberg, W Austria, and flows NE and N through AUGSBURG into the DANUBE RIVER. During the Thirty Years’ War the Swedes under Gustavus Adolphus crossed the Lech River on April 15 and 16, 1632, and defeated the imperial army under the count of Tilly and Maximilian of Bavaria. Tilly was mortally wounded in the battle, which left AUGSBURG, MUNICH, and all of southern BAVARIA in the hands of Gustavus Adolphus.

LECHFELD (*Germany*)

Plain in BAVARIA, on the Lech River, S of AUGSBURG. The Magyars were decisively defeated here in 955 by the German king Otto I, the Great. This put an end to the devastating annual raids of the Magyars onto German soil and enabled Otto to intervene in ITALY and acquire the imperial crown.

L’ÉCLUSE See SLUYS

LECOMPTON (*United States*)

City of NE KANSAS, on the Kansas River, 13 mi E of TOPEKA. Here the Lecompton Constitution was formulated in September 1857 to protect slavery in Kansas. A special bill to admit Kansas as a slave state failed to pass Congress, and the Lecompton Constitution then was rejected by the Kansas electorate in August 1858. Kansas was admitted to the Union as a free state in 1861.

LE CREUSOT (*France*)

Town in the Saône-et-Loire department, 20 mi W of CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE. In 1782 the first French foundry and blast furnaces to use coal instead of wood were

built at Le Creusot, and in the mid-19th century the Schneider brothers produced the first French steam locomotives here. Le Creusot has been one of the chief armaments-producing centers of Europe.

LECTOURE (*France*)

Town in the Gers department, 12 mi E of CONDOM, on the Gers River. Dating from pre-Roman times, it was the capital of ARMAGNAC from 1325 and the seat of bishops until 1790.

LEDO (*India*)

Town in ARUNACHAL PRADESH, 35 mi S of SADIYA. It was the starting point of a strategic highway built by U.S. military engineers during World War II to connect with the BURMA ROAD at MYITKYINA and Bhamo in northern MYANMAR. Begun in December 1942, the road today has fallen into a state of disrepair.

LEDO SALINARIUS See LONS-LE-SAUNIER

LEDRAE See NICOSIA

LEECH LAKE (*United States*)

Lake in N central MINNESOTA, SE of BEMIDJI. The U.S. Third Infantry suppressed a final Indian uprising here from October 4 to 7, 1898.

LEEDS (*England*)

Village in central KENT, 5 mi ESE of MAIDSTONE. It is the site of an Anglo-Saxon castle rebuilt in Norman and Tudor times. Elizabeth I was imprisoned here while a young princess. Today summit conferences are held at the castle.

LEEDS (*England*)

City in West YORKSHIRE, 22 mi SW of YORK, on the Aire River. A woollen center since the 14th century, Leeds produced mainly industrial and agricultural equipment during the 18th and 19th centuries. In the late 19th century this was replaced by the wholesale clothing industry. Today Leeds is the chief center of the clothing trade, and a major British city.

LEEDSTOWN (*United States*)

Hamlet in E VIRGINIA, 30 mi SE of FREDERICKSBURG, on the RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER. In 1766 the Leedstown

Resolutions were drawn up here, which included points later set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

LEEWARDEN [*Frisian*: Lieuwert; *Latin*: Leovardia] (*Netherlands*)

City and capital of FRIESLAND province, 70 mi NNE of AMSTERDAM. Chartered in 1435, it was a center of the gold and silver industries from the 16th to the 18th centuries.

LEEWARD ISLANDS See WEST INDIES

LEFKOSHA See NICOSIA

LE FLEUR'S BLUFF See JACKSON

LEGACEASTER See CHESTER

LEGASPI [Albay, Legazpi] (*Philippines*)

City, port, and capital of Albay province, in SE LUZON, on the Albay Gulf, 210 mi ESE of MANILA. Founded c. 1640, it was badly damaged by a volcanic eruption in 1814. On December 12, 1941, during World War II, a large Japanese force landed here in the campaign to capture Manila.

LEGAZPI See LEGASPI

LEGHORN See LIVORNO

LEGNANO [*ancient*: Leunianum] (*Italy*)

City in Milan province, LOMBARDY, on the Olona River, 11 mi NNW of Milan. An important town under the Romans, it became the site of a fortified castle of the bishops of MILAN in the 11th century. The forces of the Lombard League defeated Frederick I Barbarossa here in 1176.

LEGNICA [*German*: Liegnitz] (*Poland*)

Town in Wrocław province, on the Kaczawa River, 39 mi WNW of WROCŁAW. A Silesian stronghold in the 12th century, it was the capital of a duchy from 1248 to 1675, when it was acquired by PRUSSIA during the War of the Austrian Succession. On August 15, 1760, during the Seven Years' War, the Austrians were defeated here by Frederick the Great. It was

severely damaged during World War II and was assigned to Poland at the POTSDAM Conference.

LEGNICKIE POLE [*former*: Wahlstatt] (*Poland*)

Suburb of LEGNICA, in Wrocław province. Henry, duke of SILESIA, was defeated here on April 9, 1241, by the Mongol Batu Khan. The Benedictine priory here was burned in 1641 by the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War. Formerly part of PRUSSIA, it was the site of the cadet school attended by Generals Hindenburg and Ludendorff. See MONGOL EMPIRES.

LE GRAND GÉRIN See JENIN

LEH (*India*)

Mountain town in E JAMMU and KASHMIR state, 160 mi E of SRINAGAR, on the INDUS RIVER, at a height of 11,500 ft. Leh has Dard graves dating from the first to the sixth century A.D. The rajas of Leh were defeated here in 1834 by native Dogras. In 1948, during the India-Pakistan War, Leh was a scene of bloody fighting between Hindus and Muslims. The closure of the Chinese border in the 1950s reduced the town's trade prosperity, but military buildup after the Indo-Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971 brought some wealth back to Leh. Leh was opened to foreign tourists in 1974 and is famous for its Buddhist shrines.

LE HAVRE [Havre, Le Havre-de-Grâce] (*France*)

City and port in the Seine-Maritime department, on the N bank of the SEINE RIVER estuary, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 110 mi WNW of PARIS. A harbor was constructed here in 1517 by Francis I and enlarged and fortified by Richelieu. It was a major Allied base in World War I. During World War II it was briefly the seat of the Belgian government after the fall of ANTWERP and OSTEND. Occupied by the Germans from June 1940 to September 1944, it was heavily bombed and completely destroyed by the Allies to prevent its use in the invasion of Great Britain. Today it is one of France's chief ports.

LE HAVRE-DE-GRÂCE See LE HAVRE

LEHIGHTON (*United States*)

Town in E PENNSYLVANIA, 21 mi NW of ALLENTOWN. Moravians settled it in 1746, Indians destroyed it in 1755; but it was resettled in 1794.

LEHMAN CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT (*United States*)

National monument in E NEVADA, on the E slope of Wheeler Peak, in the Snake Range. It is the site of limestone caverns with stalactites and stalagmites. Some of the caves were used as burial chambers by prehistoric Indians. The monument was established in 1922. In 1986, the monument was made part of the new Great Basin National Park.

LEICESTER [*ancient: Ratae Coritanorum*] (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of LEICESTERSHIRE, on the Soar River, 35 mi ENE of BIRMINGHAM. Settled by Romans and ancient Britons, it was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes and was of industrial importance by the 14th century. Cardinal Wolsey died here in 1530. Richard III stayed here before the Battle of BOSWORTH FIELD, in which he lost his life.

LEICESTERSHIRE (*England*)

A midland county which retained its boundaries in the local government reorganization of 1974 and also incorporated the entire county of Rutland to the E. Mainly low-lying, the Soar valley runs S to N, dividing Charnwood forest from the E uplands. It is a famous hunting county.

LEIDEN [*Leithen, Leyden*] [*ancient: Lugdunum Batavorum*] (*Netherlands*)

City in South Holland province, on the old RHINE RIVER, NE of The HAGUE. It was the site of an important textile industry after an influx of Flemish weavers in the 16th century. During the late 16th century it was prominent in the revolt of the Netherlands against Spanish rule. In 1574 it was relieved while under siege, when the "Sea Beggars" sailed to its rescue after William the Silent had ordered the surrounding land to be flooded by cutting the dikes. The Elzevir family established a press here in 1581, and Leiden became a printing and cultural center. During the 17th century it was the center of the Dutch artistic movement. Rembrandt, Jan Steen, and Jan van Goyen were all born here. It is the site of the oldest university in Holland, founded in 1575. The Pilgrims stayed here for 11 years before sailing for America in 1620 to settle PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS.

LEINSTER [*Gaelic: Laigin*] (*Ireland*)

Province in the SE, including DUBLIN. During the early Middle Ages the kings of Leinster were continu-

ally at war with the Uí Néill, the kings whose capital was at TARA in Meath. In the late 15th and early 16th centuries Leinster was virtually independent under the earls of KILDARE.

LEIPSIC See LEIPZIG**LEIPZIG** [*Leipsic*] [*former: Lipsk; Latin: Lipsia*] (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY, approximately 88 mi SW of BERLIN. First settled by Slavs, it was called Lipsk in the 11th century and as Leipzig was chartered in 1170. It has long been a leading industrial and commercial city, and the site of trade fairs since the Middle Ages. By 1700 Leipzig was the foremost business center of Germany. It had the advantage of being located where important trade routes intersect. Printing here began as early as 1480. In 1519 the city was the setting for the notable religious debate between Martin Luther, Protestant leader, his ally Karlstadt, and their opponent, Johann Maier von Eck, a Catholic theologian.

During the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 three important battles took place near Leipzig, one at LÜTZEN and two at BREITENFELD. The Battle of Leipzig, also known as the Battle of Nations, was fought here from October 16 to 19, 1813, in which Austrian, Prussian and Russian armies handed Napoleon I a resounding defeat.

The city has long been noted for its cultural activities. The University of Leipzig was founded in 1409, and J.S. Bach was musical director of a church here from 1723 to his death. In the 19th and early 20th centuries Leipzig was a music center: Robert Schumann and Felix Mendelssohn worked here. The city was also the hub of German book and music publishing until World War II. During that struggle it was heavily damaged, and U.S. troops captured it on April 20, 1945. Leipzig contains the 15th-century church where Bach is buried, and a 16th-century inn in which a scene in Goethe's *Faust* is set.

LEIRIA [*ancient: Collippo*] (*Portugal*)

District and town in W central Portugal. The town is approximately 73 mi N of LISBON, and in Roman times was called Collippo. The Moors captured it in the early eighth century A.D. and it later changed hands several times. Alfonso I, the first king of Portugal, built a castle on a cliff here starting in 1135. In 1254 Alfonso III, who in 1249 had completed the

reconquest of Portugal from the Moors, summoned a *cortes* (parliament) to meet at Leiria. It was the first *cortes* to include commoners.

The most important battle in Portugal's history was fought at the village of ALJUBARROTA in 1385 when John I defeated the invading Castilians, thus assuring Portugal's independence. The first duke of BRAGANZA, who was John's illegitimate son and the ancestor of the Braganza royal line that ruled Portugal from 1640 to 1910, was reared in Leiria. In 1466 one of the first printing presses in Portugal was put in to use here. See also CASTILE.

LEI SHUI See LUAN HE

LEITH (*Scotland*)

Port on the Firth of FORTH, incorporated into EDINBURGH in 1920. It was granted to Edinburgh as its port by Robert Bruce in 1329 and was the chief port of entry for travelers to Scotland before the railway. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed and stayed here on her return to Scotland in 1561. It was sacked by the English in 1544 and 1547 and destroyed by the Jacobites in the 1715 uprising.

LEITHEN See LEIDEN

LE KEF [El-Kef] [*ancient: Sicca Veneria; Arabic: Al-Kāf*] (*Tunisia*)

Town and capital of Le Kef province, 90 mi SSW of TUNIS. An ancient Carthaginian town, it became a Roman colony under Augustus; it has Roman remains.

LEK RIVER (*Netherlands*)

River of the S central region; a N arm of the RHINE RIVER, it flows into the new Meuse River. Navigable for its entire course, it flows through ROTTERDAM. It underwent heavy fighting in World War II during the Allied airborne attack near ARNHEM from September 17 to 25, 1944.

LE MAINE See MAINE

LEMANNUS See GENEVA, LAKE OF

LE MANS (*France*)

City in the Sarthe department, on the Sarthe River, 117 mi SW of PARIS. The historical capital of MAINE,

it dates from pre-Roman times. It was fortified by the Romans, and before Charlemagne it was a Merovingian capital. It has witnessed frequent sieges and battles throughout its history. The cathedral of St. Julien du Mans of the 11th to the 15th centuries contains the tomb of Berengaria, queen of Richard I of ENGLAND and is partly Romanesque and partly Gothic, with a daring system of flying buttresses. The city was the birthplace of Henry II, the first Plantagenet king of England, and of John II of France. It was the scene of a French defeat by the Prussians in the Franco-Prussian War from January 10 to 12, 1871. It is now the site of a famous annual automobile race.

LEMANUS See GENEVA, LAKE OF

LE MARCHE See MARCHES, THE

LE MAS D'AZIL (*France*)

Town in the Ariège department, 40 mi SW of TOULOUSE. In 1887 an archaeological discovery was made in a nearby cave that yielded prehistoric human remains of a culture now called Azilian. Found in northern Spain and southwest France, it belonged to the late Paleolithic Age, at the end of the last glacial period.

LEMBERG See LVIV

LEMINCUM See CHAMBÉRY

LEMNOS [*Greek: Limnos*] (*Greece*)

Island in the N Aegean Sea, in Lesbos department, between Mt Athos and the Turkish coast. It is the site of the most advanced Neolithic civilization yet found in the AEGEAN SEA area. By the end of the sixth century B.C. the island had been conquered by Otanes, the Persian general. From 477 B.C. it was a member of the Delian League and became an important part of the Athenian Empire. It was incorporated into the ROMAN, BYZANTINE, and OTTOMAN EMPIRES and became part of Greece in 1913 after the Balkan Wars. During World War I it was the base for the British navy before the DARDANELLES campaign. See also ATHENS, DELOS.

LE MORT HOMME [*Dead Man's Hill, Hill 295*] (*France*)

Height in the Meuse department, 6 mi NW of VERDUN. Hill 295 was the scene of a fierce battle in World

War I on May 29, 1916, when it fell to the Germans. The French retook it on August 20, 1917.

LE MOUSTIER (*France*)

Cave in the Dordogne department, on the Vézère River, above LES EYZIES. Important archaeological discoveries were made here including a human skeleton and flint points. The cave gives its name to the Mousterian period of Paleolithic culture and the achievements of Neanderthal man. See also DORDOGNE.

LEMOVICES See LIMOGES

LENDUM See LENS

LENINABAD See KHUDJAND

LENINAKAN See KUMAY

LENINGRAD See ST. PETERSBURG

LENINSK See PETRODVORETS

LENKORAN (*Azerbaijan*)

Town in Azerbaijan, on the CASPIAN SEA, 120 mi SSW of BAKU. First mentioned in the 17th century, it became the capital of the Talysh khanate of PERSIA in the 18th century and in 1813 was ceded to RUSSIA by Persia.

LENNOX See DUNBARTON

LENS [*ancient: Lendum, Lentium*] (*France*)

City in the Pas-de-Calais department, 11 mi NNE of ARRAS. It was the site of the last important battle of the Thirty Years' War, on August 2, 1648, in which the French under Louis II de Condé defeated the Spanish. This victory ended Spanish ascendancy north of the PYRENEES MOUNTAINS. During World War I it was the scene of fighting in August 1917 and October 1918. It was largely destroyed in World War II. It has been an important coal center since the 19th century. See also SPAIN.

LENTIA See LINZ

LENTINI See LEONTINI

LENTIUM See LENS

LEOBEN (*Austria*)

City in STYRIA, on the Mur River, 27 mi NW of GRAZ. An armistice signed here on April 18, 1797, between FRANCE and Austria, before the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO, ended Napoleon's successful Italian campaign.

LEÓN (*Nicaragua*)

City and capital of León province, 50 mi NW of MANAGUA. The second-largest city in Nicaragua, it was founded in 1524 by Francisco de Córdoba and was moved to its present site in 1610 after an earthquake. During the colonial era it was the political center of Nicaragua, and it was a stronghold of liberal elements after independence in 1821, in hot rivalry with GRANADA. The intellectual center of Nicaragua, it was the home of Rubén Darío, one of the greatest Spanish-American poets.

LEÓN (*Spain*)

City and capital of León province, 82 mi NW of VALADOLID, at the foot of the Cantabrian Mts. An old Roman city, it housed the seventh Gemina legion. Conquered from the Moors in A.D. 882 by Alfonso III of ASTURIAS, it became a center of Christian resistance to the Moors in Iberia. It replaced OVIEDO as capital of Asturias in the early 10th century. An important commercial center, it flourished in the 12th and 13th centuries but declined when Valladolid became the favorite residence of the kings of CASTILE and LEÓN.

LEÓN (*Spain*)

Region and former kingdom of NW Spain, E of PORTUGAL and GALICIA, comprising the modern provinces of León, Salamanca, and Zamora. León came under the kings of ASTURIAS early in the Christian reconquest of Spain and in the 10th century became the kingdom of Asturias and León. Although controlling much of northern Spain, the kings of León could not stem the rising power of CASTILE and NAVARRE. León was conquered in 1037 by Ferdinand I of Castile. León and Castile were separated from 1065 to 1072 and from the beginning of the 12th century until 1230, when they were finally rejoined. Today León is an agricultural region.

LEONFORTE (*Italy*)

Town in central SICILY, 7 mi NNE of ENNA, in Enna province. Following the Allied invasion of Sicily in World War II, it became the scene of heavy fighting in 1943.

LEONTINI [*Italian: Lentini*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city in Syracuse province, 22 mi NW of SYRACUSE, SE SICILY. Founded in 729 B.C. by Chalcidians from Sicilian NAXOS, it was one of the earliest Greek settlements in Sicily. In the fifth century B.C. it came under Syracuse and passed to the Roman and Byzantine empires. It was sacked by Saracens in A.D. 848. It was the legendary home of the Laestrygonians, the group of giants encountered by Odysseus in Homer's *Odyssey*.

LEONTOPOLIS (*Egypt*)

Ancient city in the Nile Delta, 17 mi N of CAIRO. Site of the temple of the Jewish high priest Onias III, it is said to have been built in the second century B.C.

LEOPOLDSBURG See BOURG-LÉOPOLD**LÉOPOLDVILLE** See KINSHASA**LEOVARDIA** See LEEUWARDEN**LEPANTO** [*ancient: Naupactus; Greek: Návpakτος*] (*Greece*)

Port and town in Aetolia and Acarnania, on the N shore of the Gulf of CORINTH, 22 mi E of Missolonghi, near the Gulf of Patras. Captured by ATHENS in 456 B.C., it became an important Athenian naval base in the Peloponnesian Wars. In 217 B.C. a peace treaty was signed here between the Aetolians and Philip V of MACEDON. Of commercial importance under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it was taken by VENICE in 1407 and held until the First Battle of Lepanto on July 28, 1499, when the Turkish navy defeated the Venetians. The Venetians were again defeated here by the Turks in 1500. At the Third Battle of Lepanto, on October 7, 1571, allied Christian forces under Don Juan of Austria defeated the Turkish fleet during the reign of Sultan Selim II in retaliation for the Turkish invasion of CYPRUS. Although of little immediate value, as Cyprus was ceded to Turkey in 1573, the battle was one of the most decisive ever fought and

ended Turkish domination of the central and western MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The battle was immortalized in the paintings of Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LEPCIS See LEPTIS MAGNA**LEPREUM** (*Greece*)

Ancient city of the W PELOPONNESUS, in Elis department, 22 mi SE of PYRGOS. Originally independent, it was ruled by ELIS from c. 450 to 400 B.C. Later it allied with ARCADIA and joined the Achaean League. Remains include an acropolis and a small temple. See also ACHAEA.

LEPTIMINUS See LEPTIS MINOR**LEPTIS MAGNA** [*Lepcis*] [*Arabic: Lebda*] (*Libya*)

Ancient city and port on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, now a suburb of HOMS. Founded by Phoenicians from SIDON c. 600 B.C., it was incorporated into the Roman province of AFRICA in 46 B.C. and became an important port, flourishing particularly during the reign of Septimius Severus in the third century A.D. as a center for trade with the interior of the African continent. The city declined following the Arab conquest of 642. There are extensive Roman remains.

LEPTIS MINOR [*Leptiminus, Leptis Parva*] [*Arabic: Lamta*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient town of Byzacena province, SE of modern SOUSSE. A small Punic city in the center of a prosperous olive-growing district, it was loyal to ROME after the Second Punic War and in 46 B.C. was Caesar's base before the Battle of THAPSUS. Later it became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE under Justinian.

LEPTIS PARVA See LEPTIS MINOR**LE PUY** [*Le Puy-en-Velay*] [*ancient: Anicium, Podium Anicensis*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Haute-Loire department, in the Massif Central south of the LOIRE RIVER, 65 mi SE of CLERMONT-FERRAND. A Christian center since the fourth century, it was one of the main pilgrimage centers of France after the sixth century. It sided with the Catholic League during the Wars of Religion.

LE PUY-EN-VELAY See LE PUY

LÉRIDA [*ancient: Ilerda; Moorish: Lareda, Lerita*] (*Spain*)
City and capital of Lérída province, CATALONIA, on the Segre River, 77 mi E of Saragossa. A strategic fortified city, it was held by Pompey during the Roman Civil War and was captured by Caesar in 49 B.C. It was the site of a Visigothic council in A.D. 546. The city was captured by the Moors in 713 and recaptured in 1149 by Ramón Berenguer IV of ARAGON. It fell to the French in 1808. During the Spanish civil war it was a key point in the defense of BARCELONA and fell after a nine-month siege in April 1938. It had a university from the 13th to the 18th centuries.

LERIN ISLANDS See CANNES

LERITA See LÉRIDA

LERMA (*Spain*)

Town in Burgos province, 20 mi S of BURGOS. A fortified town, it has a magnificent 17th-century palace built by Cardinal Duke Francisco Gómez de Sandoval.

LERNA (*Greece*)

Early site in the PELOPONNESUS, 6 mi S of ARGOS, occupied from the Neolithic period into the Bronze Age from 3300 to 1500 B.C. The most important early Helladic site in Greece, it was excavated in the 1950s and revealed a sumptuous House of Tiles, which was destroyed c. 2200 B.C., probably by the invading early Greek tribes. Two Mycenaean shaft graves were later sunk into the mound over the ruins of the House of Tiles.

LERO See LEROS

LEROS [*Italian: Lero*] (*Greece*)

Island of the DODECANESE group, in the AEGEAN SEA, N of Kalymnos, off the W coast of TURKEY. The island's chief town, Leros, was an Italian naval base during World War II and was heavily attacked by the British.

LERWICK (*Scotland*)

Town, port, and administrative headquarters of the Shetland Islands, on the E coast of Mainland Island. The most northerly town of Great Britain, it is the

chief market town for the Shetland Islands. A naval reserve station, now Fort Charlotte, built here by Oliver Cromwell, was destroyed by the Dutch in 1673. It was rebuilt in 1781. See SHETLANDS.

LES ANDELYS (*France*)

Commune in Eure department, on the SEINE RIVER, 20 mi NE of EVREUX. It is dominated by the impressive ruins of Château Gaillard, built by Richard I of ENGLAND in the 12th century after his return from the Crusades. The settlement of Grand Andely dates from A.D. 526.

LES BAUX See LES BAUX-EN-PROVENCE

LES BAUX-EN-PROVENCE [*Les Baux*] (*France*)

Village in the Bouches-du-Rhône department, 9 mi NE of ARLES. The modern village is next to a ruined and abandoned town on a remarkable rock spur that was the seat of the mighty lords of Baux during the Middle Ages. The lords held 72 towns in PROVENCE and DAUPHINÉ, but their town was destroyed in 1632 by Louis XIII. Bauxite was first discovered in the area in 1821.

LESBOS [*Mytilene*] [*Greek: Lésvos, Mitilíni*] (*Greece*)

Island in the E AEGEAN SEA, off the NW coast of TURKEY. Mytilene is the capital. Located in a strategic position, it was a center of Bronze Age civilization and commerce and was settled c. 1050 B.C. by Aeolians. In the seventh century B.C. it prospered under Pittacus and was famous for its lyric poets, including Alcaeus and Sappho. It submitted to PERSIA in 527 B.C. after a struggle with ATHENS but joined the Delian League with Athens in 479 B.C. It fell to SPARTA in 405 B.C. and eventually came under ROME. Aristotle and Epicurus lived on Lesbos. Prosperous under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it was captured by the Seljuk Turks in 1091, passing to GENOA in 1354, and then to VENICE. It was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1462 to 1911 before joining modern Greece.

LESCAR See BÉARN

LES COMBARELLES [*Grotte des Combarelles*] (*France*)

Cave in the Dordogne department, just E of LES EYZIES. Discovered in 1901, it is a winding passage, 275 ft long, with walls covered by drawings of 300

animals, mainly bison and reindeer. The drawings date from the late Aurignacian through the middle Magdalenian periods of the Paleolithic, or Old Stone Age, and are ranked by scholars as some of the finest products of the Ice Age. See also DORDOGNE.

LES ÉPARGES (*France*)

Village in the Meuse department, 7 mi SE of VERDUN. During World War I, in June 1915, bitter fighting took place here between the French and Germans.

LES EYZIES [**Les Eyzies-de-Tayac**] (*France*)

Town in the Dordogne department, on the Vézère River, 22 mi SE of PÉRIGUEUX. Known as the “capital of prehistory,” it is situated in a region containing many caves used in prehistoric times. In 1868 in the Cro-Magnon cave specimens of Cro-Magnon man (early *Homo sapiens*), dating from the Aurignacian period, were first discovered. Nearby are the prehistoric sites of CHANCELADE, COMBE-CAPELLE, FONT-DE-GAUME, LA MADELEINE, LASCAUX, LE MOUSTIER, LES COMBARELLES, and others. See also DORDOGNE.

LES EYZIES-DE-TAYAC See LES EYZIES

LES GONAÏVES See GONAÏVES

LESH [**Lesha, Leshe, Lezh**] [*ancient: Lissus; Italian: Alessio*] (*Albania*)

Town and capital of Lesh province, on the Drin River, 30 mi NNW of TIRANË. Founded by Dionysius of SYRACUSE in 385 B.C., it was held by VENICE from 1393 to 1478.

LESHA See LESH

LESHE See LESH

LESHEM See DAN

LESINA See HVAR

LESOTHO [*former: Basutoland*]

Kingdom entirely surrounded by the Republic of SOUTH AFRICA. Its capital is MASERU. The Sotho people were brought together under Moshesh c. 1820

following the disturbances caused by the rise of the Zulu. Moshesh preserved the independence of the Sotho against Zulus, Boers, and British, although the country came under British protection in 1868. Part of CAPE COLONY from 1871 to 1884, when it became a British colony, Lesotho was granted independence on October 4, 1966. The kingdom suffered political instability in the early 1970s. In December 1982 South African troops invaded the country and entered the capital in retaliation for Lesotho's support of South African liberation forces.

In 1986, Major General Justinus Lekhanya led a coup that installed King Moshoeshoe II as head of state. After prolonged disputes with Lekhanya over power, the king went into exile. In 1990, Moshoeshoe II's son, Letsie III, became king but was reduced to a purely ceremonial role. In 1992, Lekhanya was overthrown, and replaced by a military junta. In 1993, free elections resulted in Ntsu Mokhehle becoming prime minister. In 1994, the king was restored to power, reinstalled Mokhehle, after there was pressure from other southern African nations to reinstate him. In 1995, Letsie abdicated in favor of his father, but soon returned to the throne after Moshoeshoe was killed in an auto accident. In 1997, Mokhehle switched political parties but remained in power until he died in 1998. After violence broke out after the 1998 elections, South Africa and BOTSWANA sent troops into the country to restore order. In 2004, after a long drought, Lesotho appealed for international food aid to avert starvation in the country.

LES PLANCHES See AMHERST

LESSER ARMENIA See LITTLE ARMENIA

LES TROIS-ÉVÊCHÉS (*France*)

Ancient district of LORRAINE, consisting of the bishoprics of METZ, TOUL, and VERDUN. In the Middle Ages the district belonged to GERMANY, but it was taken by Henri II of France in 1552.

LÉSVOS See LESBOS

LESZNO [*German: Lissa*] (*Poland*)

Town in Poznań province, 41 mi SSW of POZNAŃ. Chartered in 1547, it became the chief seat of the Moravian Brethren in Poland and a center of the Ref-

ormation during the 16th century. Burned by the Poles in 1656, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1793 and to Poland in 1919.

LETCWORTH (*England*)

City in E central England, 34 mi N of LONDON. It was the first “garden city,” a planned community, built wholly new, with a set population, separate residential and industrial areas, and a good deal of open space. The term “garden city” was first used by Sir Ebenezer Howard, the town planner, in a book published in 1898. Letchworth was founded by him in 1903. See also WELWYN GARDEN CITY.

LETICIA (*Colombia*)

Town and capital of Amazonas province, on the AMAZON RIVER, 665 mi SE of BOGOTÁ. Founded in 1867 by Peruvians as a port and military outpost, it was ceded to Colombia in 1922 but was seized in 1932 by PERU. The League of Nations awarded it to Colombia in 1934.

LETONIE See LATVIA

LETTLAND See LATVIA

LETZEBURG See LUXEMBOURG

LEUBUS [*Lubiaz*] (*Poland*)

Village in Wrocław province, 14 mi ENE of LEGNICA, on the ODER RIVER. A Cistercian monastery was founded here in the 12th century. The village was sacked by Hussites in 1432 and by Swedes in 1639 during the Thirty Years' War. The monastery was rebuilt in the 18th century and in the early 19th century was taken from the church.

LEUCADIA See LEUKAS

LEUCTRA (*Greece*)

Ancient village in BOEOTIA, 10 mi SW of THEBES. During the Boeotian-Athenian war against SPARTA, the Spartans were defeated here by the Thebans under Epaminondas in 371 B.C. This victory established the brief hegemony of Thebes in Greece. The Spartan king Cleombrotus was killed in the battle.

LEUKAS [*ancient: Leucadia; Greek: Levkaś Italian: Santa Maura*] (*Greece*)

One of the IONIAN ISLANDS, in the Ionian Sea, off the W coast of Greece. Settled by Corinthians in the seventh century B.C., it joined the Acarnanian League in the third century B.C. and passed to ROME in 197 B.C. It was later under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and VENICE. Remains include ancient Cyclopean walls and a temple to Apollo Leukates. Some think it may be the ITHACA of Homer's *Odyssey*.

LEUKE AKTE See LATAKIA

LEUKOSIA See NICOSIA

LEUNA (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY-ANHALT, 3 mi S of MERSEBURG, on the W bank of the Saale River. With the invention of the Haber process, the first synthetic nitrogen plant began to work here in 1916, and the city became the center of the German synthetic chemical industry. In World War II it was badly damaged.

LEUNIANUM See LEGNANO

LEUTHEN [*Polish: Lutynia*] (*Poland*)

Village in Wrocław province, 11 mi W of WROCŁAW. During the Seven Years War the Austrians were routed here on December 5, 1757, by the Prussians under Frederick the Great. See PRUSSIA.

LEUTSCHAU See LEVOCA

LEUVEN See LOUVAIN

LEUZE (*Belgium*)

Commune in Hainaut province, 11 mi E of Tournai. During the War of the Grand Alliance, the French under the duke of LUXEMBOURG defeated the army of the Grand Alliance under the prince of Waldeck on September 20, 1691.

LEVÁDHIA See LEBADEA

LEVANT

Name for countries along the E shores of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, often including TURKEY to the N and

EGYPT to the S. The name *Levant* is especially linked with Venetian trading ventures and the establishment of commerce with the Levant countries in the era of the Crusades. During the 16th and 17th centuries “High Levant” referred to the Far East, and the name “Levant States” was given to the French mandate to SYRIA and LEBANON after World War II.

LEVEN, LOCH (*Scotland*)

Lake in TAYSIDE region, Kinross district, E of KINROSS. It contains several islands, including Castle Island where Mary, Queen of Scots, was held from 1567 to 1568 and where she signed her abdication from the throne. Another island, St. Serf's, has the ruins of an ancient priory.

LEVIDHI See LEVIDI

LEVIDI [*Levidhi*] [*former: Elymia*] (*Greece*)

Town in Arcadia department, in the PELOPONNESUS, 13 mi NNW of TRIPOLIS. The Greeks defeated the Turks here in 1821 during their struggle for independence.

LÉVIS [*former: Aubigny, Pointe Levi*] (*Canada*)

City in S QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, opposite Quebec. During the siege of QUEBEC in the French and Indian War, the British general James Wolfe bombarded Quebec in 1759 from the heights above Lévis. Today, the city is an industrial center.

LEVKAŠ See LEUKAS

LEVKOSIA See NICOSIA

LEVOCA [*German: Leutschau; Hungarian: Lőcse; Slovak: Levoča*] (*Slovakia*)

Town in Východoslovenský region, 36 mi NW of KOSICE. An old cultural center, it is famed for its late Gothic and Renaissance architecture. In the Middle Ages it was known for its wood carving and was a center of printing in the 16th century.

LEWES (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of East SUSSEX, on the Ouse River, 45 mi S of LONDON. A market center and important port by the 11th century, it was the scene

of a battle during the Barons' War, on May 14, 1264, when Simon de Montfort decisively defeated and captured Henry III.

LEWES [*former: Swanendael*] (*United States*)

City in SE DELAWARE, at the mouth of Delaware Bay, 43 mi S of DOVER. Founded by Dutch colonists in 1631, it was the first European settlement along the DELAWARE RIVER. During the War of 1812 it was fired on from the bay by the British.

LEWIS RIVER See SNAKE RIVER

LEWISTON (*United States*)

City in NW IDAHO, 95 mi SSE of SPOKANE, at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater rivers. Lewis and Clark camped here in 1805. It was the first capital of Idaho Territory, from 1863 to 1864.

LEWISTON (*United States*)

City in SW MAINE, 30 mi N of PORTLAND, on the Androscoggin River. Settled in 1770, it is Maine's second-largest city and has two hydroelectric dams, giving it one of the greatest waterpower potentials in NEW ENGLAND.

LEWISTOWN (*United States*)

City in central PENNSYLVANIA, on the Juniata River, 45 mi WNW of HARRISBURG. Laid out at a Shawnee Indian village in 1790, it became one of Pennsylvania's pioneer iron manufacturing centers.

LEXINGTON (*United States*)

City in N central KENTUCKY, 23 mi SE of FRANKFORT. Lexington, in the midst of the bluegrass region, is the traditional national center of thoroughbred horse breeding and racing. The site was given its name in 1775 by a group of hunters who, while here, heard the news of the Battle of LEXINGTON, Massachusetts, the first engagement of the American Revolution. Settlement followed four years later. In 1792 Lexington was the scene of the first meeting of the legislature of the new state of Kentucky.

Transylvania University, the oldest institution of higher education west of the Alleghenies, opened as a seminary in DANVILLE, Kentucky, in 1783 and moved to Lexington in 1788. Lexington, which thought of itself as the “Athens of the West,” opened the first

circulating library W of the Alleghenies in 1795. A few years before, when horse racing was prohibited on the town common in 1788, a new race track was built in a different location.

Lexington was the residence of the statesman Henry Clay, whose home "Ashland" was designed in 1806 by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, America's first professional architect. Lexington was also the home of two Confederate generals, John C. Breckenridge and John Hunt Morgan, and of Mary Todd before she married Abraham Lincoln, the future president.

LEXINGTON (*United States*)

Town and scene of battle in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 10 mi NW of BOSTON. The first battle of the American Revolution took place on the town common here on April 19, 1775, when colonial minutemen blocked and engaged a British force under Major Pitcairn that was on its way to seize colonial arms at CONCORD. The battle left eight colonists dead. No one knows who was responsible for initiating the battle. The British were attacked again when they arrived at Concord Bridge.

LEXINGTON (*United States*)

City and battle site in W MISSOURI, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 33 mi E of INDEPENDENCE. During the Civil War, the Confederates defeated Union troops here in a battle from September 18 to 22, 1861.

LEXINGTON (*United States*)

City in W VIRGINIA, in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 30 mi NW of LYNCHBURG. Laid out in 1777, it was bombarded by Union troops during the Civil War on June 10, 1864. It is the site of the Virginia Military Institute where "Stonewall" Jackson taught. Jackson and Robert E. Lee are both buried here.

LEYDEN See LEIDEN

LEYTE (*Philippines*)

Island between LUZON and MINDANAO, in the VISAYAN ISLANDS group. It was sighted by Magellan in March 1521. On October 20, 1944, it was the scene of the first main U.S. landing of the campaign to recover the Philippines in World War II. See also LEYTE GULF.

LEYTE GULF (*Philippines*)

Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, E of LEYTE and S of SAMAR. The decisive naval engagement of World War II took

place here from October 23 to 26, 1944, when U.S. forces destroyed the Japanese fleet that had attempted to hinder Allied landings on Leyte. With the Battle of MIDWAY in 1942, control of the Pacific passed to the Allies following this victory.

LEZH See LESH

LGOV [*L'gov*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 38 mi W of KURSK. Chartered in 1849, it was a center of the peasant revolt of 1905.

LHASA [*Lasa*] (*China*)

City and capital of TIBET, 250 mi NE of DARJEELING, INDIA. Capital of Tibet by the ninth century A.D., it later lost its position as capital but grew in religious importance. Made capital again in 1642, it was occupied by China in 1951. Following the Tibetan revolt of 1959, the Chinese destroyed many monastic institutions. Formerly a major Buddhist religious center, it was known for centuries as the Forbidden City because of its inaccessibility and the hostility of the Buddhist lamas. It was first visited by Europeans in 1904. It is also the home of the Potala Palace, formerly the chief residence of the Dalai Lama, and now a popular tourist attraction and UNESCO World Heritage Site.

LIAMPO See NING-PO

LIAONING (*China*)

Coastal province in MANCHURIA bordering NORTH KOREA in NE China. SHENYANG is the capital. Though loosely controlled by the QIN (221–207 B.C.) and Han dynasties, Liaoning was later ruled by a succession of non-Han nomadic groups including the Xianbei, Gouryeo, Khitan, and Jurchen. The Qing dynasty began in Liaoning; Shenyang remained the Manchu capital until the capture of BEIJING. Liaoning was occupied by the Japanese during the Russo-Japanese War (1904–05), became part of the Japanese puppet state of MANCHUKUO, and after World War II came under the joint control of RUSSIA and China. Liaoning became a Chinese province in 1955. Japanese and Russian investment made Liaoning a center of Chinese heavy industry, and DALIAN has emerged as northeast China's major port.

LIAOYANG (*China*)

City in S LIAONING province, 35 mi S of SHENYANG, in MANCHURIA. Liaoyang commandery was set up by

the Han dynasty in the second century B.C. The city was a crucial defensive base for the northeastern frontier in the 14th century under the Mings. It was overrun in 1621 by Nurhachi, a Manchurian tribal chieftain who made it his capital. Because of its strategic location, it was the scene of severe fighting during the Russo-Japanese War from 1904 to 1905.

LIBANUS See LEBANON MOUNTAINS

LIBAU See LIEPAJA

LIBAVA See LIEPAJA

LIBÉN [*German: Lieben*] (*Czech Republic*)

A suburb N of PRAGUE. It was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Lieben on June 25, 1608, between the Holy Roman Emperor Rudolf II and his brother Archduke Matthias. In the treaty Rudolf ceded HUNGARY, AUSTRIA, and MORAVIA to his brother because of his own inability to manage the Hapsburg dominions and to deal with the Hungarian rebellion and the Turkish threat. The treaty followed a march on Prague by Matthias and other high nobles against the reluctant Rudolf.

LIBERALITAS JULIA See ÉVORA

LIBEREC [*German: Reichenberg*] (*Czech Republic*)

City in BOHEMIA, on the Lausitzer Neisse River, 55 mi NNE of PRAGUE. Founded in the 14th century, it was mainly inhabited by Germans until after World War II. A textile center since the 16th century, it was called the Bohemian Manchester. Under Konrad Henlein it was the center of the Sudeten German movement whose activities led to the annexation of parts of Czechoslovakia by GERMANY prior to World War II. See also SUDETENLAND.

LIBERIA

Republic in West Africa, SE of SIERRA LEONE, S of GUINEA, and W of CÔTE D'IVOIRE (Ivory Coast) on the Atlantic Ocean. MONROVIA is the capital. The oldest republic in Africa, it is one of the few countries on the continent never to have been under colonial rule. It was founded in 1821 by the American Colonization Society as a project for the settlement of freed black slaves, and it became independent in 1847. U.S.

protection helped it resist absorption by colonial powers in the late 19th century. The republic was placed under U.S. protection in 1911 when faced with bankruptcy and internal disorder. Its independence was threatened in the 1930s when a League of Nations report verified rumors of government slave trading, but Liberia was saved from passing under international control by the efforts of presidents Edwin Barclay (1930–44) and William Tubman (1944–71). Tubman did much to develop and modernize the country, but his successor, W. R. Tolbert, who belonged to the same elite group of descendants of the American freedmen, was overthrown in a bloody coup in 1980, led by Sgt. Samuel Doe, representing the oppressed majority of native tribes. Repression and corruption by Doe led to an invasion of rebel forces in 1989, led by Charles Taylor who also declared himself to be president. Doe was assassinated in 1990, but Liberia continued to have bloody civil war through the 1990s in spite of numerous truces and the intervention of a West African peacekeeping force led by NIGERIA.

In 1997, Taylor was elected president, but was soon enriching himself and his family by looting the country, and trading arms to rebel forces in neighboring SIERRA LEONE in return for diamonds. In 2001, the UN placed sanctions on Liberia, and Liberian rebels attacked the Taylor government. In 2003, as the rebels approached Monrovia, Taylor resigned and fled the country. Another West African peacekeeping force was installed, and Gyude Bryant became president of a unity government. After the 2005 elections former finance minister Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf became the first female elected head of state in African history.

LIBERTY ISLAND [*former: Bedloe's Island*] (*United States*)

Island in upper New York Bay, SW of MANHATTAN ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK State. New York City purchased the island in 1758 and ceded it to the federal government c. 1800, who used it as a garrison that became known as Fort Wood. Bartholdi's *Liberty Enlightening the World* ("Statue of Liberty") was placed here in 1885. It was paid for with funds raised by the Franco-American Union. The smaller model from which the statue was made stands in PARIS on a bridge over the Seine River. In 1924 the Statue of Liberty was declared a national monument, and control over the island passed from the War Department to the National Park Service, which continues to maintain it as a tourist destination.

LIBOURNE (*France*)

Town in Gironde department, 17 mi ENE of BORDEAUX, on the DORDOGNE RIVER. Founded as a fortified town in 1270 by Roger de Leyburn, seneschal of GASCONY, it had been subjected to Edward I of ENGLAND by 1286. It was the residence of Edward the Black Prince in 1367, during the Hundred Years' War. Libourne was united with France in the 15th century.

LIBREVILLE (*Gabon*)

Town, port, and capital of Gabon and of Estuaire region, on the N shore of the Gabon estuary, West Equatorial Africa. Inhabited by the Pongoue people in the 16th century, it was fortified by the French in 1843 and settled by freed slaves in 1849. It was the capital of the French Congo from 1888 to 1904. During World War II it was shelled and occupied by Free French and British forces in 1940.

LIBURNIA (*Croatia*)

Ancient district of ILLYRIA, on the Adriatic coast of Croatia. It was named after the Liburni, a people noted for their navigational skills, who invented the Liburnian galley, an early Roman warship.

LIBYA (*Africa*)

Name used by the ancient Greeks to designate N Africa W of EGYPT. In later centuries the name was used to describe that part of Africa colonized by the Greeks and divided into CYRENAICA and MARMARICA. In Roman times this was part of the colony of AFRICA.

LIBYA [*modern: Socialist Peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*]

Country of North Africa bounded by the MEDITERRANEAN SEA on the N, EGYPT on the E, SUDAN on the SE, CHAD and NIGER on the S, ALGERIA on the W, and TUNISIA on the NW.

Libya's barren desert lands have been passed from empire to empire. The country has two major regions, CYRENAICA, colonized by GREECE in the fourth century B.C.; and Tripolitana (now TRIPOLITANIA) linked to PHOENICIA and CARTHAGE. Both sections had become provinces of ROME by the first century B.C. Vandals invaded the area in A.D. 455 and held the country until 533, when Justinian's Byzantine troops expelled them.

In the seventh century the Arab conquest of North Africa rolled through Libya. The country was converted to Islam by the 11th century, and Egypt and Tunisia jockeyed for its control. In the 16th century, however, the OTTOMAN EMPIRE conquered Libya and ruled via proxy. From 1801 to 1805 Libya and the UNITED STATES were at war over TRIPOLI's pirate operations and demands for tribute. In 1835 the Ottoman Empire assumed direct control of Libya and administered it as a province until 1911, when ITALY began a war of conquest that lasted until 1933. Fierce fighting raged across Libya's deserts in World War II.

Following Italy's defeat, Libya's independence was planned under United Nations guidance, and in 1951 it became an independent country under Idris I. The United States and GREAT BRITAIN maintained military bases in Libya in exchange for economic aid to the desperately poor nation, but the discovery of massive oil reserves in 1959 changed its situation. In 1969 the monarchy was overthrown by a military coup led by Colonel Muammar Qaddafi. Under his leadership Libya is a strictly traditional Islamic state but with socialist policies, bitterly opposed to ISRAEL and non-Muslim powers. Qaddafi supported the regime of Idi Amin in UGANDA and gave the brutal dictator asylum after his overthrow in 1979. Using Libya's great oil wealth as a political lever, Qaddafi attempted to make Libya the spearhead of a holy war of Muslim fundamentalism throughout the world. His government supported President Oueddi of CHAD during the civil war there in 1980 and sent troops into the country. Libyan relations with the United States were strained and have resulted in the breaking of diplomatic relations and armed conflict in the Gulf of Sidra in 1981. The United States placed a ban on Libyan oil imports in 1982, and in 1986, U.S. president Ronald Reagan ordered air strikes against targets in Tripoli and BENGHAZI in retaliation for the Libyan-sponsored terrorist attack in West BERLIN that had killed two American servicemen.

In 1988 a bomb blew up on a Pan Am commercial airplane over LOCKERBIE, SCOTLAND, killing 270 people that was found to be instigated by Libya. In 1989, Libya was also implicated in the similar bombing of a French airliner over Niger in which 170 people died. In 1989 a West German company was reported selling Libya equipment for the construction of a chemical weapons plant at Rabta, leading to American and UN sanctions against Libya in 1992. In 1994 Libya withdrew from N Chad, after the World Court rejected its claim to that territory.

In the late 1990s Libya started to moderate its policies to repair its standing in the international community, and embarked on a series of moves designed to end its estrangement from Western nations. In 1999, Libya handed over the suspects in the Lockerbie crash to the United Nations, where they were tried in international court under Scottish law. At the end of 1999, Qaddafi pledged not to aid or protect terrorists. In 2003, Libya paid damages to the families of the victims in the Lockerbie and UTA bombings and the UN lifted its sanctions. Libya has acknowledged that it had indeed produced chemical weapons and has renounced the production and use of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons and agreed to submit to unannounced international inspections. The U.S. has resumed diplomatic relations with Libya and lifted many of its sanctions.

LIBYSSA (*Turkey*)

Ancient town of BITHYNIA, 35 mi ESE of ISTANBUL, on the Gulf of Izmit. In 183 B.C. Hannibal, the defeated and exiled general of CARTHAGE, committed suicide here.

LICATA [*Greek: Phintias*] (*Italy*)

City and port in Agrigento province, 26 mi SE of AGRIGENTO, at the mouth of the Salso River, SW SICILY. It was founded c. 280 B.C. as a refuge after the fall of GELA and was named for Phintias, tyrant of Agrigento. On the plain to the N of the city the forces of CARTHAGE under Hamilcar defeated Agathocles, tyrant of SYRACUSE, in 311 B.C. During the First Punic War, in 256 B.C., the Romans under Regulus defeated the Carthaginian fleet off Licata. During World War II the Allies landed here at the start of the invasion of Sicily on July 11, 1943.

LICHAVI REPUBLIC See VAIŚALI (*India*)

LICEA See LECCE

LICHFIELD (*England*)

City in STAFFORDSHIRE, 15 mi NNE of BIRMINGHAM. St. Chad founded an episcopal see here in the seventh century. During the English Civil War the 13th-century cathedral was badly damaged by Parliamentary troops. The grammar school here was attended by Samuel Johnson, who was born here, Joseph Addison, and David Garrick.

LICUS See LECH

LIDICE (*Czech Republic*)

Village in BOHEMIA, 10 mi WNW of PRAGUE. Lidice was razed to the ground on June 9–10, 1942, by Nazi Gestapo troops in retaliation for the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, German deputy reich protector in Bohemia and Moravia at the time. The men of the village were shot, the women sent to concentration camps, and the children to German institutions. A new village and a memorial were built after the war.

LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI [*German: Heilsberg*] (*Poland*)

Town in Olsztyn province, 25 mi N of OLSZTYN. The castle here, built by the Teutonic Knights in 1240, is among the best preserved examples of medieval architecture in Poland. The town was the seat of the bishops of Warmia from the 14th to the 19th centuries. Passed to PRUSSIA in 1772, it was returned to Poland in 1945 by the POTSDAM Conference.

LIEBEN See LIBÉN

LIECHTENSTEIN [*Principality of Liechtenstein*]

Independent principality on the E bank of the RHINE RIVER, in the Alps between AUSTRIA and SWITZERLAND. VADUZ is the capital. The principality was created in 1719 by the union of the county of Vaduz and the barony of Schellenburg. A member of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION from 1815 to 1866, it was independent thereafter and escaped the upheavals of the 19th and 20th centuries. It entered a customs union with Switzerland in 1924. It is one of the smallest states in the world and only gave women the right to vote in 1984. In 2003, Prince Hans-Adam won a referendum giving him more complete control than any other monarch in Europe including the ability to dissolve the elected government, to approve judicial nominees, and to veto legislation.

LIÈGE [*Liège*] [*Flemish: Luik; German: Lüttich*] (*Belgium*)

City and capital of Liège province, at the confluence of the Meuse and Ourthe Rivers, 55 mi ESE of BRUSSELS. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was a growing trading center by the 10th century and became capital of the large prince-bishopric of Liège. The powerful guilds forced the nobles to grant political equality to the workers in 1313. Liège was sacked by

Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY in 1468 but flourished in the 16th century under Prince-Bishop Erard de la Marck. Captured by the English in 1702 during the War of the Spanish Succession, it passed to the NETHERLANDS in 1815 and was the scene of rapid industrial growth and social unrest during the 19th century. Despite its reputation as the most strongly fortified city in Europe, it fell to the Germans in World War I after a 12-day siege; it was occupied by GERMANY in World War II from 1940 to 1944. It is the core of French-speaking Belgium.

LIEGNITZ See LEGNICA

LIEPAJA [*German: Libau; Russian: Libava, Liyepaya*] (*Latvia*)

City and port in Latvia, on the BALTIC SEA, 120 mi WSW of RIGA. Founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1263, it became part of LIVONIA and later of the duchy of KURLAND. Passed to RUSSIA in 1795, it acquired great commercial importance in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a port and emigration center to the United States. When Bolshevik forces attacked Riga in 1918 during the Russian Revolution, it was briefly the seat of the provisional government of Latvia. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1945, after which it was annexed by the USSR with the rest of Latvia.

LIER [*French: Lierre*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Antwerp province, 8 mi SE of ANTWERP. Settled probably in the eighth century, it was an important textile center by the 14th century. It was captured by SPAIN in 1582, by the NETHERLANDS in 1595, and by the English in 1706 during the War of the Spanish Succession. It was captured also by the Germans in 1914 during World War I.

LIERRE See LIER

LIENTZENBURG See CHARLOTTENBURG

LIEUWERT See LEEUWARDEN

LIÉVIN (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, 9 mi N of ARRAS. Mentioned as early as 1104, it was completely destroyed in World War I but revived. It lies just north of VIMY RIDGE.

LIGER See LOIRE RIVER

LIGNY (*Belgium*)

Town in Namur province, 14 mi NW of NAMUR. On June 16, 1815, during the Waterloo campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, Napoleon defeated the Prussians under Blücher here prior to the Battle of WATERLOO.

LIGOVO See URITSK

LIGURIA (*Italy*)

Region of the NW, bordered to the N by PIEDMONT, to the W by FRANCE, to the S by EMILIA-ROMAGNA and the Ligurian Sea and to the E by TUSCANY. GENOA is its capital. It includes the provinces of Genova, Imperia, La Spezia, and Savona. The region derives its name from the prehistoric Ligurii, who originally occupied the Mediterranean coast from the RHÔNE RIVER to the ARNO RIVER. The region was penetrated by Phoenician and Greek traders from at least 600 B.C. In the second century B.C. the entire region came under the control of ROME, and was the smallest Roman province in the area. By the 13th century Genoa controlled all modern Liguria, but one region soon fell to the disputes between Lombardy, Piedmont, and France. It was briefly reunited under Andrea Doria in the 16th century. It formed the LIGURIAN REPUBLIC under the French from 1796 until it was annexed in 1815 by the kingdom of SARDINIA. Its ports were heavily damaged by Allied bombing in World War II.

LIGURIAN REPUBLIC (*Italy*)

Set up in 1797 by the French revolutionary armies during the Italian campaign, the Ligurian Republic consisted of some of the coastland around the city of GENOA in LIGURIA. In 1805 Napoleon I annexed the republic to FRANCE. After the Napoleonic Wars the area, including Genoa, passed to SARDINIA in 1814.

LILLE [*Lisle, L'isle*] [*ancient: Insula; Flemish: Ryssel*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Nord department, 136 mi NNE of PARIS, on the Deûle River. Fortified in the 11th century by Count Baldwin IV of FLANDERS, it became the medieval capital of Flanders and in the 16th century was the residence of the dukes of BURGUNDY. Claimed by Louis XIV in 1667, it was captured by the duke of Marlborough in 1708 during the

War of the Spanish Succession but was returned to France in 1713. It has been a major industrial center since the 19th century. Occupied by the Germans in both world wars, it enjoyed very rapid industrial expansion in the 1960s.

LILLEBONNE [*ancient: Juliobona*] (*France*)

Town in Seine-Maritime department, NORMANDY, near the mouth of the SEINE RIVER, E of LE HAVRE. It was the site of a Roman settlement, whose ruined theater and baths remain. William the Conqueror decided to invade ENGLAND in 1066 while in his castle at Lillebonne.

LILYBAEUM See MARSALA

LIMA (*Peru*)

City and national capital, on the Rímac River, 8 mi E of CALLAO, its port. Founded by Francisco Pizarro of SPAIN in 1535, it replaced CUZCO as the capital of Spain's New World empire and of the kingdom of Peru. Named "The City of Kings" by Pizarro, it rivaled MEXICO CITY and BOGOTÁ in importance and grandeur. During the War of the Pacific it was occupied by Chileans from 1881 to 1883. Today it is the industrial and commercial center of Peru and has one of the finest universities in South America.

LIMBOURG See LIMBURG

LIMBURG [*French: Limbourg*] (*Belgium; Netherlands*)

Former duchy, now two provinces of SE Holland and NE Belgium. The duchy of Limburg was founded in the 11th century and was split up at the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648. In 1815 it was reunited under the kingdom of the Netherlands but was divided into its present provinces in 1839 by a Dutch-Belgian treaty. The Dutch province was not fully integrated as part of the nation until early in the 20th century.

LIMERICK [*Gaelic: Luimneach*] (*Ireland*)

Port and chief town of County Limerick, on the SHANNON RIVER, 110 mi SW of DUBLIN. Occupied by Norsemen in the ninth century, it became the principal town in their kingdom of Limerick. The Norsemen were expelled at the end of the 10th century by Brian Boru, who made the town capital of MUNSTER. King John of ENGLAND built a castle here. One of the

strongest fortresses of the kingdom in the 15th century, it was besieged by Oliver Cromwell in 1651 and was James II's last stronghold in Ireland after the Glorious Revolution of 1688.

LIMNOS See LEMNOS

LIMOGES [*ancient: Augustoritum Lemovicensium, Lemovices*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Haute-Vienne department, Limousin, on the Vienne River, 110 mi NE of BORDEAUX. Capital of the Gallic Lemovices, it was an important Roman town with its own senate and currency. The shrine of St. Martial made Limoges a center for pilgrims in the third century. In 1199 Richard I of ENGLAND was killed in a battle nearby. The city was burned and the inhabitants massacred in 1370 by Edward the Black Prince during the Hundred Years' War. It became capital of LIMOUSIN in 1589. The birthplace of Renoir, it has been an important center of enamel art work since the 12th century, as well as of porcelain production later.

LIMON [*Puerto Limon*] (*Costa Rica*)

City in E Costa Rica, on the CARIBBEAN SEA. Now the nation's largest port, the site was once an Indian village, seen and perhaps visited by Christopher Columbus on his fourth expedition in 1502. The Spanish did not conquer the region until 1563, and the city did not become of major importance until c. 1875, during the construction of a railroad to SAN JOSÉ, 70 miles west. From 1900 to the 1930s the city was dominated by the United Fruit Company of the UNITED STATES. Its major exports now are cacao and timber.

LIMON (*Philippines*)

Village near the N coast of LEYTE, 31 mi W of TACLOBAN. Limon was the scene of heavy fighting and was captured on November 23, 1944, during the U.S. invasion of the Philippines in World War II.

LIMONUS See POITIERS

LIMOUSIN (*France*)

Former province, comprising the modern departments of Haute-Vienne, Creuse, and Corrèze. Its capital was LIMOGES. Originally inhabited by the Lemovices

tribe, it was included in the kingdom of AQUITAINE from the eighth to 10th centuries. Thereafter the region was politically fragmented though culturally united. It was disputed by France and England from the 12th century until 1374, when it was recaptured by Charles V of France. It was a province of France until the French Revolution.

LIMPOPO (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the NE part of the TRANSVAAL, and the black homelands of Venda, Lebowa, and Gazankulu. It was called Northern Transvaal from 1994 through 2003, when it was renamed Limpopo. The capital and largest city is Polokwane, known until 2003 as PIETERSBURG.

LIMPOPO RIVER [**Crocodile**] (*former: Rio do Espirito Santo*) (*South Africa; Botswana; Zimbabwe; Mozambique*)

River that rises in the TRANSVAAL, and flows along the borders of South Africa, Botswana, South Africa, and Zimbabwe and through Mozambique to the Indian Ocean. Approximately 1,000 mi long, the lower Limpopo waters a fertile and highly populated area. It was first named by Vasco da Gama in 1498.

LINARES (*Spain*)

Town in Jaén province, ANDALUSIA, 24 mi N of JAÉN. An army of CARTHAGE was defeated nearby in 208 B.C. by Scipio Africanus during the Second Punic War. The famous bullfighter Manolete (Manuel Rodríguez) was killed in the Linares bullring in 1947.

LINCOLN [*ancient: Lindum*] (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of LINCOLNSHIRE, on the Witham River, 39 mi ESE of SHEFFIELD. Lindum was an important Roman town, on the FOSSE WAY and ERMINE STREET, and housed the Ninth Legion. It was one of the Five Boroughs of the Danes and was a major town by the Middle Ages. On May 20, 1217, the earl of Pembroke, guardian of King Henry III, defeated the French and English supporters of Henry's rival, Prince Louis, while they were besieging Lincoln Castle. Three parliaments were held at Lincoln during the 14th century. Lincoln has many Roman remains as well as its cathedral and other medieval buildings, including its episcopal palace, guildhall, and castle.

LINCOLN [*former: Lancaster*] (*United States*)

City and capital of NEBRASKA, 52 mi WSW of OMAHA. Laid out in 1859, it was chosen as state capital in 1867 and renamed after President Lincoln. It is the educational, cultural, and religious center of the state.

LINCOLNSHIRE [**Lincoln**] (*England*)

County in E England on the Wash, the NORTH SEA, and the Humber estuary. Until 1974, when it was reorganized and some of its territory taken from it, Lincolnshire was divided into three historic administrative areas: the Parts of Holland, the Parts of Kesteven, and the Parts of Lindsey. During the Roman rule of Britain most of the area was occupied by the invaders who built some of their famous roads here, such as ERMINE STREET and the FOSSE WAY, the latter running from LINCOLN to EXETER in southwest England. Later Anglo-Saxon invaders used these roads, and Lincolnshire was under the control of two of their kingdoms, MERCA and NORTHUMBRIA. By 880 the area had been conquered by the Danish Vikings and until c. 955 remained in the DANELAW. In later years this term came to mean the regions in northeastern England that were still influenced by Danish law, custom, and language. The county, and especially the city of Lincoln, have figured in a number of battles and wars over the centuries. There are many medieval churches and monasteries. Besides Lincoln, BOSTON, GRIMSBY, and SLEAFORD are leading cities.

LINDAU [**Lindau im Bodensee**] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, on an island in LAKE CONSTANCE, 25 mi ESE of CONSTANCE. The site of the Roman Camp Tiberii and of a Benedictine abbey founded in A.D. 810, it became an imperial free city in 1275. From 1466 to 1802 the abbey was an ecclesiastical principality of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. In 1805 it passed to Bavaria.

LINDAU IM BODENSEE See LINDAU

LINDISFARNE See HOLY ISLAND

LINDOS (*Greece*)

Ancient city of RHODES, on the E coast of the island. One of the three city-states of Rhodes before their union in 408 B.C., its remains on the ancient acropolis include the lovely Doric temple of Athena Lindia.

LINDSEY (*England*)

Anglo-Saxon kingdom in LINCOLNSHIRE, coterminous with the modern district called Parts of Lindsey in Lincolnshire. Settled early by the Anglo-Saxons, it was ruled by its own kings until the late eighth century, although in 678 the control of the kingdom passed from NORTHUMBRIA to MERCA. Raided by Danes in 841, it was recaptured by the Anglo-Saxons in 918, though Danish settlers remained. It was converted to Christianity in 631 by the Roman Paulinus.

LINDUM See LINCOLN

LINE ISLANDS [*Equatorial Islands*] (*Kiribati; United States*)

Group of 11 coral islands in the central Pacific Ocean, S of HAWAII; some are N of the equator and some S. Three of them—Jarvis, KINGMAN, and PALMYRA—belong to the United States. The other eight, the most important of which are CHRISTMAS, FANNING, and Washington, are part of the island nation of Kiribati. U.S. sailors who discovered the islands in 1798 found them uninhabited, but there are signs of an ancient Polynesian culture.

LINGAYEN GULF (*Philippines*)

Large inlet of the South China Sea, on the NW coast of LUZON, in the Philippines. During the Japanese invasion of the Philippines in World War II, their forces were landed on the shores of the gulf in December 1941. U.S. forces also landed here in January 1945 during their campaign to liberate Luzon.

LINGEN [*Lingen an der Ems*] (*Germany*)

Town in LOWER SAXONY, 42 mi NNW of MÜNSTER, on the Dortmund-Ems Canal. Two parts of the county of Lingen were united in 1541 and sold to Emperor Charles V. In 1578 they were passed to the house of ORANGE. Coming under PRUSSIA in 1702, Lingen was held by HANOVER from 1815 until regained by Prussia in 1866.

LINGEN AN DER EMS See LINGEN

LINGLING (*China*)

Town in S HUNAN province, on the Xiang River, 80 mi SW of HENGYANG. The site of a U.S. air base in World War II, it was captured by the Japanese on September 7, 1944.

LINGONES See LANGRES

LIN-GUEI See GUELIN

LINHAI [*T'ai-chou*] (*China*)

City and port in E ZHEJIANG province, 65 mi NNE of WENZHOU. A military outpost under the Qin and Han dynasties from 221 B.C. to A.D. 220, it was made an independent prefecture in 621 and became a superior prefecture under the Ming and Qing dynasties from 1368 to 1911.

LINKÖPING (*Sweden*)

City and capital of Östergötland county, 110 mi SW of STOCKHOLM, near Lake Roxen. Settled since the Bronze Age, it became an episcopal see in A.D. 1120 and flourished in the Middle Ages as an intellectual and religious center. In 1598 Sigismund III of Sweden was defeated nearby at Stangebro by the future king Charles IX. This victory assured the Protestant succession in Sweden.

LIN-KUEI See GUILIN

LINLITHGOW (*Scotland*)

Town in LOTHIAN region, 16 mi W of EDINBURGH. The ruined Linlithgow Palace was the seat of Stuart kings and the birthplace of James V and of Mary, Queen of Scots. Built in the 15th century by James I, it was occupied by Oliver Cromwell from 1651 to 1659 and burned down in 1746. In 1570 the earl of Murray was murdered here.

LINTON See DELRAY BEACH

LIN-YI See CHAMPA

LINYU See SHANHAIGUAN

LIN-YÜAN See CHANGDE

LINZ [*ancient: Lentia*] (*Austria*)

City and capital of Upper Austria, on the DANUBE RIVER, 95 mi W of VIENNA. Originally a Roman settlement, it became a provincial capital of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in the late 15th century. Damaged in

World War II, it is today an important cultural center with an eighth-century church. Anton Bruckner, the composer, and Adalbert Stifter, the writer, both lived here for a while.

LIOS MOR MOCHUDA See LISMORE

LIPARI ISLANDS [Aeolian Islands] [*ancient*: Aeoliae Insulae; *Italian*: Isole Eolie] (*Italy*)

Group of islands in the Tyrrhenian Sea, off the NW coast of SICILY, part of Messina province. Inhabited since Neolithic times, the islands were the mythical residence of the wind god Aeolus. Colonized by Greeks in the sixth century B.C., they were successively occupied by Carthaginians, Romans, Saracens, Normans, Angevins, and Aragonese. They served as a place of exile for political prisoners under the ROMAN EMPIRE and the Italian fascist regime of the 20th century.

LIPOVA [*Hungarian*: Lippa] (*Romania*)

Town in Arad province, in the BANAT, on the Mureş River, 32 mi NE of Timișoara. The Turkish attempt to deport George II Rákóczy was repulsed when he led the Hungarians in their victory over the Turks under Ahmed Köprülü here in May 1658. In 1695 the Austrians were defeated here by the Turks. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LIPPA See LIPOVA

LIPPE (*Germany*)

Former state in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, between the Weser River and the Teutoburg Forest, with its capital at DETMOLD. One of the smallest of the former German states, its lords originally possessed land around LIPPSTADT. In 1613 two counties emerged, Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe. Lippe became a principality of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1720 and joined the GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1815. It was incorporated into the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1871 and into North Rhine–Westphalia state in 1947.

LIPPSTADT (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the Lippe River, 38 mi SE of MÜNSTER. Founded by the lords of LIPPE in 1168, it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1280 and was sold to PRUSSIA in 1850.

LIPSIA See LEIPZIG

LIPSK See LEIPZIG

LIRI RIVER [*ancient*: Liris] (*Italy*)

River that rises near Avezzano, E of ROME, in LATIUM region and flows SW to the Tyrrhenian Sea. The river valley north of FROSINONE saw heavy fighting in World War II between Allied and German troops. The river was finally crossed by the Allies in April 1944. See also CASSINO.

LIRIS See LIRI RIVER

LISBOA See LISBON

LISBON [*ancient*: Olisipo; *Latin*: Felicitas Julia; *Portuguese*: Lisboa] (*Portugal*)

City on the coast, on the TAGUS RIVER, near where it enters the Atlantic Ocean. It has been the capital since 1256 and is the largest and most important city in the country. According to tradition, it was founded by Phoenicians c. 1200 B.C. and approximately 600 years later was visited by traders from CARTHAGE. The ROMAN EMPIRE held the city from c. 105 B.C. until c. A.D. 410, and it was then taken by the Visigoths. The Moors captured Lisbon c. 715 and were not driven out until 1147, when Alfonso I, the first king of Portugal, enlisted the aid of Christian crusaders. CASTILE captured and sacked the city in 1375, but it was soon regained. SPAIN conquered Portugal in 1580, and the country and city did not regain their freedom until 1640. Meanwhile, in May 1588 the Spanish Armada sailed from Lisbon on its ill-fated voyage to invade ENGLAND.

Lisbon played a major role in the early days of the Age of Discovery. Vasco da Gama sailed from Lisbon on June 8, 1497, on the voyage that took him around Africa to INDIA. This and other voyages sponsored by Portugal's rulers destroyed the monopoly of VENICE in trade with the Far East and made Lisbon the foremost commercial center for trading with the Orient and with parts of the New World, where the colony of BRAZIL was established in 1532.

Lisbon's glory lasted but a short time, because the nation's resources could not support such foreign ventures. On November 1, 1755, the city was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake. The death toll was estimated as high as 50,000, and 9,000 buildings

were destroyed. The event shocked the confidence of the Enlightenment and is discussed in Voltaire's *Candide* and his *Poem on the Disaster of Lisbon*. Marquês S. J. de Pombal, Portuguese statesman in charge of rebuilding the city, planned its reconstruction so as to improve its appearance. Lisbon was occupied by the French in 1807–08 during the Napoleonic Wars. The city was the center of the “Happy Revolution” of April 1974, which overthrew the dictatorship of Salazar and Caetano. Several medieval buildings remain as well as the great monastery at Belém, built to commemorate the discovery of India.

LISBURN (*Northern Ireland*)

Cathedral city and market town in County Antrim, Belfast district, on the Lagan River, 8 mi SW of BELFAST. A castle was built here in 1627 and was besieged during the Irish wars in 1641. It served as winter quarters for the duke of Schomberg in 1689 before the BOYNE RIVER campaign but was accidentally burned down with the town in 1707. The ULSTER linen industry was started here by French Huguenot refugees after the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685.

LISIEUX [*ancient: Noviomagus Lexoviorum*] (*France*)

Town in Calvados department, NORMANDY, 27 mi E of CAEN. Inhabited in Roman times by the Gallic Lexovii, it was captured by Caesar and later by the Bretons and the Normans. It was an episcopal see from the sixth to the 18th centuries. It was frequently disputed during the Hundred Years' War. The town was severely damaged during World War II. Today it is a pilgrimage center to the shrine of St. Thérèse who lived in a convent here and who was canonized in 1925, 28 years after her death. The imposing Romano-Byzantine basilica of St. Thérèse was consecrated in 1954.

LISKEARD (*England*)

Town in CORNWALL, 16 mi WNW of PLYMOUTH. Made a free borough in 1240, it is near the site of prehistoric stone circles known as the hurlers.

LISLE See LILLE

LISMORE [*Gaelic: Lios Mor Mochuda*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Waterford, on the Blackwater River, 14 mi WNW of DUNGARVAN. A monastery founded

here c. 635 by St. Carthagh became a famed center of learning by the eighth century, but it was plundered in later centuries by Norsemen. A baronial castle was built here in 1185 by Prince John, later king of England. Robert Boyle, one of the founders of modern chemistry, was born here in 1627.

LISSA (*Poland*) See LESZNO

LISSA (*Croatia*) See VIS

LISSUS See LESH

LITCHFIELD (*United States*)

Town in W CONNECTICUT, 35 mi NNW of NEW HAVEN. A strategic military depot during the American Revolution, it is the site of the first law school established in the United States, in 1782, when it was a prosperous regional center. It was the birthplace of Harriet Beecher Stowe and of Ethan Allen, the leader of the Green Mountain Boys. Many handsome buildings remain from the 18th and 19th centuries.

LITHUANIA [*Lithuanian: Lietuva; Polish: Litwa; Russian: Litva*]

Independent republic, formerly part of the USSR, on the Baltic Sea, S of LATVIA, NW of BELARUS, and W of POLAND and Russian KALININGRAD. Settlement may have been made along the NEMAN RIVER by the Liths, or Lithuanians, as early as 1500 B.C. The Livonian Brothers of the Sword, a German military and religious order founded in A.D. 1202 to conquer and convert the Baltic region to Christianity, overcame the Liths. The Brothers were defeated in 1236 at SIAULIAI. The Teutonic Knights, a similar order, was united with the Livonian Brothers from 1237 to 1525 and conquered ESTONIA, LATVIA, and part of Lithuania in the most brutal campaigns of the Middle Ages, carrying out a deliberate policy of genocide and expropriation. Pressure from the knights caused the Liths to form a strong state in the 13th century. Two grand dukes, Gedimin (1316–41) and Olgerd (1345–77) expanded their territories. Some was taken from neighboring Russian principalities, which had suffered from Mongol invasion. Lithuania grew to be one of the largest states of medieval Europe, at its greatest extent reaching south as far as the BLACK SEA. It included all of Belarus, much of the UKRAINE, and some of Great RUSSIA.

Lithuania and Poland were united when Olgerd's son, Jagiello, became king of Poland as Ladislaus II in 1386 because of his marriage to a daughter of Louis I of Poland and Hungary. From 1392 to 1430, Witwot, a cousin of Ladislaus, governed Lithuania independently and moved it to its greatest power. In 1410 the Liths and Poles defeated the Teutonic Knights at TANNENBERG, now Stebark, Poland. After Witwot's reign, Lithuania's fortunes declined; and in 1569, when in danger from the Russians, the nation merged with Poland in the Union of LUBLIN. Lithuania further disappeared as a nation when the three partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795 put it under Russian control.

Anti-Russian uprisings during World War I ended when Russian collapse brought freedom. In February 1918 Lithuania became a kingdom under German protection and in November 1918 an independent republic. It successfully resisted attacks by Soviet troops and defeated German adventurers at Siauliai in November 1919, but VILNIUS, the capital, was seized by Poland in 1920, though it was reoccupied in 1923. In that year Lithuania occupied the MEMEL Territory, a district formerly in EAST PRUSSIA on the Baltic Sea and the northern bank of the Neman River.

Two dictators, Augustine Voldemaras and Antanas Smetona, ruled the country from 1929 to 1939. In 1939 Nazi GERMANY successfully demanded the return of Memel, and with the coming of World War II Lithuania was occupied by the USSR in 1940. After Germany invaded the USSR, Lithuania was held by the Nazis from 1941 to 1944, and during this time its sizable Jewish population was mostly exterminated. At the end of the war Lithuania again became a Soviet socialist republic, with a restored Vilnius still the capital. After the Soviet conquest, many Lithuanians were moved to SIBERIA and other parts of Russia in order to stifle dissent.

In 1990, the Lithuanian parliament declared independence from the Soviet Union, and Vytautas Landsbergis became Lithuania's president. The Soviet Union initially responded with an oil embargo and military actions, but after a referendum on independence passed in 1991, the Soviet Union recognized Lithuanian independence and started to withdraw its troops. In elections in 1992, the former Communist Party took control of the parliament from the nationalists, and in 1993, Algirdas Brazauskas was elected president. The last Russian troops were withdrawn, and Lithuania signed a free trade agreement with ESTONIA

and LATVIA. In 1998, American-born Valdas Adamkus was elected president. In 2002, Adamkus lost in a runoff election to Rolandas Paksas. Paksas was removed from office in 2004 on corruption charges, and Adamkus was elected to a second term. Also in 2004, Lithuania joined NATO and was admitted to the European Union.

LITHUANIAN SSR See LITHUANIA

LITIUM See LECCE

LITTLE AMERICA (*Antarctica*)

Famous U.S. base on NE Ross Ice Shelf, S of the Bay of Whales. The principal U.S. base in Antarctica, it was established in 1928 by Commander Richard E. Byrd and was used by him during his well-known Antarctic expeditions. Little America IV, 30 miles E at Kainan Bay, was a U.S. station during the International Geophysical Year of 1957–58.

LITTLE ARMENIA [*Armenia Minor, Cilician Armenia, Lesser Armenia*] (*Turkey*)

Medieval kingdom in CILICIA, in ASIA MINOR between the Taurus Mountains and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It was established in the 12th century by the Armenian Rubenid dynasty, which fled from Armenia proper after the Seljuk Turks overran the country following the Battle of MANZIKERT in 1071. The kingdom developed under the influence of Western, and especially Frankish, culture. It lay on the route of Venetian and Genoese trade with the East. Its court had close ties with the Roman church and invited Franciscan missionaries, including Angelo Clareno, to the country in the 1290s. Its king, Hayton II, became a Franciscan but was killed by Mongol invaders c. 1300. The country was conquered in 1375 by Muslim Mamluks. See also ARMENIA, TARSUS.

LITTLE BIGHORN RIVER [*Little Horn River*] (*United States*)

River and battle site; it rises in the Bighorn Mts, N WYOMING and flows 90 mi NE to join the Bighorn River at Hardin, MONTANA. The Battle of the Little Bighorn took place 15 miles southeast of Hardin on June 25, 1876, when Sioux and Cheyenne Indians under Chief Sitting Bull outmaneuvered and defeated the 7th Cavalry under General George Armstrong Custer, killing him and his command. The battle is known as "Custer's Last Stand."

LITTLE FORT See WAUKEGAN**LITTLE HORN RIVER** See LITTLE BIGHORN RIVER**LITTLE ROCK** (*United States*)

City, river port, and capital of ARKANSAS, 135 mi W of MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, on the Arkansas River. A well-known river crossing by 1819, it became territorial capital in 1821 and state capital in 1836. The city fell to the Union following the Civil War Battle of Little Rock in 1863. In 1957 it was the center of world attention when federal troops were sent in to enforce a 1954 U.S. Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in the public schools. The city is the largest in the state.

LITTLE SAINT BERNARD PASS [*ancient: Alpis Graia; French: Col du Petit-Saint-Bernard; Italian: Colle del Piccolo San Bernardo*] (*France*)

Pass in Savoie department, just SW of the Italian border, 7 mi NE of Bourg-Saint-Maurice, between the MONT BLANC Massif and the Graian Alps. Some scholars say that Hannibal led the Carthaginian army over the Alps here in 218 B.C. on his way to attack ROME. Until 77 B.C. the pass was the principal route into the Gallia Comata province of GAUL. Until 1947 it marked the Italian-French border. See also ST. BERNARD PASSES.

LITZMANNSTADT See ŁÓDŹ**LIVADEA** See LEBADEA

LIVERPOOL [*former: Port Rossignol, Port Saviour, Port Senior; Indian: Ogumkiqueok*] (*Canada*)

Town in SW NOVA SCOTIA, on the Atlantic Ocean, 74 mi SW of HALIFAX. Colonized by the French in the 17th century, it was renamed in 1759 when it was occupied by settlers from NEW ENGLAND. The harbor was a base for British privateers during the American Revolution and the War of 1812.

LIVERPOOL (*England*)

City, port, and administrative headquarters of Merseyside, metropolitan county, on the right bank of the Mersey, 3 mi from the Irish Sea. One of Great Britain's largest cities, it is also one of her greatest ports, with more than seven miles of docks. Granted

its first charter by King John in 1207, it was subjected to several sieges during the English Civil War until surrendering to Prince Rupert's Royalist forces in 1644. The first dock was opened in 1715, and during the 18th century it became the center of the slave trade. Liverpool developed rapidly from the mid-18th century as a major Atlantic port of the Industrial Revolution. It was severely damaged by air raids during World War II. In the 1980s it was the scene of serious riots by the underprivileged. Outstanding buildings include Speke Hall, the 18th-century Town Hall, and St. George's Hall, from 1854. Liverpool cathedral, begun in 1904 although still unfinished, will be the largest cathedral in England. Liverpool was the home of the Beatles rock music group, formed in the late 1950s and the major pop cultural phenomenon in the 1960s.

LIVINGSTONE [*Maramba*] (*Zambia*)

Town and former capital, Southern province, on the N bank of the ZAMBEZI RIVER, 250 mi WNW of BULAWAYO. Occupied in 1905, it was named after David Livingstone. From 1907 to 1935 it was the capital of NORTHERN RHODESIA.

LIVLAND See LIVONIA**LIVONIA** [*German: Livland; Russian: Livoniya*] (*Latvia; Estonia*)

Region in Latvia and Estonia, on the E coast of the BALTIC SEA, N of LITHUANIA. Inhabited by Finnish Livs, the region was conquered and forcibly converted to Christianity in the 13th century by the German Livonian Brothers of the Sword, who created a strong state that threatened Lithuania and NOVGOROD. The Livonian cities of RIGA, TARTU, and TALLINN were members of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Following the dissolution of the Livonian knights in 1561, Livonia was partitioned between Lithuania, POLAND, and SWEDEN, with the duchy of KURLAND formed in the South. During the Great Northern War the Swedish share was taken by Peter I of RUSSIA in 1710. The Polish share was taken by the Russians in 1772; in 1783 Livonia became a Russian province. It was divided between Estonia and Latvia in 1918.

LIVONIYA See LIVONIA

LIVORNO [*French: Livourne; English: Leghorn*] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Livorno province, Tuscany region, on the Ligurian Sea, 160 mi NW of ROME. The site of a fortified castle in the Middle Ages, it became a flourishing city in the 16th century under the Medici. In 1571 Cosimo I started work on the Medici Harbor. In 1590 Ferdinand I, grand duke of TUSCANY, opened its doors to all religious and political refugees. By 1675 it was a free port. Napoleon made it the capital of the French department of La Méditerranée. It joined the kingdom of Italy in 1860 and was severely damaged in World War II. It has become an industrial center and one of Italy's most important ports.

LIVOURNE See LIVORNO

LIXUS See LARACHE

LIYEPAYA See LIEPAJA

LJUBLJANA [*Lyublyana*] [*ancient: Emona; German: Laibach; Italian: Lubiana*] (*Slovenia*)

City and capital of Slovenia, on the Ljubljana River, 75 mi WNW of ZAGREB. It was founded by Augustus in 34 B.C. as a strategic city on the road to PANNONIA. The city was besieged by Alaric in A.D. 400 and destroyed by the Huns in A.D. 451. In the 12th century it passed to the dukes of CARINTHIA and was taken in 1270 by Otakar II of BOHEMIA. In 1277 the Hapsburgs made it capital of Carinthia, and from 1809 to 1813 it was capital of the ILLYRIAN PROVINCES established by Napoleon. The Congress of Laibach in 1821 here sanctioned AUSTRIA's suppression of nationalist forces in NAPLES and PIEDMONT. During the 19th century Ljubljana was a center of Slovenian nationalism while under Austrian rule. It became part of YUGOSLAVIA in 1918 and capital of Slovenia in 1991.

LLANTWIT-MAJOR (*Wales*)

Town in Vale of Glamorgan, on the Bristol Channel, 14 mi WSW of CARDIFF. A monastic school was founded here c. A.D. 500 by the Celtic St. Illtyd. It became a famous center of learning until dissolved in the 16th century by Henry VIII. The town is the site of prehistoric and Roman remains.

LLIVIA [*ancient: Julia Livia*] (*Spain*)

Town and Spanish enclave in Pyrénées-Orientales department, 4 mi NE of Puigcerdá, near the French-Spanish border. Administratively part of the Spanish province of Gerona, it was capital of CERDAÑA until 1177. It was a notorious smuggling center during the 17th and 18th centuries.

LOANDA See LUANDA

LOANO (*Italy*)

Town in Savona province, LIGURIA region, 17 mi SW of SAVONA, on the Italian Riviera. During the French Revolutionary Wars the French under Marshal Masséna defeated the Austrians here on November 23–24, 1795.

LOBOSITZ See LOVOSICE

LOCARNO [*German: Luggarus*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Ticino canton, at the N end of LAKE MAGGIORE, 11 mi W of BELLINZONA. First mentioned in A.D. 789, it was a possession of the dukes of MILAN from 1342 and was captured by the Swiss in 1512. In 1803 it was included in TICINO canton. It was the site of the agreements that made up the Locarno Pact of 1925, which guaranteed the boundaries of BELGIUM, FRANCE, and GERMANY and promised Germany admission to the League of Nations.

LOCHES (*France*)

Town in the Indre-et-Loire department, on the Indre River, 25 mi SE of TOURS. Fortified in the sixth century, it was a part of ANJOU, fought over by the French and English during the 12th and 13th centuries. In the 13th century it became a royal residence and later the site of a state prison. It is famed for its medieval buildings and citadel.

LOCH NESS See NESS, LOCH

LOCKERBIE (*Scotland*)

Town in Scotland and crash site in December 21, 1988, of a Pan Am Boeing 747 that was exploded in midair by a bomb later found to be planted by LIBYA. All 257 people aboard were killed, as well as 11 on the ground.

LOCMARIAQUER (*France*)

Village in the Morbihan department, BRITTANY, 11 mi SW of VANNES, on the Gulf of Morbihan. It is famous for its prehistoric megalithic monuments, especially the Fairies' Stone, which at 61 ft high is the tallest menhir, or standing stone, in the world.

LOCRI [**Locri Epizephyrii**] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of MAGNA GRAECIA, in Reggio di Calabria province, CALABRIA region, 5 mi SW of Siderno Marina, on the Ionian Sea. Founded by the Greeks c. 680 B.C., it was the first Greek community to have a written code of laws, given by Zaleucus c. 660 B.C. It founded colonies and repelled an attack from CROTONE in the sixth century B.C. Captured by ROME in 205 B.C., it was destroyed by Sicilian Muslims in A.D. 915.

LÖCSE See LEVOCA**LOD** [**Lydda**] [*ancient: Diaspolis*] (*Israel*)

City, 23 mi NW of JERUSALEM, on the PLAIN OF SHARON. It was an ancient city of CANAAN, in JUDAEA, probably founded by the Hebrews. Often mentioned in the Bible, it was the city where Peter healed the paralytic, according to Acts 9:32. A center of Jewish scholars and merchants from the fifth century B.C. until its destruction by the Romans in the Jewish War of A.D. 66 to 70, it was rebuilt by Hadrian as Diaspolis in PALESTINE. Occupied by crusaders in 1099, it was destroyed by Saladin in 1191 but was rebuilt by Richard I, the Lionhearted, of ENGLAND. Following the Arab-Israeli War of 1948 most Arabs left the city, which was then settled by Israeli immigrants.

LODI [**Laus Pompeia**] (*Italy*)

City in Milano province, LOMBARDY region, 20 mi SE of MILAN, on the Adda River. Five miles to the east is Lodi Vecchio, dating from the fifth century B.C.; it became a Roman colony, Laus Pompeia. It was destroyed by Milan in A.D. 1111, and was refounded on its present site in 1158 by Frederick Barbarossa. During the Italian campaign of the French Revolutionary Wars, Napoleon gained control of Lombardy by defeating the Austrians here on May 10, 1796.

LODOMERIA [**Vladimir in Volhynia**] (*Ukraine*)

Former principality of the 12th century, around the city of VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKI in the Ukraine, 45 mi

WNW of LUTSK. In the 13th century Lodomeria was united with another principality, HALICZ of eastern GALICIA, and became part of POLAND. Later the region belonged to AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, and GERMANY before becoming Russian territory.

ŁÓDŹ [*German: Litzmannstadt; Russian: Lodz*] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Łódź province, 75 mi WSW of WARSAW. Chartered in 1423, it belonged to RUSSIA throughout the 19th century until World War I. After 1870 it became a major center of the textile industry. A focus for Polish labor and socialist movements, it was occupied by the Germans and ruthlessly Germanized during World War II. Today it is the second-largest city of Poland.

LOGAN'S CROSSROADS See MILL SPRINGS**LOGROÑO** [*ancient: Juliobriga*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Logroño province, on the EBRO RIVER, 155 mi NNE of MADRID. An ancient walled town, it was captured by the Moors in the eighth century A.D. and was fought over by NAVARRE and CASTILE from the 10th century to 1173 when it passed to Castile. From 1808 to 1813, during the Napoleonic Wars, it was under French occupation.

LOIRE RIVER [*ancient: Liger*] (*France*)

River rising in the Cévannes Mts, and flowing in an arc through central and western France to the Atlantic Ocean. The longest river in France, it waters the rich lands of TOURAINE, ORLÉANAIS, and ANJOU. It is connected by canal with the SEINE RIVER and the RHÔNE RIVER. The Loire Valley is one of the cradles of French culture, and the ancient châteaux along its banks are now outstanding tourist attractions.

LOJA [*former: Loxa*] (*Spain*)

Town in Granada province, on the Genil River, 21 mi W of Granada. A Moorish stronghold strategically important in the defense of GRANADA, it was conquered temporarily by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE in 1226 and finally by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1486.

LOKEREN (*Belgium*)

Town in East FLANDERS province, 23 mi NW of BRUSSELS. During World War I, on October 9, 1914,

fighting here resulted in the withdrawal of the British across the Dutch frontier.

LOKOJA (*Nigeria*)

Port, town, and capital of Kabba province, on the NIGER RIVER, 200 mi ENE of IBADAN, at the mouth of the Benue River. Founded in 1860 by William Balfour Baikie, it had the first British consulate in the interior from 1867 to 1869 and was the headquarters of the Royal Niger Company from 1886 to 1900. It was a staging point for the British conquest of Northern Nigeria in 1900 and was also temporary capital of the protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

LOMAI VITI See FIJI

LOMBARDIA See LOMBARDY

LOMBARD LEAGUE See LOMBARDY

LOMBARDY [*Italian: Lombardia*] (*Italy*)

Region of N Italy, S of SWITZERLAND, with PIEMONTE to the W and TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE to the N and E, VENETO to the E, and EMILIA-ROMAGNA on the S. MILAN is its capital. Its provinces are BERGAMO, BRESCIA, COMO, CREMONA, MANTUA, MILAN, Pavia, Sondrio, and VARESE. Originally inhabited by a Gallic people, it became part of the Roman province of CISALPINE GAUL in the 3rd century B.C. and suffered during the barbarian invasions. In A.D. 569 it became the center of the kingdom of the Germanic Lombards with its capital at PAVIA. It was united with Charlemagne's empire in 774 when he was made king of the Lombards. In the 11th century power was devolved away from the bishops of Milan to autonomous communes whose merchants and bankers were prominent throughout Europe. "Lombard" became synonymous with Italian bankers and merchants; Lombard Street in London is a reminder of their influence. In the 12th century several Lombard cities united against Emperor Frederick I and defeated him at LEGNANO in 1176. Ruled by the Visconti family and the Sforza dukes in the 14th and 15th centuries, it then came under Spanish Hapsburg rule from 1535 to 1713 and under Austrian rule until 1796, when it was occupied by the French in the CISALPINE REPUBLIC. After the Napoleonic Wars AUSTRIA established the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom in 1815, which became part of Italy in 1859.

LOMBI See BOMA

LOMBOK (*Indonesia*)

Island of the Lesser Sunda group, in West Nusa Tenggara province, E of BALI. Under the sultan of MAKASAR up to the 17th century, it then suffered from piracy when it was subject to Bali. In 1894 it became part of the Netherlands East Indies. The scientist Alfred Russel Wallace discovered that the fauna of Australia and Asia meet on this island. In World War II Lombok was occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945.

LOMÉ (*Togo*)

City in S Togo, West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea. It is the capital and leading commercial city of Togo. In 1884 Germany proclaimed a protectorate over the coastal area that includes Lomé. The city grew from a small village after it became the capital of TOGOLAND in 1897.

LOMONOSOV [*former: Oranienbaum, Oranienbaum*] (*Russia*)

City in Russia, on the Gulf of Finland, opposite KRONSHLOT. Founded in 1711, it was the summer retreat of the Russian royal family and has palaces built by Peter the Great and by Catherine the Great, including the Chinese Palace. In World War II, during the siege of LENINGRAD, it was part of the Soviet bridgehead on the Gulf of Finland. It was renamed in 1948.

ŁOMZA [*Russian: Lomzha*] (*Poland*)

Town in Białystok province, on the Narew River, 80 mi NE of WARSAW. Founded in the ninth century, it was a prosperous commercial town by the 16th century and passed to PRUSSIA in 1795. Part of RUSSIA from 1807 to 1918, it was recaptured by the USSR in 1939 and by the Germans in 1941. It was ceded to Poland in 1945.

LOMZHA See ŁOMZA

LONATO (*Italy*)

Town in Brescia province, LOMBARDY region, 15 mi W of BRESCIA, near the S end of LAKE GARDA. It was the scene of a battle during the French Revolutionary Wars, in which Napoleon defeated the Austrians on August 3, 1796.

LONDINIUM See LONDON**LONDON** [*Latin: Londinium*] (*England*)

Now the British capital and political center of the British Commonwealth, London was developed by the Romans from a Celtic hamlet after the Emperor Claudius's successful invasion of England in A.D. 43. Located at the tidal limit of the THAMES RIVER, where the first of many London bridges linked eastern and western England, Londinium was, according to Tacitus, already "a busy emporium for trade and traders" before British queen Boudicca, or Boadicea, burned the city in A.D. 60. It soon became a port of some 30,000 people, with convenient access to the NORTH SEA and ENGLISH CHANNEL. Its basilica, now under the present Leadenhall market, was the largest structure of its type outside ROME. By the end of the second century the city was walled; vestiges remain. Typical of its public buildings was the temple of Mithras; its foundations may still be seen. Under the Anglo-Saxons London languished until trade began to revive in the seventh century, although during the period of the Viking invasions the city was often ravaged or occupied.

Alfred the Great finally freed the city from the Danish Viking menace in A.D. 886. It was then the largest city in England, and William the Conqueror of NORMANDY made it his first objective after his defeat of King Harold at HASTINGS in 1066. He built the White Tower, the nucleus of the Tower of London, and several other forts and granted the city a conciliatory charter. As London's continental trade flourished under the Norman kings, the city doubled in size, growing beyond the Roman walls.

By the 12th century the all-powerful guilds, or livery companies, had come to dominate the economic life as well as the civic affairs of the city. Many of these livery companies still survive. The first mayor of London was elected in 1192 as head of a powerful, semi-independent corporation under the monarchy, a situation that was stabilized, after recurrent conflicts with the Crown, by the granting of a charter by Edward III in 1327.

Medieval London was centered within the area now called the City, on the north bank of the Thames, stretching from St. Paul's Cathedral at Ludgate to the Tower of London and Aldgate on the east. Sections of the Roman and medieval walls are still visible on the north at the Barbican. In the 12th century the royal court, the exchequer, and the king's council began to

be fixed at London. From the late 13th century the Parliament began to meet regularly at the abbey of WESTMINSTER, a suburb to the west and south up the Thames. Across the river from Westminster stood Lambeth Palace, then as now the residence of the archbishop of CANTERBURY in the city. South of the Tower across the river lies Southwark and its cathedral, another suburb connected to the city by London Bridge. This was first constructed in the first century A.D. Rebuilt between 1176 and 1209, it was the first major stone bridge built in Europe since Roman times. It was replaced in 1763, and for many years it was the only bridge across the Thames. It was last rebuilt between 1967 and 1973, with the old bridge being shipped to the UNITED STATES as a tourist attraction.

SOUTHWARK itself was the starting point for trade and pilgrimage on the route south to the CINQUE PORTS and Canterbury, and it was from here that the pilgrims in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* set forth. Southwark was also the center of London's theater in the 16th and 17th centuries. The plays of Shakespeare, Marlowe, and Jonson were all first performed here.

In June 1381 London saw the fury of the Peasants' Revolt as forces led by Wat Tyler, John Ball, and others converged on the city, routed the nobility, and killed many of the king's chief officers, before promises of reform given by young King Richard II at Mile End slowed the uprising. From the overthrow of Richard II in 1399 by Henry Bolingbroke through the Wars of the Roses, the people of London played an important part in the dynastic struggles of the English nobility. Public opinion and propaganda were a major force within the city until the reemergence of strong government under the Tudors.

London's wealth increased rapidly in the 16th century after extensive church properties, perhaps two-thirds of medieval London, were confiscated under Henry VIII after his break with the papacy. The city expanded westward after Henry founded the palaces of Whitehall and St. James (the later is still in use), but grew increasingly overcrowded and lawless. By the end of the 16th century it had cornered most of England's profitable cloth trade, and by 1630 it had grown to 250,000 and its trading companies were active in RUSSIA, the Orient, and the New World. London's support helped Parliament to win the Civil War, but after the Restoration in 1660 the city was devastated by plague in 1665, and by the Great Fire in 1666, which destroyed about four-fifths of the city's center, including the great St. Paul's Cathedral.

By the 18th century, however, a splendid new city had been built, largely designed by Sir Christopher Wren, including the present St. Paul's. London then became the financial as well as mercantile center for the growing BRITISH EMPIRE. By 1830 it had nearly 2 million inhabitants.

London in the 19th century typified all the contrasts of the Industrial Revolution, from the creation of unmatched residential squares in areas like Bloomsbury, Mayfair, and Kensington, the founding of museums, concert halls, and scientific societies, and its great parks, to the squalor of its East End and the area south of the river, so decried by Charles Dickens in his novels. The first gas lights came in 1807, metropolitan police in 1829, railroad stations and street and underground transport from 1863 on. These helped transform London into a modern metropolis ringed by growing suburbs, with the original City now its commercial center.

London was badly damaged by bombing in World War II, and the subsequent loss of the empire has required painful adjustments. Until the cease-fire in 1997 the city was often the target of IRA bombings. In 2005 there was a series of coordinated bombing attacks by Islamic fundamentalists, killing 52 people. But the metropolis, with a population of approximately 8 million, is still today a center of world culture, finance and commerce, and was selected as host to the 2012 Summer Olympics.

LONDONDERRY [Derry] (*Northern Ireland*)

Port and administrative headquarters of Londonderry district, on the Foyle River, near the head of Lough Foyle, 60 mi NW of BELFAST. Developed around an abbey founded in 546 by St. Columba, it was burned by the Danes in 812. The earl of TYRONE was defeated here in 1566 during his rebellion against the English, and in 1613 Derry was given to the city of LONDON and renamed. However, many people today still refer to it as Derry. Londonderry was besieged for 105 days in 1689 by James II. It was a naval base during World Wars I and II. The town was the site of "Bloody Sunday," an incident that took place on January 30, 1972, involving British soldiers that left 14 Irish men and boys dead.

LONG BRANCH (*United States*)

City in E NEW JERSEY, on the Atlantic Ocean, 21 mi SE of PERTH AMBOY. Settled in 1668, it was developed in the 1780s as a coastal resort and served as

summer capital for Presidents Grant, Garfield, and Wilson. Garfield, shot in Washington two months earlier, died here on September 19, 1881.

LONG ISLAND (*United States*)

Island, approximately 120 mi long, in NEW YORK State, just SE of MANHATTAN, with LONG ISLAND SOUND and CONNECTICUT to the N and the Atlantic Ocean to the S. The island is in the shape of a fish with its head in New York City and its fins the North and South Forks. Nassau and Suffolk counties comprise the E portion of the island; the NEW YORK CITY boroughs of BROOKLYN and QUEENS are on the W end. Originally part of the PLYMOUTH Colony, Long Island was the site of both English and Dutch settlements, the latter concentrated in what is now Brooklyn. The 1650 Treaty of Hartford gave the area west of OYSTER BAY to the Dutch, but after 1664 the entire island was in English hands. During the American Revolution it was the scene of significant military activity. In the Battle of Long Island, actually fought through Brooklyn, begun August 27, 1776, British General William Howe defeated Washington's forces but failed to destroy them. On August 30 the Continental Army managed to retreat to Manhattan from Brooklyn Heights.

For many years Long Island was the site of farms, especially in Suffolk county, small towns, fishing villages, and large estates. SAG HARBOR, on the Southern Fork, was a major whaling port in the 18th and 19th centuries. Walt Whitman and Theodore Roosevelt grew up here. But in the early 20th century the area began to undergo a vast transformation with the coming of the auto and the rapid flight from the cities. Parks and parkways were built under the guidance of New York State's "master builder," Robert Moses—especially of note was Jones Beach. After World War II the increasingly affluent descendants of New York City's population, beginning to make their contribution to the nation's baby boom, found greener pastures on "the island" as new light industry, especially aircraft, provided a new economic base. Subdivisions—the most famous was Levittown—converted western Long Island into a huge suburban bedroom community. At one time the country's fastest growing area, Long Island has begun to exhibit at its western end many of the very urban problems—traffic, crime, and pollution, for example—that its residents sought to escape. Symbolic of its condition is the Long Island Expressway, often called the world's

“longest parking lot.” The eastern end, although a playground for summer visitors, is still quite rural and continues to harbor farms and coastal villages reminiscent of NEW ENGLAND.

Sites of note on Long Island include Brookhaven National Laboratories, a nuclear research facility; Roosevelt Field, where Charles A. Lindbergh began his historic solo flight across the Atlantic on May 20, 1927; Port Jefferson, an early shipping and whaling port; and the towns of SOUTHAMPTON and EAST HAMPTON on the South Fork. Orient Point Lighthouse is on the tip of the North Point and MONTAUK Point Lighthouse is on the tip of the South Fork.

LONG ISLAND SOUND (*United States*)

Arm of the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 100 mi long, with the SE NEW YORK State mainland and CONNECTICUT on the N and LONG ISLAND to the S. The Dutch navigator Adriaen Block, in 1614, was probably the first European to see it and sail it. He entered by way of a narrow passage at the northern end of the East River, which he named Hellegat, or HELL GATE as it is still called. The East River connects the Sound's western end with New York Bay. At the eastern end of the Sound is Block Island, to which the navigator gave his name. The island was settled in 1661 and became part of the province of RHODE ISLAND in 1664. Block drew a map that for the first time showed Long Island and MANHATTAN Island as separate bodies.

LONGJUMEAU (*France*)

Town in the Essonne department, 11 mi S of PARIS. During the Wars of Religion a brief truce was signed here on March 23, 1568, between Charles IX and Protestant leaders.

LONGLING [*Lung-Ling*] (*China*)

Town in W YUNNAN province, 85 mi NE of WANDING. Captured by the Japanese in May 1942, during World War II, it was made an airbase. It was retaken by the Chinese in November 1944.

LONG RIVER See YANGTZE

LONGVILLIERS See NOAILLES

LONGWY (*France*)

Town in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, near the Belgian and Luxembourg borders, 60 mi N of

NANCY. Formerly part of the duchy of Bar, it was annexed by France in 1678 and fortified by the Marquis de Vauban. It was captured by the Prussians in 1792, 1815, and 1870 and by the Germans in 1914. U.S. troops took it in 1918. It has been the center of the LORRAINE iron and steel industry, but the industry and the town are now in decline.

LONGZHOU [*Lung-Chow*] [*former: Lungchow*] (*China*)

Town in SW GUANGXI ZHUANG autonomous province, approximately 6 mi from the Vietnam border. It is a port on the Li River and was opened to foreign trade in 1889 as a treaty port. In the late 1930s its trade flourished when the Japanese blockaded other Chinese ports.

LONS-LE-SAUNIER [*ancient: Ledo Salinarius*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Jura department, at the foot of the JURA MTS 44 mi NW of GENEVA. A saltwater spa since Roman times, it has a statue by Bartholdi, who created the Statue of Liberty. See LIBERTY ISLAND.

LOO-CHOO See RYUKYU ISLANDS

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Ridge in SE TENNESSEE, extending into GEORGIA and ALABAMA. During the Civil War, on November 24, 1863, Confederates under General Longstreet were forced to withdraw from Lookout Mountain by Union forces under General Hooker. This battle was fought near CHATTANOOGA; it is also called the Battle above the Clouds, because the Union troops scaled the steep slopes under fire.

LOOS [*Loos-en-Gohelle*] (*France*)

Town in Pas-de-Calais department, 3 mi NNW of LENS. In World War I, during Marshal Joffre's campaign in CHAMPAGNE, Loos was captured by the British after heavy fighting from September 15 to October 13, 1915. Many British cemeteries are nearby.

LOOS-EN-GOHELLE See LOOS

LOPADUSA See LAMPEDUSA

LOP BURI [*Lopburi*] [*former: Lavo*] (*Thailand*)

City and capital of Lop Buri province, 30 mi N of Phra Nakhon Si AYUTTHAYA, S central region. Ruled

by the Mons in the seventh and eighth centuries, it was held by the Khmers from the 10th to 15th centuries, and it became the alternate capital of Thailand with Ayutthaya after 1665. It declined after the capital moved to BANGKOK in 1782.

LORA DEL RÍO (*Spain*)

Town in Seville province, ANDALUSIA, 29 mi NE of SEVILLE, on the Guadalquivir River. Possibly the ancient Axatiana mentioned by Pliny, it was captured from the Moors in 1243 by Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE, who later gave it to the Knights Hospitalers.

LORCA [*ancient: Eliocroca; medieval: Ilurco; Moorish: Lurka*] (*Spain*)

City in Murcia province, on the Guadalentín River, 34 mi SW of MURCIA. Captured by the Moors in the eighth century, it was the scene of many battles between Christians and Moors until it was finally captured by Alfonso X the Wise in 1234, after which it became a Christian stronghold.

LORELEI [*Lurlei*] (*Germany*)

Famous cliff on the RHINE RIVER, between BINGEN and KOBLENZ, in RHINELAND-PALATINATE. Situated at a point where the river is dangerously narrow, Lorelei Cliff is the legendary home of a siren who lured sailors to their deaths by her singing. It has been the subject of many songs and literary works.

LORESTĀN See LURISTĀN

LORETO (*Italy*)

Town in Ancona province, Marches region, on the Musone River, 15 mi S of ANCONA, overlooking the ADRIATIC SEA. According to legend, the Holy House of the Virgin Mary in NAZARETH was brought through the air by angels to Loreto in 1294. The sanctuary of the Holy House is a famous place of pilgrimage. In 1920 Pope Benedict XV declared the Madonna di Loreto to be patron saint of aviators. The associated Loretto Order of nuns was founded in Ireland in 1822.

LORIENT [*L'Orient*] (*France*)

Town and port in the Morbihan department, on the BAY OF BISCAY, 29 mi WNW of VANNES. Established in the 17th century as a port to serve the French East

India Company, it was developed as a naval base by Napoleon and became France's chief naval yard and a great shipbuilding center. During the German occupation of World War II it was Germany's chief submarine base on the Atlantic Ocean and was almost totally destroyed by Allied bombs in 1942–43, and taken in 1945. It has since been rebuilt.

LORRAINE [*German: Lothringen*] (*France*)

Region of NE France, comprising the departments of Moselle, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Meuse, and Vosges. It is named after Lothair, its Carolingian king who inherited the Middle Kingdom after the division of Charlemagne's empire by the Treaty of Verdun. Part of the kingdom of LOTHARINGIA in the 9th century, it became a duchy under the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and was ruled by the house of Lorraine from 1048 to 1738. France captured METZ, TOUL, and VERDUN in 1552 and occupied the whole duchy during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. Following the War of the Polish Succession in 1738, Lorraine passed to Stanislaw I, father-in-law of Louis XV of France, and became part of France in 1766. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 it was ceded to PRUSSIA but was returned to France after World War I. It has the richest fields of iron in Europe outside the UKRAINE and SWEDEN and was thus a bone of contention for GERMANY between the world wars. See also ALSACE-LORRAINE, FRANKISH EMPIRE.

LORSCH (*Germany*)

Village in S HESSE, 13 mi NNE of MANNHEIM. Here are the remains of a once powerful abbey, founded in the eighth century A.D., which played an important part in the Carolingian Renaissance. Its scriptorium was responsible for many well-known manuscripts, including the famous *Lorsch Gospels* with their beautifully carved ivory covers. Several early German emperors were buried here. Outstanding among the remnants of the abbey is the famed three-arched gatehouse, an early example of Carolingian architecture, built c. A.D. 805. Its inspiration was the Roman triumphal arch motif and the gateway to old St. Peter's Basilica in the VATICAN. The monastery was granted to the archbishops of MAINZ in 1232.

LOS ALAMOS (*United States*)

Town in N central NEW MEXICO, 35 mi NW of SANTA FE. It was chosen in 1942 as the location for the

Atomic Research Laboratory, then called the Manhattan Project. Here the first atom bomb was developed. After World War II the first thermonuclear fusion hydrogen bomb was also developed here. The Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory is now a national historical landmark. In 2001, a forest fire started as a controlled burn forced the evacuation of the city, destroying more than 200 structures, including more than 100 structures at the national laboratory.

LOS ANDES See ANDES

LOS ANGELES (*United States*)

City on the Pacific Ocean, in S CALIFORNIA. The Spanish explorer Gaspar de Portolá visited the site in 1769, on an expedition from MEXICO to extend Spanish control of the Pacific coast. In 1781 a Franciscan missionary community was founded here as *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de los Angeles de Porciuncula* (The Town of Our Lady the Queen of Angels of Porciuncula), the original church of the Franciscan Order near Assisi. The town was subsequently several times the capital of Alta California, which included all the possessions of SPAIN along the coast north of BAJA CALIFORNIA. Under Spanish rule, and Mexican rule after 1821, it was a cattle-ranching center. In 1846 during the Mexican War the town was captured for the United States by Commander Robert Field Stockton and became part of the United States along with a large area of Mexico, by the treaty ending the war in 1848.

The city was incorporated in 1850. Los Angeles grew rapidly after the coming of the railroads, beginning in 1876. In the early 20th century, its HOLLYWOOD suburb became the movie-making capital of the world and, later, the center of television program production. Los Angeles has hosted two Summer Olympic games, one in 1932 and the other in 1984. Having absorbed many nearby communities, Los Angeles is now the second-largest city in the country and the heart of a mammoth industrial and urban area. In spite of its size and complexity, it had almost no public transportation system until the 1990s, but was truly a product of the automobile age, relying on private vehicles and many miles of freeways. It is also a center of the relaxed Sun Belt life style.

The city has shown the strains of other urban centers in the United States in the past two decades. Despite its great wealth and social mobility, the city has attracted many black and Hispanic families who

remain cut off from the economic and social mainstream. Frustrations led to the famous riots in the black suburb of WATTS in 1965 and riots in south Los Angeles in 1992.

LOS BAÑOS (*Philippines*)

Town in SW LUZON, 15 mi SW of SANTA CRUZ, in Laguna province. Site of a U.S. airbase in 1941, it was captured by the Japanese who established a concentration camp here during World War II. The camp was retaken by U.S. forces on February 23, 1945. The International Rice Research Institute had its headquarters here in 1968 and developed a high-yielding strain of rice, known as "miracle rice," the backbone of the Green Revolution in Third-World agriculture.

LO STATO DELLA CHIESA See PAPAL STATES

LOSTWITHIEL (*England*)

Town in CORNWALL, 27 mi W of PLYMOUTH. Under the lords of Restormel from the 11th to the 13th centuries, it was the capital of the duchy of Cornwall and a coinage town. During the Civil War, on September 2, 1644, Charles I defeated the Parliamentarians here under the earl of ESSEX. Restormel Castle, dating from c. 1100, is the best preserved castle of its period in England.

LOTHARINGIA [*German: Lothringen*] (*Belgium; France; Luxembourg; Netherlands; Germany*)

Former kingdom roughly comprising present Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, NW Germany, ALSACE, and LORRAINE. It came into being in 843 when the Carolingian empire was split up. By the Treaty of VERDUN, the empire of the West built by Charlemagne (d. 814), was divided among his three grandsons. Lothair I received the most prestigious middle portion linking the Carolingian capitals of AACHEN and ROME. It also contained the Carolingians' ancestral lands in AUSTRIA but proved indefensible and too diverse culturally and geographically to survive. The core of this inheritance became Lotharingia. After Lothair's death in 855, Lotharingia went to his son, Lothair II. When Lothair died in 869, his lands were further divided by the Treaty of Mersen in 870 between two uncles, Charles the Bald, who was king of the West Franks from 843 to 877, and Louis the German, king of the East Franks from 817 to 876. In effect, this treaty was primarily a divi-

sion of lands into what later became FRANCE and Germany and marked the end of the unity in western Europe.

The German ruler Henry I seized control of Lotharingia in 925, but in 953 Otto I, the Holy Roman Emperor, gave it to his brother, St. Bruno, an archbishop and statesman who was Otto's chief adviser. St. Bruno became duke of Lotharingia, briskly reformed the civil service and the monasteries, and led a revival of learning. However, difficulties with the Lotharingian nobles led him in 959 to divide the land into two duchies, Upper and Lower Lorraine. Lower Lorraine soon broke up into smaller duchies and other units of government. Upper Lorraine became known simply as Lorraine, and the ducal title was carried on until 1766, but the duchy was much reduced in area. See also ALSACE-LORRAINE, FRANKISH EMPIRE, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

LOTHIAN [*medieval: Lyonesse*] (*Scotland*)

Ancient province between the Tweed and Forth rivers, S Scotland.

Occupied by the Votadini tribe in the third and fourth centuries, it was conquered by the Anglo-Saxons by the mid-seventh century and from c. 975 was held by Scottish kings. It was acquired by Edward III of ENGLAND in 1333 and only gradually retaken by the Scots. The name is retained in the modern Scottish region of Lothian, created in 1975 from the counties of East Lothian, the major part of Midlothian and West Lothian, and the city of EDINBURGH, its administrative headquarters.

LOTHRINGEN See LORRAINE, LOTHARINGIA

LOTOPHAGITIS See JERBA

LÖTSCHEN PASS (*Switzerland*)

Pass in the Bernese ALPS, running between Bern and Valais cantons, 1 mi ESE of the Balmhorn. First mentioned in 1352, it was probably crossed earlier by the people of the VALAIS. In 1384 and 1419 battles were fought here between the Bernese and the Valaisans. The Lötschberg Tunnel, built in 1911, which runs beneath the pass, is one of the longest railway tunnels in the world.

LOUANGPRABANG See LUANG PRABANG

LOUDOUN HILL (*Scotland*)

Hill in STRATHCLYDE region, 12 mi E of KILMARNOCK, and 17 mi S of GLASGOW. In May 1307 Robert the Bruce won the first major victory of his uprising here over the earl of Pembroke.

LOUGHBOROUGH (*England*)

Market town in LEICESTERSHIRE, 13 mi S of NOTTINGHAM. Important since Anglo-Saxon times, it was a wool center in the 13th century. In the early 19th century it was the scene of the anti-industrialization riots of the Luddites. In 1881 the "Great Paul" bell of St. Paul's Cathedral in LONDON was cast here. It weighs almost 17 tons.

LOUGH GUR See KILMALLOCK

LOUGHREA [*Gaelic: Baile Locha Riach*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Galway, on the N shore of the Lough Rea, 18 mi SW of Ballinasloe. It has the remains of a medieval castle and friary. Ancient lake dwellings, known as Crannogs, have been found in the lough.

LOUISBOURG See LOUISBURG

LOUISBURG [*Louisbourg*] (*Canada*)

Town in E NOVA SCOTIA, on E CAPE BRETON ISLAND, 18 mi SE of SYDNEY. Strategically situated at the mouth of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, it was founded by French settlers in 1713 and became capital of the French colony of Île Royale. With a fortress designed by the Marquis de Vauban, it was one of France's chief strongholds in North America. It was captured by the British in 1745 during the War of the Austrian Succession. Although restored to France at the Treaty of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE of 1748, the British recaptured it during the French and Indian War in 1758 and demolished its fortifications in 1760. Today it is a national historical park with much restoration.

LOUISIADE ARCHIPELAGO (*Papua New Guinea*)

Group of nearly 100 islands in the Solomon Sea, 125 mi SE of NEW GUINEA, in Milne Bay District. It was visited in 1606 by the Spanish navigator Luis Vaez de Torres. It was used by the Japanese during World War II as a seaplane base until the Battle of the CORAL SEA in May 1942.

LOUISIANA (*United States*)

In the south central region, it was admitted in 1812 as the 18th state. It is shaped like a boot, with the Gulf of Mexico forming its border to the S. The MISSISSIPPI RIVER and MISSISSIPPI are to the E, TEXAS to the W, and ARKANSAS to the N.

Possibly Cabeza de Vaca of SPAIN and his men were the first Europeans here, in 1528, and certainly some of Hernando de Soto's men were in 1541–42. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle of FRANCE, who reached the mouth of the Mississippi River in 1682, however, claimed all the land drained by that river system and named it for King Louis XIV. The first settlement here grew out of a military and trading post the French established c. 1715 at NATCHITOCHEs. In 1717 John Law, a Scotsman resident in France, devised the Mississippi Scheme for bringing in settlers, and although the plan went bankrupt in a financial disaster for Europe called the Mississippi Bubble, many settlers remained.

NEW ORLEANS was founded in 1718 and in 1723 became the capital of the whole territory. Many slaves were brought in, and in 1724 the Code Noir was promulgated to place strict controls over them. In a secret treaty in 1762 France ceded the area west of the Mississippi to Spain, and by another treaty in 1763, ending the French and Indian War, GREAT BRITAIN gained the land east of the Mississippi, except the ISLE OF ORLEANS. Agriculture flourished, and New Orleans took on new importance as a port. It was New Orleans, also, that was the center of Spanish aid to the American Revolution after Spain declared war on Great Britain in 1779. Following the revolution, however, there was controversy between Spain and the United States when the former tried to limit U.S. commercial use of the Mississippi. Spain transferred the region back to France in 1800, and in 1803 France sold it all to the United States as the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. What is now Louisiana then became Orleans Territory.

In the last battle of the War of 1812, fought at New Orleans, General Andrew Jackson's army defeated the British. Four years later, the settlement of FLORIDA land claims added the area between the Mississippi and the Pearl River to the east to Louisiana. The invention of the steamboat stimulated the economy, and by 1840 New Orleans was the nation's second-busiest port. In January 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War, the state voted to secede. New Orleans fell to a Union naval force in 1862, and the next year PORT HUDSON capitulated. Western Louisi-

ana, however, remained in Confederate hands throughout the Civil War after Union forces were defeated at SABINE CROSSROADS, near SHREVEPORT, in April 1864.

Radical Republicans gained control of the state after the war, and there was a great deal of corruption. The state was readmitted to the Union in 1868, but federal troops did not leave until 1877. These were years of conflict, partly because of Ku Klux Klan's lawlessness from 1866 to 1871. With the plantation system destroyed, farm tenancy and sharecropping took its place. In recent years increased oil production, especially from off-shore wells, has changed the economy of the state. In politics, Louisiana was often in the headlines after Huey Long was elected governor in 1928. Though admired by many, he set up a virtual dictatorship, which contributed to material progress but carried much corruption with it. Long was assassinated in 1935.

Louisiana is the only state showing strong French influence, with its three cultural groups: the Creoles, descendants of the original French and Spanish inhabitants; the Cajuns, whose French ancestors were expelled from ACADIA in NOVA SCOTIA in 1755 by the British; and those primarily of English descent. Louisiana has often been plagued by Mississippi River floods, especially disastrous ones occurring in 1882, 1927, and 1973. In the 1950s and 1960s there was controversy over school integration. Louisiana is divided into parishes rather than counties. In 2005 Hurricane Katrina devastated the southeastern portion of the state, including New Orleans. BATON ROUGE is the capital, and New Orleans the largest city.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE (*United States*)

A territory extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada. Acquired from FRANCE by SPAIN in 1762, it was returned to France in 1800 and was sold by Napoleon to the United States under President Jefferson on May 2, 1803. The territory, 828,000 sq mi in area, doubled the size of the United States, strengthening it materially and strategically and providing impetus to westward expansion.

LOUISVILLE (*United States*)

City and port of entry on the OHIO RIVER, N central KENTUCKY, 90 mi SW of CINCINNATI. Developed around a fort built in 1778, it became a port and commercial center. A Union base during the Civil

War, it was the center of Union activity in Kentucky. Today it is the largest city in Kentucky and one of the South's most important industrial, financial, and shipping centers. The Kentucky Derby horse race has been held here annually since 1875. It was the home of President Zachary Taylor.

LOURDES (*France*)

Town in the Hautes-Pyrénées department, on the Gave de Pau River, at the foot of the PYRENEES MOUNTAINS, 11 mi SSW of TARBES. A strategic stronghold in the Middle Ages, it was captured by the French from the English in 1406 during the Hundred Years' War. It has been a famous pilgrimage center since 1858 when Bernadette Soubirous had numerous visions of the Virgin Mary in a nearby grotto. The underground spring in the grotto is said to have miraculous powers and is visited by 3 million pilgrims every year. In 1958 an underground basilica was completed here.

LOURENÇO MARQUES See MAPUTO

LOUSANNA See LAUSANNE

LOUTH [*Gaelic: Lughbhaidh*] (*Ireland*)

County in NE Ireland, bordering on the Irish Sea. With two other counties it constituted the kingdom of Oriel in the fourth century A.D. It was the northern border of the Anglo-Norman region of Ireland and in 1185 was annexed to the English Crown. The area is associated with the legendary Irish hero, Cuchulain, who was both very strong and exceedingly handsome. In one encounter he single-handedly held off a whole army. DUNDALK is the county town and has often been besieged because of its strategic location. At DROGHEDA the battle of the BOYNE was fought in 1690, while at the town of Louth St. Patrick founded a religious house that became a center of learning. The county has remains of ancient abbeys, round towers, and earthworks.

LOUVAIN [*Flemish: Leuven*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Brabant province, on the Dyle River, 15 mi E of BRUSSELS. Founded in the ninth century, it became important in the 11th century as the residence of the counts of Louvain, and in 1190, it was capital of the duchy of BRABANT. By the 14th century it was one of the largest cities in Europe. The Joyeuse Entrée,

a charter of liberties, was granted here in 1356, although it did not stop many weavers, disenchanted with the nobles, from emigrating to FLANDERS and ENGLAND. The first university in the Low Countries was founded here by Pope Martin V in 1425. The great university library was damaged by German invasions in 1914 and 1940, but it was twice rebuilt. The university reflects Belgium's bicultural life, with separate Flemish- and French-speaking departments.

LOUVIERS (*France*)

Town in the Eure department, on the Eure River, 14 mi N of ÉVREUX. Captured by the English during the Hundred Years' War in 1418 and again in 1431, it was recaptured by the French in 1440.

LOVECH (*Bulgaria*)

Town and capital of Lovech province, on the Osum River, 19 mi S of PLEVEN. A prehistoric settlement, then a Roman town, it later held a large Turkish population. In the 19th century it developed as a strong center of anti-Turkish feeling. Vasil Levsky, the national hero and revolutionary, was hanged nearby.

LOVEK (*Cambodia*)

City halfway between PHNOM PENH and the Great Lake, in central Cambodia. After the destruction by the Siamese of ANGKOR in 1431, Lovek was chosen as the capital of CAMBODIA because of its more easily defensible terrain. In 1587 Lovek almost fell to the Thai state of AYUTTHAYA. Captured in 1594 by King Naresuan, it declined in the 17th century after the establishment of a new capital for Cambodia at Oudong, in 1618.

LOVOSICE [*German: Lobositz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in the Czech Republic, on the ELBE RIVER. During the Seven Years' War the forces of PRUSSIA under Frederick the Great defeated those of AUSTRIA under Field Marshal von Browne here on October 1, 1756, and gained SAXONY as a result.

LOW COUNTRIES See BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS

LOWELL [*former: East Chelmsford*] (*United States*)

City in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 23 mi NW of BOSTON, on the MERRIMACK RIVER. Settled in 1653, it grew as

a major textile center, becoming known as Spindle City and the MANCHESTER of America. It reached the peak of its prosperity in 1924. The artist J.A.M. Whistler was born here in 1834. See NEW ENGLAND.

LOWER AUSTRIA [*German: Niederösterreich*] (*Austria*) Province of NE Austria. It borders on the CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA on the N and NE and is Austria's largest province. Its seat of government is VIENNA, although that city is not part of the province administratively. In antiquity this region was part of the Roman province of NORICUM. In A.D. 976 it was granted to the Babenberg family, which ruled Austria until 1246. Lower Austria later passed to the Hapsburgs, the ruling family of Austria from 1282 to 1918. The forces of Nazi GERMANY annexed the region from 1938 to 1945. In general, the history of the province is that of Austria. Among cities in Lower Austria are BADEN, whose sulfur springs have been in use since Roman times; KREMS, first mentioned in 995 and on the DANUBE RIVER, which flows through the province; and WIENER NEUSTADT, birthplace of the Emperor Maximilian I in 1459. There are a number of abbeys and medieval castles.

LOWER CALIFORNIA See BAJA CALIFORNIA

LOWER SAXONY (*Germany*)

German state on the North Sea comprising the lower end of the old state of SAXONY toward the mouth of the ELBE RIVER. It became distinct as a region in the 15th century when the Duchy of Saxony expanded into the Elbe uplands into the current states of SAXONY ANHALT and SAXONY. BREMEN forms an enclave within the state. Major cities include the capital of HANOVER, BRUNSWICK, OSNABRÜCK, OLDENBURG, and GÖTTINGEN. The Low German dialect of Plattdeutsch is still spoken in some rural areas.

LOWESTOFT (*England*)

Resort town in SUFFOLK, 23 mi SE of NORWICH. The most easterly point of the United Kingdom, it developed as a fishing port on the NORTH SEA during the Civil War. In 1643 it was captured by Oliver Cromwell. On June 3, 1665, the English fleet under the duke of York defeated the Dutch under Jacob Opdam off Lowestoft during the second Anglo-Dutch war.

LOXA See LOJA

LOYALTIES See LOYALTY ISLANDS

LOYALTY ISLANDS [*Loyalties*] [*French: Îles Loyauté*] (*France*)

Coral group in the E part of NEW CALEDONIA, SW Pacific Ocean. Discovered early in the 19th century, they were long a source of Anglo-French conflict and in 1853 were annexed by France. They became a political dependency of New Caledonia in 1946.

LOYANG See LUOYANG

LOZI KINGDOM (*Zambia*)

Former kingdom in present W Zambia, S central Africa. The Lozi are a Bantu-speaking people, also known as Barotse, whose kingdom in Barotseland, with its capital at Mongu, was conquered by the Kololo in 1838. The Kololo came from the south, in present LESOTHO, and ruled until 1864, when the Lozis regained power. In 1890 and again in 1900 their paramount chief, Lewanika, signed agreements with the South Africa Company, controlled by the British imperialist and entrepreneur Cecil Rhodes. The agreements gave the company mining and trading rights. The company administered the region until 1911, when Barotseland became part of the British protectorate of NORTHERN RHODESIA. When Northern Rhodesia became independent in 1964 as Zambia, there was some sentiment among the Lozi in favor of a separate state.

LTAVA See POLTAVA

LU (*China*)

Former state in S SHANDONG province, eastern China. One of the warring states of the Eastern Zhou period of 771 to 221 B.C., it was the home of Confucius, born here c. 550 B.C. He is presumed to have edited the *Spring and Autumn Annals*, a record of events in the court of Lu from 722 to 481 B.C. Thanks to this, more is known about Lu than about any other Chinese state of this period.

LUAN See CHANGZHI

LUANDA [*Loanda*] [*former: São Paulo de Luanda*] (*Angola*)

City, port, and capital of Angola, on the Atlantic Ocean, 330 mi SSW of KINSHASA. Founded in 1576

by Paulo Dias de Novais, it became administrative headquarters of the Portuguese colony in 1627. From c. 1550 to 1850 it was the center of a large slave trade to BRAZIL.

LUANG PRABANG [Louangprabang] [*former: Muong Swa*] (*Laos*)

City, port, and capital of Louang Prabang province, on the MEKONG RIVER, 130 mi NNW of VIENTIANE, N Laos. Capital of the kingdom of Lan Xang from 1353 until c. 1565, it became capital of the kingdom of Louang Prabang in 1707 and capital of a province in Laos in 1947 as well as a royal capital of Laos. In 1893 it came under French rule. A small provincial town today, it is the economic center of northern Laos.

LUANG PRABANG [Luangprabang] (*Laos*)

Former Lao kingdom and city in N Laos. A Laotian kingdom called Lan Xang was founded in the mid-14th century, but in 1707 internal troubles caused a division into two kingdoms, one of which became Luang Prabang. They fought each other and their neighbors until 1893, when a French protectorate took them over. Luang Prabang, along with other territory, became part of INDOCHINA. In World War II the Japanese occupied the region and convinced the king of Luang Prabang to declare the independence of Laos. The French returned in 1946 and recognized this king as the constitutional monarch of the whole country; but in 1953 Laos, including Luang Prabang, became entirely independent. The city of Luang Prabang was the former royal capital of Laos; VIENTIANE, also in this region, is the administrative capital.

LUAN HE [Luan Ho, Lwan Ho] [*former: Ju Shui, Lei Shui*] (*China*)

River in HEBEI province of E China, which rises in E Inner Mongolia and flows into the Bohai. Important in early times as the only water route into the CHENGDE region for military supplies, it was also a trade route from parts of Hebei to regions beyond the GREAT WALL, which it crossed.

LUBA EMPIRE [Lubaland] (*Congo*)

One of the first empires to arise in subequatorial Africa, it was situated in what is now the SHABA, formerly Katanga province of Congo, SW of the SUDAN,

and E of the Congo. Lubaland was the home of one of the major Bantu states. The kingdom's oral history begins c. A.D. 1500, but it appears that it may have been founded as early as A.D. 800.

In the early 11th century Luba became the center of a small empire as its armies conquered many neighboring states, and it finally controlled an area of from 75,000 to 100,000 square miles. A characteristic system of rule developed. Conquered headmen were permitted to rule their communities but were forced to pay heavy taxes and remain under the close control of their Luba overlords. An economy based on the relatively rich soil allowed Lubaland to prosper along with other neighboring Bantu states, such as LUNDALAND, until the 19th century, when European colonial expansion dominated the region.

LUBALAND See LUBA EMPIRE

LUBBOCK (*United States*)

City in NW TEXAS, on a branch of the Brazos River, approximately 190 mi SSW of WICHITA FALLS. It was founded in 1879 by Quakers and was named for Tom S. Lubbock, one of the signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence. Lubbock is a major cotton and grain market for this region of the southern Great Plains. In May 1970 a tornado caused great damage here and made thousands homeless.

LÜBECK (*Germany*)

City in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, on the Trave River, near the BALTIC SEA, 35 mi NE of HAMBURG. Founded by the count of HOLSTEIN in 1143, it was made a free imperial city in 1226 by Frederick II and grew to head the HANSEATIC LEAGUE as one of the chief commercial centers of northern Europe. It declined with the rise of SWEDEN and DENMARK and with the opening up of the Americas. The last Hanseatic diet was held here in 1630. Sacked by the French in 1803 during the French Revolutionary Wars, it joined the Zollverein and the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION and was incorporated into Schleswig-Holstein in 1937. Today it is a major port and industrial center whose inner city is one of the finest examples of medieval Gothic architecture in northern Europe, despite massive damage from Allied bombing in World War II. It was taken by the Allies on May 4, 1945. Lübeck is the setting of Thomas Mann's novel *Buddenbrooks*.

LUBIANA See LJUBLJANA**LUBIAZ** See LEUBUS**LUBLIN** [*Russian: Lyublin*] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Lublin province, on the Bystrzyca River, 95 mi SE of WARSAW. Founded as a stronghold in the late ninth century, it was the scene of the signing of the Union of Lublin between Poland and LITHUANIA in 1569. It passed to AUSTRIA in 1795 and to RUSSIA in 1815. It was the temporary seat of the first independent Polish government after World War I. During the Nazi occupation of World War II the Majdanek concentration camp was set up nearby in 1941. Here 1,500,000 people were exterminated. At the POTSDAM Conference in February 1945 the Lublin government was recognized as sole Polish authority, and it again became briefly the seat of Polish government. Today it is the industrial and cultural center for southeast Poland.

AL-LUBNAN See LEBANON**LUBUMBASHI** [*former: Élisabethville*] (*Congo*)

City and capital of Shaba province, 110 mi NW of NDOLA, ZAMBIA. Established by Belgian colonists in 1910, it was capital of the secessionist state of Katanga, now SHABA, from 1960 to 1965 and was the scene of fighting between United Nations and Katangan forces. It is the second-largest city in the Congo.

LUCA See LUCCA**LUCANIA** (*Italy*)

Ancient division of southern Italy, which corresponds to the modern Basilicata region and much of Salerno province of CAMPANIA and Cosenza province of CALABRIA. Originally part of the Greek-dominated region of Oenotria, it was conquered in the mid-fifth century B.C. by the Lucanians, a Samnite tribe. Discoveries at PAESTUM suggest that by the fourth century B.C. the tribe had developed an advanced culture. Allied to ROME in 298 B.C., the Lucanians were later defeated by Rome in the Pyrrhic War of 280 to 275 B.C., the Second Punic War of 218 to 201 B.C., and the Social War of 90 to 88 B.C. The area declined following these repeated defeats.

LUCCA [*ancient: Luca*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Lucca province, TUSCANY region, 38 mi NW of FLORENCE. A Ligurian and Etruscan

town, it was the site of a colony established by the Romans in 180 B.C. In 56 B.C. Pompey, Crassus, and Caesar met here to form the First Triumvirate. According to tradition, the city was the first in Tuscany to adopt Christianity. In A.D. 552 the Ostrogoths successfully defended it against the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in its attempt to retake Italy from the barbarians. It was the first city of Tuscany in the 10th and 11th centuries and was constantly at war with the other city-states of PISA and Florence. From 1316 to 1328 it was ruled by the famous mercenary captain, Castruccio Castracani, and was the center of his holdings in western Tuscany. Pisa controlled the city from 1343 until 1369, when the Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV gave the city its charter of liberties.

The city developed into a prosperous republic and remained independent until 1799, when it fell to the French. Napoleon made it a principality in 1805 under the rule of his sister Élisabeth Baciocchi. Part of the duchy of PARMA in 1817, it belonged to the grand duchy of Tuscany after 1847 and was annexed by the kingdom of SARDINIA in 1860. Giacomo Puccini and Luigi Boccherini, the composers, were both born here.

The city has many remains from all periods, including a Roman amphitheater, which now forms the framework for a piazza of houses and shops built within it during the Middle Ages, the cathedral of San Martino from 1070, the church of San Frediano of 1112 to 1147, and the massive 16th- and 17th-century ramparts with their bastions. Once they cut the city off from its countryside, but they now form a pedestrian linear park ringing the city.

LUCENA (*Spain*)

City in Córdoba province, ANDALUSIA, 39 mi SE of CÓRDOBA. Founded in Roman times, it had an important Jewish community in the Middle Ages and was captured from the Moors by the Christians in the 14th century. Boabdil, the last Moorish king of GRANADA, attempted to retake it in 1483 but failed and was imprisoned in a tower that still stands today.

LUCENTUM See ALICANTE**LUCERA** [*ancient: Luceria Augusta*] (*Italy*)

Town in Foggia province, APULIA region, 12 mi WNW of FOGGIA on a high plateau. Originally inhabited by the Italic tribe of Oscans, it was occupied by

the Romans in 314 B.C. and made a Roman colony. Destroyed in A.D. 663 by the Byzantines, it was refounded in the 13th century by the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II, who resettled 20,000 Saracens from Sicily here and gave them religious freedom. He built a castle here nevertheless, which was the most important fortress in Apulia. The castle is now in ruins. In 1254 Manfred, the last ruling Hohenstaufen king of NAPLES and SICILY, fled here. In 1269 Charles of Anjou took the city. In 1300 Charles II massacred or converted the Saracens and repopulated the city with his Provençal subjects. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, ROME.

LUCERIA AUGUSTA See LUCERA

LUCERNE [*German: Luzern*] (*Switzerland*)

Town and capital of Luzern canton, on the W shore of LAKE LUCERNE, 25 mi SSW of ZURICH. A former fishing village, it grew into a city and was chartered c. A.D. 1180. In the 13th century, following the opening of the ST. GOTTHARD PASS, it developed as a trading center between LOMBARDY and the Upper RHINE RIVER. Purchased by the Hapsburgs in 1291, it became independent in 1386 after the Battle of SEM-PACH. The town was the leader of the Catholic cantons during the Reformation and was the seat of the papal nuncio from 1579 to 1874. It was capital of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC from 1798 to 1803 and a chief town of the Sonderbund from 1845 to 1847.

LUCERNE, LAKE [*French: Lac des Quatres Cantons; German: Vierwaldstätter See*] (*Switzerland*)

Lake, approximately 24 mi long, in central Switzerland. It is associated with the beginnings of Swiss freedom and unity because it was allegedly on its shores, in the meadow of RUTLI, that the cantons of UNTERWALDEN, URI, and SCHWYZ first united for their common defense in 1291, when the Hapsburgs and SAVOY threatened their traditional freedoms, built up under the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Legend has it that William Tell sparked their association, known as the Everlasting League. The origins of the Swiss Confederation are usually dated from the formation of this group.

LUCHEK See LUTSK

LUCESKY VELIKI See LUTSK

LU-CHOU See CHANGZHI

LUCHU See RYUKYU ISLANDS

LUCIFERI-FANI See SAN LÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA

ŁUCK See LUTSK

LUCKAU (*Germany*)

Town in Cottbus district, 45 mi SSE of BERLIN, Lower Lusatia. During the Napoleonic Wars, in 1813, the Prussians under Count von Bülow defeated the French under Marshal Oudinot here.

LUCKENWALDE (*Germany*)

Town in BRANDENBURG, 31 mi SSW of BERLIN, on the Nuthe River. The site of a 12th-century Cistercian monastery, the town belonged to the archbishops of MAGDEBURG until 1648, when it passed to the electorate of SAXONY. After 1680 it passed to BRANDENBURG. During the Nazi period it was the site of a concentration camp.

LUCKNOW See LAKHNAU

LUCUS AUGUSTI See LUGO

LÜDENSCHIED (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 37 mi E of DÜSSELDORF. Chartered in 1278, it became a center of the iron industry and a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It passed to BRANDENBURG in 1609 and to PRUSSIA in 1815.

LÜDERITZ [*former: Angra Pequena*] (*Namibia*)

Town on the Atlantic coast, 520 mi NNW of CAPE TOWN. Visited in 1487 by Bartholomew Diaz, it became the first German settlement in SOUTH-WEST AFRICA in 1883, and it developed into a booming mining town in 1908, when diamonds were discovered in the Namib Desert. It is named for a German explorer and colonialist who bought its site from the Hottentots.

LUDHIANA (*India*)

Town in central PUNJAB, 33 mi SSE of JALANDHAR. On January 21, 1846, during the First Sikh War, a

750 Ludlow

brief engagement occurred here between the Sikhs under Runjoor Singh and the British under Sir Harry Smith.

LUDLOW (*England*)

Market town on the Teme River, in SALOP, 37 mi WSW of BIRMINGHAM. Ludlow, an ancient market town, is the site of a Norman castle built in a strong position. During the Civil War it was the final Shropshire stronghold to yield to Parliament, in 1646. Milton's *Comus* was first performed in the castle in 1634.

LUDWIGSBURG (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 8 mi N of STUTTGART. Its growth was encouraged by Duke Eberhard Ludwig of WÜRTTEMBERG in the early 18th century, who built a large castle here. Ludwigsburg was the home of the writer Friedrich von Schiller from 1768 to 1773 and from 1793 to 1794. The poet Eduard Mörike and the theologian David Strauss were born here.

LUDWIGSHAFEN See LUDWIGHAFEN AM RHEIN

LUDWIGSHAFEN AM RHEIN [Ludwigshafen] (*Germany*)

City and port in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, on the RHINE RIVER, opposite MANNHEIM. Founded as a bridgehead in 1606, in the 19th century it was developed by Louis I, king of BAVARIA. It was severely bombed in World War II. The center of West Germany's chemical industry, in 1948 it was the scene of a disastrous explosion of several chemical plants.

LUGANO [*German: Lauis*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in TICINO canton, on Lake Lugano, 13 mi S of BELLINZONA. It was first mentioned in the sixth century A.D. It was occupied by FRANCE in 1499 and captured by the Swiss in 1512. From 1798 to 1803 it was the center of Lugano canton of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC. It was Mazzini's headquarters from 1848 to 1866 during his struggle to expel the Austrians from LOMBARDY.

LUGANSK See VOROSHILOVGRAD

LUGDUNENSIS (*France*)

Roman administrative division of GAUL, comprising central and northern Gaul, with its capital at Lugdu-

num, now LYONS. Established in 27 B.C. by Augustus, it passed to the Franks in the fifth century A.D.

LUGDUNUM See LYONS

LUGDUNUM BATAVORUM See LEIDEN

LUGGARUS See LOCARNO

LUGHBHAI DH See LOUTH

LUGO [*ancient: Lucus Augusti*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Lugo province, GALICIA, on the Miño River, 48 mi S of CORUNNA. A Roman town, it was later occupied by the Suebi and Moors. It was captured from the latter in the 10th century by Alfonso III. It was formerly capital of Galicia. It still has much of its Roman walls.

LUGOJ [*Hungarian: Lugos*] (*Romania*)

Town in Timiș district, on the Timiș River, 220 mi NW of BUCHAREST. Originally founded on the site of a Dacian fortress of the first century B.C. and of a Roman fort, it grew under strong German influence during the Middle Ages. From 1658 to 1695, it was occupied by the Turks. Throughout the 19th century it was the political and cultural center of Romanians in the BANAT. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

LUGOS See LUGOJ

LUGOUQIAO [Lu-Kou-Ch'iao] (*China*)

City in Beijing municipality, 9 mi SW of BEIJING, on the Yongding River. It was the scene of the MARCO POLO BRIDGE incident on July 7, 1937, between the Chinese garrison and Japanese troops, which Japan used as an excuse for furthering its invasion and conquest of China in the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945.

LUGUVALLIUM See CARLISLE

LUIK See LIÈGE

LUIMNEACH See LIMERICK

LUINO [former: Luvino] (*Italy*)

Town in Varese province, LOMBARDY region, on the E shore of LAKE MAGGIORE, 14 mi NNW of VARESE. During the Risorgimento, on August 14, 1848, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and Giuseppe Garibaldi, leading forces from SARDINIA. Garibaldi was defeated.

LU-KOU-CH'IAO See LUGOUQIAO**LÜLE BURGAS** See LÜLEBURGAZ**LÜLEBURGAZ** [Lüle Burgas] (*Turkey*)

Town in Kırklareli province, 86 mi WNW of ISTANBUL. During the First Balkan War the Bulgarians decisively defeated the Turks here between October 28 and 30, 1912, forcing them back to Istanbul.

LULUABOURG See KANANGA**LU MOUNTAIN** (*China*)

Mountain area in N JIANGXI province, S of JIUJIANG, in E China. Venerated as a holy mountain from a very early period, it was the home of many prominent Buddhists in the Middle Ages and was the intellectual center of Daoism from the sixth to the eighth centuries A.D. Before World War II it still had 300 temples and Daoist shrines.

LUNA [*Italian: Luni*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town of ETRURIA, on the boundary between Etruria and LIGURIA. Originally an Etruscan town, it was made a Roman colony in 177 B.C. and was famed for its wine and marble. It was destroyed by the Saracens in A.D. 1016. The modern town site is west of CARRARA in Massa-Carrara province, TUSCANY region, near the famous quarries.

LUND [Lunda] (*Sweden*)

City in Malmöhus county, 10 mi NE of MALMÖ. Founded in A.D. 1020 by the Danish king Canute, it became the seat of an archbishopric for all Scandinavia in 1103 and flourished as an ecclesiastical and trading center. It declined following the Reformation and the Swedish wars of the 1650s. It is the site of the second-oldest university in Sweden, founded by Charles XI in 1668.

LUNDA See LUND**LUNDA EMPIRE** See LUNDALAND**LUNDALAND** [Lunda Empire] (*Angola; Zambia*)

Former region of S central Africa, dominated by a branch of the Bantu peoples called the Lunda, who created an empire formed of several important kingdoms from the 15th to the 19th centuries.

The early Lunda rulers intermarried with the royal line of the LUBA EMPIRE in the 15th and 16th centuries and adopted the Luba imperial system, whereby conquered chiefs were maintained in power and supported as long as they paid a heavy tax burden. By the 18th century the Lunda Empire under King Mwata Yamvo had become the preeminent power in a region extending from western Angola to northern Zambia. The Lunda traded extensively with PORTUGAL through middlemen from the 17th through the 19th centuries, exporting ivory, slaves, gold, and copper in exchange for European manufactures.

Portugal's most important trade goods, however, turned out to be the wide variety of American plants they introduced into the farming economy of central Africa. Peanuts, tobacco, manioc, maize, pineapples, and tomatoes all became staples of the Lunda farmers. The first Portuguese to encounter directly the powerful Lunda Empire arrived in the early 19th century. By the end of the century European imperial expansionists had overthrown the Lunda Empire and reduced its peoples to colonial servitude.

LUNDENVIC See SANDWICH**LUNDY'S LANE** (*Canada*)

Locality in S ONTARIO, 1 mi W of NIAGARA FALLS. During the War of 1812, the British under General Gordon Drummond defeated U.S. forces under General Jacob Brown here on July 25, 1814. The U.S. force withdrew to FORT ERIE. Both sides suffered heavy casualties, leaving the British unable to follow up their victory and ending the U.S. invasion of Canada.

LÜNEBURG [former: Luniburg] (*Germany*)

City in LOWER SAXONY, on the Ilmenau River, SE of HAMBURG. Dating from the 10th century, it was capital of the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg until 1371 and was also a powerful member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Incorporated into HANOVER in 1705, it became part of PRUSSIA in 1866. Near the end of World War II, in April 1945, it fell to the Allies.

LUNENBURG (*Canada*)

Town and port in SE NOVA SCOTIA, on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, 37 mi SW of HALIFAX. Settled by Hanoverians and Swiss in the 1750s, it was sacked during the American Revolution by an American fleet from BOSTON. Today it is a port with an important fishing fleet.

LUNÉVILLE (*France*)

Town in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, on the Meurthe River, 18 mi SE of NANCY. Capital of a countship in the 10th century, it fell to the dukes of LORRAINE in 1344 and became part of France in 1766. The Treaty of Lunéville, signed in 1801 between France and AUSTRIA, reaffirmed the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO. The 18th century palace at Lunéville was the residence of Stanislaus I, former king of POLAND and last reigning duke of Lorraine.

LUNGA (*Solomon Islands*)

Village in NW GUADALCANAL ISLAND in the W Pacific Ocean, 25 mi E of Cape Esperance, at the mouth of the Lunga River, SE Solomon Islands. During World War II, on August 7, 1942, U.S. Marines landed here. Lunga Ridge, to the east, was the scene of a battle on September 12–13, 1942, in which U.S. forces eventually defeated the Japanese. The U.S. fleet won a naval battle off Lunga Point on November 30, 1942.

LUNG-CHOU See LONGZHOU

LUNGCHOW See LONGZHOU

LUNG-LING See LONGLING

LUNG-TE See CHANGZHI

LUNI See LUNA

LUNIBURC See LÜNEBURG

LUOYANG [**Honan, Loyang**] [*former: Honanfu*] (*China*)

City in NW HENAN province, on the Luo River, 120 mi W of KAIFENG. Capital of a number of ancient dynasties, including the Eastern Chou of 771 to 256 B.C. and the T'ang of 618 to A.D. 906, it is today a new industrial center. The Longmen grottoes nearby

contain colossal carvings of Buddha, dating from before the sixth century A.D.

LUPATIA See ALTAMURA

LUPIN See MAN-CHOU-LI

LUQUE (*Paraguay*)

City in NW Central department, 9 mi E of ASUNCIÓN. Founded in 1635, it was the temporary capital of Paraguay during the Paraguayan War of 1864 to 1870.

LURISTĀN [**Land of the Lurs, Lorestān**] (*Iran*)

Governorate of western Iran, extending from the Iraqi frontier and including the Zagros Mountains. Little Luristān, the north part of the region, was governed by independent princes of the Khorshīdī dynasty from 1155 until the beginning of the 17th century, when the last ruler was removed by Abbās I, shah of PERSIA. Great Luristān, to the south, was independent under the Fadlawayhs from 1160 to 1424. Luristān became famous after 1929 for archaeological discoveries, metal work, and bronzes dating from the eighth century B.C. to the end of the eighth century A.D.

LURKA See LORCA

LURLEI See LORELEI

LUSAKA (*Zambia*)

City and capital of Zambia, 250 mi NW of HARARE, ZIMBABWE. It became the capital of NORTHERN RHODESIA in 1935 and the capital of Zambia in 1964. Its economy is largely reliant on its agricultural environs.

LUSATIA [*German: Lausitz; Polish; Łużyce; Sorbian: Luzia*] (*Germany; Poland*)

Region between the ELBE and ODER rivers, extending N from the Lusatian Mts. Inhabited in the ninth century A.D. by Sorbs, or Wends, a Slavic people, it was conquered by Germans in 928 and by Poles in 1002. In 1033 it was divided between MEISSEN and BRANDENBURG, though in 1346 several Lusatian towns gained considerable independence by joining the Lusatian League. It passed to SAXONY in 1635 and to PRUSSIA in 1815. Lusatian nationalist aspirations,

which had always been strong, were finally crushed by Hitler when he took Poland in 1939.

LUSATIAN NEISSE See NEISSE RIVER

LUS BELA See LAS BELA

LU-SHUN See PORT ARTHUR

LUSIGNAN (*France*)

Town in the Vienne department, 15 mi SW of POITIERS. An ancient town of POITOU, it was the original seat of the powerful Lusignan family, who ruled CYPRUS from 1192 to 1474, as well as ARMENIA and JERUSALEM for a briefer time.

LUSITANIA (*Portugal; Spain*)

Roman province of the IBERIAN PENINSULA. It included most of modern Portugal and the Spanish provinces of Salamanca and Cáceres. It was a province of the ROMAN EMPIRE from 27 B.C. until the end of the fourth century A.D. The province was named after its inhabitants, the warlike Lusitani, who resisted Roman domination until the death of their leader Viriatus in 139 B.C. The Lusitani then joined the rebel Sertorius in setting up an independent state in Spain in the first century B.C.

LUTETIA See PARIS

LUTETIA PARISIORUM See ÎLE DE LA CITÉ, PARIS

LUTSK [*former: Luchesk, Luchesky Veliki; German: Łuck; Polish: Łuck*] (*Ukraine*)

City and port in the Ukraine, on the Styr River, 125 mi ESE of LUBLIN. First mentioned in 1085, it was one of the oldest cities of VOLHYNIA and the main fortress of the Luchan tribe. It was part of Kievan RUSSIA until 1154, when it became capital of an independent principality. Incorporated into LITHUANIA in the 14th century, it became an important trading city and passed to POLAND in the middle of the 16th century. Taken by Russia in 1791, it reverted to Poland from 1919 to 1939, when it was taken by the Soviet Union.

LUTTER AM BARENBERGE (*Germany*)

Town in LOWER SAXONY, 23 mi SW of BRUNSWICK. During the Thirty Years' War the forces of the Catho-

lic League under Marshall Tilly battled here from August 17 to 27, 1626, and defeated the Protestants under King Christian IV of DENMARK and NORWAY.

LÜTTICH See LIÈGE

LUTYNIA See LEUTHEN

LÜTZELBURG See LUXEMBOURG

LÜTZEN (*Germany*)

Town in SAXONY ANHALT, 13 mi WSW of LEIPZIG. It was the scene of two battles. The first took place on November 16, 1632, during the Thirty Years' War, when the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, defeated the imperial forces under General Wallenstein. Gustavus was killed in the battle, and Wallenstein was able to retreat in good order. The second battle, during the Napoleonic Wars, was fought on May 2, 1813, when the French under Napoleon won an inconclusive victory over the Prussians and Russians.

LUVINO See LUINO

LUXEMBOURG [*former: Lützelburg*]

Grand duchy in W Europe, bordering on BELGIUM to the N and W, GERMANY to the E, and FRANCE to the S. It is slightly less than 1,000 sq mi in area but is a significant region economically. The original county that includes the present grand duchy was one of the largest fiefs of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. It became prominent in 1308 when its ruler was elected emperor as Henry VII. His son, John of Luxembourg, was king of BOHEMIA and made Luxembourg a grand duchy in 1354. Philip the Good of BURGUNDY took the duchy by force in 1443, and in 1482 it came into the possession of the house of Hapsburg, the ruling house of AUSTRIA, which later also had a Spanish branch. Luxembourg was thus later part of the Spanish and Austrian NETHERLANDS, which roughly included the present duchy and Belgium. It became a formidable fortress city.

France obtained possession in 1684 and again in 1797, but the Congress of VIENNA of 1814–15 set European boundaries after the Napoleonic Era and again made Luxembourg a grand duchy, united with the Netherlands through a joint sovereign. After Belgium won independence, it obtained a major portion of what had been Luxembourg in

754 Luxembourg

1839. The remainder, a part of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION and still united with the Netherlands's Crown, became autonomous in 1848.

A European conference in 1867 made the duchy neutral territory, but Germany violated this neutrality in World War I from 1914 to 1918. In 1940, in World War II, Germany again invaded Luxembourg, which was liberated by Allied troops in September 1944. In 1958, Luxembourg joined Belgium and the Netherlands in the Benelux Economic Union, and became a founding member of the European Community (now the European Union). In 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated and was succeeded by Prince Jean, who became Grand Duke Jean. In 1995, Premier Jacques Santer resigned his office in order to become the head of the European Commission. In 2000, Grand Duke Jean abdicated in favor of his son and heir Prince Henri.

LUXEMBOURG [Luxemburg, Letzeburg] (Luxembourg)

City and capital of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, above the Alzette River, 120 mi SE of BRUSSELS. Built on a naturally defensible position, it was the site of Roman and Frankish fortresses, which were gradually elaborated until the fortress of Luxembourg became the strongest in Europe after Gibraltar. Garri-soned by the Prussians from 1815 to 1866 as a bulwark of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION, the fortifications were dismantled in 1867. The city that grew around the fortress is now an important financial center and was the scene of discussions in 1971 relating to GREAT BRITAIN's entry into the Common Market. Much of the old fortification survives.

LUXEMBURG See LUXEMBOURG

LUXEUIL [Luxeuil-les-Bains *ancient: Luxovium*] (France)

Town in Haute-Saône department, 17 mi NE of VESOUL. Roman Luxovium was destroyed by Attila the Hun in A.D. 451. An abbey was founded here c. 590 by St. Columban and was important in upholding Christianity until its destruction by Saracens c. 730. Rebuilt by Charlemagne, it became an early center of medieval learning whose abbots later ranked as princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. It was secularized during the French Revolution.

LUXEUIL-LES-BAINS See LUXEUIL

LUXOR [Al-Uqsar, El-Aksur] (Egypt)

Village in Qina governorate, on the E bank of the NILE RIVER, 32 mi SSW of QINÄ. With KARNAK, it is on the site of the ancient capital city of THEBES and has the remains of numerous temples and burial grounds. The temple of Luxor was built by Amenhotep III (reigned c. 1410–1375 B.C.). Nearby is the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings. In 1997, Islamic terrorist killed 62, including 58 tourists in an attempt to depress the Egyptian tourism industry.

LUXOVIVM See LUXEUIL

LUZ See BETHEL

LUZERN See LUCERNE

LUZIA See LUSATIA

LUZON (Philippines)

Island in the N Philippines, the largest and most important island. Its capital is QUEZON CITY. MANILA BAY, on Luzon, is the best natural harbor in the Orient and has been a major harbor since the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century. The Filipino revolt against the Spanish in 1896 began on Luzon; and in 1898 the island was taken by U.S. forces during the Spanish-American War. It was occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945 during World War II. An intensive military campaign was mounted in August 1969 to stem a communist-dominated movement that was terrorizing central Luzon. See also MANILA.

ŁUZYCE See LUSATIA

LUZZARA (Italy)

Town in Reggio nell'Emilia province, in EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 18 mi N of REGGIO NELL'EMILIA. During the War of the Spanish Succession a decisive battle was fought here on August 15, 1702, between the Austrians under Prince Eugene of SAVOY and the French and Spanish under the duc de Vendôme, who won. A further battle was fought here during the War of the Polish Succession, on September 19, 1734, in which the French defeated the Austrians.

LVIV [*German: Lemberg; Polish: Lwów; Russian: Lvov*] (*Ukraine*)

City in Ukraine, at the watershed of the Western Bug and Dniester Rivers, in the N foothills of the Carpathian Mts, 115 mi SW of LUTSK. Founded c. 1255 by Prince Daniel of Galich, it developed as a great commercial center on the trade route from KIEV to VIENNA and was an outpost against Tatar invasion. Of great strategic value in guarding the passes through the Carpathians, it was captured successively by Poles, Turks, and Swedes until it passed to AUSTRIA in 1772 and became capital of GALICIA. After 1848 it was the center of the Ukrainian nationalist movement and following World War I was capital of the short-lived West Ukrainian Democratic Republic. It was part of POLAND from 1919 to 1939, when it was annexed by the Soviet Union. During the German occupation of World War II, the Jewish population of Lviv was exterminated. Today Lviv is the chief city of the western Ukraine.

LVOV See LVIV

LWAN HO See LUAN HE

LWÓW See LVIV

LYAKHOVICH [*Polish: Lachowicze*] (*Belarus*)

City in Belarus, 95 mi SW of MINSK. A Polish fortress besieged by RUSSIA in 1659 during the Russo-Polish War, it passed to Russia in 1795 and back to POLAND in 1921. It was finally ceded to the USSR in 1945. The town is the site of a 17th-century castle.

LYCAONIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient region of Anatolia, in S Asia Minor, with GALATIA to the N and CILICIA to the S, and bounded on the E by CAPPADOCIA and by PHRYGIA on the W. Inhabited by a wild and warlike aboriginal people, it came under Alexander the Great, the Seleucids, the Attalids of PERGAMUM, and the Romans. The last divided it between Galatia and Cappadocia. It was visited by St. Paul and early converted to Christianity. ICONIUM, modern Konya, was its capital city. See LYSTRA.

LYCHNIDOS See OHRID

LYCHNIDUS See OHRID

LYCIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient country of SW Anatolia, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, between CARIA and PAMPHYLIA. Never politically important, it was allied to the Hittites at the time of Ramses II (1292–1225 B.C.), according to Egyptian sources. Frequently mentioned by Homer, its inhabitants were a thriving maritime community united by the Lycian League in the eighth century B.C. It was occupied by Persians, Seleucids, and from 189 B.C. by Romans. Its chief towns, PATARA and MYRA, were visited by St. Paul.

LYCK See EŁK

LYCOPOLIS See ASYUT

LYCOSURA (*Greece*)

Ancient city of the S PELOPONNESUS, in ARCADIA WSW of MEGALOPOLIS. It was claimed by the second-century Greek geographer Pausanias to be the oldest city in Greece. Some ruins remain.

LYCUS [*Turkish: Kelkit*] (*Turkey*)

River in N ASIA MINOR, which rises in the Erzincan Mts and flows WNW for 220 mi to the Yesil Irmak, 6 mi NW of Erbaa. In 66 B.C., during the Third Mithridatic War, Pompey ambushed and defeated Mithridates the Great of PONTUS here. Mithridates escaped to the Crimea, where he committed suicide.

LYDDA See LOD

LYDIA [*Maeonia*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient country of W ASIA MINOR, N of CARIA, and S of MYSIA. Ruled by the Mernadae dynasty from c. 700 to 550 B.C., it became the center of an empire in the turmoil following the collapse of the Neo-Hittite kingdom. Lydia was extremely wealthy with a splendid capital at SARDIS. The first use of coined money is ascribed to Lydian kings of the 7th century B.C. Croesus, the last king of Lydia, was defeated by Cyrus the Great c. 545 B.C., and Lydia was incorporated into PERSIA.

LYME REGIS (*England*)

Town in DORSET, on a bay of the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 22 mi NW of Weymouth. It was an important port by

1311. In his attempt to seize the throne the duke of MONMOUTH landed here in 1685 with a group of his followers. Paleontological discoveries have been made nearby.

LYMINGTON (*England*)

Town and port in HAMPSHIRE, on the Lymington River near the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 12 mi SW of SOUTHAMPTON. Near the site of a Roman camp, it was chartered in 1150. Henry II landed here in 1154 on the way to his coronation.

LYNCHBURG (*United States*)

City in S central VIRGINIA, on the JAMES RIVER, 48 mi ENE of ROANOKE. Settled by Quakers in 1757, it was near here that "lynching" and "lynch law" originated during the American Revolution from the name of Charles Lynch, a justice of the peace, when he presided over an extralegal court to punish Loyalists. A Confederate supply base during the Civil War, it was the scene of a battle in June 1864, in which the Confederates under General Jubal Early defeated Union forces under General David Hunter.

LYNN (*England*) See KING'S LYNN

LYNN [*Indian: Saugas*] (*United States*)

City in NE MASSACHUSETTS, on Lynn Harbor, 10 mi NE of BOSTON. Settled in 1629, it was the site of the first iron-smelting works constructed in America, in 1643, and later of the first fire engine. Merely a village in the early 19th century, Lynn became the leading shoemaking center in the United States by 1850, a microcosm of the Industrial Revolution in NEW ENGLAND. One of the earliest labor unions and mass strikes for higher wages were organized here.

LYNN REGIS See KING'S LYNN

LYON See LYONS

LYONNAIS See LYONNAIS

LYONNAIS [*Lyonais*] (*France*)

Region and former province of SE France, centered around its capital, LYONS. Originally inhabited by the Gallic Segusiavi, it fell to the Romans under Cae-

sar. The area was the core of the Roman province of LUGDUNENSIS organized by Augustus in 27 B.C. In the fifth century A.D. it was separated from the northwestern areas of the province and later fell to the Burgundians. It became part of the Frankish kingdom of NEUSTRIA in the eighth century and of the FRANKISH EMPIRE in the ninth century. The region formed a part of the kingdom of BURGUNDY in the 10th century and was included in the German Empire from c. 1070.

The Lyonnais was ruled by the counts of Forez from the 11th to 13th centuries and later by the count-archbishops of Lyons. It came within the kingdom of France c. 1350 and to the French Crown in 1527. The region includes the great industrial centers of Lyons, SAINT-ÉTIENNE, and ROANNE. See also GERMANY.

LYONNESSE See LOTHIAN

LYONS [*ancient: Lugdunum; French: Lyon*] (*France*)

City, port, and capital of the Rhône department, at the confluence of the RHÔNE and SAÔNE rivers, 58 mi NW of GRENOBLE. Commanding a strategic corridor linking northern Europe and the Mediterranean Sea, it was founded by order of Augustus as a Roman colony in 43 B.C., and became the principal city of Roman GAUL. The altar of ROME and Augustus was dedicated here in 12 B.C., and at a yearly festival of Gallic tribes a council met, consisting of representatives from each tribe. The council is thought to have continued an earlier, pre-Roman assembly of Gauls held near CHARTRES by the Druids. Here Christianity was first introduced into Gaul; and until the 14th century the city's importance was primarily religious. At the first Council of Lyons in 1245 Pope Innocent IV excommunicated and condemned Emperor Frederick II and preached a Crusade against him, but he met with little response. The Second Council of Lyons in 1274 dealt with the reform of clerical morals and discipline and with combating heresy. Prominent among these were the Poor Men of Lyons, a group of laymen devoted to poverty and preaching in imitation of Christ and the Apostles. Founded by Peter Waldo c. 1175, these Waldensians, as they came to be known, were condemned in 1184 but managed to survive persecution and to merge into the Protestant Reformation.

Lyons became a silk center in the 15th century and still leads Europe in silk and rayon production.

It became the major center of French printing, free of censorship, until overtaken by Paris in the late 16th century. After a counterrevolutionary insurrection in 1793, it was devastated by French Revolutionary troops. During World War II it was capital of the French resistance movement. Today it is an important economic center, second only to Paris. It has the oldest stock exchange in France, founded in 1506 and was a major banking and trading center in the Renaissance.

LYSTRA (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of LYCAONIA in S ASIA MINOR, now in Konya province, S Turkey, 20 mi SSW of KONYA. Lystra was visited by St. Paul who was stoned here and left for dead, according to Acts 14:6–12.

LYUBLIN See LUBLIN

LYUBLYANA See LJUBLJANA

M



MAALEH-ACRABBIM [*Israel*]

Pass SW of the DEAD SEA. It was also called “the ascent of Akrabbim” in Joshua 15:3 and Numbers 34:4, and newly translated as the Scorpion Pass, it was a boundary of CANAAN as dictated to Moses from God, and later of JUDAH.

MA’AN [*Jordan*]

Town in the SW, 60 mi SSE of the DEAD SEA, located at the terminus of the main railroad line to Damascus, Syria. A leading trade and governmental center since biblical times, Ma’an was on an early caravan route from AMMAN to AQABA and on the road taken by pilgrims going to MECCA.

MAARIHAMINA [*Swedish: Mariehamn*] [*Finland*]

Seaport on Ahvenanmaa Island (ÅLAND ISLANDS) in the Gulf of Bothnia. Founded in 1861 by Czar Alexander II as part of his general modernization and expansion program and ceded to Finland in 1922, it has developed into a major commercial center as well as a summer resort.

MAAS See MEUSE RIVER

MAASSLUIS [*Netherlands*]

River port in SOUTH HOLLAND, 10 mi W of ROTTERDAM. A fort erected here in 1572 by the Flemish leader Philip van Marnix, lord of Sainte-Aldegonde, was captured by the Spanish in 1573.

MAASTRICHT [*Maestricht*] [*Latin: Mosae Trajectum*] [*Netherlands*]

Capital city of Limburg province on the Maas, or Meuse, River near the Belgian frontier and on the

Albert Canal system. It was founded on the site of a Roman town and as a strategic border fortress. An episcopal see from A.D. 382 to 721, it has the oldest church in the Netherlands, the sixth-century cathedral of St. Servatius. In 1284 the city came under the joint rule of the dukes of BRABANT and the prince-bishop of LIÈGE. In 1579 the Spanish captured it from Dutch rebels, who withstood a siege for four months during the revolt of the Netherlands. They massacred 8,000 of its inhabitants in retaliation for 4,000 Spanish casualties. In 1632 Prince Frederick Henry took it for the Dutch, who subsequently lost it to the French on several occasions, notably in 1673 and 1794. It withstood a siege in 1830. In World War II it was captured by the Germans on the first day of their Low Country invasion in 1940 and was retaken by U.S. forces on September 15, 1944. In 1992 the Maastricht Treaty was signed here, leading to the creation of the Euro currency. Of additional historic interest in Maastricht and its suburb, Wijk, are the Romanesque church of Our Lady from the 11th century, a 13th-century bridge across the Maas, and the 17th-century town hall.

MACAO [*Portuguese: Macau*] [*China*]

A former overseas province of Portugal which includes the Macao peninsula on the SE coast of CHINA and the islands of Taipa and Colôane, approximately 40 mi W of HONG KONG. Its name was derived from the Ma Kwok temple built there in the 14th century. First visited by Vasco da Gama in 1497 and settled by Portugal in 1557, it was the oldest permanent European settlement in the Far East. From 1717 until the 19th century Macao and CANTON were the only Chinese

ports open to European trade. Portugal declared the independence of Macao in 1849, but it was not recognized by China until 1887 in the Protocol of Lisbon. The burial place of Robert Morrison and of St. Francis Xavier, it was also the residence c. 1560 of the Portuguese poet, Camões, who wrote part of *The Lusiads* here. Separated from China by a barrier gate, Macao had been a haven for mainland refugees after 1949 until the Portuguese administration faced considerable opposition from the Chinese in 1967. In 1999 power was transferred to China, and the Macao Special Administrative Region was created. Notable buildings include St. Paul's Basilica, built in 1635 by Roman Catholic Japanese artisans; St. Domingo's church and convent, founded in 1670; the fort and chapel of Guia from 1626; and the fort of São Paolo de Monte of the 16th century.

MACAPÁ (*Brazil*)

City, on the AMAZON RIVER, N of the Amazon delta. Founded in 1688, it grew around a fort, now a museum, and became the capital of the federal territory of Amapá, created in 1944.

MACARTHUR See ORMOC

MACASSAR See MAKASAR

MACAU See MACAO

MACCLESFIELD (*England*)

Town of CHESHIRE, on the Bollin River, 17 mi S of MANCHESTER. Chartered in 1220, the ancient town was largely destroyed during the English Civil War. Also a principal center of silk manufacture after 1756, it has the Church of St. Michael, which dates from 1278, and a grammar school from the early 16th century. Nearby is the Jodrell Bank Experimental Station, which in 1957 tracked the first Russian Sputnik under the direction of Professor Bernard Lovell.

MACEDON, EMPIRE OF (*Greece*)

Ancient empire that first rose to power in that part of MACEDONIA, NW, N, and NE of the Chalcidice Peninsula in N Greece. Macedon's capital was PELLA. A political unit developed here in the seventh century B.C. that at the start of the fifth century was a tributary of PERSIA. Alexander I (d. 450 B.C.) became involved in Greek politics and adopted features of

Greek culture. By the time of Philip II (ruled 359–336 B.C.), Macedon annexed more of Macedonia, CHALCIDICE, and THRACE. Philip's defeat of a confederation of Greek city-states at CHAERONEA in 338 made him the ruler of Greece. Philip's son, Alexander the Great (356–323 B.C.), built the kingdom of Macedon into the most extensive empire the world had yet seen. In 334 B.C. he invaded ASIA MINOR and in 333 B.C. entered SYRIA and defeated the forces of the Persian Empire at the battle of ISSUS. By the next year he held all of Syria and advanced on EGYPT where he met no resistance. Returning to Syria and marching on to MESOPOTAMIA, he again defeated the Persians in the battle of GUAGAMELA. Proceeding S to BABYLON, then SUSA, PERSEPOLIS, ECBATANA, and BACTRIA, Alexander completed the conquest of the Persian Empire. Once in Central Asia his troops became restless, but Alexander pressed them onward from AFGHANISTAN into northern India, where he overran the PUNJAB. Here his men refused to go farther E. Alexander led them down the INDUS RIVER and on a long desert march that ended at Susa in present Iran in 324 B.C. A mutiny was then put down. The next year Alexander caught a fever and died in Babylon at the age of 33.

The empire began to fall apart almost as soon as he died. His commanders, the *Diadochi* (Greek meaning "successors"), fell to quarreling and attempted to seize parts of the empire, although Antipater tried to hold it together. Antigonos, Ptolemy I of EGYPT, and Craterus supported him; but they were opposed by Eumenes, who held CAPPADOCIA and PAPHLAGONIA, and Perdikkas, who ruled in Babylon. Antipater and his allies defeated the others in 321 B.C., but when Antipater died in 319 B.C. the struggle resumed. The chief figure now was Antigonos I, who had control of Asia Minor, Syria, and Mesopotamia; but he and his son Demetrius were defeated at the battle of IPSUS in 301 B.C. Among the victors this time were Cassander, son of Antipater and king of Macedon, and Lysimachus, who controlled Thrace.

The struggle is usually said to have ended when Seleucus I, king of Syria, conquered Lysimachus, who had taken over Asia Minor, at the battle of CORUPE-DION in Lydia in 281 B.C. By this time the survivors in power included the Ptolemies in Egypt, and Seleucus in Asia Minor and Syria. In Greece and Macedon Cassander had held sway until he died in 297 B.C. After fighting off rivals, Antigonos II established control there and in a long reign, from 277 to 239 B.C., revived Macedon's economy. Antigonos III (reigned 229 to 221 B.C.) regained power over the Greek city-states.

The Romans entered the picture in the second century B.C. The First Macedonian War lasted from 215 to 205 B.C.; and Philip V was able to hold off the enemy. In the Second Macedonian War he was badly defeated in 197 B.C., and thereafter collaborated with the Romans. Philip's son and successor, Perseus, fought the Third Macedonian War from 171 to 168 B.C., which ended when the Romans won decisively at PYDNA on the Gulf of THESSALONIKI. Rome divided the defeated country into four republics, but when a pretender tried to revive the kingdom, Macedonia became the first Roman province in 146 B.C.

Although Alexander the Great caused much bloodshed and turmoil, he did carry Hellenism over much of Asia and the Near East and into India. And the influence of this Hellenistic civilization continued to spread out, especially in the Mediterranean world and into the heritage of Rome. One of its great centers of influence was the city of ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, which Alexander founded. See also SELEUCID EMPIRE.

MACEDONIA [*Bulgarian and Macedonian: Makedoniya; Greek: Makedhonia, Makedonia; Serbo-Croatian: Makedonija, Makedoniya*] (*Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia*)

Region of SE Europe, occupying part of the BALKAN PENINSULA and extending northward from the Aegean Sea. In general it corresponds with the ancient country of Macedon, which formed the nucleus of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. Today part of it is in NE Greece, part in SW Bulgaria, and the rest in Macedonia. The original inhabitants were introduced to Greek culture as early as the eighth century B.C. when colonies were founded on the coast. PERSIA occupied the region from 490 to 480 B.C., and after 146 B.C. it was a Roman province. After the ROMAN EMPIRE was divided between E and W in A.D. 395, Macedonia came under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE but suffered invasion by the Goths and the Huns. Slavs began penetrating the Byzantine Empire in 576, and they made most of Macedonia a Slavic region.

Macedonia changed hands many times in the following centuries. In the ninth century Bulgaria took it, but between 1014 and 1018 the Byzantines won it back. After the Byzantine Empire was broken up temporarily in 1204 by crusaders, Macedonia was fought over by the Latin Empire of CONSTANTINOPLE, Ivan II of Bulgaria, the despots of EPIRUS, and the empire of NICAIA. In 1261 it became part of a restored Byz-

antine Empire, but in the 14th century Stephen Dushan, king of SERBIA, conquered almost all of the region. Next came the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which controlled it from the late 14th until the 19th century. The Ottoman Turks fell into decline by the late 19th century; and the Treaty of SAN STEFANO, which ended a war between RUSSIA and the Turks, gave most of Macedonia to Bulgaria. Later in the same year, however, the major powers of Europe reversed this decision at the Congress of Berlin and left Macedonia to the Turks. A strong independence movement arose, but the treaty ending the Second Balkan War in 1913 divided Macedonia mostly along present lines, leaving a small part to Bulgaria.

In World War I Greece allowed the Allies to operate the Salonika, now THESSALONÍKI, campaigns aimed at Bulgaria from Macedonian territory. The post-World War I period was one of much agitation and upheaval among the ethnic groups in the region. Greece invaded Bulgaria in 1925, charging that Greeks in Bulgarian Macedonia were being mistreated, but the League of Nations ended the fighting. In Yugoslavia, Macedonian hatred of Serbian rule resulted in 1934 in the assassination of Yugoslav king Alexander. Macedonia was occupied from 1941 to 1944 in World War II by Bulgaria, which was a German ally. After the war, prewar boundaries were restored, and Yugoslavian Macedonia became an autonomous region. During the civil war in Greece from 1946 to 1949 there was conflict between Greece and Yugoslavia over the area. Tensions between Greece, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia over the Macedonian issue have finally eased.

MACEDONIA [*The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM*]

Independent nation that gained independence from YUGOSLAVIA in 1991. The nation consists of the former Macedonian Autonomous Region of YUGOSLAVIA. Macedonia is bounded by ALBANIA to the W, SERBIA to the N, BULGARIA to the E, and GREECE to the S. There was a delay in international recognition of the nation due to objections from Greece over the use of the name "Macedonia." The new nation has had initial difficulties due to a large influx of Albanian refugees from the neighboring Kosovo province of Serbia fleeing racial unrest.

MACEDONIAN EMPIRE See MACEDON, EMPIRE OF

MACEIÓ (*Brazil*)

City in Alagoas state, 130 mi SSW of RECIFE. Dutch occupation and the establishment of a sugar mill in the 17th century stimulated the growth of the city. It came under Portuguese control in 1654. An important sugar-exporting center in the early 19th century, it became a provincial capital in 1839. At present, it is an important cultural center with a state university, historical institute, and academy of letters. The most important landmark is a lighthouse in the center of the city.

MACERATA (*Italy*)

Town between the Chienti and Potenza rivers in the MARCHE region, Macerata Province, 110 mi NNE of ROME. Founded with Recanati by inhabitants of Ricuna after the destruction of their city by the Visigoth Alaric in A.D. 408, it was a thriving town during the Lombard period. Ruled by the papacy from the mid-15th century until 1797, it gained significance when it became the seat of the governors of the Marches under Nicholas IV. The town retains its 13th-century walls and has a university founded in 1290.

MACHAERUS See MUKĀWIR**McHENRY, FORT** See FORT McHENRY**MACHILIPATNAM** [Bandar, Masulipatnam] (*India*)

Port city of NE ANDHRA PRADESH, on the Bay of Bengal, at one of the mouths of the Krishna River, 215 mi NNE of CHENNAI. The English agency established here in 1611 was the earliest British settlement on the COROMANDEL COAST. Taken by the French, the city was retaken by the British in 1759 during the wars of the CARNATIC. It was partly destroyed in 1864 by cyclone and flood that took 30,000 lives.

MACHPELAH, CAVE OF (*Palestine*)

Located in the Palestinian WEST BANK, the cave is enclosed by a mosque in HEBRON, 20 mi SSW of JERUSALEM. According to the Bible, Abraham bought it from Ephron, a son of Zohar the Hittite, for a family burial. Abraham and Sarah are believed to have been buried there. It was taken by Joshua, for a time it was the home of David, and was captured by Judas Maccabaeus. The cave figured in the wars of the Romans, Muslims, and crusaders. The mosque of

Hebron now on the site may be the successor to the structure built there by the Herods.

MACHRAMION See ASSOS**MACHU PICCHU** (*Peru*)

Ruins of an Inca fortress city, located approximately 50 mi NW of CUZCO, between two high peaks overlooking the URUBAMBA RIVER, approximately 9,000 ft high. This pre-Columbian stone city was discovered almost intact in 1911 by Hiram Bingham and includes temples and a citadel surrounded by houses and terraced fields. These spread over an area of five square miles and are linked by at least 3,000 steps. Legend relates that the city was the home of the Incas prior to their migration to Cuzco. It was their last stronghold after the Spanish conquest. The Spanish never came across the site.

MACIEJOWICE (*Poland*)

Town near the E bank of the VISTULA RIVER, 43 mi SE of WARSAW. Here on October 10, 1794, Polish troops under Tadeusz Kościusko, hero of the American Revolution and leader of a national rebellion against Russian control, were defeated, leading to the division of Poland among AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and RUSSIA. Kościusko himself was wounded and captured.

MACKENZIE ISLAND See ULITHI**MACKINAC** [former: Michilimackinac] (*United States*)

Region of the SE MICHIGAN peninsula, including the Straits of Mackinac, Mackinac Island, St. Ignace, also called Ancient Michilimackinac, and Mackinaw City on the southern shore, the site of a fort called Old Mackinac. The region served for many years as an important Indian gathering place. In 1634 the first European passed through the straits. Father Jacques Marquette established a mission at St. Ignace in 1671. A fort built there became the center of French trading in New France until DETROIT was founded. In 1761 the area passed to the British during the French and Indian War. Two years later the British garrison at Old Mackinac was massacred by the Ottawa Indians during Pontiac's Rebellion. The fort was moved during the American Revolution to Mackinac Island, which was awarded to the United States in 1783 by the Treaty of Paris, but remained in British hands

until 1794. During the War of 1812, the British captured Mackinac, but it was returned to the United States by the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. For the next two decades Mackinac Island was the headquarters for John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company. The U.S. Army post on the island was abandoned in 1894, and it is now a state park and scenic summer resort.

MACOMER (*Italy*)

Village of **SARDINIA**, in Cagliari province, 95 mi NNW of **CAGLIARI**. It dates back to Roman times, as evidenced by three milestones in front of the old parish church of San Pantaleone. It was on the Roman high road from Carales to Turris Libisonis, which is identical with the route of the modern road.

MÂCON [*ancient: Matisco Aeduorum*] (*France*)

City of the Saône-et-Loire department, located on the **SAÔNE RIVER**, 42 mi N of **LYONS**. An important town of the Aedui in the first century B.C., it was again prominent as an episcopal see from the sixth century A.D. until the Revolution. It suffered successively at the hands of the Germans, Burgundians, Vandals, Hungarians, and Carolingian kings. It was sold in 1238 to the king of France; from 1435 to 1477 it was Burgundian. A Huguenot stronghold in the 16th century, it fell into the hands of the Catholic League and did not yield to Henry IV until 1594. The birthplace of Alphonse Lamartine, it has the remains of a 12th-century cathedral.

MACON [*former: Newtown*] (*United States*)

City on the **OCMULGEE RIVER**, in **GEORGIA**, 78 mi SE of **ATLANTA**. Named for the political leader Nathaniel Macon, it was settled in 1821 and chartered in 1832. A Confederate gold depository and ammunition source during the Civil War, it was captured by Union forces on April 20, 1865. Of additional historic interest are the birthplace of Sidney Lanier, a restored grand opera house from 1884 and Fort Hawkins, now partially restored. Nearby is Ocmulgee National Monument, which contains prehistoric Indian mounds.

MACORABA See **MECCA**

MACQUARIE ISLAND (*Australia*)

Island in the S Pacific Ocean, 850 mi SE of **TASMANIA**. Discovered in 1810, it served as the base for the

Mawson polar expedition of 1911 to 1914. An Australian research station was established here in 1948, and it is now a nature reserve.

MACROOM (*Ireland*)

Town, approximately 25 mi E of **CORK**. Besieged several times during the 17th century, it is presumably the birthplace of Admiral Sir William Penn, naval officer in the English Civil War and the Dutch Wars, whose son founded **PENNSYLVANIA**. Of historic interest is a castle said to have been founded by King John, but possibly built by Norman invaders. In 1798 it was the scene of the execution of several rebels against British domination.

MACTAN (*Philippines*)

An island off the E coast of Cebu Island. On April 27, 1521, Ferdinand Magellan was killed by Mactan natives in an expedition launched on behalf of a Cebuan sovereign. The spot is marked by a monument.

MACTARIS See **MAKTAR**

MA'DABĀ See **MADEBA**

MADAGASCAR [**Republic of Madagascar, Malagasy Republic, Malgache Republic**] [*French: République Malgache*]

The world's fourth-largest island, which together with the isles of Sainte-Marie, Nossi-Bé, Juan de Nova, Europa, and Bassas de India form the republic. Its capital is **ANTANANARIVO**. Reached 2,000 years ago by black Africans and Indonesians, it was settled in the ninth century A.D. by Muslim traders, including some Arabs. It was probably first seen by Europeans under Diego Dias, the Portuguese navigator who reached it in 1500. From 1600 to 1619 Portuguese missionaries tried unsuccessfully to convert the native Malagasy.

By the beginning of the 17th century there were several small kingdoms on the island. From 1642 until the late 18th century the French maintained strongholds, and the British controlled it from 1810 to 1811. A native ruling group, the Hovas, had virtually expelled Westerners when a Christian ruler took control in 1861. A treaty with **FRANCE** was concluded in 1868, and the island became a French protectorate in 1882. There was heavy fighting between 1894 and 1896 when the French were victorious and abolished

the monarchy. In a major rebellion in 1947–48 possibly as many as 80,000 natives were killed. Ties with France continued through to 1958, when the republic joined the French Community. It was granted its independence in 1960 as the Malagasy Republic. In 1975 it was renamed the Republic of Madagascar. The new republic was dominated by a Marxist military dictatorship. They nationalized most industries, and went into heavy foreign debt. The 1990s saw economic crisis and political unrest. In 1993 free election brought opposition leader Albert Zafy to power. Continued economic weakness brought former strongman Didier Ratsiraka back to power in elections in 1996. In the 2001 presidential elections, both opposition leader Marc Ravalomanana and Ratsirika both claimed victory, and set up governments in opposing cities. The Organization of African States sponsored a recount in 2002 and Ravalomanana was declared the winner. Ratsirika contested the result, but then fled the country.

AL MADAIN See CTESIPHON

AL-MADA'INAH See ALTHIBUROS

MADANG [*former: Friedrich Wilhelmshafen*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Port town on Astrolabe Bay, E NEW GUINEA ISLAND. In World War II Australian troops battered this leading Japanese air base from September 1943 until February 1944 and captured it with the help of U.S. forces on April 24, 1944.

MADAUROS (*Algeria*)

City of ancient NUMIDIA, near Mdaourouch, approximately 50 mi NNW of TEBESSA. Known for its schools, in the second century B.C. it was the birthplace of the writer Apuleius, author of the influential novel *The Golden Ass*. Of additional historic interest are the ruins of a Roman mausoleum and baths and a Byzantine basilica and fortress.

MADEBA [*Ma'daba*] [*ancient: Medeba*] (*Jordan*)

Town in the N central region, SSW of AMMAN. An ancient Moabite town, it was the scene of fighting during the long wars of the Maccabees, beginning c. 170 B.C.

MADEIRA ISLANDS [*Roman: Purpurariae* (Purple Islands)] (*Portugal*)

Island group in the E Atlantic Ocean, 350 mi off the coast of MOROCCO, N of the CANARY ISLANDS and SE of the AZORES, comprised of Madeira and Porto Santo, plus two groups of barren islets: the Desertas and the Selvagens. The islands were known to the Romans as the Purpurariae or Purple Islands, and possibly to the Phoenicians. Porto Santo was sighted by João Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vox Teixeira in 1418. Madeira was discovered in 1420 by Zarco, who founded the capital city of FUNCHAL in 1421. The islands were settled immediately after that. They were occupied by the British for a short time in 1801 and again from 1807 to 1814. An English proclamation in 1663 allowed the local wine to be carried to all English possessions, hence initiating trade in the famed wine.

MADHYA BHARAT [*Madhyabharat*] (*India*)

A former Indian state, in W central India comprised of 25 former princely states. In 1956 it was incorporated into MADHYA PRADESH state. GWALIOR was the winter capital; INDORE was the summer capital.

MADHYA PRADESH [*former: Central Provinces and Berar*] (*India*)

The country's largest state, located between the DECCAN and the GANGES plain. It was originally inhabited by primitive ancestors of its modern tribal groups. Part of the GUPTA EMPIRE, the area was invaded by Muslims in the 13th century. During the reign of Akbar the region became nominally part of the MOGUL EMPIRE. Ruled in the 16th and 17th centuries by the aboriginal Gonds, who still dwell in forests here, the territory was conquered by the MARATHAS, or Mahrattas, in the 18th century. The British occupied it in 1820 and began conquest. On June 14, 1857, the first rebellion of the Indian Mutiny was staged at MORAR by Gwalior troops; by 1859 all regional mutinies had been put down. BERAR, one of the five kingdoms of the Deccan and later ruled by the nizam of HYDERABAD, was incorporated in 1903. The area became part of independent India in 1949. In 1956 it was expanded with the addition of MADHYA BAHRAT, VINDHYA PRADESH, BHOPAL, and part of RAJASTHAN.

AL-MADINAH See MEDINA

MADINAT ASH SHAB [*former: Al-Ittahad, Al-Ittihad*] (*Yemen*)

Town in the SW, approximately 10 mi W of ADEN. Created in the 1960s to be capital of the Federation of SOUTH ARABIA, from 1967 to 1970 it was, along with Aden, the capital of SOUTH YEMEN.

MADINAT RASUL ALLAH See MEDINA**MADIOEN** See MADIUN**MADISON** [*former: Bottle Hill*] (*United States*)

Town of N NEW JERSEY, 4 mi SE of MORRISTOWN. Sayre House, built here in 1745, served as headquarters for General Anthony Wayne during the American Revolution. The town is the site of Drew University and part of Fairleigh Dickinson University.

MADISON (*United States*)

State capital of WISCONSIN, on an isthmus between Lake Monona and Lake Mendota. On a site chosen for the capital of Wisconsin Territory in 1836, before it was settled, it was incorporated as a city in 1856. An elaborate capitol building houses the legislative library, the first such in the United States, organized by political scientist Charles McCarthy. The University of Wisconsin was located here in 1836. A Unitarian Church designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is also here.

MADISON ISLAND See NUKU HIVA**MADIUN** [*Dutch: Madioen*] (*Indonesia*)

City and provincial subdivision of East JAVA province, in the central plain, 90 mi WSW of SURABAJA. Located in the former Netherlands Indies, the city was the scene of heavy fighting in 1948 during the Indonesian revolution. Notable is the Taman Pahlawan, burial place of soldiers killed then.

MADJAPAHIT EMPIRE (*Indonesia*)

Former kingdom, centered in JAVA. It was founded in 1292 by Prince Vijaya, who overthrew the SINGOSARI kingdom of eastern Java. The last Hindu empire of Java, Madjapahit expanded its rule between 1335 and 1380 so that it controlled most of the Malay archipelago and some of the MALAY PENINSULA, overthrowing the SIRIVIJAYA Empire of SUMATRA in

the process. The kingdom began to decline after the death of its ruler, Gajah Mada, in 1364. The spread of Islam and the growth of Muslim states resulted in Madjapahit's destruction in 1518. BANTAM and MATARAM became the leading Javanese states.

MADOERA See MADURA**MADRAS** See CHENNAI**MADRASPATAM** See CHENNAI**MADRASPATNAM** See CHENNAI**MADRID** (*Spain*)

The nation's capital, located in New Castile on the Manzanares River, 40 mi NNE of TOLEDO. Originally a Moorish fortress, it was captured in A.D. 932 by Ramiro II of LEÓN. It was again taken from the Moors by Alfonso VI of CASTILE in 1083. The cortes of Castile met in Madrid several times, and Ferdinand and Isabella as well as Charles V resided there. It was made the capital by Philip II in 1561. The city expanded rapidly in the 18th century under the Bourbon kings, especially Charles III, and the huge royal palace and the Prado date from this time. It sided with the Bourbons in the War of the Spanish Succession. From 1808 until 1812 it was occupied by the French during the Peninsular campaign. On May 2, 1808, there was severe fighting against Napoleon's troops at the Puerta del Sol in the center of the city. That popular uprising is immortalized in two paintings by Goya. During the Spanish civil war it was besieged for two-and-one-half years until Nationalist troops entered it on March 28, 1939. In 2004 a series of coordinated terrorist bombings on commuter trains killed 191 people. The Buen Retiro Park dates from 1631, and the National Library is from 1712.

MADURA, INDIA See MADURAI**MADURA** [*Dutch: Madoera*] (*Indonesia*)

Island of E Java province, off the NE coast of JAVA. From the 11th to the 18th centuries Madura was controlled by the Javanese. It was under Mataram from 1624 to 1674, and the Dutch became paramount at the end of the 17th century. In 1885 it was attached to Java as a residency by the Dutch, ending

three separate regencies that had been created to stem the power of an aggressive prince. Madura Strait, S of the island, was the site of a battle on February 4, 1942, during World War II, involving the U.S.S. *Marblehead*.

MADURAI [Madura, Mathurai] (*India*)

City in TAMIL NADU state, on the Vaigai River. Known as the "city of festivals and temples," it is particularly noted for the Meenakshi temple with its 1,000 carved pillars and nine massive gate-towers or *gopuras*, adorned with elaborate carving and enclosing a quadrangle known as the Tank of the Golden Lilies. Madurai was the capital of the old Pandya dynasty from the fifth century B.C. to the end of the 11th century A.D. In the early 14th century it was invaded by Muslims who held it until 1378, when it came under the Hindu VIJAYANAGARA kingdom. It served as capital under the Nayak dynasty from the mid-16th century until c. 1735, when it was taken by the Nawab of CARNATIC who ceded it to the British East India Company in 1801. The Nayak palace from the 17th century is another notable building.

MAEANDER See MENDERES

MAEBASHI [Mayebashi] (*Japan*)

Capital city of the Gumma prefecture, in central HONSHŪ, on the Tone River. It was formerly the castle town of the Matsudaira clan.

MAEIDESSTANA See MAIDSTONE

MAE NAM KHONG See SALWEEN

MAEONIA See LYDIA

MAES HOWE (*Scotland*)

Neolithic tomb-mound on MAINLAND, ORKNEY ISLANDS, off the N coast, near STENNESS. It is a Megalithic passage grave with chambers inside a mound approximately 300 ft. in circumference. There are runic inscriptions on the walls left by later Viking marauders. Maes Howe is one of the finest passage graves in the British Isles.

MAESTRICHT See MAASTRICHT

MAFIKING [Mafeking] (*South Africa*)

Capital of NORTH WEST PROVINCE, 160 mi W of PRETORIA, near the W TRANSVAAL border. Founded in 1885, it was the starting point for the unsuccessful raid in 1895 by Sir Leander Jameson, going to the aid of settlers rebelling against the Boers in the Transvaal and hoping to further a South African Union. During the Boer War the British garrison here under Lord Baden-Powell withstood a Boer siege for 217 days from October 12, 1899, until May 17, 1900, when the British cavalry relieved them. Mafeking was the extraterritorial capital of Bechuanaland Protectorate until it became independent as BOTSWANA in 1965, and was capital of the black homeland Bophuthatswana in the 1970s.

MAGADAN See MAGDALA (Israel)

MAGADHA (*India*)

Ancient kingdom situated within the modern state of BIHAR, S of the GANGES RIVER. Strategically located, it was used by various dynasties as a base for their evolving domination. Becoming prominent in the seventh century B.C., it was especially powerful under the MAURYA dynasty (c. 320–185 B.C.) founded by Chandragupta and extended by Asoka (273–232 B.C.) and by the later GUPTA dynasty of the fourth century A.D. It declined in the fifth century. Buddhism and Jainism first developed here, and the Buddha used the Magadhi dialect of Sanskrit. Several incidents in his life occurred here. Its capital, Pataliputra, is the modern PATNA.

MAGALLANES See PUNTA ARENAS

MAGAMA See TISSAMAHARAMA

MAGDALA (*Ethiopia*)

Village in the N, in Welo province. In the mid-19th century Emperor Theodore II used this natural stronghold as a base for his conquest of the surrounding Galla territory. In 1867 he made it his capital and threw some British diplomats living here into prison as a reaction to a presumed snub by Queen Victoria. Sir Robert Napier led a British expedition to rescue the prisoners and destroyed Magdala, causing Theodore, who had become mentally unstable, to commit suicide. Napier was later named Baron Napier of Magdala.

MAGDALA [Magadan] [*Arabic*: Al-Majdal, Mejdol; *Hebrew*: Migdal] (*Israel*)

Ancient town on the W shore of the SEA OF GALILEE, now an archaeological site just N of TIBERIAS. A modern settlement called Migdal is nearby. The supposed home of St. Mary Magdalene, it is probably to be identified with Majdol, a hamlet in approximately the same place. Matthew 15:39 gives its names as *Magdala*, other books give Magadan, otherwise unidentifiable, and one reads Dalmanutha. See also MIGDAL-EL.

MAGDALENA RIVER (*Colombia*)

River rising in the Cordillera Central in the SW and flowing approximately 1,000 mi N to the CARIBBEAN SEA near BARRANQUILLA. Discovered in 1501 by the Spanish explorer Rodrigode Bastidas, it was explored in 1536 by the Spanish conquistador Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada. Since the colonial era, it has been an important avenue of communication and trade between the interior and the Caribbean.

MAGDEBURG (*Germany*)

The capital of SAXONY ANHALT and one of the most important inland ports of the country, located on the ELBE RIVER, 82 mi WSW of BERLIN. First mentioned as a trading settlement in A.D. 805, under Emperor Otto I it became a base for the Germanization of the Wendish territories. It was made an archiepiscopal see in the 960s, with the archbishops of Magdeburg ruling a large territory as princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. It burned down in 1188 but was an important commercial center by the 13th century and received a charter that was a model for hundreds of towns in Germany, AUSTRIA, BOHEMIA, and POLAND. These charters provided for an elected council, local courts of justice, and other local freedoms. It was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE for nearly 200 years. The city accepted the Reformation in 1524 and in 1531 joined the League of SCHMALKALDEN and continued its resistance to Emperor Charles V until its fall in 1551 to Maurice of Saxony. On May 20–21, 1631, it was sacked and burned during the Thirty Years' War. Its destruction led to stronger alliances among Protestant rulers. It was rebuilt after the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648, which also transferred both city and archbishopric to the electorate of BRANDENBURG. An important Prussian fortress from the late 17th century, it was taken by the French in 1806 and

returned to PRUSSIA in 1814. Heavily bombed in World War II, it was taken by the Allies on April 18–19, 1945. Notable buildings include an 11th-century Romanesque church and a 13th-century cathedral. It was the birthplace of Otto von Guericke (1602–86), the physicist and inventor of the Magdeburg hemispheres, which demonstrated air pressure; of the composer G. P. Telemann (1681–1767); and of Baron von Steuben, the Prussian general who fought in the American Revolution.

MAGELLAN, STRAIT OF [*Spanish*: Estrecho de Magallanes] (*Argentina; Chile*)

Body of water, approximately 350 mi long and 3 to 15 mi wide, off the S coast of South America, separating the TIERRA DEL FUEGO archipelago from the mainland and joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Although previously believed to exist, it was actually discovered in October–November 1520 by Ferdinand Magellan, seeking a route to the MOLUCCAS that could be controlled by SPAIN. It was important in the days of sailing ships, especially before the building of the PANAMA CANAL, as it afforded an inland passage around the tip of South America and protection from the exceptionally heavy storms of the CAPE HORN area. Magellan's smooth crossing of the "Sea of the South" by his three remaining ships after leaving the strait led him to rename the sea the Pacific Ocean.

MAGENTA (*Italy*)

Town, in Milano province, LOMBARDY region, 14 mi W of MILAN. In the fourth century A.D. the Roman emperor Marcus Maxentius had his headquarters here, hence the name. At the nearby TICINO RIVER the French and Sardinians, allies of Italians fighting for independence, won a decisive victory over the Austrians on June 4, 1859, thereby opening the way to MILAN. The victory was an important step toward Italian nationhood. For his leadership, General MacMahon was made duke of Magenta by Napoleon III.

MAGERSFONTEIN (*South Africa*)

Battlefield in W FREE STATE. Afrikaner commander Piet Cronje here halted the British under General Lord Methuen in their advance toward besieged KIMBERLEY in December 1899 during the Boer War; he was soon after surrounded and defeated at PAARDEBERG.

MAGGIORE, LAGO [Verbano] [*ancient*: Verbanus Lacus] (*Italy*)

Lake formed by the TICINO RIVER, in the Alpine foothills of PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, and SWITZERLAND, the second-largest lake in Italy. The SIMPLON PASS road built by Napoleon between 1800 and 1806 runs along part of its W shore. Among the resorts along its shores are ISOLA BÈLLA, LOCARNO, and STRESA.

MAGHREB [Maghrib, Magrib]

Region in NW Africa, generally including MOROCCO, ALGERIA, and TUNISIA, and sometimes LIBYA. It is the Arabic name for NW Africa and also for SPAIN during the Moorish occupation. Only in the eighth century, in the early years of Arab rule, and in the late 12th and early 13th centuries under the ALMOHADS, was it a political entity.

MAGHRIB See MAGHREB

MAGINOT LINE (*France*)

System of fortifications, mostly trenches and underground forts, along the eastern frontier of France, extending 200 mi from the Swiss to the Belgian border. Built between 1930 and 1934, it was named after André Maginot (1877–1932), a French minister of war who oversaw its construction. Although not completely covering the Belgian frontier at the outbreak of World War II, it was the position of a major part of the French army during the first months of the war. This traditional fixed line was easily flanked by tactics of rapid movement of the Germans after their invasion of the Low Countries, thus bringing about the collapse of the French army in May 1940. The belief in its impregnability created a fatally unfounded sense of security. The line has become a symbol of such attitudes.

MAGLEMOSE (*Denmark*)

Archaeological site, on the W coast of SJAELLAND, NW of SLAGELSE. Here bone and stone implements have been found. The site gives its name to a Danish division of the Mesolithic period in Europe of c. 10,000 to 3000 B.C.

MAGNA GRAECIA (*Italy*)

Collective name for the ancient Greek seaport colonies in S Italy, part of the Greek overseas expansion of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. Its chief cities were Tarentum (modern: TARANTO), SYBARIS, Crotona (modern: CROTONE), HERACLEA, and CUMAE.

Others included ELEA and Neapolis (modern: NAPLES). These cities nurtured two philosophical groups in the sixth century B.C.: those of Parmenides at Elea and of Pythagoras at Crotona. The Etruscans of CAPUA and the Romans came to know Greek civilization first through the settlers of Cumae. Magna Graecia began to decline by 500 B.C. Malaria and attacks by Lucanians and Bruttians, the native mountain people who controlled the interior, were significant causes.

MAGNESIA [Magnesia ad Maeandrum] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of LYDIA, W ASIA MINOR, on the MENDERES RIVER, near its mouth, NE of Söke, one of two cities that were colonies of the Magnetes, a tribe from Magnesia in Thessaly, Greece. Destroyed c. 650 B.C. by the Cimmerians, it was later colonized by the Ionians and given by Artaxerxes I to Themistocles, then exiled from ATHENS, who died here. It was later moved to a less isolated location near Mt Thorax, where it flourished through the first century A.D. Important ruins on this site include the celebrated temple to Artemis Leucophryene, built in the second century B.C.

MAGNESIA [Magnesia ad Sipylum] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city on the Hermes River, at the foot of Mt Sipylus, NE of Smyrna, now IZMIR. Founded along with MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM by the Magretes, a tribe from Magnesia in Thessaly, it is chiefly of historical interest as the scene of the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans in 190 B.C. The Romans stampeded the Syrian ruler's elephants as part of their impressive victory over an army of 80,000. MANISA later rose near this spot.

MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM See MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM See MAGNESIA

MAGNITNAYA See MAGNITOGORSK

MAGNITOGORSK [*former*: Magnitnaya] (*Russia*)

City of SW Chelyabinsk oblast, on the left bank of the Ural River, 160 mi SSW of CHELYABINSK. For centuries a village of Bashkirs and Kirghiz cattle breeders, it was named Magnitnaya in the early 18th century with the discovery that two small mountains

nearby consisted of magnetized iron. Built between 1929 and 1931 under the First Five-Year Plan, it grew rapidly to represent Soviet industrial might. From World War II on it has been a major producer of military equipment. See URAL INDUSTRIAL REGION.

MAGOG (*Canada*)

City in S QUEBEC, on the N end of Lake Memphremagog, 17 mi SW of Sherbrooke. It was founded in 1776 by Tory refugees from the American Revolution.

MAGRIB See MAGHREB

MAGUNTIACUM See MAINZ

MAGUSA See FAMAGUSTA

MAGYAR NÉBKÖZTÁRSASÁG See HUNGARY

MAHABALIPURAM [*Mamallapuram*] (*India*)

Village of TAMIL NADU state in the SE, on the COROMANDEL COAST. Archaeological remains here include some examples of early Dravidian architecture of the seventh century A.D. Later the PALLAVA dynasty undertook their preservation and had a number of temples carved from granite hills. The site is also known as Seven Pagodas because of the high pinnacles of seven of its temples.

MAHAGAMA See TISSAMAHARAMA

MAHARAJPUR (*India*)

Village of GWALIOR state in the central region. On December 29, 1843, it was the scene of a battle in which Sir Hugh Gough and the British governor general, Lord Ellenborough, defeated the insurgent army of Gwalior state.

MAHARASHTRA (*India*)

A region in W central India, marking the original land of the MARATHAS, S of the Narmada and extending from E of Nagpur westward to the coast between DAMAN and GOA. Its chief cities were PUNE and Salara. It was ruled in the sixth century A.D. by the CHALUKYA dynasty. The region was controlled by Muslims from the early 14th to the mid-17th century, when

the great Maratha leader, Savaji, formed a Maharashtran confederacy, representing Hindu autonomy under the MOGULS. Although Portugal exercised influence in the region in the 16th century, the presence of Great Britain was increasingly felt. By the 19th century the Maharashtran area was part of the Bombay presidency, which later became a province of British India. In 1960 the modern state of Maharashtra was carved out of the Marathi-speaking part of Bombay state. The capital of the state is MUMBAI. Maharashtra is India's leading industrial state.

MAHDIA [*Mehdia*] [*ancient: Gummi, Turris Hannibalis*] (*Tunisia*)

Town on the coast, between the gulfs of Hammamet and Gabes, 47 mi SSE of Sousse. In a strategic location jutting into the sea, it is on the site of the Phoenician settlement of Gummi, later called Turris Hannibalis by the Romans. Hannibal is said to have embarked here on his exile from CARTHAGE. It declined rapidly after the Arab conquest of North Africa but was refounded in A.D. 912 by Caliph Obaidallah-al-Mahdi, after whom it was named. It was occupied by the Normans of SICILY in the 12th century, who were in turn driven out in 1159 by the ALMOHADS. In 1390 it was besieged vainly for 61 days by a French and English crusading force. In the early 16th century the corsair Dragut seized the town and made it his capital but lost it to the Spaniards in 1550. They occupied it until 1574, when it was taken by the Turks and the beys of TUNIS. From 1881 until Tunisian independence it was part of the French colonial empire.

AL-MAHDIYAH [*Al-Mahdia, Mahdia, Mahedia*] (*Tunisia*)

Town in Al-Mahdia district, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 40 mi SE of Sousse. An ancient Phoenician town, later becoming a Roman town, from 921 to 973 it was the capital of the Shiite Fatimid dynasty, which dominated most of North Africa. There is a 10th-century mosque here.

MAHÉ [*former: Mayyali*] (*India*)

Town in the SW, on the MALABAR COAST, approximately 40 mi N of KOZHIKODE. The only French settlement on the W coast of India, it was occupied by them under La Bourdonnais, comte de Mahé, in 1726. It fell to the British in 1761 and several times thereafter in the French and British wars and was restored to

770 Mahedia

France in 1817. Its administration was reorganized in 1947. Given over to the Republic of India in 1954, it was made part of PONDICHERRY.

MAHEDIA See AL-MAHDIYAH

MAHESHWAR (*India*)

Town of INDORE state, in the central region on the N bank of the Narbada River. It is of great sanctity and antiquity, dating back at least to 2000 B.C. It is chiefly known as the residence of Ahalya Bai, the queen of the Holkar dynasty during the last half of the 18th century, whose benevolence is famous throughout India. Here is the family temple of the Holkars. On the S bank traces of a very early settlement at Navdatoli have been excavated.

MAHIDPUR See MEHIDPUR

MAHISHAPURA See MYSORE

MAHISHMATI See MYSORE

MAHOBA (*India*)

Ancient town in the Hamipur district, United Provinces. It served as capital of the Chandel dynasty, who ruled over the BUNDELKHAND from the ninth to the 13th centuries A.D. The area is rich in antiquities, including many artificial lakes created by masonry dams.

MAHÓN [**Port Mahon**] [*ancient: Portus Magonis*] (*Spain*)

Port of Baleares province, on MINORCA ISLAND, 89 mi ENE of PALMA. Probably founded c. 205 B.C. by the Carthaginian general Mago, youngest brother of Hannibal, and named for him, it was held by the Moors from the eighth to the 13th centuries and was sacked by the Corsair Barbarossa in 1535. Controlled by the British from 1708 to 1756, until taken by the French, it was recaptured in 1763 and held until 1782. During this period it replaced Ciadadela as the capital of Minorca. In 1756 Admiral John Byng, who had been sent to relieve the besieged town, was executed for retreating. Charges that he was used as a scapegoat are alluded to in Voltaire's *Candide*. The

port was captured by Spain in 1782 and 1798 and was eventually restored to Spain by the Treaty of AMIENS in 1802. It has a fine harbor, once defended by the forts of San Felipe and Marlborough, and is the site of an important air and naval base.

MAHRATTA See MARATHA CONFEDERACY

MÄHREN See MORAVIA

MAIDA (*Italy*)

Town of Cantanzaro province, CALABRIA region, 12 mi NNE of PIZZO. During the Napoleonic Wars, on July 4, 1806, British troops under Sir John Stuart defeated the French under Reynier on the plain of Maida. The names Maida Hill and Maida Vale in London derive from this battle, which frustrated French preparations to invade SICILY. Stuart had, with Admiral Smith's forces, 4,000 troops to oppose Reynier's command. Military historians see the battle of Maida as an excellent example of the element of surprise made possible through seapower.

MAIDEN CASTLE [*ancient: Durnovaria*] (*England*)

Impressive prehistoric hill fort in DORSET, near DORCHESTER. Some 115 acres in extent, it is probably the largest ancient earthwork in Great Britain. Excavations in the 1930s established the presence of a Neolithic village from c. 2000 B.C., as well as of later Iron Age fortified villages, the latest lying within massive ramparts of four concentric circles. The Belgae later took it over early in the first century B.C. It was finally subdued in A.D. 44 or 45 by the Romans under Vespasian in a fierce siege. Later, about A.D. 70, the inhabitants were moved by the Romans down to the site of Dorchester, then called Durnovaria.

MAIDENHEAD (*England*)

Town in BERKSHIRE, on the THAMES RIVER, 27 mi W of LONDON. Chartered in 1582, it contains traces of both a prehistoric settlement and a Roman camp. Its history is bound up with that of an ancient bridge, rebuilt between 1772 and 1777, which carries the London Road over the Thames River. The crossing has been maintained, with the support of the Crown, beginning with Edward I in 1297.

MAIDSTONE [*Anglo-Saxon: Maeidesstana*] (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of KENT, on the MEDWAY RIVER, 30 mi ESE of LONDON. There is evidence of a Roman settlement and road here. It was a residence of the archbishops of CANTERBURY from before the Domesday Book account until the Reformation. In 1260 Archbishop Boniface founded Newark hospital here for poor wayfarers; its chapel is now St. Peter's Church. Historic buildings include Chillington Manor from Elizabethan times, a grammar school dating from 1549, where the poet Christopher Smart, astronomer John Pond, and others were educated; the 14th-century church of All Saints; and the palace of the archbishops. There is also historic Penenden Heath—the scene of executions, fairs, and county meetings until the 19th century—Cobtree Manor, the birthplace of William Hazlitt, and Dingley Dell of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*.

MAIHAR (*India*)

Town and former native state of the BAGHELKHAND agency, 97 mi N of Udbalpur. Its raja claimed descent from the Rajput clan. Extensive ruins of shrines and other buildings indicate its former glory. See also RAJPUTANA.

MAIKOP (*Russia*)

City and battle site in Krasnodar Kraj, ADYGEI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST, at the foot of the CAUCASUS MTS, on the Belaya River. Founded in 1857–58, it was a fortress for Russia, which in 1783 began annexing parts of the oblast. In World War II it was captured by the Germans in August 1942 and retaken by Soviet forces in February 1943.

MAIMANA [*Mymana*] (*Afghanistan*)

Town and former khanate in Afghan TURKISTAN, 100 mi SW of BALKH, and 25 mi from the old frontier of Russian Turkistan. Long a subject of dispute between BUKHARA and KABUL, in 1868 it was besieged and taken by Abdur Rahman. Its status as an Afghan province was confirmed by a Russo-Afghan boundary commission in 1885.

MAINE [*Le Maine*] (*France*)

Historic region in the NW, bounded on the N by NORMANDY, on the E by ORLÉANAIS, on the S by TOURAINE and ANJOU, and on the W by BRITTANY. Important during Roman times, it was inhabited by

the Aulerici Cenomani, who were Christianized between the fourth and sixth centuries A.D. A countship since the 10th century, it was united with Anjou in 1126. It became English in 1154 when Henry Plantagenet became King Henry II of England. Taken from King John's territories by Philip II in 1204, it passed back to the house of Anjou. In 1481 it was made a duchy under Louis XII. It was finally united with the French Crown upon the death of the duc d'Alençon in 1584.

MAINE (*United States*)

In the far NE coastal region, Maine is bordered mostly by CANADA on the N and E and touches only one state, NEW HAMPSHIRE, to the W. It was admitted to the Union in 1820 as the 23rd state, as part of the Missouri Compromise.

Burial mounds of the Red Paint people, dating back to the Indian Archaic period (8000–1000 B.C.), are found in the S-central part of the state, while great heaps of shells indicate that later Indians lived here anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 years ago. When Europeans arrived the local inhabitants were Abnaki Indians. Norsemen may have visited the coast in the early 11th century and in the 16th century it was known to British, French, and Spanish mariners. Pierre de Monts and Samuel de Champlain of FRANCE established a colony at the mouth of the ST. CROIX RIVER in 1604, but it did not last long. A grant by King James I of ENGLAND to the Plymouth Company included the region, and a colonizing attempt was made in 1607 under George Popham at the present location of Phippsburg, but the colonists returned to England the next year. The French then attempted a colony in 1613 on MOUNT DESERT ISLAND, but the English expelled them.

In 1620 the Council for NEW ENGLAND, which had succeeded the Plymouth Company, granted part of the territory to Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason. The area became known as Maine, and most likely the word was simply meant to refer to the mainland as contrasted with the islands. In 1639 Charles I issued a charter to Gorges for "the Province and Countie of Maine." In the meantime, the first permanent settlements were made at MONHEGAN, SACO, and YORK. After Gorges died in 1647 the colony was neglected until MASSACHUSETTS took it over in 1652.

Maine suffered during King Philip's War of 1675–76 and afterward as the French and British, with Indian allies, struggled for control of CANADA.

Maine colonists participated in the capture of the French stronghold of LOUISBOURG on CAPE BRETON ISLAND in 1745. Patriotic sentiment was strong in the revolutionary period, and in 1765 there was violent opposition to the Stamp Act. A British fleet destroyed Falmouth in 1775, and that same year Maine soldiers fought at BUNKER HILL, while Benedict Arnold led his expedition against QUEBEC through the Maine wilderness. After the American Revolution Maine prospered, particularly with its shipping industry, but it suffered from the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812. Out of this experience came dissatisfaction with Massachusetts's rule and finally Maine's separation from it.

Maine again prospered and was noted for the quality of the wooden sailing ships built in its ports. The only major disturbance came when a boundary dispute with the Canadian province of NEW BRUNSWICK set off the Aroostook War in 1839. However, the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842 settled matters without violence. Maine gave loyal support to the Union in the Civil War and for many years afterward voted Republican. It was the first state to adopt prohibition laws, one in 1846 and another in 1851.

Lumbering and its products have always been a mainstay of the Maine economy, and even today 90 percent of the state is forested. The coast line is very rocky. Soil and climate are not ideal, but Maine grows more potatoes than any other state except Idaho. PORTLAND was the first capital, and AUGUSTA is the capital today. Other cities are BANGOR and LEWISTON. The Appalachian Trail begins at Mt Katahdin, running S to Georgia. Old York Gaol from 1635 is one of the oldest public buildings in New England.

MAINISTIR BHUITHE See MONASTERBOICE

MAINLAND (*Scotland*)

Isle of the SHETLAND ISLANDS, NE of N Scotland, with LERWICK as the administrative headquarters. There are the remains of a prehistoric village at JARLSHOF.

MAINLAND [*Pomona*] (*Scotland*)

Main isle of the ORKNEY ISLANDS, off Scotland's N coast; KIRKWALL is the administrative headquarters. Burial mounds, underground dwellings, the Standing Stones of STENNESS and MAES HOWE are among the prehistoric remains here. SKARA BRAE is an excavated

prehistoric village. Traces of Norse tradition are carried on through various local customs.

MAINZ [*French: Mayence; Roman: Maguntiacum, Mogontiacum*] (*Germany*)

City of RHINELAND-PALATINATE on the RHINE RIVER, at the mouth of the Main River, 20 mi WSW of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. One of the oldest of German cities, it grew on the site of a Roman camp founded by Drusus in the first century B.C. and was destroyed several times by barbarians until Frankish rule was established. In 747 it was made the seat of the first German archbishop, St. Boniface. Later archbishops added considerable territory, which they ruled as princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. They had precedence over other electors and crowned the German kings. Under them, "Golden Mainz" flourished as a commercial and cultural center of the Rhenish League. Mainz had one of the oldest Jewish settlements in Germany. It was the home of Johannes Gutenberg (1397–1468), who made it the first printing center of Europe. It was occupied by French and Swedes during the Thirty Years' War and by France, which took it in 1793 after a long siege. It was ceded to France by the treaties of CAMPO FORMIO of 1797 and LUNÉVILLE of 1801. The Congress of VIENNA in 1815 made Mainz a federal fortress of the GERMAN CONFEDERATION and awarded it with Rhenish HESSE to the grand duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt. In 1816 it was made the provincial capital of Rhenish Hesse and from 1873 to 1918 was a fortress of the German Confederation and after that of the Reich. Severely damaged in World War II, it has been rebuilt. Notable buildings include a six-towered Romanesque cathedral consecrated in 1069 and restored in the 19th century; a Renaissance-style electoral palace of the 17th and 18th centuries, now an art gallery and museum; the church of St. Peter of the 18th century; and the University of Mainz, founded in 1477, discontinued in 1816 when the French left, and reestablished in 1946 as the Johannes Gutenberg University. From 1918 to 1930 the university was the headquarters of the French army of occupation following World War I.

MAIPO [*Maipú*] (*Chile*)

River in Santiago province in the central region. On the river S of SANTIAGO San Martín defeated the Spanish royalist army on April 5, 1818. The Spanish were attempting to regain Chile after its independence had been proclaimed on February 12, 1818. The vic-

tory secured Chilean independence and led to San Martín's conquest of PERU.

MAIPÚ See MAIPO

MAISUR See MYSORE

MAJĀZ-AL-BĀB [Medjez-el-Bab] (*Tunisia*)

Town in the N, approximately 40 mi WSW of TUNIS. During World War II, it was important in the Tunisian campaign from November 1942 until April 1943. See also MASSICAULT.

AL-MAJDAL See MAGDALA

MAJDANEK (*Poland*)

Village in the SE, a suburb of LUBLIN. This was the location of a German concentration camp in World War II, where 1.5 million Jews, Russians, Poles, and people of 20 other nationalities were killed in gas chambers.

MAJDOL See MAGDALA

MAJORCA [*ancient*: Balearis Major; *Spanish*: Mallorca] (*Spain*)

Largest of the BALEARIC ISLANDS, located in the W Mediterranean, 145 mi E of the Spanish coast. Its capital is PALMA. The kingdom of Mallorca, created by James I of ARAGON (1213–76) after its conquest from the Moors, included MINORCA, IBIZA, ROUSSILLON, and CERDAÑA, or Cerdagne. Reunited to Aragon under Peter IV in the mid-14th century, it prospered until civil disorders and the rise of the Italian cities ruined its trade by the 15th century. From 1521 to 1523 it was the scene of peasant revolts against both the Aragonese nobles and the Italian merchants. During the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939 it joined the insurgents and was a base for Italian aid against the Loyalists. The island is known, among other things, for its prehistoric monuments. The abandoned monastery where Chopin and George Sand lived is an island landmark.

MAJUBA HILL (*South Africa*)

Battle site in NW KWAZULU-NATAL, in the Drakensberg Range, approximately 75 mi N of LADYSMITH. On February 27, 1881, it was the scene of a decisive

victory over the British by Boer troops commanded by P. J. Joubert, who had successfully engaged them twice before. The British force was driven from this strategically important location, and their commander, Sir George Colley, was killed.

MAJUNGA (*Madagascar*)

Port town on Bombetoka Bay, in the Mozambique Channel, on the NW coast of Madagascar. Capital of the 18th-century Sakalava kingdom, it was occupied by France from 1883 to 1885. Retaken by France in 1894, it was the base in 1895 for a French expeditionary force that went on to TANANARIVE and established a protectorate over the country.

MAJURO (*Marshall Islands*)

Island of the Ratak Chain in the W Pacific. Among the islands seized by Japan in 1914, it was occupied in World War II by the Allies on January 31, 1944.

MAKARSKA [*Latin*: Mocrum] (*Croatia*)

Town on the coast of DALMATIA, approximately 35 mi SE of SPLIT. Flourishing under the Romans, it was destroyed in A.D. 639 by the Avars, who had pushed W from the Steppes to dominate the Balkan area until being defeated by the Franks under Charlemagne in A.D. 796.

MAKASAR [Macassar, Makassar] [*Dutch*: Rotterdam; Vlaardingen; *modern*: Ujung Pandang] (*Indonesia*)

Port city in SW SULAWESI. A fort was built here in 1512 by Portuguese travelers to the already active port. Dutch settlers who came in 1607 were massacred in 1618. The fort that they called Rotterdam, and the trading settlement of Vlaardingen, were taken in 1667 by the Dutch during the Makasar War of 1666 to 1669. They made Vlaardingen the chief town of their government of the Celebes, or Sulawesi, during the colonial era. It was made a free port in 1848. Occupied during World War II by Japanese forces from 1942 to 1945, it was the site of a five-day battle between Japanese and U.S. and Dutch sea and air forces in January 1942, when the Allies unsuccessfully tried to prevent the Japanese from reaching BORNEO.

MAKASAR STRAIT See BALIKPAPAN

MAKASSAR See MAKASAR

MAKEDHONIA See MACEDONIA**MAKEDONIA** See MACEDONIA**MAKEDONIJA** See MACEDONIA**MAKEDONIYA** See MACEDONIA**MAKHACHKALA** [*former: Petrovsk*] (*Russia*)

City in the Dagestan Autonomous Republic of SE European Russia. It is a port on the CASPIAN SEA, 90 mi ESE of GROZNY. Makhachkala was founded in 1844 on the site of an 18th-century armed camp of Czar Peter I. Fought over in the Russian civil war, it was renamed in 1921 for Makhach, a Dagestan revolutionary.

AL-MAKĪLĪ See AL-MECHILI**MAKIN** [*Butaritari*] [*former: Pitt Island*] (*Kiribati*)

Island in what was formerly the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, located at the N end of the former Gilbert Islands, approximately 100 mi N of TARAWA in the W Pacific Ocean. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese in 1942 and taken by the U.S. Army as part of their attack on Tarawa from November 20 to 24, 1943. This was the first island in the central Pacific to be regained by the Allies.

MAKKAH See MECCA**MAKKEDAH** (*Israel*)

Ancient Canaanite royal city located in SW Israel, at present not identifiable. Joshua 10:10 relates that it was taken by Joshua. Five kings of the enemy nations of JERUSALEM, HEBRON, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon hid in a cave in which Joshua later had their bodies sealed after he had hanged them.

MAKNASSY (*Tunisia*)

Town, approximately 65 mi WSW of SFAX. During World War II it was the scene of battles in March and April 1943 following the German push through the FAÏD and KASSERINE passes and just prior to the surrender of 200,000 Axis troops in North Africa on May 12.

MAKO See P'ENG-HU**MAKTAR** [*ancient: Mactaris*] (*Tunisia*)

Town in the N, W of Ousseltia. A former Roman town, made a colony in A.D. 200, it is notable for the triumphal arch of Trajan, a temple, and the remains of an aqueduct.

MAKUN See P'ENG-HU**MAKUNG** See P'ENG-HU**MAKURIA**

An ancient kingdom of northern NUBIA that rose into prominence after the fall of MEROË in the fourth century A.D. Christianity was adopted by the middle of the sixth century. The capital city, DUNGULAH, located on the NILE RIVER, boasted many churches and major buildings. Christianity's influence here was weakened after EGYPT became a powerful Muslim center. In 1317 it was lost to Christianity when Islam became the official religion of Makuria's rulers.

MALABAR COAST (*India*)

Region comprising the SW coast, stretching approximately 525 mi from GOA to the S tip of the peninsula at Cape Comorin. Coextensive with the old kingdom of Chera or KERALA, it was the scene of commercial struggles in the 16th and early 17th centuries between the Portuguese and their European and Indian rivals. It had strong ties with the Middle East since mass immigrations of Syrian Christians, especially in A.D. 315 and 880, and was largely Christian before Portuguese missionaries arrived early in the 16th century. In 1653 most swore never to submit to Portuguese domination. Various Malabar Christian groups, totaling five million, pursued independent practices until the Second Vatican Council fostered ecumenism in the 1970s. See also KOZHIKODE.

MALABO [*former: Clarendetown, Port Clarence, Santa Isabel*] (*Equatorial Guinea*)

Capital city, on FERNANDO PO ISLAND, now Bioko, in the Gulf of Guinea. It was founded in 1827 by the British who leased Port Clarence as a base for the suppression of the slave trade. Many slaves freed by their patrols settled in the area.

MALACA See MÁLAGA

MALACCA [Melaka] (Malaysia)

City and state of the S MALAY PENINSULA, on the Strait of Malacca. Until the 17th century one of the leading commercial centers of the Far East, it was founded c. 1400 by a Malay prince who had been driven from SINGAPORE after a brief reign there. The city quickly became a trading link between China, Indonesia, India, and the Middle East; it was an early center of the East Indian spice trade established by Chinese, Arabs, and Indians. Its sultans were in the process of developing a Muslim empire and using Malacca as an avenue for the introduction of their religion to the area when it was taken by the Portuguese under Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1511. The last sultan fled to establish his rule in JOHOR. Malacca was captured in 1641 by the Dutch who secured their predominance in the Indies. They used Albuquerque's fort there to guard the Strait of Malacca, then, as now, one of the world's most important sea passages. During the French Revolution and the Napoleonic period, the Dutch retained nominal control, but the government in exile requested that the British occupy the area. Held by the British from 1795 to 1802 and from 1811 to 1817, it was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN in exchange for BENGKULU in 1824. It was occupied by JAPAN between 1942 and 1945.

MÁLAGA [ancient: Malaca] (Spain)

Port city of Málaga province, on the Bay of Málaga on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 66 mi NE of GIBRALTAR. Founded in the 12th century B.C. by the Phoenicians, it was taken by the Romans, Visigoths, and finally the Moors, in A.D. 711. From the 13th century it flourished as a seaport of the Moorish kingdom of GRANADA and was an independent kingdom after the disintegration of CÓRDOBA. After repeated attempts, Christians took it for Ferdinand and Isabella in August 1487. It was occupied by the French from 1810 until 1812. An important battle of the Spanish civil war was fought here on February 6, 1937, in which Nationalist troops defeated the Loyalists. Historic buildings include a 13th-century citadel, the Gibralfaro. It is the birthplace of Pablo Picasso.

MALAGASY REPUBLIC See MADAGASCAR

MALAKAND PASS (Pakistan)

Mountain pass of the old NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE between the former British district of PESHAWAR and the Swat Valley. Important in 1895

during the CHITRAL campaign, it was the origin of the Malakand Expedition of 1897 against the Pathans.

MALAKHOV [Malakoff] (Ukraine)

Strategic hill in the CRIMEA, in the Ukraine, just E of the city of the same name. A major fortification in the Crimean War, it was taken by the French, ending an 11-month siege, on September 18, 1855, shortly before the fall of the besieged fortress of SEVASTOPOL. During World War II it was captured by the Germans in July 1942.

MALAKOFF See MALAKHOV

MALANG (Indonesia)

City in the Malang regency, 50 mi S of SURABAJA. Traces of its ancient history can be seen nearby in the ruins of the palaces of several kings of JAVA. Developed primarily after 1914 when it became a Dutch garrison town, it was the scene of a Dutch military headquarters during World War II and of the first session of the Indonesian parliament in February 1947. The parliamentary building was burned during the Indonesian revolution.

MÄLAR See MÄLAREN

MÄLAREN [Mälar] (Sweden)

Lake in the SE, extending from the BALTIC SEA inland for 70 mi. The site of numerous historic castles and ruins, notably Skokluster and Gripsholm, it was from this general area that the original Swedes, or Svear, developed. BIRKA, on an island here, was the commercial center of Sweden in the ninth and 10th centuries until it was destroyed by Danish invaders. See also UPPSALA, SIGTUNA.

MALASKIRT See MANZIKERT

MALATIA See MALATYA

MALATYA [Malatia] [ancient: Melitene, Milid, Milidia] (Turkey)

Provincial capital city situated at a strategic crossroads W of the EUPHRATES RIVER, 150 mi SE of SIVAS. In an area where known settlement dates back to 4000 B.C., it was the capital of a small Hittite kingdom c. 1200

B.C. and was then known as Milidia and was an independent city-state following the collapse of the HITTITE EMPIRE. It was a Roman city much later under Trajan (A.D. 98–117). Then slightly relocated and known as Melitene, it became a military headquarters, later enlarged and improved under Justinian (527–65). An important city of CAPPADOCIA, it became a metropolitan see in early Christian times. As a frontier town, it has suffered many attacks and has changed hands many times. It became Turkish in 1102 and was annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1516. The modern city is on the site of the headquarters of Hafiz Pasha before his advance to fight the disastrous battle of NIZIP against Mehmet Ali of Egypt in 1838. Melitene includes baths and a 13th-century mosque; four miles farther N is a mound containing traces of the Hittite city.

MALAWI [Republic of Malawi] [*former: Nyasaland; from 1893–1907: British Central Africa Protectorate*] Republic in SE Africa, bounded on the N and NE by TANZANIA, on the E, S, and SW by MOZAMBIQUE; and on the W by ZAMBIA. The original inhabitants of the area were probably a Pygmy-like people, but in the 15th century Bantu-speaking tribes migrated from the W and N and merged with the Malawi kingdom centered in the Shire River valley. In the 18th century the kingdom conquered much of modern Zimbabwe and Mozambique before its decline due to civil strife and invasion by Yao slave traders. In the 1840s there was further turmoil in the area with the arrival of the Ngoni from SOUTH AFRICA.

The region was visited by Livingstone in 1859. It became a British protectorate in 1891. In 1915 the area was the scene of a rebellion led by a Yao Christian missionary, John Chilembwe, primarily as a protest against British taxation policies. More recently, and before its independence, Nyasaland was part of the Federation of RHODESIA and Nyasaland from 1953 to 1963. This was protested by Nyasaland's black leadership. The nation achieved independence in 1964 and became a republic in 1966. In 1971 its leader, Dr. Hastings Banda, who had led the anti-British movement in the 1950s and 1960s, became the first head of an independent black African nation to visit South Africa. In that same year, he declared himself president for life. He alienated many because of his autocracy and by his allowing Europeans to hold considerable influence in the country. In the late 1980s relations with neighboring Mozambique

became strained with Malawi hosting rebel forces and many civil war refugees. Mozambique closed its border with Malawi, causing the landlocked country to ship all good through South African ports at great expense.

In 1992 in the midst of a severe drought, there were strong protests against Banda's rule, and in 1993, a referendum established multiparty elections and stripped Banda of his lifetime presidency. In 1994, Banda was defeated by Bakili Muluzi, who was reelected in 1999. Efforts by Muluzi to run for a third term were rejected, and in 2004, Bingu wa Mutharika was elected. Mutharika had trouble maintaining support due to an anticorruption campaign that has targeted some of his coalition partners.

MALAYA See MALAY PENINSULA

MALAYA, FEDERATION OF See MALAYSIA

MALAY PENINSULA [Malaya] [*ancient: Chersonesus Aurea; English: Golden Chersonese*]

Region consisting of the S extremity of Asia. The peninsula lies between the Andaman Sea and the Strait of Malacca on the W and the Gulf of Siam and the South China Sea on the E. It is approximately 700 mi long from its narrowest point at the Isthmus of Kra to SINGAPORE; it is occupied by THAILAND and part of the Federation of MALAYSIA. Over the centuries the peninsula and its inhabitants have been influenced by many cultures: Buddhist, Brahman, Hindu, Malay, Javanese, Siamese, and European. The Malays historically have been the dominant cultural group, and they probably arrived from southern CHINA c. 2000 B.C. The early Hindu kingdom of Langkasuka in KEDAH state flourished between the sixth and eighth centuries A.D. In the second half of the eighth century the peninsula was dominated by the Sailendra dynasty of the SRIVIJAYA, centered in SUMATRA. In the 11th century the Sailendras were replaced by the CHOLA dynasty from the COROMANDEL COAST of India. Beginning in the late 13th century there were other rulers of the region: the Javanese, the Thai king of SUKHOTHAI, the Sumatran kingdom of Melayu, and in the late 14th century the last Hindu holding of JAVA, the state of MADJAPAHIT, and the Thai king of Ayutthaya.

In the 15th century a Malay state, MALACCA, in the southern part of the peninsula, became the most

powerful. In this century, too, the Malays were converted to Islam. Europeans then appeared on the scene, PORTUGAL seizing Malacca in 1511. They were followed by the Dutch, who took over Malacca in 1641. Meanwhile, in the 15th and 16th centuries a Malay group from Sumatra, the Minangkabaus, founded settlements inland from Malacca that became the state of NEGERI. In the late 17th century a Malay people, the Bugis, migrated to SELANGOR from CELEBES ISLAND and in 1721 captured JOHOR.

The British appeared in 1786 when they obtained the island of PINANG, and in 1824 acquired Malacca from the Dutch. In 1826 they put Pinang, Malacca, and Singapore under joint administration as the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. In this same period, SIAM controlled Kedah and PERAK. A new state, PERLIS, taken from Kedah, was also under Siamese control. Following a period of conflict between Chinese and Malays, civil war among the Malays, and piracy in certain areas, in 1896 the British organized Perak, PAHANG, SELANGOR, and Negeri Sembilan as the Federated Malay States. By 1909 the British also controlled KEDAH, KELANTAN, Perlis, and TERENGGANU; these states, together with Johor, were called the Unfederated Malay States. The peninsula's natural resources and its strategic location made it an inviting target for aggression by JAPAN in World War II. It was invaded and occupied early in 1942 and retaken by the Allies in 1945.

MALAYSIA See MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF

MALAYSIA, FEDERATION OF [Malaysia]

Nation in SE Asia, consisting of two parts. West Malaysia takes in all the MALAY PENINSULA not part of THAILAND and is divided into 11 states: JOHOR, KEDAH, KELANTAN, MALACCA, NEGERI, PAHANG, PERAK, PERLIS, PINANG, SELANGOR, and TERENGGANU. East Malaysia consists of SABAH and SARAWAK, the former in N BORNEO and the latter in NW Borneo. KUALA LUMPUR is the capital. After the Japanese were defeated in 1945, the British returned to those areas that they had controlled before World War II. They centralized the peninsular colony as the Malayan Union, but influential Malaysians were opposed on the grounds that this brought in so many Chinese and Indians resident in Pinang and Malacca that they would be able to control political affairs. The British gave in and in 1948 established the Federation of Malaya, in which there was no common citizenship.

At this time an insurrection by communists broke out, and guerrilla warfare and terrorist acts followed. The revolt was not put down until 1960.

Meanwhile agitation for independence grew and in 1957 was granted. The federation became a member of the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. The first prime minister was Tunku Abdul Rahman, a prince and son of a sultan. Sabah, Sarawak, and SINGAPORE were added to the federation in 1963, and its name was changed to the Federation of Malaysia. Two years later Singapore withdrew from the union. INDONESIA, believing that the British had put Sabah and Sarawak into the federation to keep them out of its hands, opened hostilities on Borneo that lasted until 1965. The United Malays National Organization under prime minister Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed has maintained power since 1982. The country saw an economic boom in manufacturing in the 1990s as one of the "Asian Tigers," but a monetary crisis in 1997 led to an economic downturn and currency reforms. In 1998, Mahathir dismissed his heir apparent, Anwar Ibrahim, who was subsequently jailed on an assortment of charges. In 2002 Malaysia began expelling illegal foreign workers including many Indonesians and Filipinos. In 2003 Mahathir stepped down and was replaced by deputy prime minister Abdullah Badawi. In 2004 into 2005 a half a million illegal immigrants left Malaysia under an amnesty program.

MALAZGIRT See MANZIKERT

MALBORGETH See MALBORGHETTO

MALBORGHETTO [Malborgeth] (Italy)

Battle site in Udine province, Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, W of TARVISIO in the Carnic Alps. On March 23, 1797, during the French Revolutionary Wars, French troops pushed back Austrians defending this village and thus opened the way to AUSTRIA through the ALPS. See also LEOBEN.

MALBORK [German: Marienburg, Marienburg in Westpreussen] (Poland)

City of Gdańsk province, on the Nogat River, 25 mi SE of GDAŃSK. Originally a castle founded in 1274 by the Teutonic Knights, which withstood Polish sieges in both 1410 and 1454, it was sold to Poland in 1457 by mercenaries. In 1772 it passed to PRUSSIA. The

castle, restored in the 14th and 19th centuries, is an outstanding example of German secular medieval architecture.

MALDEN [former: Mauldon, Mystic Side] (*United States*)

City, 5 mi N of BOSTON, in the Mystic River valley, in E MASSACHUSETTS. Founded in 1640 and originally part of Charlestown, it is the site of several old historic churches. Puritan writer and clergyman Michael Wigglesworth (1631–1705) was minister here for many years. It is the birthplace of Adoniram Judson, Baptist missionary to BURMA who has had a church in GREENWICH VILLAGE, NEW YORK CITY, named after him. Bell Rock Memorial Park here commemorates the existence of an alarm bell used by the colonists.

MALDEN ISLAND See KIRIBATI

MALDIVE ISLANDS See MALDIVES, REPUBLIC OF

MALDIVES [Republic of the Maldives] [former: Maldiv Islands]

Republic composed of 19 clusters of coral islands located in the INDIAN OCEAN, approximately 400 mi SW of SRI LANKA. Originally settled by people from South Asia, the islands were introduced to Islam in the 12th century. The 16th century saw the arrival of the Portuguese, and European domination during the next 300 years. In 1887 the islands became a British protectorate and military base but retained internal self-government. The Maldives gained independence as a sultanate in 1965, and in 1968 the ad-Din dynasty, which had ruled since the 14th century, was ended and a republic declared. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, was elected president in 1978, and has continued to rule the country since. In 2004, the Indian Ocean tsunami caused heavy damage to the islands. Increasing protests have caused President Gayoom to declare multiparty elections by the end of 2005. The nation continues to push for recognition of the impacts of global warming—a moderate rise in sea level would obliterate the island nation. Male is the capital.

MALDON (*England*)

Town in ESSEX, on Blackwater Estuary, 38 mi ENE of LONDON. It was the scene of a battle in A.D. 991

between East Saxons and Viking Danes, recounted in one of the last Anglo-Saxon heroic poems, *The Battle of Maldon*, of unknown authorship. The leader of the East Saxons, Byrhtnoth or Brihtnoth, was killed in the battle, after which the Vikings freely raided England. The area has traces of a prehistoric and of an Anglo-Saxon settlement. The 13th-century church of All Saints here has an unusual triangular tower. The town hall dates from the 15th century.

MALEGAON (*India*)

Town and battlefield, in MAHARASHTRA state, 160 mi NE of MUMBAI, at the confluence of the Girna and Masam Rivers. Formerly a military post, it was captured by the British in 1818 during a war with the plundering Pindaris, casteless wanderers who often served as mercenaries for MARATHA leaders. See also MAHARASHTRA.

MÁLEME (*Greece*)

Village and important airport in the CANEA region, on the NW coast of CRETE. In World War II German airborne troops succeeded in taking it from the British after a battle lasting from May 20 to 25, 1941.

MALEVENTUM See BENEVENTO

MALGACHE REPUBLIC See MADAGASCAR

MALHON See HOMONHON

MALI [Republic of Mali] [former: French Sudan]

Landlocked sub-Saharan nation of West Africa bordered by ALGERIA to the NE, MAURITANIA and SENEGAL to the W, GUINEA and BURKINA FASO to the S, and NIGER to the E.

Mali's history is linked with the great trans-Saharan trade route of slaves, salt, and gold that passed through its borders. The immensely lucrative trade gave rise to a succession of important medieval powers that dominated West Africa. The empires of GHANA, MALI, and SONGHAI wielded great power from the eighth to the 16th centuries, and the fabled Saharan cities of TIMBUKTU, GAO, and DJENNE flourished as seats of learning and commerce.

Songhai was destroyed by invaders from MOROCCO in the late 16th century, and the country was fragmented into minor power centers led by local chief-

tains. During the 19th century FRANCE began to expand its colonial dominion into Mali and encountered fierce resistance. In 1898 French dominion became complete over the area, which was renamed the French Sudan. The colony languished as an impoverished agricultural territory under French rule until 1959, when French Sudan and Senegal joined together to form the Federation of Mali. This union collapsed in 1960, and French Sudan became the independent Republic of Mali. The new nation closely allied itself with CHINA and attempted to develop a Maoist-influenced socialist state. In 1968 a military coup against strongman Modibo Keita took power with Lieutenant Moussa Traoré as president and immediately had to contend with the ravages of the devastating sub-Saharan drought, which caused widespread starvation and death.

Keita died in prison in 1977, touching off a series of protests. In 1979, a new constitution led to elections and Traoré was elected president. He was reelected in 1985, but removed in a coup in 1991, and replaced by Amadou Toumani Touré. In 1992, Alpha Oumar Konaré of the Alliance for Democracy became Mali's first president elected in free elections. In the mid-1990s there was conflict with the Tuareg people in the N of the country. Konaré was reelected in 1997, but in 2002, Touré, the former interim military ruler, was elected president as an independent candidate.

MALI EMPIRE [Melle] (West Africa)

Medieval trading empire of West Africa that dominated the Niger bend region and at its height controlled an area as large as western Europe.

Mali developed from the state of Kangabu on the upper NIGER RIVER and was originally peopled before A.D. 1000. Kangabu was a subject state of the GHANA EMPIRE and served as an important link in the lucrative gold trade. As Ghana's control over its empire declined, the Mandingo people of Kangabu regained their independence and strengthened their position. In 1240 their ruler, Sundiata, incorporated the remnants of Ghana into his growing new empire of Mali.

Mali's succeeding rulers continued the pattern of territorial expansion set by Sundiata, capturing gold-producing Bondu and Bambuk in the S; claiming the Niger lands to Lake Deba; and controlling the southern SAHARA DESERT. Under Emperor Kankan Musa (1307–32) Mali reached the peak of its power. Successful diplomacy and military conquest extended Mali's dominion from Taghaza on the northern rim of the Sahara to the southern edges of the savannah

and the approaches to the gold-producing countries. The eastern edge of the empire reached the caravan outpost of Takedda, and on the W it bordered on the Atlantic Ocean.

Kankan Musa spread Mali's fame in 1324 when he made a legendary pilgrimage to MECCA at the head of a tremendous, gold-bedecked company. He established embassies in EGYPT and MOROCCO as he went and on his return in 1325 visited the Saharan cities of TIMBUKTU and GAO, which had just been added to Mali through conquest. Kankan Musa set up seats of Muslim scholarship in both places that became famous throughout the Arab world.

Mali's trading empire was active across West Africa and imported great quantities of fine goods from Egypt and the Mediterranean. Local industry and commerce also flourished, and the city of DJENNE became a great center of learning and wealth. Mali's rapid rise to power outpaced its ability to maintain tightly centralized control over its dominions, leading to its downfall. In the early 15th century, Gao, Walata, and Timbuktu were lost; and the empire was shattered by a multitude of successful rebellions by subject peoples along its fringes. By 1550 Mali had fallen into total and irrevocable ruin.

MALI FEDERATION (West Africa)

A federation of SENEGAL and the French Sudan, now MALI, from 1959 to 1960. The capital was at DAKAR.

MALINDI (Kenya)

Port town in the SE, on the INDIAN OCEAN. Probably founded in the 10th century by Arab traders, it became an important city-state. In 1498 it was reached by Vasco da Gama, who erected a monument that still stands here. It was the early capital of Portuguese East Africa. Nearby, the ruins of the ancient Persian town of Gedi include a mosque, tombs, palace, and encircling wall.

MALINES See MECHELEN

MALLI See MULTAN

MALLORCA See MAJORCA

MALMÉDY (Belgium)

Town in Liège province. The town and surrounding district belonged to the abbey of Stavelot until they

passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. The town, with EUPEN, became Belgian through the Treaty of VERSAILLES in 1919. In World War II it was the scene on December 17, 1944, of the "Malmédy Massacre." Here about 100 U.S. prisoners were shot by the Germans who had just broken through the U.S. front in the ARDENNES, marking the beginning of the Battle of the Bulge.

MALMESBURY (*England*)

Town in WILTSHIRE, approximately 23 mi ENE of BRISTOL. It is known for its seventh to 12th-century Benedictine abbey, of which only the nave survives. Aldhelm was its first abbot c. 675. William of Malmesbury (c. 1095–1143), author of *Deeds of the Kings of the English*, was a monk at the abbey. The town is the burial place of King Athelstan of WESSEX and the birthplace of the philosopher Thomas Hobbes. The tombs of George Washington's ancestors are at nearby Garsdon.

MALMÖ (*Sweden*)

Fortified port in Malmöhus county, opposite COPENHAGEN, DENMARK. Dating back to the 12th century, it was an important commercial center during the period of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It played a significant role in the Reformation. On September 1, 1524, Sweden signed a treaty here called the Malmö Recess, which relinquished GOTLAND and Blekinge to Denmark. Under Danish rule until 1658, it was conquered and included in Sweden by Charles X. When the harbor was developed in 1775 it regained importance. Now Sweden's third-largest city, its historic buildings include Malmöhus Castle, begun in 1434 and now a museum, the town hall dating from 1546, and St. Peter's, a Baltic Gothic church from the 14th century.

MALMSEY See MONEMVASIA

MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE (*United States*)

Military installation in W central MONTANA, E of GREAT FALLS. Developed in 1942, it was the base from which war supplies were sent to Russia under the 1941 Lend Lease Act and later was used to prepare crews for the BERLIN Airlift. Taken over by SAC (Strategic Air Command) in 1954, it was home for the first Minuteman missile wing in 1961.

MALOLOS (*Philippines*)

City of Bulacan province, SW LUZON N of MANILA. Settled by the Spanish in 1580, it was the capital of

the Philippine republic proclaimed in June 1898 by the insurrectionary leader Emilio Aguinaldo. It was also the meeting place of the revolutionary congress. The republic's constitution was framed here in September and November 1898 and was proclaimed on January 23, 1899, after the transfer by the Treaty of PARIS of the Philippines to the UNITED STATES at the end of the Spanish-American War. The town was captured by U.S. forces in March 1899.

MALONE (*United States*)

Village in Franklin county, NE NEW YORK State, 45 mi WNW of PLATTSBURG. It was selected as a base for an invasion of Canada in 1866 by the Irish-American secret revolutionary group called Fenians, named after a third-century military corps. Formed in the United States in 1848, it assumed the thrust of the international organization after the Civil War. Eight hundred men, mostly war veterans, crossed the Niagara River in June 1866, captured FORT ERIE, but had to retreat. Most were arrested.

MALOYAROSLAVETS (*Russia*)

City in the KALUGA oblast, E central European Russia, on the Luzh River. Founded in the 14th century, it was a fort for several centuries. In October 1812 a retreating French force found itself confronted by Russians holding a bridge here. After a fierce fight in which control of the battle changed several times, the French drove the Russians from the bridge. This encounter led Napoleon to make a detour, however, so that his troops had to march through the devastated MOZHAISK region. An outer defense of MOSCOW during World War II, it was held briefly by the Germans. See also FRANCE, RUSSIA.

MALPLAQUET (*France*)

Hamlet in the Nord department. In what the duke of Marlborough called a "very bloody battle," in the War of the Spanish Succession, the combined forces of GREAT BRITAIN and the Holy Roman Emperor, led by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of SAVOY, here met the French army under Marshal Villars on September 11, 1709. Although the French were ultimately forced to retreat after a bitter attack through the forest N of the village, the Allied army suffered more than 20,000 casualties compared to the French 11,000 and were prevented from advancing on PARIS. See also FRANCE, MONS.

MALTA [Republic of Malta, Sovereign State of Malta, Maltese Islands] [*Greek*: Melita]

Independent nation in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, S of SICILY, consisting of the main island of Malta and two smaller ones, Gozo and Comino. Malta has been fought over for centuries because of its strategic location in relation to some of the most vital sealanes in the world. The earliest archaeological remains found on Malta date from before 3000 B.C. to c. 1500 B.C. and include a number of enormous Neolithic, stone temple tombs. The Phoenicians were the first of the early civilizations to occupy Malta, followed by the Greeks, and, in the sixth century B.C., the Carthaginians. ROME, in its deadly war with CARTHAGE, captured the island in 218 B.C. Saint Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in A.D. 60 on his way to Rome as a prisoner. The Saracens conquered Malta in 870 and the Norman kingdom of Sicily followed in 1090.

After the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of JERUSALEM were driven from RHODES in 1522 by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V gave them sovereignty over Malta. They founded the capital, VALLETTA and successfully defended it against the Turks in 1565. The Knights of Malta were forced to leave when Napoleon I of FRANCE captured the island in 1798. He was driven out by the British in 1800, and their ownership was confirmed by the Congress of VIENNA in 1815.

The opening of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869 further increased Malta's strategic importance, which was confirmed in World War II when the Axis powers bombed it some 1,200 times without entirely depriving the Allies of its use. George VI of Great Britain conferred the George Cross on the entire population in 1942 to honor their bravery. On September 21, 1964, Malta became independent but remained in the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. The government, however, wished to be nonaligned in world affairs and insisted on the closing of the British naval base when an agreement concerning its use expired in 1979. The base had been maintained for 179 years and had been a valuable asset in the Maltese economy. In 1974, Malta became a republic. In 1990 Malta applied for full membership in the European Union. It was admitted in 2004.

MALTESE ISLANDS See MALTA, SOVEREIGN STATE OF

MAŁUJOWICE [*German*: Mollwitz] (*Poland*)

Village in SE Wrocław province, just W of BRZEG. On April 10, 1741, early in the War of the Austrian Suc-

cession, Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians in this town, which was formerly part of SILESIA, PRUSSIA. His victory won him the alliance of FRANCE, SPAIN, BAVARIA, and SAXONY. See also AUSTRIA.

MALUKU See MOLUCCAS

MALVASIA See MONEMVASIA

MALVERN (*England*)

Resort town in HEREFORD AND WORCESTER, 7 mi SW of WORCESTER, on the eastern slopes of the scenic Malvern Hills. It occupies the site of an ancient British camp and of the medieval Chase of Malvern, a royal forest of 7,000 acres, and was earlier an important ecclesiastical settlement. The Benedictine church, dating from 1083 to 1085, originated in a hermitage endowed by Edward the Confessor. The priory church of Saints Mary and Michael is a fine cruciform Perpendicular building.

MALVERN HILL (*United States*)

Plateau in VIRGINIA, on the JAMES RIVER, 14 mi SE of RICHMOND. On July 1, 1862, the last of the Seven Days Battles in the Peninsular campaign was fought here. After extremely severe fighting, the Confederate attack was repulsed, but the Union troops under George McClellan withdrew and did not attack Richmond, the object of the campaign. See also FRAYSER'S FARM.

MALVESIE See MONEMVASIA

MALVOISIE See MONEMVASIA

MALWA (*India*)

Province and plateau region, lying mostly N of the Vindhya Mts but extending S to include part of the Narmada Valley. The seat of an ancient kingdom first ruled by the Avanti, then the GUPTA EMPIRE, it was invaded by Muslims in A.D. 1235. An independent kingdom from 1401 to 1531, it was annexed to the MOGUL EMPIRE in 1561. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was a battleground of rival MARATHA powers until British troops took the entire area in 1817. See also MEHIDPUR, UJJAIN.

MALYKOVKA See VOLSK

MAMAI KURGAN See HILL 102**MAMALLAPURAM** See MAHABALIPURAM**MAMARONECK** (*United States*)

Town in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK State, on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 20 mi NE of NEW YORK CITY. Although in an area acquired by the Dutch West India Company, it was purchased by an Englishman, John Richbell, from the Indians in 1660 and settled in 1676. During the American Revolution it was the scene of skirmishes between Loyalists and militiamen and was the home of Loyalist soldier Peter DeLancey. It is the birthplace of the well-known Episcopal clergyman, William Heathcote DeLancey. It was also the home of novelist James Fenimore Cooper, who married a daughter of John Peter DeLancey.

MAMECASTER See MANCHESTER**MAMLUK EMPIRE**

The Mamluks ruled EGYPT from 1250 to 1517, during which time they pursued an aggressive foreign policy, creating an empire that included at one time ISRAEL, PALESTINE, SYRIA, and CYPRUS. Originally slaves from the CAUCASUS, the Mamluks were palace guards, and eventually came to be a powerful force within Egyptian society until the early 19th century.

The Mamluks came to power in 1250 when they killed the last Ayyubid sultan and placed Aybak on the Egyptian throne. Under Baybars the Mamluks won an important victory over the Mongols at AIN JALUT in 1260, thus checking the Mongol advance in the Middle East. The Bahrite dynasty, which had ruled since 1250, finally drove the crusaders from the Holy Land in 1291, with their capture of ACRE, but were succeeded by the Burjite dynasty in 1382.

The rule of the Burjites represents a bloody period in Egyptian history. The Mamluks fought Tamerlane and by 1426 had conquered Cyprus from the Christians. In 1517 the Mamluks were overthrown when the OTTOMAN EMPIRE conquered Egypt and garrisoned CAIRO. However, the power of the Mamluks was not completely destroyed, and they were allowed to remain as provincial governors and to join the Ottoman army. As the Ottoman Empire declined in the 18th century they won back much power, but in 1811 their leaders were massacred by the usurper Mehmet Ali, after which they were no longer important as a class.

MAMMOTH CAVE (*United States*)

Cave in SW central KENTUCKY, approximately 28 mi ENE of BOWLING GREEN. Discovered by settlers in 1799, it previously had been an Indian dwelling place. It was significant in the War of 1812 when saltpeter for gunpowder was mined here. It is now a national park. Mammoth Cave is the largest mapped cave system in the world with more than 350 miles of cave passage.

MAN, ISLE OF [*ancient: Mona, Monapia*] (*United Kingdom*)

Island in the Irish Sea, off the NW coast of ENGLAND. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was under the Vikings from the ninth century until 1266, when it passed to SCOTLAND. All the kings of Man were English after Edward III defeated Scotland in the mid-14th century. In 1765 the island was purchased by the British from the duke of Atholl and became a crown dependency, ending the growth of contraband trade to England. It has its own laws, and its legislature, the Tynwald, is one of the oldest such bodies in the world. There are megalithic monuments, Bronze Age graves, hilltop forts from the Iron Age, and many Celtic and Norse mounds.

MANADO [*Menado*] (*Indonesia*)

Port of N SULAWESI. Established by the Dutch in 1657, it has long been important in the sea routes from HONG KONG to MANILA and AUSTRALIA. In World War II it was held by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945.

MANAGUA (*Nicaragua*)

The nation's capital, on the S shore of Lake Managua. Of minor importance during the Spanish era, it was made the compromise permanent capital in 1857 to end the bitter feuds between GRANADA and LÉON. It was occupied by the U.S. Marines between 1912 and 1925 and 1926 to 1933. It was nearly destroyed by earthquakes in 1931 and 1972. The Palacio Nacional, a government building in the Corinthian style, and the National Library, an ornate Renaissance structure, still stand.

MANAMA See BAHRAIN**MANÁOS** See MANAUS**MANASSAS** [*former: Manassas Junction, Bull Run*] (*United States*)

Town in Prince William County, NE VIRGINIA 25 mi W of ALEXANDRIA. It was a key railroad junction between the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, WASHINGTON, D.C., and RICHMOND during the Civil War. The first and second battles of Bull Run, called Manassas by the Confederates, were fought here on July 21, 1861, and August 29–30, 1862.

MANASSAS JUNCTION See MANASSAS

MANAUS [Manáos] [*former: São José do Rio Negro*] (Brazil)

City of Amazonas state, on the left bank of the Rio Negro River, 12 mi above its junction with the AMAZON RIVER. Founded in 1660, when Europeans erected a fort called São José do Rio Negro here, it was then a mission and made provincial capital in 1850. It was renamed after the Indian tribes originally living here. The city saw its heyday as the center of the rubber industry in the late 1800s. Competition from British Malaya and the invention of synthetic rubber depressed the industry, but the city still thrives as the commercial center of Amazonia. The city is famous for its ornate opera house.

MANCENION See MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER [*former: Mancenion, Mamecaster, Memcestre; Latin: Mancunium*] (England)

City and administrative headquarters of the metropolitan county of Greater Manchester, on the Irwell River, 32 mi E of LIVERPOOL. The city is on the site of a Celtic settlement. Remains of the Roman occupation are in evidence to the present day. The city was destroyed by Danes in 870 and rebuilt in 920. It has been industrial since the 14th century when wool and linen manufacturing were introduced, followed by the opening of the first cotton mill in 1781. A center of Puritanism in the 17th century and strongly Jacobite in the 18th century, the city became prominent in the liberal reform movements of the 19th century as the center of the Manchester school of economics and the Anti-Corn Law League, led by Richard Cobden and John Bright. It was the site of the PETERLOO Massacre in 1819, when several of those protesting the lack of representation in Parliament were killed by cavalrymen on St. Peter's fields. It was heavily bombed in World War II. The city is the birthplace of David Lloyd George, Robert Peel, and Thomas de Quincey.

MANCHESTER [*former: Derryfield, Old Harrystown, Tyngstown*] (United States)

City in NEW HAMPSHIRE, on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 57 mi NNW of BOSTON. John Eliot, apostle to the Indians, preached here in 1651. Settled by Scots-Irish c. 1720, it was early significant for its fisheries. For a century prior to the Great Depression it was a major textile center. It is also the site of the residence of General John Stark, a famous figure of the American Revolution, who distinguished himself at BUNKER HILL and BENNINGTON.

MAN-CHOU-LI See MANZHOULI

MANCHOW See MANCHURIA

MANCHUKUO See MANCHURIA

MANCHURIA [*Chinese: Manchow; from 1932 to 1945: Manchukuo*] (China)

Region in the NE comprising the three provinces of LIAONING, JILIN, and HEILONGKIANG, bordering on the NW, N, and E with RUSSIA; on the S with HEBEI province and NORTH KOREA; and on the W with MONGOLIA. A center in early history of various Mongol tribes who invaded North China, it was the original home of the Manchus, who rose to power under Nurhachu (d. 1627), conquered China, and founded the ruling Chinese dynasty that lasted from 1644 until 1912. Manchuria, under loose Chinese control from the 17th century, was coveted by both Russia and JAPAN whose rivalry over it was one cause of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. Chinese administration of the area was established in 1907. After the MUKDEN incident of 1931 and the League of Nations's action, it was set up by Japan as the independent Republic of Manchukuo, alternately Manchoukuo, in February 1932 and was made a puppet state ruled by Manchu emperor Kang De in 1934. JEHOL was added to the "empire" in 1933, but the entire entity was dissolved at the end of World War II. From 1946 to 1948 it was the scene of fighting between Chinese Nationalist and communist troops, and it became the first important region of China to come under communist control when they occupied Mukden on November 1, 1948. It was a major supply facility, then a base for Chinese troops participating in the Korean War after October 1950. See also DALIAN.

MANCUNIAM See MANCHESTER

MANDALAY [former: Fort Dufferin] (*Myanmar*)

City and district in the central region, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, approximately 365 mi N of YANGON. The second largest city in Myanmar, it is a religious center for Buddhists and is noted for the Arakan Pagoda, over an ancient shrine, and the 730 pagodas of the Kuthodaw. It originated as a moated citadel, known as Fort Dufferin, built between 1857 and 1859 by King Thebaw to replace AMARAPURA as the capital of the kingdom of Burma. It was annexed to British Burma in 1885. Heavily damaged in World War II, it was occupied by the Japanese from May 1942 until March 1945, when it was captured by the British after a 12-day siege.

MANDALI [Mendali, Mendeli] (*Iraq*)

Town in Diyala province, 75 mi NE of BAGHDAD. The oldest known canal was built here c. 4000 B.C.

MANDAN (*United States*)

City and county seat of Morton county, in the SW central region of NORTH DAKOTA, across the MISSOURI RIVER from BISMARCK. Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804–05 here, in the course of their expedition to the Pacific, staying in the stockaded Mandan Indian villages.

MANDASOR (*India*)

Town in the former native state of GWALIOR 31 mi S of Neemuch. The Mandasor treaty with Holkar after his defeat at MEHIDPUR concluded the Maratha-Pindari War in 1818. This region has much of archaeological interest. An inscription discovered nearby reveals that a temple of the sun was built here in A.D. 437. At Sondani are two great pillars recording a victory of Yasodharma, king of MALWA, in 528. A fort dates from the 14th and 15th centuries, and Hindu and Jain remains are numerous, although the town is now Muslim.

MANDHATA (*India*)

Village in the Nimar district of the old Central Provinces, on the S bank of the Narmada River. It has many temples and is a sacred place to Hindus since it contains one of the 12 great lingams, a religious symbol, of Siva. As late as 1824 pilgrims threw themselves from the cliffs above the town into the river. See also KHANDWA.

MANDI (*India*)

Former native state and town within the PUNJAB, on the Beas River, 45 mi NW of SIMLA. Founded in

1527, it was the most important of the hill states to which British influence extended in 1846 after the First Sikh War. It contains a 17th-century palace.

MANDOGARH See MANDU**MANDOR** See JODHPUR**MANDU** [Mandogarh] (*India*)

Ruined city in the old DHAR state of central India, the ancient capital of the Muslim kingdom of MALWA. Its pinnacle of splendor was reached under Hoshang Shah (1405–34), who is buried here in a marble-domed tomb. A 23-mile wall encloses numerous palaces and mosques, the oldest mosque dating from 1405. Jama Masjid, or great mosque, was founded by Hoshang Shah and is an outstanding example of Pathan architecture.

MANDURIA (*Italy*)

Town in Taranto province, APULIA region, ESE of TARANTO. In ancient times it was an important stronghold of the Messapii against Greek Tarentum. Archidamus III, king of SPARTA, fell beneath its walls in 338 B.C. The town allied itself with Hannibal, but was stormed by the Romans in 209 B.C. a few years after his loss of CAPUA. There are ruins of pre-Roman walls here.

MANEHAFD See MINEHEAD**MANFREDONIA** (*Italy*)

Port town in Foggia province, APULIA region, on the Gulf of Manfredonia, 22 mi NE of FOGGIA. Nearby is a 12th-century Romanesque cathedral on the site of ancient Sipontum, conquered by the Romans in the second century B.C. This was the center of habitation here until stagnant lagoons forced a move to the new town, founded in 1263 by King Manfred, the last Hohenstaufen on the throne of the kingdom of the Two SICILIES. It was largely destroyed by the Turks in 1620. Of historic interest are a 13th-century church and castle.

MANGALIA (*Romania*)

Town on the BLACK SEA coast, 10 mi N of the Bulgarian frontier. Identified with the Thracian Kallatis or Acervitis, it was a colony of MILETUS that flourished

until the close of the Roman period. In the 14th century it had 30,000 people and a flourishing trade with GENOA.

MANGALORE [Kudla, Kudaala, Kodiyala] (*India*)

Ancient city in SW KARNATAKA state, on the MALABAR COAST, 190 mi W of BANGALORE. In the 13th century it was capital of the Alupa kingdom. In 1596 the Portuguese built a trading factory here. The city was seized by Haidar Ali of MYSORE in 1763, then was captured by the British in 1783, only to fall to Tipu Sahib a year later. The British regained it in 1799. Today it is a large and flourishing commercial port.

MANHATTAN ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in SE NEW YORK State, part of NEW YORK CITY, between the HUDSON RIVER on the W, New York Bay to the S, and the East River on the E and the BRONX to the N. With a few small nearby islands, it makes up one of the five boroughs of the city of New York. Giovanni da Verrazano, the Italian explorer, saw the island from New York Bay in 1524, and Henry Hudson, exploring for ENGLAND, sailed past it up the Hudson River in 1609. The Dutch West India Company bought the island from the Manhattan Indians, a small tribe belonging to the Wappinger Confederacy, in 1626. Peter Minuit, the first director general of the Dutch colony of NEW NETHERLAND, paid them approximately \$24 worth of assorted merchandise. The town of NEW AMSTERDAM was built at the lower end of the island and was the capital of the colony. The English captured the colony in 1664 and renamed it New York.

Manhattan is the commercial, financial, cultural, and entertainment heart of the city, just as the city fulfills those functions for the country. Manhattan's skyline of towers of commerce symbolizes the city.

MANIKIALA (*India*)

Village in the RAWALPINDI district of the PUNJAB. The site of one of the largest *stupas*, or Buddhist memorial shrines, in northern India, and the one first known to Europeans, it was excavated by General Court in 1834. It is noted for its early Greek-influenced sculptural elements, transmitted through the Hellenistic kingdom of BACTRIA.

MANILA [former: Intramuros] (*Philippines*)

Former capital, replaced in 1948 by QUEZON CITY as the official capital and still the principal commercial

and cultural center of the Philippines, located on SW LUZON island, on MANILA BAY. Founded by López de Legaspi, the first governor-general, in 1571, the original Spanish fortified settlement of Intramuros, or Walled City, was surrounded by a thick stone wall 25 feet high and 2.5 miles in circumference until World War II. It was developed mainly by Spanish missionaries. During the 18th century, Manila withstood attacks from the Dutch and the British, but on October 5, 1762, a British naval and land force from India forced the city's surrender. In February 1763 Manila was returned to Spain. In the Spanish-American War it was captured by U.S. forces on August 13, 1898, after Admiral Dewey's defeat of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay. It became the capital under the new Philippine government in 1901. In World War II it was taken by the Japanese on January 2, 1942, and retaken by U.S. forces in February 1945 after lengthy bombardment. Much of the Intramuros was destroyed in the intense fighting, but is somewhat restored now. The church of San Agustín, built in 1606, remained intact. The 17th-century university complex was used as a prisoner-of-war camp by the Japanese in World War II. There is a monument to nationalist hero José Rizal y Mercado, whose execution on December 30, 1896, led to the Philippine Revolution. See also CAVITE.

MANILA BAY (*Philippines*)

Nearly land-locked inlet in the South China Sea, SW LUZON. During the Spanish-American War, on May 1, 1898, U.S. admiral Dewey's fleet swiftly destroyed the Spanish fleet off CAVITE here with no U.S. losses. In World War II the bay was captured by the Japanese on January 2, 1942, and retaken by U.S. forces in February 1945 after the sinking of numerous Japanese ships. See also BATAAN PENINSULA, CORREGIDOR.

MANIPUR (*India*)

State on the MYANMAR border, inhabited chiefly by Manipuris and Meitheis. Manipur first came into contact with the British in 1762 when the raja of Manipur signed a treaty whereby the British would protect it against invading Burmese. After a serious uprising took place in 1890, the government was reorganized and again in 1907 and 1917, and remained stable until World War II when the area was invaded by the Japanese from March to June of 1944. They had been repulsed by August 1944.

MANISA [*Manissa*] [*ancient: Magnesia*] (*Turkey*)

City and province in the W, 20 mi NE of IZMIR. Made the seat of the Byzantine government in 1204 under the Nicaean emperors and in 1313 capital of a Turkoman emirate, it was conquered by the Ottoman Bazajet I in 1398. There are many notable buildings from the Seljuk and early Osmanli periods, among them the Muradye mosque. The city was the residence of the Ottoman sultans Murad II and Murad III. Nearby are the ruins of MAGNESIA AD SIPYLUM.

MANISSA See MANISA

MANITOBA (*Canada*)

One of the Prairie provinces in the W central region. Manitoba is bounded by NUNAVUT on the N, ONTARIO on the E, MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA on the S, and SASKATCHEWAN on the W. French and English explorers and fur traders were the first Europeans in the area, at HUDSON BAY, part of which forms its northeastern boundary. Henry Hudson reached the bay in 1610 for ENGLAND, and in 1612 Sir Thomas Button discovered the mouth of the NELSON RIVER. In 1670 Charles II of England granted a large region, including Manitoba, to the Hudson's Bay Company. The area was then inhabited by Assiniboin, Ojibwa, and Cree Indians.

In 1670 the company established its first post, PORT NELSON, at the mouth of the Nelson River, and from 1682 until 1957 it maintained a trading post at YORK FACTORY at the mouth of the HAYES RIVER. In 1717 Fort Prince of Wales was set up at the mouth of the CHURCHILL RIVER. FRANCE was active too, and Pierre de la Vérendrye built a post on the site of present WINNIPEG in 1738. There was off-and-on warfare between the French and the British until 1763 when the former were forced to cede Canada to GREAT BRITAIN. In 1812 the Scottish earl of Selkirk started the RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, but the village was destroyed in 1816 by the North West Company in the massacre of Seven Oaks. Conflict ended in 1821.

The takeover of the Hudson's Bay Company's land by the Dominion led to the Red River Rebellion of 1869. Inhabitants of mixed race, or Métis, in the area feared they would lose their land and their semi-nomadic lifestyle. Manitoba became a province in 1870. Its area was enlarged in 1881 and again in 1912. Canada's fame as a wheat-growing nation originated here.

MANJU-PATAN See KATMANDU

MANKATO (*United States*)

City in S MINNESOTA, at the confluence of the Blue Earth and Minnesota Rivers. In 1862 the Sioux under Little Crow massacred approximately 800 settlers and soldiers. Three hundred Indians were subsequently imprisoned here at Camp Lincoln; 38 were hanged.

MANNERHEIM LINE (*Russia*)

Fortified line across the Isthmus of KARELIA, extending from the Gulf of Finland to LAKE LADOGA, approximately 80 mi long and with deep defenses reaching back nearly to VYBORG. It was planned by Baron Carl Gustav Emil Mannerheim, a Finnish field marshal during the Finnish-Russian War of 1939–40 and later president of Finland from 1944 to 1946. It was begun in 1939, but Soviet forces penetrated it in February 1940 before it could be completed. It was retaken in 1941 by the Finns and the Germans and retaken a second time by the Soviets on June 18, 1944. The area is now entirely within Russia.

MANNHEIM (*Germany*)

City with one of Europe's largest inland harbors, located on the RHINE RIVER, across from LUDWIGSHAFEN AM RHEIN, at the confluence of the Neckar River, 44 mi S of Frankfurt am Main. First mentioned in A.D. 766, it was fortified and chartered in 1606–07. By the nature of its geographical location it was involved in many European wars; in 1622 it was taken by General Johannes Tilly in the Thirty Years' War; it was completely destroyed by the French in 1689. Rebuilt in 1697, from 1719 to 1777 it served as the seat of the RHINELAND-PALATINATE. Captured by the French in 1795 and by the Austrians in 1799, it was awarded to BADEN in 1802. Heavily damaged in World War II, the city's palace and 18th-century buildings, including a Jesuit church built between 1733 and 1760 and the city hall of 1700 to 1723, have been restored. Carl Benz built the first internal combustion motor-driven vehicle here in 1885. Mozart, who lived here in 1777–78, was much influenced by the style of the famous Mannheim orchestra, and Schiller began his career at the Mannheim theater in 1782.

MANNHEVE See MINEHEAD

MANRESA (*Spain*)

City in CATALONIA, on the Cardoner River. Probably Munorisa in ancient times, it was important during

the Middle Ages. Below a Jesuit convent is the grotto where St. Ignatius Loyola stayed and wrote the *Spiritual Exercises* of 1522–23 on his way back from MONTSERRAT. From here he left for the Holy Land. It has a Roman bridge and a Gothic collegiate church.

MANSFIELD (England)

Town in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, on the W border of SHERWOOD FOREST, 14 mi NNW of NOTTINGHAM. Prehistoric cave dwellings are in the area, and a church here dates back to Anglo-Saxon days. Hardwick Hall, an Elizabethan great house, and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron, are in the vicinity.

MANSFIELD (United States) See SABINE CROSSROADS

MANSFIELD (United States)

City in N central OHIO, approximately 55 mi SW of AKRON. The site was laid out in 1808 and named for Jared Mansfield, the surveyor general of the United States. It was incorporated in 1828 and is now a manufacturing and commercial center. John Chapman, better known as Johnny Appleseed, the man who traveled from PENNSYLVANIA to this region and into INDIANA c. 1800 sowing apple seeds as he went, lived here for nearly 20 years. During the War of 1812 he made a trip of 30 miles to bring American troops to Mansfield to prevent an Indian attack. In 1939 the author Louis Bromfield began scientific farming experiments at Malabar Farm, approximately 12 mi S of the city. This ecological center has been continued since his death in 1956 as a state park. A reconstructed blockhouse of the War of 1812 is in South Park.

AL-MANSHAH See LA MANCHA

AL-MANSŪRA [Al Mansūrah, El Mansūra] (Egypt)

City, port, and capital of DAKAHLIYA province, on the NILE RIVER, 35 mi SW of DAMIETTA. During the Sixth Crusade, on February 8, 1250, King Louis IX of FRANCE suffered a crushing defeat here at the hands of the Egyptian Mamluks. Most of the crusaders were killed, while Louis and his nobles were taken prisoner and held for ransom.

MANTES-GASSICOURT See MANTES-LA-JOLIE

MANTES-LA-JOLIE [Mantes-sur-Seine] [former: Mantes-Gassicourt; Latin: Medunta] (France)

Town of the Yvelines department, on the left bank of the SEINE RIVER, 34 mi WNW of PARIS. This is the site of the celebrated church of Notre Dame, dating from the end of the 12th century. The previous edifice was burnt down by William the Conqueror, together with the rest of the town. In 1087 in the capture of the town he suffered a riding accident that cost him his life. He bequeathed a large sum for rebuilding the church.

MANTES-SUR-SEINE See MANTES-LA-JOLIE

MANTINEA [Mantineia] [207 B.C.–A.D.: 125 Antigonía] (Greece)

Ancient village of E ARCADIA, near the ARGOLIS border in the E PELOPONNESUS. Three battles were waged here: in 418 B.C., in the Peloponnesian Wars, when Agis, king of SPARTA, defeated a coalition of the Argives and Mantineans urged on by ATHENS; in 362 B.C. in which Epaminondas was killed in a victory of THEBES over Sparta; and in 207 B.C. in which the Spartans were defeated by Philopoemen. The victorious Achaean League renamed it Antigonía, but in A.D. 125 the original name was restored.

MANTINEIA See MANTINEA

MANTOVA See MANTUA

MANTUA [Italian: Mantova] (Italy)

Capital city of Mantova province, in N LOMBARDY region, on the Mincio River, 80 mi WSW of VENICE. Originally an Etruscan settlement and later a Roman municipium where Virgil was born, it was taken by the Lombards in the sixth century A.D. The possession of the margrave of Canossa in the 11th century, it became independent in 1115 and was a free commune in the 12th and 13th centuries and a member of the Lombard League. From 1328 to 1708 it was ruled by the Gonzaga family who were magnificent patrons of the arts. It became a duchy in the 16th century. In the War of the Mantuan Succession of 1627 to 1631, France and the German emperor backed different branches of the Gonzaga family. Ceded to AUSTRIA in 1714, it was besieged and taken by Napoleon in 1797. It became part of the CISALPINE REPUBLIC he created and was restored to Austria in 1814. It was

one of the forts of the famous Quadrilateral by which Austria controlled northern Italy, and it was finally ceded to the Italian kingdom in 1866. The Gonzaga palace has frescoes by Andrea Mantegna among other works of art. Other notable buildings are the Palazzo del Te built by Palladio between 1525 and 1535 and decorated with murals by Giulio Romano, the church of Sant'Andrea designed by Alberti in the 15th century, Mantegna's burial place, and the 13th-century law courts.

MANUS (*Papua New Guinea*)

Administrative district of Papua New Guinea in the S Pacific Ocean, including the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS and adjacent islands; also Great Admiralty Island, largest of the group, with the district capital at Lorengau. The island was the scene of several battles during World War II. Seized by the Japanese in April 1942, it was occupied by the Allies after Lorengau, a large harbor at its eastern tip, was captured on March 18, 1944. It was taken over by AUSTRALIA in 1947 and became part of independent Papua New Guinea in 1975.

MANZANARES (*Spain*)

Town in the S central region, in Ciudad Real province, on the Manzanares River, 30 mi E of Ciudad Real. The site of a medieval castle, it is one of the chief towns of LA MANCHA. Here is also a Christian citadel founded after the defeat of the Moors in 1212.

MANZANILLO (*Cuba*)

Port city in ORIENTE province, on Guacanayabo Bay. Founded in 1784, it was long a smuggling center for British merchants from JAMAICA. A British attack in 1792 destroyed several Spanish ships in the harbor; this resulted in the fortification of the city.

MANZHOU LI [Man-Chou-Li, Manchouli] [1913–1949: Lupin] (*China*)

City in HEILONGJIANG province on the Russian-Chinese border. In 1917 and later it became a haven and home for many Russian émigrés fleeing the Russian Revolution.

MANZIKERT [Malaskirt, Malazgirt] (*Turkey*)

Village, approximately 25 mi W of Lake Van. Manzikert was an important town of ancient ARMENIA. A council held here in A.D. 726 reaffirmed the indepen-

dence of the Armenian Church from the Orthodox Eastern Church. In 1071 it was the scene of the defeat and capture of Byzantine emperor Romanus IV by the invading Seljuk Turks under Alp Arslan. This crucial battle crushed the power of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in ASIA MINOR, opened the Turks' way to much of the Middle East, and helped lead to the Crusades.

MANZINI [former: Bremersdorp] (*Swaziland*)

Town in the central region, SE Africa. Founded in 1890, it served as the capital of Swaziland protectorate from 1894 to 1902.

MAON (*Palestine*)

Town, approximately 10 mi S of HEBRON in the Palestinian WEST BANK. Located in the wilderness, it was the home of the biblical figure Nabal, a wealthy man whose insolence angered David in Joshua 15:55 and I Sam 23:24–25; 25:2. The Maonites were apparently a Canaanite tribe of southern Palestine.

MAPUTO [Lourenço Marques] (*Mozambique*)

City, port, and capital of Mozambique, on the Indian Ocean, 300 mi E of JOHANNESBURG. Founded in the late 18th century, it became capital of Portuguese East Africa in 1907 and one of its most important ports. In 1975 Mozambique became independent, and the city was renamed in 1976.

MARACAIBO [former: Nueva Zamora] (*Venezuela*)

Capital city of Zulia state at the outlet of Lake Maracaibo. The country's second-largest city, it was founded in 1571 and after 1668 was a center for inland trade. In the 17th century it was sacked five times, in 1669 by the privateer Sir Henry Morgan. Again in the 1820s it was attacked several times during the war for independence; it was captured by the revolutionists in 1823. Since the discovery of oil in 1917, it has become the oil capital of South America.

MARACANDA See SAMARKAND

MARACAY (*Venezuela*)

Capital city of Aragua state, 50 mi WSW of CARACAS. Under the dictatorship of Juan Vicente Gómez (1908–35) it was the effective capital of Venezuela. It has, from that period, an opera house, a bull ring, which is a replica of one in SEVILLE, and a triumphal arch.

MARAGHA See MARAGHEH

MARAGHEH [Maragha] (Iran)

City in E AZERBAIJAN province, approximately 18 mi E of Lake Urmia, on the S slopes of Mt Sahand. After the Arab conquest in the seventh century A.D., it developed rapidly. It was seized by Turks in 1029 but a Kurdish chief soon took control. Significant in the later Middle Ages, the city was destroyed by the Mongols in 1221, but Hulagu Khan held court there from 1256 to 1265 until the establishment of a fixed capital at TABRIZ. Russia controlled it briefly in 1828. A tower built in 1147 is an outstanding example of Iranian brickwork; four other tomb towers and the ruins of a 13th-century observatory are here.

MARAH (Egypt)

Locality on the E coast of the Gulf of Suez, the SINAI PENINSULA, in a region occupied by ISRAEL in 1967. According to the Bible, the Israelites first rested here after passing through the RED SEA and entering the wilderness. The waters were bitter, which is the meaning of its Hebrew name in Exodus 15:23. Moses sweetened them.

MARAIS (France)

Old quarter in PARIS, on the right bank of the SEINE RIVER. Until the 18th century it was the most aristocratic section of Paris. The Hôtel des Tournelles, once located here, was long the residence of the kings of France; Henri II was killed in its court during a joust. It was replaced by the Place des Vosges, a charming square surrounded by 17th-century houses of pink brick and gray slate.

MARAJÓ (Brazil)

Island in the Amazon delta, between the AMAZON and PARÁ Rivers. Pottery has been excavated from prehistoric mounds in the NE that seems to link the island with pre-Columbian, Andean civilizations.

MARAKESH See MARRAKECH

MARAMBA See LIVINGSTONE

MARANHAM See MARANHÃO

MARANHÃO [Maranham] [Spanish: Maraño] (Brazil)

A state bounded on the N by the Atlantic, E and SE by Pihauy, SW and W by Goyaz and PARÁ. Discovered by Vicente Pinzón in 1500, it was included in a group of Portuguese captaincies in 1534, but the first European settlement was made on the chief island of São Luís, often called Maranhão, in 1594 by a French expedition under Jacques Riffault. Daniel de la Rivardière was sent to found a colony (now the state capital, São Luís) on the island in 1612 that lasted until the Portuguese took it in 1615. The Dutch held the island from 1641 to 1644, but in 1621 three districts had united to form the state of Maranhão, which remained independent until 1774 when it again became subject to the colonial administration of Brazil. In 1823 Admiral Lord Cochrane drove out the Portuguese, and the state became part of the new empire of Brazil under Pedro I.

MARAÑON See MARANHÃO

MARAŞ [Marash] [ancient: Germaníkeia-Caesara, Germanikeia-Marasion, Margasi, Markasi] (Turkey)

Province and city in Anatolia in the TAURUS MOUNTAINS. Inscriptions found here indicate that it was a Hittite city-state c. 1000 B.C. Captured by Arabs in A.D. 638, it was under Muslim control to 1097 when it was captured by crusaders marching toward ANTIOCH. In 1147 it was taken by the Seljuk Turks. Annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the early 16th century, it was held for a short time by the Egyptians in 1832.

MARASH See MARAŞ

MARATHA CONFEDERACY [Mahratta] (India)

Loosely organized empire of W central India that in the mid-18th century A.D. was the leading power in India. The Marathas were known for their devotion to Hinduism and their skill as warriors. Their rule began in MAHARASHTRA, a state on the Arabian Sea that was controlled by the MOGUL EMPIRE until the mid-17th century. Sivaji, the greatest leader of the Maratha confederacy, fought the Moguls in 1657 and was defeated, but by 1674 he was victorious enough to crown himself king. Marathan power expanded to include the DECCAN and a good deal of southern India. Marathan princes soon fell to fighting among themselves, however, and by the late 18th century there were a number

of separate states. One was in BARODA, now part of Gujarat state, while two others were in INDORE and GWALIOR, both now part of MADHYA PRADESH state. Later still, the Marathas fought several wars with the British and were finally defeated in 1818. PUNE in Maharashtra was the Marathan capital.

MARATHON [*modern: Marathón*] (*Greece*)

Village and plain, approximately 26 mi NE of ATHENS. It was the scene of a battle in September 490 B.C. in which the Athenians and Plataeans under Miltiades defeated a larger Persian army under Datis and Artaphernes in the Persian Wars. A runner was sent to convey news of the victory to Athens and collapsed after the run. Historians see the Battle of Marathon as one of the first to have long-range influence. The distance of the battle site from Athens, traditionally set at 26 miles and 385 yards, has become the length of the standard Marathon footrace.

MARATHUS See AMRIT

MARAZION (*England*)

Small port in CORNWALL, on the shore of Mount's Bay, 2 mi E of PENZANCE. There are remains of unusual archaeological interest in the churchyard of St. Hilary: inscribed stones date from the fourth century A.D.—one honoring Constantine the Great, another with Cornish lettering no longer decipherable. There are also numerous British and Roman crosses here. The town is also the site of ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT where fishermen saw a vision of Christ in 495.

MARBLEHEAD (*United States*)

Town in NE MASSACHUSETTS on Massachusetts Bay, approximately 15 mi NE of BOSTON. Settled in 1629 by fisherfolk from England, it was important in the early history of the U.S. Navy as an embarkation point; it declined after the War of 1812. It has numerous 18th-century buildings, among them Abbot Hall, which contains Archibald Willard's painting *Spirit of '76*. The birthplace of statesman Elbridge Gerry (1744–1814), the town is also the site of Fort Sewall and Burial Hill cemetery, which contains the graves of hundreds of American Revolutionary soldiers.

MARBURG [*Marburg an der Lahn*] (*Germany*)

City of HESSE, on the LAHN RIVER, 46 mi N of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. The site of Europe's first Protestant

university, founded in 1527 by Philip of Hesse, the town grew in the 12th century around a castle that was the residence of the landgraves of Hesse during the 13th to 17th centuries and which still dominates the city. In 1529 this castle was the scene of the famous Marburg Colloquy, which was significant in its failure to bring about an agreement between Protestants Luther and Melanchthon on one side and Zwingli on the other. A Gothic church dating from the 13th and 14th centuries is the burial place of St. Elizabeth of HUNGARY, who came here in 1228 to dedicate herself to good works, and also contains the remains of Field Marshal Hindenburg and of Frederick William I and Frederick II of Prussia.

MARBURG, SLOVENIA See MARIBOR

MARBURG AN DER LAHN See MARBURG (*Germany*)

MARCHE (*Belgium*)

Town in Luxembourg province, 33 mi SW of LIÈGE. Dating from the seventh century, it was a fairly important fortified town in the Middle Ages and was the site of a treaty signed in 1577 between Philip II and the UNITED PROVINCES. In 1792 Lafayette was taken prisoner by the Austrians in a skirmish nearby.

MARCHE [*La Marche*] [*Latin: Marchia*] (*France*)

Region in the NW margin of the Massif Central, bounded on the N by TOURAINE, on the NE by BERRY and BOURBONNAIS, on the SE by AUVERGNE, on the S by LIMOUSIN, and on the W by POITOU. A countship in the 10th century, it was a border district between the duchy of AQUITAINE and the domains of the Frankish kings in central France. The possession of the Lusignan family in the 13th century, it was seized in the early 14th century by Philip IV of France. From this time it has been known for tapestries and carpets, particularly those made at AUBUSSON. Later acquired by the house of Bourbon, it became French in 1531, following the royal confiscation of the lands of the duke of Bourbon.

MARCHENA (*Spain*)

Town in Seville province, 31 mi E of SEVILLE, near the Corbones River. It is the site of the palace of the dukes of Arcos within whose ruined walls is an ancient Moorish building, now the church of Santa

Maria de la Mota, which was taken from the Moors by King Ferdinand III of LEÓN and CASTILE in 1240.

MARCHES, THE [The March of Ancona] [*Italian: Le Marche*] (*Italy*)

Region extending from the eastern slopes of the Apennines to the Adriatic Sea, bounded by EMILIA ROMAGNA on the N, UMBRIA on the W, and ABRUZZI on the S. Inhabited by the native Umbri and Picentes, Greek colonists for whom part of the region was called PICENUM, it was colonized by ROME in the third century B.C. After the fall of Rome in the fifth century, it was invaded by the Goths. In the sixth century the northern section came under Byzantine rule, and the S went to the Lombard duchy of SPOLETO. In the eighth century, Pepin the Short in 754 and Charlemagne in 774, defending Rome against the Lombardian threat, ceded parts of this region to the Pope, thus laying ground for the PAPAL STATES. The name *Le Marche* originated in the 10th century when the fiefs of ANCONA, FERMO, and CAMERINO were established at the border of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. From the 13th to the 16th centuries the popes gradually reestablished their rule and ended local autonomy. The region was occupied by the French from 1797 to 1815, when it was restored to the papacy. United with the kingdom of SARDINIA, it became part of Italy in 1860.

MARCHFELD (*Austria*)

Plain and battlefield NE of VIENNA, between the DANUBE and Morava Rivers, on the Czech border. In 1260 Ottokar II of BOHEMIA defeated Bela IV of HUNGARY here; and in a battle between Ottokar II and Rudolf of Hapsburg in August 1278, Ottokar was killed and the long rule of the Hapsburgs in this region established. In the Napoleonic Wars it was the scene of the battles of ASPERN, ESSLING, and WAGRAM.

MARCHIA See MARCHE

MARCH OF ANCONA, THE See MARCHES, THE

MARCODURUM See DÜREN

MARCOING (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, on the SCHELDE canal near CAMBRAI. In World War I it suffered from fighting around Cambrai from November 20 to December 7, 1917.

MARCO POLO BRIDGE (*China*)

Bridge across the Yongding at LUGUOQIAO, 9 mi SW of BEIJING. Constructed of marble with many arches, pillars, and sculptured lions, and 900 ft long, it is named after the famous Venetian traveler who described it in the travel account that he wrote at the end of the 13th century. See also LUGUOQIAO.

MARCUS ISLAND [*Japanese: Minami-Tori-Shima*] (*Japan*)

Island NE of the MARIANA ISLANDS, approximately 725 mi NW of Wake Island. A Japanese air base during World War II, it was repeatedly bombed by U.S. forces. Administered by the United States after 1945, it was returned to Japan in 1968.

MAREA NEAGRĂ See BLACK SEA

MARE CANTABRICUM See BISCAY, BAY OF

MAREE, LOCH (*Scotland*)

Lake in the HIGHLAND region. Isle Marse near the N shore is the site of an ancient burial ground and the ruins of the seventh-century chapel founded by St. Maelrubha, or Maree.

MARE GERMANICUM See NORTH SEA

MAREMMA (*Italy*)

Coastal area in SW TUSCANY region, chiefly in Grosseto province, along the Tyrrhenian Sea and extending E to the Apennines. A flourishing farming region in Etruscan and early Roman times, it had been drained by underground canals. It was allowed to revert to marshland and was largely abandoned in the Middle Ages because of malaria. It has now been largely reclaimed again through government projects begun in the 19th century by the grand dukes of Tuscany.

MARENGO (*Italy*)

Village in Alessandria province, of SE PIEDMONT Region. During the Napoleonic Wars it was the site of a famous battle on June 14, 1800, between the French and the Austrians under General Baron von Melas. With a surprise attack, Melas had almost won when General Desaix de Veygoux arrived with fresh troops to bolster Napoleon's army. Desaix was killed, but the Austrians were defeated and retired to

the Mincio. Approximately 15,000 lives were lost in this engagement that did much to further Napoleon's reputation.

MARE NOSTRUM See MEDITERRANEAN SEA

MARE RUBRUM See RED SEA

MARE SUEVICUM See BALTIC SEA

MARETH LINE (*Tunisia*)

Battle site and line of fortification in SE Tunisia, starting at the village of Mareth, near the Libyan border. German field marshal Rommel's Panzer Corps, which had made a long retreat across L9, stopped behind this defensive line and struck out at the Allied armies. From this position on March 6, 1943, Rommel mounted his last raids, directed at the British supply dumps at MÉDININE. On March 20 the Allies attacked the line and had virtually demolished it by early April.

MARGARITA [Isle of Pearls] [*Spanish: Isla de Margarita*] (*Venezuela*)

Island in Nueva Esparta state, in the CARIBBEAN SEA off the coast of Venezuela. Discovered by Columbus in 1498, it became a pearl-fishing center during the colonial era as it is today. In 1561 it was seized and ravaged by the infamous Spanish adventurer Lope de Aguirre, who then sailed to the mainland to attempt the taking of PANAMA. British pirates began to raid the island, and its leading port was destroyed by the Dutch in 1662. Because the people supported Simón Bolívar, who used it as his base in 1816 during the wars of independence, Margarita and neighboring islands were made a state of Venezuela called Nueva Esparta after the country's independence from SPAIN.

MARGASI See MARAŞ

MARGATE [*former: Mergate, St. John's, Thanet*] (*England*)

Town in KENT, on the coast of the ISLE OF THANET, 65 mi E of LONDON. Long an important port on the SE end of the THAMES estuary, it sent 15 ships to the siege of CALAIS in 1346–47 during the Hundred Years' War. On March 24, 1387, a French fleet was decisively defeated here by English vessels commanded by the earls of Arundel and Nottingham. A popular seaside

resort since the early 18th century, it was severely damaged by bombings in World War II. Its church of St. John the Baptist is partly Norman. Just S of Margate the foundation of a Roman villa has been discovered.

MARGELAN See MARGILAN

MARGIANA See MERV

MARGILAN [Margelan] [*former: Old Margilan, Stary*] (*Uzbekistan*)

Town in the Fergana oblast, E Uzbekistan, E of KOKAND and adjoining FERGANA. It is in an area that was important in trade as early as 3000 B.C. Situated on the SILK ROAD, since the 10th century it has been a leading silk-weaving center. This ancient city has numerous mosques and bazaars. It is surrounded by high earthen walls with 12 gates and is commanded by a fort. From 1876 to 1907 it was called Stary or Old Margilan to distinguish it from New Margelan, now Fergana.

MARGU See MERV

MARGUM [Margus]

Town in the ancient Roman province of MOESIA Superior, at the mouth of the Margus, modern Morava, River on the DANUBE. It was the scene of a battle in A.D. 285 in which Carinus, who had become Roman emperor two years before, defeated Diocletian, who in 284 had been elected emperor of the eastern lands by his soldiers. Immediately after the battle, however, Carinus was killed by one of his men, thus ending the dispute in favor of Diocletian.

MARGUS See MARGUM

MARI (*Syria*)

Ancient city of MESOPOTAMIA on the middle EUPHRATES RIVER, S of its junction with the Kahbur River. Excavations by the French revealed temples and other remains of a metropolis of the Jemdet Nasr period in the 3rd millennium B.C. Flourishing throughout the Early Dynastic period, it was a sophisticated artistic center. By 1800 B.C. it was the commercial and political focus of western Asia. The archives of the great king, Zimri-lim, a contemporary of Hammurabi of BABYLON, have been uncovered, as well as his five-acre palace complex of more than 200 rooms. The

tablets of diplomatic exchanges allow scholars to fix dates in Mesopotamia in the second millennium B.C. and provide vivid pictures of life within and outside the city. Hammurabi conquered Mari c. 1700 B.C., after which it was eclipsed by BABYLON.

MARIANA ISLANDS [Marianas] [*former: Ladrone Islands; Spanish: Islas de los Ladrones, Las Marianas*] (*United States*)

Island group, formerly part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, including GUAM, located in the W Pacific Ocean, approximately 1,500 mi E of the Philippines. A group of 15 islands discovered by Magellan in 1521, they were named Islas de los Ladrones (Thieves) because of the natives' propensity for pilfering from the Spanish. In 1668 they were renamed Las Marianas by Spanish Jesuits in honor of Mariana of Austria, widow of Philip IV of SPAIN. They were sold by Spain to Germany in 1899, except for Guam, which was ceded to the United States after the Spanish-American War, and were assigned by the League of Nations as a Japanese mandate in 1919 after World War I. During World War II they became strategically important in 1941 and were fortified by the Japanese as powerful bases. From June 15 to August 9, 1944, SAIPAN and TINIAN were attacked and seized by U.S. forces. The Marianas became part of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands assigned to the United States in 1947. They now form an important strategic link in the U.S. military network in the Pacific. Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States, while the rest of the island chain has become the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands within the United States.

MARIANAO [Quemados de Marianao] (*Cuba*)

City of Habana province and a suburb of HAVANA. Founded in 1719 by Dominican and Augustinian monks, it was destroyed by fire and rebuilt in 1765 as Quemados de Marianao, developing rapidly with the sugar boom of the 19th century. A military headquarters, Camp Columbia, is located here.

MARIANAS See MARIANA ISLANDS

MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ [*German: Marienbad*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in BOHEMIA, approximately 20 mi SSW of KARLOVY VARY. It contains a famous spa, the springs of

which are located nearby at the 12th-century Tepł abbey. At the end of the 18th century the abbey physician demonstrated the waters' curative powers, and toward the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire visitors came from all parts of the world to take the waters. The city has been the site of numerous international congresses.

MARI AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC (*Russia*)

Autonomous republic in the E central European Russia, in the middle of the VOLGA RIVER valley, N of the Volga. Ruled by the Eastern Bulgars from the ninth to the 12th centuries, it was conquered by the Empire of the GOLDEN HORDE in 1236. The Russians under Ivan IV assumed control in 1552. The region was created an autonomous area in 1920 and made a republic in 1936. The Maris, who are one of the leading ethnic groups here, speak a Finno-Ugric dialect and are akin to Mordvinians and Peremiaks. They are called Cheremiss by the Russians. See also RUSSIA.

MARIA WÖRTH (*Austria*)

Village of CARINTHIA province, on the S shore of the Wörther See. An early Christian center, it attracts pilgrims to its two 12th-century churches, one with the oldest fresco of the apostles in the country.

MARIAZELL (*Austria*)

Town in STYRIA province in the E central region. Widely noted as a place of pilgrimage, it is famous for its 12th-century woodcarving of the Virgin and child and for the story of a monk carrying it, whose path was blocked by a huge rock, which then miraculously parted. There is also a church erected in 1644 as an expansion of a smaller church built by Louis I, king of HUNGARY, after a victory over the Turks in 1363.

MARIB (*Yemen*)

Ancient city of the Sabaeans in Yemen and one of the chief cities, perhaps the capital, of ancient SHEBA, located on the ARABIAN PENINSULA, 60 mi ENE of SAN'A. Ancient ruins include a great dam, built in the sixth or seventh century B.C., which collapsed in the sixth century A.D. and flooded the countryside, a significant event in early Arab chronicles.

MARIBOR [*German: Marburg*] (*Slovenia*)

City of Slovenia, on the Drava River, near the Austrian border, approximately 65 mi NE of LJUBLJANA.

On the site of a Roman settlement, the present city was known from the 10th century and was important as a Hapsburg trading center in STYRIA until its transfer in 1919 to Yugoslavia. It has a 12th-century Gothic cathedral, a 15th-century castle, and a fine Renaissance town hall.

MARIDUNUM See CARMARTHEN

MARIEHAMN See MAARIANHAMINA

MARIENBAD See MARIÁNSKÉ LÁZNĚ

MARIENBURG See MALBORK

MARIENBURG IN WESTPREUSSEN See MALBORK

MARIENWERDER See KWIDZYN

MARIETTA (*United States*)

City in Cobb county, NW GEORGIA, approximately 20 mi NW of ATLANTA, at the foot of Kennesaw Mountain. In the Civil War it was held for a time by Confederates against General William Sherman's advance on Atlanta and was the site of the Battle of KENNESAW MOUNTAIN. There is a large national cemetery where many Civil War dead are buried.

MARIETTA [*former: Campus Martius*] (*United States*)

City in SE OHIO, on the OHIO RIVER, 45 mi SE of ZANESVILLE. A pioneer city in the NORTHWEST TERRITORY and the oldest permanent settlement in Ohio, it was founded in 1788 by General Rufus Putnam and the Ohio Company of Associates. In an area then abundant in Indian mounds, the first houses were in a stockaded enclosure called Campus Martius. General Putnam's house is preserved as a local museum, and Mound Cemetery, named for a large Indian mound within its enclosure, is the burial place of numerous American Revolutionary officers.

MARIGNANO [*modern: Melegnano*] (*Italy*)

Battle site in Milano province, LOMBARDY region, 10 mi SE of Milan. Marignano was destroyed by Frederick II in 1239. In 1515 in one of the major battles of the Italian Wars, Francis I and his Venetian allies here won MILAN for FRANCE. Soldiers for the Swiss Confederates that controlled the duchy retreated, and Milan was then

surrendered by Massimiliano Sforza. The battle checked the Swiss military drive and led to the negotiation in 1516 of a "perpetual alliance" between the French and the Swiss. Considered a "battle of giants," it demonstrated the superiority of artillery combined with cavalry, over Swiss infantry. It was also the scene of a French victory over the Austrians on June 8, 1859.

MARIGOT See ST. MARTIN

MARIINSK WATERWAY See VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY

MARINA DI CARDO See BASTIA

MARINETTE (*United States*)

City and county in WISCONSIN, located on Green Bay, 44 mi NNE of GREEN BAY city. Named for a Menominee Indian queen who established a trading post and built the frame house here, it was a center for fur trading from 1795 and then of lumbering well into the 20th century.

MARINO [*ancient: Castrimoenium*] (*Italy*)

Town in Roma province, LATIUM region, 15 mi SE of ROME. In 1378 it was the scene of a battle between the partisans of Pope Urban VI and those of antipope Clement VII of Geneva, supported by the Orsini, who were defeated. Nevertheless Clement retained his power, which led to the Great Schism. In 1399 Marino passed to the papacy, but in 1408 it went to the Colonna family, to whom it still belongs. There are remains of medieval fortifications here.

MARION [*former: Jacob's Well*] (*United States*)

City in central OHIO, 43 mi N of COLUMBUS. Named for American Revolutionary general Francis Marion, it was the home of Warren G. Harding, the 29th president of the United States. His house is preserved as a museum, and his burial place is marked by a circular marble monument.

MÄRISCH-OSTRAU See OSTRAVA

MARITSA RIVER [*Maritza*] [*Greek: Evros, Hebros, Hevros; Turkish: Meriç*] (*Bulgaria*)

Battle site and river flowing from Musala (formerly Stalin) Peak to the Aegean Sea. On September 26,

1371, a Turkish army under Murad I decisively defeated a force under three Christian princes of SERBIA who were trying to halt the spread of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE over the Balkans.

MARITZA See MARITSA RIVER

MARITZBURG See PIETERMARITZBURG

MARIUPOL [*ancient: Adamakha; modern: Zhdanov*] (*Ukraine*)

Port on the N shore of the Sea of Azov, at the mouth of the Kalmius River, 60 mi W of TAGANROG. The present town was built on the site of an old Slavic town in 1779 by Greek emigrants from the CRIMEA and has become a leading industrial center. During World War II the Germans held Mariupol from October 1941 to the end of August 1943. The town was renamed after the war.

MARIVELES (*Philippines*)

Town of LUZON, at the S end of BATAAN, WNW of CORREGIDOR Island, on Mariveles Bay. In World War II it was the scene of severe fighting in the Bataan campaign in April 1942. It was retaken by U.S. forces on February 15, 1945.

AL MARJ See BARCA

MARKASI See MARAŞ

MARKET BOSWORTH (*England*)

Village in LEICESTERSHIRE, 11 mi E of LEICESTER. Nearby is the scene of the battle of BOSWORTH FIELD, where, in 1485, Richard III fell before Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, who then assumed the crown as Henry VII. Circa 1730 Dr. Samuel Johnson was a master at the local grammar school founded here in 1558. The town's church of St. Peter is in Perpendicular Gothic style.

MARKET DRAYTON [*Drayton-in-Hales, Drayton Magna*] (*England*)

Market town in SALOP, on the Tern River and the Shropshire Union Canal, 178 mi NW of LONDON. This ancient town was held successively by the abbots of St. Ebrulph in NORMANDY and Combermere in CHESHIRE. On nearby BLORE HEATH stands Audley

Cross, which marks the site of a great battle in the Wars of the Roses in 1459.

MARKET HARBOROUGH (*England*)

Market town in LEICESTERSHIRE, 14 mi SE of LEICESTER, on the Welland River and the Grand Union Canal. Of historic interest are the Decorated and Perpendicular Gothic church of St. Dionysius and the grammar school, founded in 1614, a half-timbered building elevated on pillars of wood. There are both ancient British and Roman remains in the vicinity.

MARKHAM (*Papua New Guinea*)

River on E NEW GUINEA ISLAND, which flows S and SE to the Huon Gulf at LAE. In World War II its valley was the scene of fighting during the campaign for Lae in 1943.

MARKIRCH See SAINTE-MARIE-AUX-MINES

MARKS [*former: Ekaterinenstadt, Katherinenstadt, Yekaterinenshtadt; German: Marxstadt*] (*Russia*)

Town in the Saratov oblast, on the left bank of the VOLGA RIVER, 35 mi NNE of SARATOV. Founded in 1795, it was named after Empress Catherine II but was renamed in 1922 in honor of Karl Marx.

MARLBORO [*Marlborough*] (*United States*)

City in MASSACHUSETTS, 28 mi W of BOSTON. In 1665 settlers from SUDBURY took possession of a hill called Whipsuffenicke by the Indians and gradually hemmed in the Indian village of Ockoocangansett. The town was abandoned for a year after it was destroyed by the Indians in March 1676, during King Philip's War.

MARLBOROUGH (*England*)

Market town in WILTSHIRE, 76 mi W of LONDON. The Perpendicular Gothic St. Peter's church is said to have been the scene of the ordination of Cardinal Wolsey in 1498. The church of Preshute is where King John is said to have been baptized, and Castle Mound, a prehistoric earthwork, is by tradition the grave of Merlin. The nearby site of a Roman *castrum* called Cunetio was later a Norman fortress in which William I established a mint. A castle built under Henry I was the favorite residence of Henry II and in 1267 was the scene of the last parliament of Henry III. It ceased to be an important stronghold after the Wars of the Roses but was garrisoned by the Seymour

family for Charles I. The town was besieged and captured in 1642 during the Civil War. Much of it was destroyed by fires, notably in 1653. Seven miles west is AVEBURY.

MARLBOROUGH (*United States*) See MARLBORO

MARLOW [Great Marlow] (*England*)

Market town in BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 32 mi W of LONDON. It is the site of Marlow Place, built for George II, and of a house occupied by the poet Percy Shelley in 1817. Nearby at Little Marlow are the foundations of a Benedictine nunnery from the time of Henry III. Bisham Abbey, mentioned in the Domesday Book, is one mile north.

MARLY-LE-ROI (*France*)

Suburb of VERSAILLES, in the Yvelines department, on the SEINE RIVER. In the town are the ruins of a castle and a church built in 1689 by J.H. Mansart, whose work included parts of Versailles. Nearby a huge hydraulic machine, known as the *machine de Marly*, was built in 1682 to supply water to the fountains of Versailles. Judged as one of the marvels of its age, it remained in use until 1804.

MARMANDA See MARMANDE

MARMANDE [*ancient: Marmanda*] (*France*)

Town in Lot-et-Garonne department, 35 mi NW of AGEN, on the GARONNE RIVER. Founded in 1195 by Richard I the Lionhearted, it passed to the counts of TOULOUSE. It was three times besieged and taken during the Albigensian Crusade; its capture by Amaury de Montfort in 1219 was followed by a massacre of its inhabitants. It was united to the French Crown under Louis IX. The notable church of Notre Dame dates from the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

MARMARA DENIZI See MARMARA, SEA OF

MARMARA, SEA OF [Marmora] [*ancient: Propontis; Turkish: Marmara Denizi*] (*Turkey*)

Sea between Europe and Asia, connected with the BLACK SEA through the BOSPORUS and with the AEGEAN SEA through the DARDANELLES. Strategically important throughout history, in modern times it has gained a name derived from the island of Marmara,

or Marmora, the ancient Proconnesus, famous for its extensive marble quarries.

MARMARICA (*Egypt, Libya*)

Desert plateau region in North Africa, along the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, between ancient CYRENAICA and EGYPT. In ancient times the scene of conflict in many wars involving Romans, Egyptians, Libyans, and Arabs, it was given its modern name by Italians referring to the northeastern section of Cyrenaica. In World War II it was the scene of fighting in 1942 and 1943.

MARMORA See MARMARA, SEA OF

MARNE RIVER [*ancient: Matrona*] (*France*)

River, 326 mi long, rising in central France and flowing NW and W into the SEINE RIVER at CHARENTON-LE-PONT. It was the scene of major World War I battles, two of them named after it. From September 6 to 9, 1914, the Allies under Joffre, Galliani, and Sir John French forced a German retreat that signalled the abandonment of the Schlieffen Plan. From July 15 to August 4, 1918, after German successes around RHEIMS, French and U.S. troops under Foch made a successful counterattack at CHÂTEAU-THIERRY, resulting in a defeat of the Germans under Ludendorff and ending the last great German offensive of World War I. In World War II the river was reached by U.S. forces on August 27–28, 1944.

MAROS VÁSÁRHELY See TÎRGU-MUREȘ

MARQUESAS ISLANDS [Marquezas] [*French: Îles Marquises*] (*France*)

Island group of FRENCH POLYNESIA, in the S Pacific Ocean, N of the TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO, 2,000 mi SSE of HONOLULU. The southern islands of the group, first discovered by Alvaro de Mendaña de Neira in 1595, were rediscovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The northern islands, sometimes called the Washington Islands, were discovered by the American navigator Joseph Ingraham in 1791. Commodore David Porter claimed the largest island, NUKU HIVA, for the United States and renamed it Madison Island. The group as a whole was taken by France in 1842, with their administration established by 1870. The islands were the setting for Herman Melville's novel *Typee*.

MARQUEZAS See MARQUESAS ISLANDS

MARRAKECH [Marakesh, Marrakesh] [*former: Morocco*] (*Morocco*)

City in the W central region, in the N foothills of the W end of the Grand Atlas Mts. The site of many mosques, fountains, and a 14th-century palace, it was founded in 1062 by Yusuf ibn-Tashfin as the African capital of the ALMORAVID dynasty. In 1147 it fell to the ALMOHADS and passed under the control of the Marinids, whose main city was FÈS. Marrakech was capital of Morocco for a second time from 1550 to 1660. It was taken by the French on September 7, 1912. The former palace of the sultan is now a museum of Moroccan art. Completed in 1195, the 220-ft minaret of the Koutoubya mosque dominates the city.

MARRAKESH See MARRAKECH

MARSAH AL ALLAH See MARSALA

MARSALA [*ancient: Lilybaeum; Arabic: Marsah al Allah*] (*Italy*)

Port of Trapani province, SICILY, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 18 mi S of TRAPANI. The ancient Lilybaeum was the principal Sicilian stronghold of CARTHAGE in the third century B.C. In the late 18th century the town became the center of a rich export trade in its famous wine to Great Britain. Garibaldi landed here with 1,000 volunteers called the Red Shirts at the start of his successful campaign to conquer the kingdom of the TWO SICILIES in May 1860. Its cathedral is dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket of CANTERBURY.

MARSEILLE See MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES [*ancient: Massalia, Massilia; French: Marseille*] (*France*)

Port and capital city of the Bouches-du-Rhône department, on the NE shore of the Gulf of Lion, 98 mi WSW of NICE. Its settlement by Phocaeen Greeks from ASIA MINOR c. 600 B.C. makes it the oldest town in France. It became an independent colonizer, spreading its settlements from SPAIN to MONACO and was significant in trade as far as Africa. In the Punic Wars it sided with ROME against its commercial rival, CARTHAGE. Rome annexed it in 49 B.C. after it pitted itself against Caesar in the Roman civil war. Falling into decline in the early Middle Ages, it again emerged

as a commercial center during the Crusades and was a main transit port for the Holy Land. Taken by Charles I of ANJOU in the 13th century, it was sacked by Alfonso V of ARAGON in 1423. In the 15th century it was a flourishing center of art and trade. Several times besieged, it was invaded by Louis XIV to put down uprisings during the Fronde. Half the population died of plague in 1720. The scene of conflict in the French Revolution, it gave its name to the French national anthem, supposedly composed here. The opening of the SUEZ CANAL led to development of the port, which was a military embarkation point during and after World War I. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans from November 1942 until August 1944. The landmark of its harbor is the Château d'If, a castle on a small rocky isle.

MARSHALL (*United States*)

City in Harrison county, NE TEXAS, 38 miles W of SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA. Settled in 1841, during the Civil War it served as the temporary capital of MISSOURI for the Confederacy.

MARSHALL ISLANDS [Republic of the Marshall Islands]

An independent nation since 1986 with a Compact of Free Association with the UNITED STATES. Island group is in Micronesia in the central Pacific Ocean, E of the CAROLINE ISLANDS and NW of the GILBERT ISLANDS. Possibly first sighted by a Spanish navigator in 1529, in 1788 they were explored by the British captains Gilbert and Marshall and mapped by 19th-century Russian expeditions. GERMANY claimed the islands in 1885 and purchased rights to them from Spain in 1899. In 1914 they were invaded and seized by JAPAN. Made a Japanese mandate in 1920, they were held by Japan from 1935 until January–February 1944, when they were captured by U.S. forces. In 1947 they became part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. After the war both ENEWETAK and BIKINI atolls were used as U.S. nuclear weapons test sites. In 1979, the islands became self governing. In 1983 the United States gave \$183.7 million to the Marshalls for damages from the nuclear tests in Enewetak and Bikini. The islands signed a treaty of free association with the United States in 1986. In 2003, this agreement was extended providing for continued U.S. defense of the nation and a long-term lease on the military base at KWAJALEIN. The capital is Majuro.

MARSHFIELD (*United States*)

Town in Plymouth county, SE MASSACHUSETTS, 15 mi E of BROCKTON. The residence of Daniel Webster during the latter part of his life and his burial place, it is also the site of several colonial buildings, including Winslow House, home of the colonial leader Edward Winslow.

MARS-LA-TOUR (*France*)

Village in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, SW of METZ. With nearby Vionville, it was the scene of a battle on August 16, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War. Following the Battle of COLOMBEY, the retreating French under newly appointed supreme commander Achille François Bazaine were surrounded and defeated here by the army led by Prince Frederick Charles of PRUSSIA.

MARSTON MOOR (*England*)

Battlefield in North YORKSHIRE, 7 mi W of YORK. In the English Civil War it was the scene of a battle on July 2, 1644. Here the Parliamentarians under Lord Fairfax of Cameron, Oliver Cromwell, and Leslie, earl of Leven, defeated the Royalists under Prince Rupert and Goring, duke of Newcastle, after Prince Rupert had rescued York from siege. This first major victory for the Parliamentarians was the largest and bloodiest battle of the war.

MARTABAN (*Myanmar*)

Town in the Thaton district of Lower Myanmar, on the right bank of the SALWEEN, opposite MOULMEIN. Founded in A.D. 573 by the first king of PEGU, it was once the capital of a powerful Talaing (Mon) kingdom. It was twice captured by the British, in 1824 and 1852. It is now known primarily for its pottery vessels, called Pegu jars in India.

MARTHASVILLE See ATLANTA**MARTHA'S VINEYARD** (*United States*)

Island in the Atlantic Ocean, off the SW coast of CAPE COD, SE MASSACHUSETTS. Discovered in 1602 by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold, it was first settled by the English in 1642 and became an important commercial center. Whaling and fishing became the main occupations in the 18th and 19th centuries. These industries were seriously crippled by the American

Revolution and the War of 1812. At present it is a popular summer resort.

MARTINIQUE [*La Martinique*] (*France*)

Island of the Caribbean Windward Islands, in the E WEST INDIES. Discovered by Columbus in 1502, in 1635 it was settled by the French who promised the Caribs half the island, but instead killed them off to bring in slaves. It passed to the French Crown in 1674 and was attacked by both the Dutch and the English in the 17th century. Captured by Baron George Rodney in 1762, but restored to France, it was occupied by Great Britain from 1794 to 1802 and 1809 to 1814. Slavery was abolished in 1848 but sugar remained a major industry. The island supported the Vichy government at the outset of World War II, but in 1943 a U.S. naval blockade forced it to transfer its allegiance to the Free French. The French constitution of 1946 made it an overseas department of France. It was the birthplace of the Empress Joséphine, Napoleon's consort.

MARTINPUICH (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department 6 mi NE of ALBERT. In World War I it was the site of a battle on September 15, 1916. See also SOMME.

MARTINSBURG (*United States*)

Industrial city in the E panhandle of NE WEST VIRGINIA. Strategically placed on a railroad, it was an important base and objective in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY campaigns of 1861 to 1863 during the Civil War. The Confederate spy, Belle Boyd, lived here and was imprisoned in the old courthouse.

MARTINS FERRY (*United States*)

Industrial city on the OHIO RIVER, in E OHIO, 19 mi S of STEUBENVILLE. The birthplace of William Dean Howells, the novelist, it is also the burial place of Elizabeth and Ebenezer Zane. These were siblings in the family noted for its pioneering and heroic combat during the American Revolution and for the settlement at WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

MARWAR See JODHPUR**MARXSTADT** See MARKS**MARY** See MERV

MARY ISLAND See CANTON ATOLL

MARYLAND (*United States*)

Seaboard state in the country's Middle Atlantic region, it was the seventh of the original 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, in April 1788. It is bounded by PENNSYLVANIA to the N, DELAWARE to the E, VIRGINIA to the S, and WEST VIRGINIA to the W. In 1498 John Cabot sailed along its coast and was probably the first European to see Maryland. In 1524 Giovanni da Verrazano, an Italian sailing for FRANCE, probably visited the CHESAPEAKE BAY area. Later explorers included Pedro Menéndez Marqués in 1574, Bartholomew Gilbert in 1603, and Captain John Smith in 1608. William Claiborne of Virginia set up a fur-trading post in 1631 on KENT ISLAND. The next year Charles I of ENGLAND granted a vaguely defined area that included Maryland to George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore. The grant was named in honor of Henrietta Maria, the queen consort. Lord Baltimore's son undertook to develop the colony, partly to provide a haven for his persecuted fellow Catholics, partly to make money; and in 1634 two ships brought a party that established St. MARY'S CITY.

As early as 1650 the colony had a legislature that was empowered to make laws. The year before that a toleration law to protect Catholics against Puritan bigotry went into effect, but it was repealed in 1654 following a civil war in which the Protestant small farmers defeated the Catholic large landholders. After the Glorious Revolution of 1688 in England, the crown took control, and in 1691 Maryland became a royal province. During the American Revolution, Maryland supplied troops to the Continental Army and added a bill of rights to a new constitution. BALTIMORE, founded in 1729, boomed and by 1800 had a population of 30,000. In the 1830s Baltimore was famous for the speedy clipper ships built in its shipyards. During the War of 1812, the British attack in 1814 on FORT MCHENRY, which protected Baltimore, inspired Francis Scott Key to write *The Star-Spangled Banner* on the spot. The war was followed by bustling expansion, aided by the NATIONAL ROAD, started in 1815, the eastern end of which was in Maryland; by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal in 1829; and by the United States's first railroad, the Baltimore and Ohio, in 1830. Despite some strong Confederate sentiment, the state remained in the Union in the Civil War, although in April 1861 a mob attacked MASSACHUSETTS troops as they passed through Baltimore. Marylanders fought on both sides

in the conflict. In September 1862 General Robert E. Lee was repulsed at the Battle of ANTIETAM, and in 1863 his army crossed the state going to and from the Battle of GETTYSBURG. Maryland abolished slavery in 1864.

Industry revived after the war until the Panic of 1873, which caused serious labor trouble. In 1877 a railroad strike over wages resulted in rioting with bloodshed in CUMBERLAND and Baltimore. The 20th century, however, has seen Maryland a leader in labor and social reform legislation. Large numbers of people moved into Maryland during both world wars for jobs in shipbuilding and the aircraft industry. In more recent years, many Marylanders found jobs with the growing federal bureaucracy in WASHINGTON, D.C., and the government now has many facilities in the state.

ANNAPOLIS has been the capital since 1694 and is the site of the United States Naval Academy. Baltimore is the largest city.

MARYPORT (*England*)

Market town and seaport in CUMBRIA, 25 mi WSW of CARLISLE. It is the site of many remains of the Roman period. Of particular interest is the Roman fort called Uxellodunum, which guarded the coast from a hill N of the town.

MARYVILLE (*United States*)

City in Blount county, E TENNESSEE, near the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, 15 mi S of KNOXVILLE. Sam Houston of TEXAS (1793–1863) and his family arrived here in 1807. He spent much of his youth with the local Cherokee Indians and taught in the nearby log schoolhouse, which still stands.

MARZABOTTO (*Italy*)

Village in Bologna province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 17 mi SSW of BOLOGNA. At nearby Villa Aria are the excavated ruins of an Etruscan town with tombs and temples from the fifth century B.C.

MASADA (*Israel*)

Ancient fortified citadel and palace in the desert of JUDAEA, on the W shore of the DEAD SEA. It is situated atop a flat rock that towers some 1,300 feet above desert and sea. It was built in the first or second century B.C. and substantially expanded between 37 and 31 B.C. by Herod the Great, king of Judaea. In

A.D. 66 at the beginning of the great Jewish revolt against Rome, an extremist Jewish sect, the Zealots, surprised and massacred the Roman garrison. The fortress remained under Zealot control until A.D. 73 when 15,000 Roman soldiers finally subdued it. Most of the 1,000 men, women, and children holding the fortress chose to commit suicide rather than surrender. Only two women and five children survived to tell of the Zealots' last action. Excavated between 1963 and 1965, it is now a prized Israeli historic shrine. Roman military campsites at its foot are also preserved, as well as the huge ramp up its side built in the siege. Masada is today a ceremonial center for the Israeli army.

MASCARA (*Algeria*)

Town in the Mostaganem department, 60 mi SE of ORAN. Located on the site of a Roman settlement, from the 16th to the 18th centuries it served as the capital of the Turkish province in Western Algeria. Its importance increased in 1832 when it became the headquarters of the Algerian emir, Abd-el-Kader, or Kadir, who preached a holy war against the French at a mosque here. Captured by the French in 1835, it changed hands several times in the next six years and suffered considerable damage.

MASCARENE ISLANDS

Island group in the Indian Ocean approximately 450 mi E of MADAGASCAR. Probably known much earlier to the Arabs, the islands were rediscovered by Pedro Mascarenhas of PORTUGAL c. 1510. See MAURITIUS, RÉUNION, RODRIGUEZ.

MAS D'AZIL, LE See LE MAS D'AZIL

MASERFIELD (*England*)

Town in NW SALOP, 17 mi NW of SHREWSBURY. As a village in medieval MERCA, it was the site of a battle in A.D. 642 in which King Oswald of NORTHUMBRIA was defeated and slain in battle against King Penda's Mercian soldiers. The town was fortified in the 12th century and was involved in the wars with WALES.

MASERU (*Lesotho*)

Capital town of Lesotho in S Africa on the Caledon River, near the border with ORANGE FREE STATE, Republic of SOUTH AFRICA. Established in 1869 as capital of the Basuto people by Moshesh I, their para-

mount chief, it served as capital of the British Basuto-land protectorate from 1869 to 1871 and from 1884 to 1966, when Lesotho achieved independence. It is one of the first capitals in all of southern Africa. Many of the original buildings were destroyed during conflicts in 1880.

MASHHAD [*Meshed*] [*former: Sanabadh*] (*Iran*)

City, shrine, and provincial capital, in the valley of a tributary of the Hari Rud. For centuries it was an important trading center and junction point on caravan routes and highways from India to TEHERAN and from N to S between TURKISTAN and the Gulf of OMAN. The city was attacked by Oghuz Turks in the 12th century and by Mongols in the 13th century. It was revived in the 14th century and renamed. It enjoyed its greatest significance in the 18th century when Nadir Shah made it the capital of PERSIA. In the 19th and 20th centuries it has become strategically important because of its location on the Russian and Afghan borders. Its name is Arabic for "place of martyrdom," and it is the site of the beautiful shrine of Imam Ali Riza, the goal of extensive Shiite pilgrimages. Nearby are the ruins of Tus, the birthplace of the poet Firdausi and the philosopher al-Ghazali.

MASHONALAND (*Zimbabwe*)

Former province, now divided into Northern and Southern Mashonaland and inhabited by the Mashonas, a Bantu tribe. Acquired by the British South Africa Company in 1890, it became part of the colony of Southern Rhodesia in 1923. See also MATABELELAND, RHODESIA, HARARE.

AL-MASHRAFAH See QATNA

MASIS See ARARAT, MOUNT

MASKAT See MASQAT

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE [*Mason-Dixon Line*] (*United States*)

The S boundary line of PENNSYLVANIA, except for its westernmost 36 mi. It was established between 1763 and 1767 by two English astronomers, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, to settle an old boundary dispute between the Penn and Calvert families, the proprietors of Pennsylvania and MARYLAND, submitted to a British court in 1735. Later the western part was

accepted as the boundary between VIRGINIA and Pennsylvania. By 1820, with the Missouri Compromise, the line was used to mark the boundary between free and slave states. The name was later generally applied as the dividing line between the states of the North and of the South.

MASON-DIXON LINE See MASON AND DIXON'S LINE

MASOVIA [*Polish: Mazowsze*] (*Poland*)

Region almost coextensive with WARSAW province, in central Poland. Part of Poland since the 10th century, Masovia became an independent duchy when Boleslaus III died in 1138. In 1351 it became a fief of Great Poland and was finally united with it in 1526. Passed to PRUSSIA during the 18th-century partitions of Poland, it became part of the Russian Empire from 1807 to 1814, and reverted to Poland in 1918.

MASQAT [*Maskat, Muscat*] (*Oman*)

Capital city of Oman in the SE ARABIAN PENINSULA, on the S coast of the Gulf of Oman. Under the Persians from the sixth century B.C., it embraced the Muslim faith in A.D. 630. Seized by the Portuguese navigator Alfonso de Albuquerque in 1508, it was a minor Portuguese port until made their Arabian headquarters from 1622 to 1648 after the loss of HORMUZ. Held by the Persians from 1650 to 1741, it became an independent sultanate with its capital at ZANZIBAR from 1832 to 1856. Its greatest influence was in the 19th century. See also PERSIA.

MASQAT AND OMAN See OMAN

MASSA (*Italy*)

Capital city of Massa-Carrara province, TUSCANY region. From the 15th century until 1829 it was the capital of the independent principality, later duchy, of Massa-Carrara. It then passed through marriage to the house of Austria-Este, dukes of MODENA, and in 1859 was united with the kingdom of SARDINIA. The old town centers around the 15th-century Malaspina family castle. See also CARRARA.

MASSACHUSETTS (*United States*)

State in the NE, in the NEW ENGLAND region, it was the sixth of the original 13 colonies to ratify the Constitu-

tion, in February 1788. The state takes its name from an Algonquian word, originally the name of a village, meaning "large-hill-place." It borders NEW YORK on the W, VERMONT and NEW HAMPSHIRE on the N, and RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT on the S; it includes the CAPE COD peninsula and the islands of MARTHA'S VINEYARD and NANTUCKET. The CONNECTICUT, Concord, MERRIMACK, and Charles are its major rivers.

Norsemen probably sailed along the Massachusetts coast in the 11th century, and in the late 16th and early 17th centuries various navigators, mostly English, reached the area. In November 1620 the ship *Mayflower*, from PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, landed the Pilgrims, who established PLYMOUTH Colony. The Pilgrims celebrated the first American Thanksgiving in October 1621. Life was hard, but other settlements were soon made: WEYMOUTH in 1622, QUINCY in 1625, and SALEM in 1626. BOSTON was founded in 1630. Beginning in 1629, the Massachusetts Bay Company ruled this colony from Boston for approximately 50 years. The colony was also a Puritan theocracy, and dissenters such as Roger Williams were suppressed or exiled. Nevertheless, Massachusetts town meetings were the beginnings of American democracy. The Puritans believed strongly in education, and founded the Boston Latin School in 1635 and Harvard College in 1636.

The colony engaged in a long struggle with neighboring Indians, scattering one tribe in 1638 in the Pequot War and breaking the power of the Wampanoags in King Philip's War of 1675-76. During the French and Indian War the frontier was often attacked, and pioneers suffered such horrors as the massacre at DEERFIELD in 1704. In 1688 a royal colony was formed out of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, and MAINE. As enemies outside disappeared, the colonists found them within; in Salem in 1692, 20 persons were put to death on a charge of witchcraft. From 1763 Massachusetts struggled against restrictions placed on it by the Navigation Acts, the Stamp Act of 1765, and other British laws. The first violence occurred in March 1770 in the Boston Massacre, when British soldiers fired on a rioting crowd, killing five. Three years later, in December 1773 Bostonians protested against the tax on tea by holding the Boston Tea Party and dumping imported tea into Boston harbor. The first battles of the American Revolution occurred in April 1775 when at LEXINGTON and CONCORD "embattled farmers" confronted British troops and harried them back to Boston after losses on both sides. In June came the Battle of BUNKER HILL, which

the British won after heavy casualties. After the Americans set up artillery on the surrounding hills, however, the British evacuated Boston in March 1776. During the ensuing American Revolution, Massachusetts, with VIRGINIA, was a mainstay of the cause, providing wise leadership.

After the Revolution, economic conditions were poor, especially for the debt-ridden farmers. The result was Shays's Rebellion of 1786–87, led by Daniel Shays against the commercial interests that controlled the state. Troops routed the rebels. The importance of shipping, including the growing CHINA trade, caused Massachusetts to resent the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812. On the other hand, these circumstances helped American industry, and Massachusetts soon became the first center of textile manufacturing, focused on the Merrimack and other rivers. Massachusetts whalers from NEWBURYPORT, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, and NEW BEDFORD continued its sea life, while fishing fleets from Cape Cod and Cape Ann, especially GLOUCESTER, remained important. For a number of years during the mid-19th century, Massachusetts was the intellectual and cultural center of the nation. It was the home of religious movements such as Unitarianism; of philosophical movements such as Ralph Waldo Emerson's Transcendentalism; of reforms in education and the treatment of the mentally ill; of experiments in utopianism such as Brook Farm; and the writers Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and Henry David Thoreau. The state was also a hotbed of abolitionism, and when the Civil War came it sent more than 130,000 men to the Union armies. Industry grew after the war as bankers financed western expansion and many new immigrants provided labor. Shipping declined as steamboats replaced clipper ships and petroleum replaced whale oil. There were violent labor disputes such as the LOWELL textile strike of 1912, but World War II later spurred more industrial growth.

The state is the home of several of the nation's most prestigious colleges and universities, including Harvard, MIT, Amherst, and Smith. Since the 1960s the Boston suburbs of Route 128 have been a national center of high-technology, computer, and electronics industries. Boston is the capital and largest city; others include CAMBRIDGE, FALL RIVER, Lowell, New Bedford, SPRINGFIELD, and WORCESTER.

MASSACRE BAY (*United States*)

Inlet on the SE coast of ATTU Island in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA. In World War II, the landing of

U.S. troops here resulted in a defeat of the Japanese in May and June 1943.

MASSACRE HILL (*United States*)

Battlefield in WYOMING, approximately 5 mi from site of Fort Phil Kearny. Here on December 21, 1866, during the Sioux Wars, a force of some 80 men under Captain William Fetterman from Fort Phil Kearney were massacred by the Sioux Indians under Chief High Backbone when they attempted to rescue a besieged baggage train. They were trapped by a vastly larger Sioux force. The battle called "The Fetterman Massacre," was followed by a siege of the fort.

MASSACRE ISLAND See DAUPHIN ISLAND

MASSAH [*Massah and Meribah, Meribah*] (*Israel*)

Symbolic place near HOREB where Moses brought forth water from the rock, as narrated in Exodus 17:7.

MASSAH AND MERIBAH See MASSAH

MASSALIA See MARSEILLES

MASSAUA See MASSAWA

MASSAWA [*Massaua, Massowa, Mesewa, Mitsiwa*] (*Eritrea*)

Port city of Eritrea, on the RED SEA. It was part of the kingdom of AXUM from the first to the eighth centuries A.D. It was invaded in 1541 by the son of Vasco da Gama, who arrived to help push back the Muslim takeover of Ethiopia. In 1557 the city was captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which finally transferred it to Egyptian control in 1865. Taken by ITALY in 1885, from 1889 to 1900 it was the capital of the Italian colony of ERITREA. It was the base from which Italy invaded Ethiopia in 1935–36 and was captured by the British on April 8, 1941. It was the main base of the Ethiopian navy. In 1990, the city was captured by Eritrean forces and was bombed by the Ethiopian air force.

MASSÉNYA See BAGUIRMI

MASSICAULT (*Tunisia*)

Town, 12 mi SW of TUNIS, on the road between Tunis and MAJĀZ-AL-BĀB. In World War II it was taken by the British on May 6, 1943.

MASSILIA See MARSEILLES

MASSILLON (*United States*)

City in NE OHIO, 8 mi W of CANTON. Founded by James Duncan in 1826 with the opening of the OHIO AND ERIE CANAL and named for a French bishop, it was the home of Jacob S. Coxey, the social reformer who advocated public works for the jobless. With more than a hundred in his "Army," he left the city on Easter 1894 to reach Washington, D.C. for a May Day protest against unemployment. Few joined along the way, and its leaders were arrested in front of the Capitol. Coxey, who also served as Massillon's mayor in the early 1930s, unsuccessfully ran for the U.S. presidency in 1932 and 1936.

MASSOWA See MASSAWA

MASUREN See MASURIA

MASURIA [*Mazuria*] [*German: Masuren; Polish: Mazury*] (*Poland*)

Region in the NE, including the 2,700 Masurian Lakes. In the 14th century the Teutonic Knights pushed out the native Prussians and Polish settlers and moved in. Later the region became part of EAST PRUSSIA and was largely under German influence by the early 20th century. It was the scene of three battles in World War I resulting in severe defeats for the Russian armies. In August 1914 Samsonov was defeated by Hindenburg at TANNENBERG; in September 1914 Rennenkampf was defeated by Mackensen; a third defeat occurred at SUWALKI between February 7 and 14, 1915, in the Winter Battle of Masuria. Under Soviet control at the end of World War II, it was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference of 1945; the German population was replaced by Poles once again. See also MAZOVIA.

MASYĀF (*Syria*)

Mountain stronghold in E LATAKIA, at the S end of Djebel Ansariya. In the 12th century it became the chief seat of the Syrian branch of the Assassins, a secret order encountered by Marco Polo and the crusaders. The English word *assassin* derives from this Ismaili sect, reportedly spurred on to their killing by the taking of hashish, hence their name. It was taken in 1272 by the MAMLUK sultan of EGYPT, Baybars.

MATABELELAND (*Zimbabwe*)

Former province in the SW in the region between the LIMPOPO and ZAMBEZI rivers. Now divided into Northern and Southern Matabeleland, it is inhabited by the Matabele, a Zulu tribe of the Bantu nation. Under the leadership of Mzilikazi in 1823, they became a warring, raiding group. Driven from NATAL in 1827 and from the TRANSVAAL by Boers and Zulus in 1837, they submitted to the British South Africa Company in 1889. Lobengula, the successor to Mzilikazi, was later tricked by Cecil Rhodes into granting mineral concessions to the British for all Matabeleland. In 1896, they abandoned war and became herdsman and farmers. The region became part of Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, in 1923. See also MASHONALAND.

MATAGORDA BAY (*United States*)

An inlet of the Gulf of Mexico, in SE TEXAS, approximately 100 mi SW of HOUSTON, that receives the Texas COLORADO RIVER. Probably first visited by the French explorer Rene-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle in 1685 on his last expedition, it served as a port for Stephen F. Austin's colony in Texas begun in 1822.

MATAMOROS [*former: San Juan de los Esteros*] (*Mexico*)

Town of TAMAULIPAS state on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, 25 mi from its mouth, opposite BROWNSVILLE, Texas. Founded c. 1700 and renamed in 1851 in honor of Mariano Matamoros, a leader of Mexican independence, it defended itself against numerous U.S. adventurers in the 19th century. In the Mexican War it fell to the forces of Zachary Taylor on May 18, 1846, following his victories at PALO ALTO and RESACA DE LA PALMA. It was occupied by the Mexican imperialists under Mejia in 1864 and by the French in 1866.

MATANZAS (*Cuba*)

City in the NW, approximately 60 mi E of HAVANA. Founded in 1693, it was once a small buccaneer haven, but in the 19th century grew with the sugar industry. It was the birthplace of the mulatto poet, Gabriel de la Concepción Valdés, known as Plácido. It is famous in Cuban history for Plácido's execution here in 1844 for his role in a black conspiracy.

MATAPAN, CAPE [*Cape Tainaron*] [*ancient: Taenarum*] (*Greece*)

Battle site at the S extremity of the PELOPONNESUS, and the Taygetus Mts, projecting into the Ionian Sea.

In World War II it was the site of an important naval battle on March 28, 1941, during which the British defeated the Italians.

MATARA (*Sri Lanka*)

Town on the Indian Ocean, 24 mi E of GALLE. Once a leading commercial center under Portuguese and Dutch influence, it is the site of the old Dutch Star fort.

MATARAM (*Indonesia; Malaysia*)

Former sultanate in the Malay archipelago that included most of JAVA and SE BORNEO. Founded in 1582, it reached the height of its power in the 17th century. Taken by the Dutch by 1755, it was divided between the principalities of SURAKARTA and JOGJAKARTA.

MATARÓ (*Spain*)

Port and city in Barcelona province, 15 mi NE of BARCELONA. It was a terminus for the first Spanish rail line, which ran from Barcelona and was completed in 1848. Its notable baroque church of Santa Maria has good paintings and wood carvings, and the old part of town preserves its ancient character.

MATERA (*Italy*)

City of Basilicata region, and capital of Matera province approximately 32 mi SW of BARI. In the Middle Ages it was occupied by the Norman and Aragonese rulers of NAPLES and by the Roman Orsini family. It is the site of a 13th-century Romanesque cathedral and a castle; it also has a museum of antiquities. Matera was an important Neolithic site in the prehistoric period, giving its name to a Middle Neolithic ware widespread in Italy.

MATEUR (*Tunisia*)

Town, approximately 10 mi SSW of Menzel Bourguiba. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans in December 1942 and was taken by the Americans May 3, 1943, during the battle for BIZERTE. See also HILL 609.

MATEWAN (*United States*)

Town on the Tug River in WEST VIRGINIA 80 miles SW of CHARLESTON. Site of the Battle of Matewan in 1920 where Police Chief Sid Hatfield with coal miners organizing under the United Mine Workers clashed with "detectives" hired by the coal mine operators

over forced evictions from company housing. Hundreds of shots were fired and seven "detectives," two miners, and Mayor Testerman of Matewan were killed. The murder of Hatfield a year later touched off an armed rebellion of 10,000 miners.

MATHURA [*Muttra*] (*India*)

City in W UTTAR PRADESH State, on the right bank of the Yamuna River, 30 mi NW of AGRA. An ancient city in a region with numerous archaeological remains, it may date from the seventh century B.C. and was one of the most important centers of Indian art. The local school, with its red sandstone sculpture, dates from the third century B.C. to the sixth century A.D. Sacred to Hindus as the birthplace of Krishna, in the early Christian era it was a center of Buddhism and Jainism. It has been attacked and partially destroyed on various occasions: by Mahmud of GHAZNI c. 1020, and by the Lodi Sultan Sikandar II c. 1500. In 1667 the great temple was destroyed by the Mogul Aurangzeb. The city was sacked by Ahmad Shah in 1756. It came under British sovereignty in 1803.

MATISCO AEDUORUM See MÂCON

MATLOCK (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of DERBYSHIRE, on the Derwent River, 19 mi S of SHEFFIELD. Nearby in Rutland cavern are the remains of Roman lead-mining activities from the first and second centuries A.D. The town was once famous for therapeutic treatment, using the river water that also powered the first water-driven spinning mill, invented by Richard Arkwright in 1771.

MATMATA (*Tunisia*)

Town, approximately 27 mi S of GABÈS. Nearby are the Matmata Hills, long inhabited by cave dwellers. The caves formed part of the German North African defense line in World War II and were taken by the Allies in March 1943.

MATO GROSSO [*Matto Grosso*] (*Brazil*)

State in the W bounded on the N by Amazonas and PARÁ; on the E by Goyaz, Minas Geraes, SÃO PAULO, and Paraná; on the S by PARAGUAY; and on the SW and W by BOLIVIA. Archaeologists think that this poorly explored region may contain relics of ancient civilizations. Settled in 1709 by pioneers retreating

from nearby conflicts over gold rights, it was the site of a Paraguayan invasion in the war of 1860 to 1865. In 1977, the state was split in two with Mato Grosso to the N and the Mato Grosso do Sol in the S.

MATOPO HILLS [Matopopo Hills] (Zimbabwe)

Mountain group S of BULAWAYO. It is the site of World's View, the tomb of Cecil Rhodes.

MATOPPO HILLS See MATOPO HILLS

MATRONA See MARNE RIVER

MATRŪH [Mersa Matrūh] [ancient: Paraetionium] (Egypt)

Town on the coastal road, 150 mi W of ALEXANDRIA. Built on the site of an ancient Roman town, in World War II it was the site of a number of battles; it changed hands several times between the British and Germans in 1942 and 1943.

MA-TSU [Matsu] (Taiwan)

Island of SE CHINA, off the coast ENE of FUZHOU. Remaining Nationalist after the communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, it is heavily defended. Since 1958 it had been the object of sporadic heavy artillery and propaganda bombardment from the mainland. Its defense was a major campaign issue of the 1960 U.S. presidential election. See also QUEMOY ISLAND.

MATSUE [Matsuye] (Japan)

City and capital of Shimane prefecture, on the N coast of W HONSHŪ. In addition to its castle, also noteworthy is a museum housing the manuscripts and letters of American author Lafcadio Hearn, who lived in Matsue from 1890 to 1891, thereafter taking a Japanese wife, name, and identity.

MATSUMAE [former: Fukuyama] (Japan)

Town at the SW tip of HOKKAIDŌ, on Tsugaru Strait. The oldest town on Hokkaidō, its importance in feudal times is shown by its large citadel.

MATSUYAMA (Japan)

Port city of Ehime prefecture, on W SHIKOKU, on the Inland Sea. Situated in a magnificent park, a feudal castle here dates from 1603 and is one of the best preserved in Japan.

MATSUYE See MATSUE

MATTANCHERI (India)

Town in the S, in central KERALA state, on the MALABAR COAST, just S of KOZHIKODE. It has a 16th-century palace dating from the Portuguese settlement after Vasco da Gama's arrival in COCHIN in 1502. It is also the site of a community of Jews, descendants of those expelled from Portugal in the same century; their first synagogue survives.

MATTO GROSSO See MATO GROSSO

MATTOON (United States)

City in E central ILLINOIS, 40 mi SE of DECATUR. Southeast of the city are the farm and graves of Abraham Lincoln's father and stepmother. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Ulysses S. Grant, who had been working in the family business in Illinois, was commissioned colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunteers, and took command of his first troops here.

MAUBAN (Philippines)

Municipality on LUZON Island near the E coast of Lamon Bay, 19 mi NNE of LUCENA. When hostilities broke out in the Pacific during World War II, this leading port was the site of the Japanese landing on December 23, 1941.

MAUBEUGE (France)

Industrial city on the SAMBRE RIVER, near the Belgian border, 49 mi SE of LILLE. It was built around a double monastery for men and women founded in the seventh century by St. Aldegonde. It fell to France in 1678. In World War I the city was besieged, damaged, and captured by the Germans in 1914. In World War II the city's position on the MAGINOT LINE also resulted in heavy destruction. Nearby are parts of the fortifications dating from 1685, built on the orders of Louis XIV by Sébastien Vauban.

MAUCHLINE (Scotland)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 8 mi SSE of KILMARNOCK. One mile to the N is Mossgiel, the farm where Robert Burns lived with his brother, Gilbert, from 1784 to 1788. The town was the setting for several of his poems and is the site of the Burns National Memorial. Another monument is dedicated to Covenanters who were killed here in 1685.

MAUER (*Germany*)

Village in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, SE of HEIDELBERG. It was the site of the discovery in 1907 of the Heidelberg jaw, an example of the extinct species, *Homo erectus*, which immediately preceded *Homo sapiens*.

MAULDON See MALDEN**MAULE** (*Chile*)

Coastal province between the Maule and Itata Rivers. It takes its name from the river that is said to have marked the southern limits of the INCA EMPIRE.

MAULMAIN See MOULMEIN**MAUMBURY RINGS** See DORCHESTER (England)**MAUMEE** (*United States*)

Town in NW OHIO, 8 mi SW of TOLEDO. It was settled in 1817 on the site of Fort Miami dating from 1764, where General Anthony Wayne defeated the Indians on August 20, 1794, in the battle of FALLEN TIMBERS. The Treaty of GREENVILLE followed. During the War of 1812 Fort Miami was used by the British, who then surrendered it to the U.S. forces.

MAUPERTIUS See POITIERS, POITOU**MAURETANIA** (*Morocco; Algeria*)

Roman name of an ancient region in North Africa, now in Morocco and Algeria. As part of the Carthaginian Empire until CARTHAGE fell to ROME in 146 B.C., it was inhabited by various wandering Berber tribes. After the fall of Jugurtha in 106 B.C., the Mauretanian kingdom under Bocchus received the western part of NUMIDIA as reward for siding with Rome. Rebellions began c. 25 B.C. when Augustus made Juba II, a Numidian king, ruler of Mauretania. The tribesmen were useful in Roman cavalries, and one Mauretanian chief was one of Trajan's most outstanding generals. By the fifth century A.D. the Roman influence was dead, and the region was overrun by the Vandals. It fell to the Arabs in the seventh century.

MAURETANIA TINGITANA See MOROCCO**MAURITANIA** [*Islamic Republic of Mauritania*]

[*French: Mauritanie*]

Nation of West Africa bordered by MOROCCO and ALGERIA to the N, MALI to the E and SE, SENEGAL to the SW, and the Atlantic Ocean to the W.

Mauritania has long been a contested border country between black Africa and the Berber-Islamic culture of North Africa. Berbers moved S as early as 200 B.C., forcing the local black population to pay tribute. In the 10th century A.D. the Berbers clashed with the great empire of GHANA over control of the caravan trade, and in 1076 a Berber confederation captured Ghana's capital Kumbi and asserted supremacy. The Berbers were in their turn dominated by the Arab Beni-Hassan from the 15th to the 17th centuries, and Islam became the dominant cultural force of the region.

Mauritania's coast was first explored by Portuguese traders in the 15th century, and for the next 300 years ENGLAND, the NETHERLANDS, and FRANCE vied for control of the region's trade. French commercial interests prevailed, and by the early 19th century merchants based in the French colony of Senegal tried to wrest control of the lucrative trade in gum arabic from the Arab rulers of Mauritania. In the mid-19th century military expeditions from Senegal extended French control over the country, and in 1903 it was made a French protectorate. Mauritania was incorporated into FRENCH WEST AFRICA in 1920 and remained a colony until 1958, when it joined the FRENCH COMMUNITY.

In 1960 full independence was achieved, and under the leadership of President Moktar Ould Daddah the country built a stable economy with financial assistance from France and other foreign countries. In 1976 Mauritania and Morocco agreed on the partition of the former Spanish colony of SPANISH SAHARA, but guerrilla warfare by the Polisario front of Saharan liberation made this acquisition a costly one. Fighting continued until 1978 when a military coup ended Daddah's long-elected tenure, and a cease-fire with Polisario was signed. In 1979, Mauritania renounced claims to their part of the Western Sahara, allowing Morocco to annex the remainder. The 1980s saw a number of military governments and coups. In 1981 Mauritania severed diplomatic relations with Morocco after it appeared that Morocco had been behind a coup attempt. In 1985, after yet another coup, Mauritania created a new government under Lieutenant Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya.

In 1989, 40,000 black Senegalese workers were driven out of the country, resulting in black and Arab

rioting. Many black Mauritians were forced from their land by the military, and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations with Senegal. In 1991 a new constitution providing for multiparty rule was approved by referendum, but Taya was elected to the presidency and held on to power through elections in 1992, 1997, and 2003 amid charges of vote rigging and a number of coup attempts. In 2005, a military coup took control of the country led by Colonel Ely Ould Mohamed Vall.

MAURITIUS [*Republic of Mauritius*] [1722–1810: Île de France]

Island and independent state in the SW Indian Ocean, part of the MASCARENE group, approximately 475 mi E of Madagascar. Probably visited by Arabs and Malays in the Middle Ages and definitely by the Portuguese in the 16th century, it was occupied by the Dutch from 1598 to 1710. First named for Prince Maurice of Nassau, it was renamed Île de France in 1722 when the French settled the island and began huge sugar plantations. The British captured it in 1810, restored the Dutch name, and gained formal control in 1814. After the end of slavery here in 1833, the British brought indentured laborers from India, whose descendants constitute a majority of the population today. It gained its independence in 1968. In 1992 Mauritius became a republic. Mauritius has had one of the world's fastest-growing economies since the early 1980s, and is increasingly attracting foreign investors, especially in the textile industries. PORT LOUIS is the capital and the largest city.

MAURITZSTAD See RECIFE

MAURYA EMPIRE (*India*)

Ancient kingdom that held power from c. 325 B.C. to c. 185 B.C. It was founded by Chandragupta Maurya when he conquered the kingdom of MAGADHA, and it reached its greatest extent c. 250 B.C. when it became the first dynasty to rule all of India—except for the southern tip—AFGHANISTAN, and BALUCHISTAN. Chandragupta made Pataliputra, now PATNA, his capital and c. 305 B.C. defeated an invasion led by Seleucus I Nicator, Macedonian king of SYRIA, who had been one of Alexander the Great's generals. The empire was expanded to the Narmada River in the S, and the DECCAN was added in the late third century B.C. The Maurya's greatest ruler was Asoka, who

reigned from c. 275 B.C. to c. 230 B.C. He completed the dynasty's conquests, although after a particularly bloody victory over the KALINGA kingdom he suffered such remorse that he disavowed violence, converted to Buddhism, made it the state religion, and erected many monuments and stupas. The remains of a tall memorial pillar to Asoka may be seen at SARNATH. Within 50 years of Asoka's death the Mauryan Empire was much reduced, and its last ruler was assassinated in 185 B.C. During the Mauryan period India enjoyed the full flowering of the first native Indian culture. The level it reached was not equalled until the time of the GUPTA EMPIRE.

MAUTHAUSEN (*Austria*)

Village on the DANUBE RIVER, opposite the mouth of the Enns River. It was the site of a Nazi concentration camp during World War II.

MAWARA AN NAHR See TRANSOXIANA

AL-MAWSIL See MOSUL

MAXEN (*Germany*)

Village in SAXONY, 10 mi SE of DRESDEN. In 1759, during the Seven Years' War, Austrian troops under Field Marshall van Daun surrounded General Friedrich von Finck's Prussian troops, which had been sent to cut off the Austrians in Dresden. The Austrians had surprised the Prussians by pulling back to Maxen, where, after refusing to allow the Prussians to break out, they accepted their surrender on November 20. See also PRUSSIA.

MAY, ISLE OF (*Scotland*)

Island in FIFE region at the entrance to the Firth of FORTH, 28 mi NE of EDINBURGH. It is the site of the martyrdom of the Hungarian missionary St. Adrian by the Danes in the mid-ninth century. Pilgrims' Haven, on the coast, refers to the attraction, especially during the 16th century, of a 12th-century Benedictine monastery, now in ruins, which was erected over his grave.

MAYA EMPIRE (*Middle America*)

Ancient New World civilization, chiefly in GUATEMALA and the YUCATÁN PENINSULA, but also in CHIAPAS state, MEXICO, and in W HONDURAS. Not a centralized nation, it consisted of ceremonial and

governmental city-states, from which nobles and priests ruled the agricultural countryside. With the INCA and AZTEC EMPIRES, the Maya was one of three advanced Indian civilizations of the New World and stands comparison with the ancient civilizations of the Old World. Mayan achievements were remarkable, especially in fields of abstract knowledge.

The early history of the Maya is obscure. Their culture may have grown out of that of the Olmec, which flourished in Mexico from c. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 1150. Another theory is that the unique Mayan culture developed among nomadic tribes in the PETÉN region of N Guatemala, beginning c. 1000 B.C. This area became the center of the Old Empire of the Maya, and the ruins of TIKAL and UAXACTÚN indicate the presence of a prospering culture.

Mayan civilization can be divided into three periods: Pre-Classic, from c. 1500 B.C. to A.D. 300; Classic, from 300 to 900; and Post-Classic, from 900 to the 16th century, when Spain invaded and conquered CENTRAL AMERICA. By the latter part of the Pre-Classic era the Maya had invented a calendar, a system of chronology, and hieroglyphic writing. The earliest major works of architecture date from this time. In the early Classic period the culture spread widely and became fairly uniform. The finest developments in the arts and sciences took place in the late Classic period. As engineers and architects, the Maya built large stone structures, many of which were temples on top of pyramids. Sculpture was an adjunct of architecture and appeared on the buildings and temples. The Maya kept careful records of their studies and their history, using their hieroglyphic system of approximately 850 characters. Unfortunately, the Spanish destroyed all but three of these records, and the hieroglyphics remain mostly undeciphered. Mayan calendars—one a 365-day year, the other a 260-day ceremonial year—were very accurate, while their mathematical system, vigesimal (base 20), rather than decimal, was a stupendous intellectual achievement. The priesthood, which supplied scholars and scientists, presided over a religion in which the chief gods were Hunab Ku and his son Itzamna. There seems to have been little human sacrifice until late in the Post-Classic period.

The skill of the Maya can be seen in the ruins of such cities as COPÁN, PALENQUE, PIEDRAS NEGRAS, QUIRIGUA, and UXMAL. These cities were all abandoned for reasons still not clear. Perhaps the peasants revolted against their rulers, or perhaps the soil, long used, could not sustain the population. The Mayan center moved farther N and W into Yucatán in the

Post-Classic period, while the Toltecs moved S from the Valley of Mexico, beginning c. 1000 and dominated the Yucatán Maya from the 11th to the 13th centuries. The Itzá, Mayan Indians of Yucatán and Petén, together with the Toltecs, made the city of CHICHÉN ITZÁ their capital; MAYAPÁN and reoccupied Uxmal also became centers of power. The three cities formed a league, but in 1194 Uxmal defeated Chichén Itzá and became dominant. In 1441 the Xiu, an Indian group that had taken over Uxmal, revolted against the tyrannical Cocom rulers of Mayapán and destroyed the city. Such civil strife continued to weaken the Mayan culture. The Spanish appeared in 1527, and although the Maya were in decline, the Europeans failed in 1528 and from 1531 to 1535 to conquer them. Western Yucatán yielded in 1542 and the eastern part in 1546, but the Itzá held out in Tayasal until 1697.

MAYAPÁN (*Mexico*)

Ruined city of the MAYA EMPIRE, 35 mi SE of MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN. From c. A.D. 900 to 1441 it was one of the most important cities of the region. It was a walled city, constructed around a large well. Approximately 3,600 buildings have been discovered, including a large pyramid, a circular temple, and another temple with serpent columns. For a time Mayapán, UXMAL, and CHICHÉN ITZÁ formed a league of cities, but in a civil war in 1194 Mayapán defeated Chichén Itzá, which was abandoned. Mayapán then dominated Yucatán politically and religiously; but in 1441 its despotic Cocom rulers were overthrown in a revolt, and it too was abandoned.

MAYBOLE (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, 8 mi S of Ayr, approximately 40 mi SW of GLASGOW. It is an ancient place chartered by Duncan II in 1193 and is the site of Culzean Castle dating from 1777 and the castle of the earls of Cassillis. To the S are the ruins of Turnberry Castle where Robert Bruce is said to have been born. Nearby to the N are the ruins of Dunure Castle, an ancient stronghold of the Kennedys.

MAYEBASHI See MAEBASHI

MAYEN (*Germany*)

Town, 16 mi W of KOBLENZ. Founded in 1291, the town is on the site of a Roman settlement. The ruins

of a castle rise above the town, still partly surrounded by its medieval walls.

MAYENCE See MAINZ

MAYENNE (*France*)

Town in N Mayenne department. It was the scene of battles in campaigns of William the Conqueror in the 11th century. It played a part in the Wars of Religion of the 16th century and in the 18th-century wars of the VENDÉE. During the 16th century it belonged to the Guise family, led by Charles of Lorraine, duc de Mayenne. After the murder of his brothers in 1588 he became head of the Holy League, which was determined to put down all Protestant influence. He conducted himself as virtual king over the League's regions. In 1596 he made peace with Henri IV.

MAYERLING (*Austria*)

Village on the Schwechat River, in the WIENERWALD, or Vienna Woods. Crown Prince Rudolf (1858–89) of Austria-Hungary and his mistress Baroness Maria Vetsera, died in a hunting lodge here in January 1889, in what was called a double suicide. Since Rudolf had no siblings, following the death of his father, Franz Josef, the emperor's grandnephew, Charles I, succeeded to the throne.

MAYNOOTH (*Ireland*)

Town in NE County KILDARE. Nearby are the ruins of Maynooth Castle, also called Geraldine Castle, founded c. 1175 and besieged in the reign of Henry VIII, who had himself proclaimed king of Ireland in 1542 and under whose reign attacks on Irish and Catholic places began. They continued in the reign of Edward VI. It was demolished during the Cromwellian Wars of the 17th century.

MAYO, COUNTY [*Gaelic: Mhuigheo*] (*Ireland*)

County in the NW. In 1198 the last high king of Ireland, Roderic O'Connor, died here. The region was granted to the de Burghs at the end of the 12th century after the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland; the county only gradually came under English control. There were many confiscations of property by Englishmen, notably in 1586, 1641, and 1666. During the French Revolutionary Wars a French squadron captured part of the county before being defeated

at Ballinamuck and driven out in 1798. See also CASTLEBAR.

MAYOTTE See COMOROS

MAYU POINT (*Myanmar*)

Neck of land extending S between the Mayu River and the Bay of Bengal. During World War II it was the scene of fighting in 1943–44 during the Japanese attack on India.

MAYYALI See MAHÉ

AL-MAYYIT See DEAD SEA

MAZACA See KAYSERI

MÁZAGAN See AL-JADIDA

MÁZANDARAN See MAZANDERAN

MAZANDERAN [*Mázandaran*] [*former: Tabaristan*] (*Iran*)

Province in the N bordering on the CASPIAN SEA. It was the scene of conflict with the Arabs and of frequent changes of authority in its early history. It became part of the Persian Empire under Shah Abbas I in 1596. From 1723 to 1732 it was under Russian control. See also PERSIA.

MAZARA DEL VALLO [*Mazzara del Vallo*] (*Italy*)

Port of Trapani province, NW SICILY, 32 mi S of TRAPANI. It was the site of a Carthaginian fortress from the first Punic War, and has a cathedral founded in A.D. 1093 and rebuilt in the 17th century, and a castle dating from 1073.

MAZĀR-I-SHARĪF (*Afghanistan*)

Capital of Balkh province, near the UZBEKISTAN border, 190 mi NW of KABUL, and just E of ancient BALKH. It is the site of the noted mosque of Ali, built by Sultan Mirza c. A.D. 1450 and venerated by Shiite Muslims as the alleged burial place of Ali, a son-in-law and cousin of Muhammed. Najaf, Iraq, also claims to have Caliph Ali's burial place, however. In 1869

Mazār-i-Sharīf became the main political center of Afghan-Turkistan. See AN NAJAF.

MAZOVIA [*Polish: Mazowsze*] (*Poland*)

Ancient principality E of the VISTULA RIVER. Although the name first appears in the 11th century, it was already incorporated into the Polish state in the early 10th century. From the 14th to 16th centuries Prussian inhabitants were forced out by the Teutonic Knights, and left here to colonize MASURIA. With the partitions of Poland in the 18th century it was taken over by PRUSSIA and during the Napoleonic Wars made part of the duchy of WARSAW. It remained in Russian Poland until 1918. After 1945 the original Mazovia was divided between Warsaw and BIAŁYSTOK provinces.

MAZOWSZE See MAZOVIA

MAZURIA See MASURIA

MAZURY See MASURIA

MAZZARA DEL VALLO See MAZARA DEL VALLO

MBABANE See SWAZILAND

MBALA [*former: Abercorn*] (*Zambia*)

Town in the NE, 15 mi SE of the S end of LAKE TANGANYIKA. In World War I the last German African forces surrendered here on November 14, 1918.

MBANDAKA [*former: Coquilhatville, Equator*] (*Congo*)

Town of Équateur province, on the CONGO RIVER where it is joined by the Ruki. It was founded in 1883 by the explorer, Henry M. Stanley, who called it Equator.

MBUJI-MAYI [*former: Bakwanga*] (*Congo*)

City in the S central region on the Sankuru River. Following the independence of the Congo in 1960 it grew rapidly and from 1960 to 1963 served as capital of the secessionist mining state of Katanga, now SHABA.

McDOWELL (*United States*)

Town in Highland County, WEST VIRGINIA. On May 8, 1862, it was the scene of a Confederate victory led by Generals Stonewall Jackson and Edward Johnson.

McKEESPORT (*United States*)

City in Allegheny County, SW PENNSYLVANIA, at the confluence of the Youghiogheny and MONONGAHELA Rivers, 10 mi ESE of PITTSBURGH. Settled in 1755 by Scotch and Irish groups, it was a center of conflict in 1794 during the Whiskey Rebellion against federal enforcement of a tax on liquor. See also CANONSBURG.

MDINA [*former: Città Notabile, Città Vecchia, Notabile*] (*Malta*)

City in W Malta, 7 mi W of Valletta. Possibly dating back to the Neolithic period, it is an ancient fortified strongpoint atop a rocky hill, the capital of Malta until VALLETTA succeeded it in 1570. It played a key role in the successful defense of Malta by the vastly outnumbered Knights of St. John, besieged by the huge forces of the Turkish OTTOMAN EMPIRE, in 1565. It is known for its extensive Punic, Roman, and medieval fortifications and other buildings. The apostle Paul is said to have visited here; there remain catacombs, some pre-Christian, in Mdina and nearby Rabat.

MEATH [*Gaelic: Contae na Midhe*] (*Ireland*)

County in LEINSTER province. Comprised mostly of an ancient kingdom dating from the second century B.C., it was first made an English earldom in A.D. 1172 and finally organized as a county in the 17th century. At Oldbridge, on the northern boundary west of DROGHEDA, William III defeated James II on July 1, 1690, in the Battle of the BOYNE. Of archaeological interest are the large Bronze Age burial mounds at NEW GRANGE, and KNOWTH. See also KELLS, NAVAN, TARA.

MEAUX (*France*)

Town, in the Seine-et-Marne department in Brie, 28 mi E of PARIS. First recorded in 58 B.C., it was taken by Clovis in the fifth century A.D. An episcopal see since A.D. 375, it has a cathedral dating from the 13th and 14th centuries that contains the tomb of Bossuet, the city's most famous bishop. It also has an episcopal palace. In 1358 it was the scene of the massacre of thousands of peasants who had participated in the Jacquerie revolt during the Hundred Years' War. After a siege it was taken in 1422 by Henry V of England and remained English until 1439. In the 16th century it was prominent in the Wars of Religion. Prussians and Russians took it in 1814 and 1815 in the Napoleonic Wars. On September 5, 1914, retreating French troops took a

stand here and pushed back the Germans. During World War II it was occupied by the Germans.

MECCA [Mekka] [*ancient: Macoraba; Arabic: Makkah*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Holy city of Islam and the birthplace c. 570 of Muhammed the prophet, located in the HEJAZ, approximately 45 mi from the port of JIDDA. It was an ancient commercial center linking the Far East and Mediterranean. The site of the Kaaba and its sacred Black Stone, it was sacred to idol-worshipping Arabs even before Muhammed's flight from Mecca to MEDINA in 622, which marked the beginning of the Muslim era. It was sacked by the Karmathians in the early 10th century, came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1517, and was seized in the early 19th century by Wahabis whom Mohammad Ali of EGYPT defeated. It was the seat of the grand sherif of Mecca, Husein ibn-Ali, who declared his independence from Turkey in 1916; Mecca then became the capital of the kingdom of Hejaz. In 1924 it was occupied by Wahabis under ibn-Saud, who later created the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is the site of the Great Mosque.

MECHANICSVILLE (*United States*)

Village and Civil War battle site in VIRGINIA, approximately 7 mi NE of RICHMOND. On June 26, 1862, the Confederates under Generals Ambrose Hill and James Longstreet were pushed back by the Union forces after heavy casualties in what is also referred to as the Battle of Beaver Dam Creek.

MECHELEN [Mechlin] [*French: Malines; Latin: Mechlinia*] (*Belgium*)

Ancient city on the Dyle River midway between BRUSSELS and ANTWERP. By the 11th century Mechelen was a fiefdom, which in 1356 passed to Louis de Mâle and the Burgundian dukes. Since 1559 it has been the seat of the only archbishopric in Belgium and is, in a sense, the religious capital of Belgium. It suffered many attacks from the 16th to the 18th centuries during wars in the Low Countries. It retains a number of richly historic buildings, including the cathedral of St. Rombaut, dating from the 12th to the 14th centuries and modified in the 15th century after a fire, an outstanding example of Gothic architecture. Philip the Good of BURGUNDY made Mechelen the seat of the supreme court of the Low Countries. The palace of Margaret of Austria, who as regent of Charles V ruled the SPANISH NETHERLANDS from this

flourishing capital between 1507 and 1530, is now a court of justice. The church of Notre Dame from the 16th century contains Rubens's masterpiece, *The Miraculous Draught of Fishes*. The city was severely damaged during World War II.

MECHERFE See QATNA

AL-MECHILI [Al-Makili, El Mechili] (*Libya*)

Town in NE Libya, 50 mi SSW of DERNA. During World War II, in December 1940, it was established as a gas depot by the British on a road between EGYPT and Libya. It was captured by the Germans and was finally recaptured by the British in November 1942.

MECHLIN See MECHELEN

MECHLINIA See MECHELEN

MECKLENBURG (*Germany*)

Former state bordering the Baltic Sea. Originally held by Germans, it was occupied c. A.D. 600 by a Slavic people, the Wends, whose power was weakened in the 12th century by the inroads of the duke of Saxony, Henry the Lion. Ruled briefly by Waldemar II of Denmark in the 13th century, it became a duchy in 1348. Divisions of the region were made throughout the 16th and early 17th centuries. Because of its participation on the Danish side in the first part of the Thirty Years' War, it lost lands to Wallenstein in 1629. These were restored by Gustavus II, the Swedish king, who conquered the entire duchy in 1631. Both parts of Mecklenburg became grand duchies in 1815 and joined the GERMAN CONFEDERATION and the GERMAN EMPIRE. They became republics in 1918 and were reunited in 1934, again losing their former sovereign rights between 1933 and 1935. They were divided into the districts of ROSTOCK, SCHWERIN, and NEUBRANDENBURG in 1952.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY (*United States*)

County of S NORTH CAROLINA. On May 20, 1775, after news of the battles of CONCORD and LEXINGTON reached the county, a meeting was held by residents of the area at which a series of resolutions was passed that called for dissolving their ties to Great Britain. These resolutions, of which only a disputed version exists, are called the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and as such may constitute the

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first such declaration in the American colonies. See CHARLOTTE, N.C.

MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA

[Mecklenburg-Vorpommern] (*Germany*)

German state in NE Germany created after the reunification in 1990. The capital is SCHWERIN. Other major cities include ROSTOCK and WISMAR.

MEDEBA See MADEBA

MEDELLÍN (*Colombia*)

The nation's third-largest city and chief commercial center, located at 5,000 ft and capital of the Antioquia department, 150 mi NW of BOGOTÁ. Founded in 1675, it has three universities and other cultural institutions and is the site of several notable 17th-century churches. In the 1980s it gained notoriety for drug dealers and violence, but the violence has somewhat subsided at the turn of the century.

MEDEMBLICK (*Netherlands*)

Port in West FRIESLAND on what was once the ZUIDER ZEE, 10 mi S of HOORN. The West Church, formerly named after St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, contains the tomb of Lord George Murray, who sought refuge here following his defeat at CULLODEN MOOR. The castle, built by Florens V in 1285, is now the court of justice.

MÉDENINE (*Tunisia*)

Town in the Southern Territories, 40 mi SE of GABÈS. During World War II, on March 6, 1943, the 10th, 15th, and 21st German Panzer divisions burst out of the MARETH LINE in an attack on the British supply dumps here. The British 8th Army drove them back. It was Rommel's last attack.

MEDESHAMSTEDE See PETERBOROUGH (England)

MEDFIELD (*United States*)

Town in E MASSACHUSETTS, 17 mi SW of BOSTON. It was burned, along with nearly 40 other towns damaged or destroyed, in King Philip's War of 1675–76 in which the Wampanoag Indians turned on the New England colonists who had encroached on their lands and privileges.

MEDFORD (*United States*)

City in E MASSACHUSETTS, 5 mi N of BOSTON, situated on the course of Paul Revere's ride. Settled in 1630, it was a shipping and a shipbuilding center until the early 20th century. It is also the site of Tufts University, founded in 1852 as a Universalist institution by Hosea Ballou. He moved the denomination away from Calvinist doctrine and closer to Unitarianism.

MEDFORD (*United States*)

City in SW OREGON, 60 mi W of KLAMATH FALLS. From 1836 to 1856, pioneers and the Rogue River Indians repeatedly battled each other here. Nearby is the restored town of Jacksonville, founded following the discovery of gold in 1851.

MEDIA (*Iran*)

Ancient country in W Asia comprising what is now W Iran and S AZERBAIJAN. It extended from the CASPIAN SEA to the Zagros Mts. The history of the Indo-European people called the Medes can be traced back to 836 B.C. when the Assyrians under King Shalmaneser III invaded Media—the first of many Assyrian invasions. The Medes extended their rule over PERSIA during the reign of Sargon (d. 705 B.C.) and reached their height under Cyaxares, who was perhaps the first to establish a kingdom and who reigned from 625 to 585 B.C., capturing NINEVEH in 612 B.C. and aiding BABYLON in bringing about the downfall of ASSYRIA. The Medes were thus the first people to free themselves from Assyrian rule. The Median dynasty was overthrown c. 550 B.C. by Cyrus the Great of Persia and, retaining its prestige, was united with the Persian Empire. Alexander the Great invaded Media in 330 B.C. In the second century B.C. Media became part of the Parthian Kingdom, and under the Romans it was divided into Media Atropatene in the N, which once again came under the influence of PARTHIA, and Media Magna in the S, which eventually became a sacred place to Zoroastrianism, especially in the city of Rhagae, now RAI.

MEDILIKE See MELK

MEDINA [*Arabic*: Al-Madinah, Madinat Rasul Allah, Madinat an-Nabi; *former*: Yathrib] (*Saudi Arabia*)

The second most important city of Islam, located in the HEJAZ, 210 mi N of MECCA and 120 mi from the Red Sea coast. Founded by Jewish settlers more than 2,000 years ago, it is noted for its mosque enclosing

the tomb of Muhammed. It served as a refuge for Muhammed after his flight from Mecca and as his base for the conversion of Arabia. The date of his arrival, September 20, 622, was later adopted as the beginning of the Muslim calendar. The capital of a caliphate from 622 to 661, it declined after 683 when it was sacked by the Omayyad caliphs of DAMASCUS. In later periods, it fell to the Turks, the Egyptians, and the Wahabis. It was under Turkish control from 1812 to 1912, when the reformist Wahabi sect again wielded power. Husayn ibn Ali, who revolted against TURKEY during World War I, captured Medina in 1916. It was a city of the new kingdom of Hejaz from 1919 until 1924 when, after a long siege, it fell to Ibn-Saud, founder of Saudi Arabia.

MEDINA-ARKOSH See ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA

MEDINA-SIDONIA [*Medinasidonia*] (*Spain*)

Town in Cádiz province, 19 mi ESE of CÁDIZ. It is the site of the ancestral palace of the dukes of Medina-Sidonia, one of whom led the Spanish Armada in 1588. It attained some importance under the Visigoths who made it a bishopric. The town was taken c. A.D. 710 by Tariq in the Moorish invasion, which led to Moorish dominance of Spain.

MEDINAT AN-NABI See MEDINA

MEDINIPUR [*Midnapur, Midnapore*] (*India*)

Town and district of BENGAL, 68 mi W of KOLKATA. Its history begins with the ancient town of TAMLUK, an important Buddhist settlement in the fifth century B.C. and now in ruins. As payment for his elevation to the throne of Bengal, Mir Kasim ceded both town and district to the British East India Company in 1760.

MEDIOLANUM See ÉVREUX, MILAN

MEDIOLANUM SANTORUM See SAINTES

MEDIOMATRICA See METZ

MEDITERRANEAN SEA [*Latin: Mare Nostrum*]

Body of water bordered by Africa, Asia, and Europe, the largest inland sea, approximately 2,400 mi from E to W. Its name is Latin for "in the middle of the earth." Its chief arms E to W are the Aegean, Ionian,

Adriatic, and Tyrrhenian seas, and it is connected to the Atlantic Ocean to the W, the BLACK SEA to the NE, and the RED SEA to the SE. It is watered by the NILE, TIBER, RHÔNE, EBRO, and other historic rivers. The Mediterranean is, perhaps, the most historic body of water in the world, because on it and in the lands around it have arisen, prospered, and declined the first powerful empires, while the high culture and religions that developed here created the basic elements of Western and Middle Eastern civilizations.

One of the world's oldest cultures, the Aegean, developed in the Mediterranean after the third millennium B.C., especially on the island of CRETE, while about the same time the Mycenaean civilization came into being in GREECE. Both were the first to use the Mediterranean as a trade route, followed by the sailors of PHOENICIA by 1250 B.C. In the eighth, seventh, and sixth centuries B.C., the Greeks dominated the sea and founded colonies in SYRIA, SICILY, ITALY, FRANCE, SPAIN, and North Africa.

Greek art, drama, philosophy, literature, and political theory were disseminated both eastward and westward. The MACEDONIAN EMPIRE in the third century B.C. carried Hellenic culture to the Middle East, while Greek colonies had spread this culture earlier to the western Mediterranean. Next to extend its sway over the sea and found colonies was CARTHAGE, in North Africa, in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. ROME, however, destroyed Carthage's power; and by the early second century A.D. the ROMAN EMPIRE ruled all the lands around the Mediterranean, making it *Mare Nostrum* (Our Sea). The Romans adopted and adapted Greek culture, and their military conquests and political organization carried it to all of western Europe, whence, eventually, it crossed the Atlantic to the New World. In addition, two of the world's most influential religions, Judaism and Christianity, were born in ISRAEL/PALESTINE, while a third, Islam, originated in the ARABIAN PENINSULA and between the seventh and 11th centuries controlled much of the Mediterranean area.

After the Roman Empire was divided in A.D. 395, the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in Asia ruled the eastern Mediterranean for centuries until its capital, CONSTANTINOPLE, finally fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1453. In the meantime, in the W, the Arabs, carrying the creed of Islam with them, gained control of North Africa and Spain in the sixth to eighth centuries A.D. From the 10th century on the city-states of Italy regained the initiative on the sea, making the Crusades possible between the 11th and the 14th centuries and

founding numerous trading colonies in the Levant. AMALFI, PISA, and GENOA were among the most important Italian ports. The Republic of Venice reached its peak in the 15th century, at which time it was the most powerful state in the region and the primary link between Europe and Asia. Its decline, however, began with the rise of the Ottoman Empire, which in turn began a long descent in the 17th century. National states were established around the sea, but it was not until the mid-20th century that all the present nations came into being.

The Mediterranean has been a vital trade route ever since humans first learned to navigate, and for centuries it was the main route between Europe and Asia. It finally lost importance in the late 17th century after the New World was discovered and the route around Africa was pioneered in the 15th century, and the nation-states of the Atlantic seaboard rose to power. However, the opening of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869 connected it with the Red Sea and restored its value to shipping.

The sea has been the scene of decisive naval battles. In 480 B.C. a Greek fleet crushed a Persian fleet off the Greek island of SALAMIS, at ACTIUM in 31 B.C. Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra to become the first Roman emperor, and on October 7, 1571, a Christian fleet defeated that of the Ottoman Empire off LEPANTO, Greece, thus keeping the Turks from dominating the Mediterranean. It was the site of naval engagements in both world wars and during the cold war powerful U.S., NATO, and Soviet fleets cruised the sea at all times, in part because of its strategic importance in relation to the defense of Europe and the vital oil fields of North Africa and the Middle East.

MEDJERDA RIVER See BAGRADAS RIVER

MEDJEZ-EL-BAB See MAJĀZ-AL-BĀB

MEDŪM (*Egypt*)

Archaeological site between MEMPHIS and AL-FAIYUM, approximately 40 mi S of CAIRO. It is the site of a pyramid built by Snefru, the first king of the Fourth Dynasty (c. 2650–2500 B.C.), who greatly advanced Egyptian commerce and control of the Sinai Peninsula. The pyramid, one of the first true pyramids, apparently collapsed because of faulty design; but it was the immediate predecessor of the Great Pyramids of GIZA.

MEDUNTA See MANTES-LA-JOLIE

MEDWAY RIVER (*England*)

Tributary of the THAMES RIVER that rises in SUSSEX, flows through KENT, the site of several battles. In A.D. 43, during the Roman invasion of England under Claudius I, the Roman legions under the command of Aulus Plautius met a British force here under Caracatus. With the assistance of troops under Vespasian the Romans defeated them in a battle that opened the way for the Roman conquest of the island. During the Second Dutch War the Dutch naval forces entered the Medway, burned SHEERNESS, and destroyed the ships of the English navy in June 1667.

MEEANEE See MIANI

MEENEN See MENEN

MEERSEN [Mersen] (*Netherlands*)

Town in Limburg province, just NNE of MAASTRICHT. A treaty signed here on August 8, A.D. 870, between Charlemagne's heirs, Charles the Bald and Louis the German, king of Germany, divided the kingdom of their nephew, Lothair II of LORRAINE (d. 869). The treaty's lasting effect was to set the German-Frankish frontier.

MEERUT (*India*)

City in UTTAR PRADESH state, on a tributary of the GANGES RIVER, 40 mi NE of DELHI. The settlement dates back at least to 250 B.C. Conquered by the Muslims in 1192, it was largely destroyed by Tamerlane in 1399 and became part of the MOGUL EMPIRE. In 1775 Walter Reinhardt, a Walloon who had originally been in the service of the French but by then headed a gang of European deserters and Sepoys, gained control of the region. His wife, the Begum Samru, took Reinhardt's place after his death in 1778. Meerut was ceded to the British in 1803 and taken over by the East India Company in 1836. It was the scene of the first outbreak of the Indian Mutiny in May 1857. The British held the city, however.

MEGALOPOLIS (*Greece*)

Ancient city of ARCADIA on a plain of the central PELOPONNESUS, just N of the modern Megalopolis, 20 mi SW of TEGEA. Founded in 370 B.C. by the Theban general Epaminondas after the Battle of LEUCTRA, it was, true to its name, a big city. It was the seat of the "10,000" in the federal assembly and was headquarters for the anti-Spartan Arcadian League. It with-

stood several sieges, the longest in 331 and 318 B.C. Usually an ally of THEBES and MACEDON, it joined the Achaean League in 234 B.C. but was destroyed by Cleomenes III of SPARTA in 222 B.C. and thereafter declined. The home of Philopoemen and Polybius, it is currently the site of much archaeological excavation.

MÉGARA [*ancient: Megara*] (*Greece*)

Port city of Attica department, located on the N coast of the Saronic Gulf, W of ATHENS, on the road from Attica to CORINTH. The capital of ancient Megaris, it flourished under the Dorians who in the eighth century B.C. built it into a center of commerce with SICILY and the BLACK SEA. They founded colonies at Propontis and Euxine (the SEA OF MARMARA), as well as at CHALCEDON and Byzantium. Megara's commercial importance was diminished by the rise of MILETUS and Athens. After the Persian Wars its citizens summoned the aid of Athens against Corinth in 459 B.C., but soon after they expelled the Athenians, who placed an embargo on Megarian trade. In the Peloponnesian Wars blockades and invasions ruined Megara. It was incorporated into the Achaean League in 243 B.C. In the late Middle Ages the city was controlled by VENICE but finally abandoned in A.D. 1500. It was the birthplace of Euclid, founder of the Megarian school of philosophy. See also CONSTANTINOPLE, MEGARA HYBLAEA.

MEGARA HYBLAEA (*Italy*)

Ancient city of SICILY, on the E coast near Augusta, 12 mi NNW of SYRACUSE. It was founded in 728 B.C. by Dorians from MÉGARA in GREECE, who had previously established settlements at Trotilon, LEONTINI, and Thapsus. Destroyed by Gelon in 481 B.C., it was fortified by Syracuse against the Athenians in 412 B.C. and was captured by Marcellus for the Romans in 214 B.C. Excavations were begun in 1891 and have uncovered Archaic Greek as well as important Neolithic remains.

MEGHALAYA (*India*)

State in NE India bordered on the S by BANGLADESH. The state was carved out of the state of ASSAM in 1992 as a homeland for the Khasi, Synteng, and Pner tribespeople. The capital is SHILLONG.

MEGIDDO [*Tel Megiddo*] (*Israel*)

City of ancient CANAAN, on the S side of the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON, approximately 15 mi S of HAIFA. Modern excavations have shown that it was settled by

3500 B.C. and was inhabited until c. 450 B.C. Strategically placed on the commercial and military routes between EGYPT and MESOPOTAMIA, it has been the scene of many battles. The word *Armageddon*, referring to a great battle of the biblical last days, is derived from the Hebrew for "hill of Megiddo." In 1468 B.C. Thutmose III of Egypt defeated a Syrian army here. Judges 4 relates how in the 13th century B.C. Deborah and Barak overcame Sisera near this site. King Josiah was killed here by Necho II of Egypt c. 610 B.C. More recently during World War I General Allenby, later Viscount Allenby of Megiddo, began his major offensive against the Turks here on September 18, 1918. Excavations in recent years have unearthed 20 strata of settlements. In those from the Canaanite period to c. 500 B.C. were the exquisite Megiddo ivories, along with the "Stables of Solomon," who rebuilt Megiddo as a horse-trading and chariot center.

MEHÁDIA [*ancient: Ad Mediam*] (*Hungary*)

Market town of Krassó-Szörény province, 287 mi SE of BUDAPEST. It was the site of an ancient Roman colony, near the road from the DANUBE RIVER to DACIA. Nearby are the Hercules Baths, mineral hot springs famous in the Roman period, as attested to by numerous inscriptions. After the fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE, they fell into disuse until 1735. Roman remains are still visible here.

MEHDIA See MAHDIA

MEHDIYA See KENITRA (Morocco)

MEHIDPUR [*Mahidpur*] (*India*)

Town of INDORE state, on the right bank of the Sipra River, 24 mi N of UJJAIN. It was the scene of a battle on December 20, 1817, in which Sir John Malcolm defeated the army of Holkar, resulting in the Treaty of MANDASOR and the British takeover of MALWA. It was again the scene of severe fighting during the Indian Mutiny in 1857.

MEHSANA (*India*)

City and district in GUJARAT state. The state is in W India on the Arabian Sea; the city is approximately 40 mi NNW of AHMEDABAD and is the administrative headquarters of the district. The city was founded sometime between the 12th and 14th centuries by

settlers from RAJPUTANA. The MARATHA ruler of BARODA, now also part of Gujarat, built a royal residence here in the 18th century. PATAN is the largest town in the district and is known for its handwoven cloth.

MEHUN-SUR-YÈVRE (*France*)

Town of the Cher department, in the central region, NW of BOURGES. It is the site of the ruins of the 14th-century castle where Charles VII ascended the throne in 1422 and died in 1461.

MEIGS, FORT See FORT MEIGS

MEIKTILA (*Myanmar*)

Town and district of Upper Myanmar bordering the Shan states on the E. A Buddhist center, it is the site of an artificial lake, which, according to Burmese legend, was begun 2,400 years ago by the grandfather of Gautama Buddha. In World War II it was a key site in the battle of Burma between the Japanese and Allies.

MEININGEN (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, near the Werra River, 40 mi SW of ERFURT. First described in A.D., 982 it became a city in 1344. Passed to the dukes of SAXONY in 1583, from 1680 to 1918 it served as capital for the dukes of SAXE-MEININGEN. In the second half of the 19th century, the theater and orchestra of Meiningen acquired an international reputation, setting the style for German performance.

MEIRINGEN (*Switzerland*)

Town in the Hasle Valley of BERN canton, on the right bank of the Aar River. In 1234 it passed from the emperor to the Knights of Lazarus, who sold it in 1272 to the Austin Canons of INTERLAKEN. They retained it until their suppression in 1528. There is an ancient parish church in the town, and above it are the ruins of the medieval church of Resti.

MEISSEN [*former: Misnia*] (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in SAXONY on the ELBE RIVER, 14 mi NW of DRESDEN. It was founded in 929 by Henry of SAXONY, later the German king Henry I, as a defense against the Slavs. In 965 it became the seat of the margraviate of Meissen when Otto I divided the East Saxon region. The diocese of Meissen, founded in 968, came under the Wettin dynasty in 1123. Sup-

pressed during the Reformation, it was restored in 1921 with its see at BAUTZEN. The Albrechtsburg, a large 15th-century castle, dominates the city. From 1710 to 1864 it housed the royal porcelain manufacture, the first such in Europe, begun by J.F. Bottger, under the patronage of Elector Frederick Augustus I, later Augustus II of POLAND. Other notable buildings are the cathedral and the church of St. Afra, both from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

MEJDEL See MAGDALA

MEJERDA RIVER See BAGRADAS RIVER

MÉJICO See MEXICO

MEKKA See MECCA

MEKNES [*Arabic: Miknasa; French: Meknès; Spanish: Mequinez*] (*Morocco*)

City 36 mi WSW of FÈS. Founded in the 10th century, in the Middle Ages it was a citadel of the ALMOHADS. It became Morocco's capital and the residence of the Moroccan sultan in 1672. Because of Sultan Ismail's ambitious construction projects, the city came to be known as the Versailles of Morocco. The huge palace, a few mosques, and a gateway have survived.

MEKONE See SICYON

MEKONG RIVER [*Chinese: Lan-Ts'ang; Tibetan: Dzāchu*] (*Southeast Asia*)

River, 2,600 mi long, rising in E TIBET and flowing SE through YUNNAN Province, S CHINA, through LAOS, MYANMAR, THAILAND, CAMBODIA, and VIETNAM, where it empties into the South China Sea through several mouths forming the Mekong Delta. The subject of various international agreements and arrangements in modern history, it was most recently the scene of heavy fighting during the Vietnam War. It has also been known as the Saigon River in Vietnam. See also PHNOM PENH.

MELAKA See MALACCA

MELANESIA (*Pacific Ocean*)

Islands forming one of the three main groupings of Oceania in the Pacific Ocean. The other groups are

MICRONESIA and POLYNESIA. Melanesia consists of those islands NE of AUSTRALIA and S of the equator. European explorers began to discover them in the early 16th century, but it was the late 18th century before all the important ones were located and explored. The islands of Melanesia include: the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, the D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS, the FIJI ISLANDS, the LOUISIAD ARCHIPELAGO, NEW CALEDONIA, the NEW HEBRIDES, and the SOLOMON ISLANDS. NEW GUINEA is sometimes included. The Melanesians are mainly of Australoid stock.

MELBOURNE (*Australia*)

Capital city of VICTORIA, at the mouth of the Yarra River, on the N end of Port Philip Bay. Founded in 1835 by settlers from TASMANIA, in 1837 it was named for Lord Melbourne, the British prime minister. It was at the center of the gold rush of the 1850s. From 1901 to 1927 it was the temporary capital of Australia and the seat of the federal government. In 1956 the city hosted the summer Olympic Games. The economy was depressed in the 1980s, but has since rebounded due to increased immigration and business development.

MELEDA [*Latin: Melita; Serbo-Croatian: Mljet*] (*Croatia*)

One of the larger islands in the SE Adriatic Sea, off the coast of DALMATIA. It has been regarded by some, including Constantine Porphyrogenitus in the 10th century, as the Melita on which St. Paul was shipwrecked. As at Malta, there is a St. Paul's Bay.

MELEGNANO See MARIGNANO

MELFI (*Italy*)

Town in Potenza province, Basilicata region, 26 mi NNW of POTENZA. The site of Roman remains, in A.D. 1041 it was made the first capital of the Norman county of APULIA. Emperor Frederick II assembled his parliament here in 1231 to pass the Constitutions of Melfi, or *Liber Augustalis*. In 1528 the town was sacked by the French under the vicomte de Lautrec, who as marshal led the forces that reconquered MILAN. Thereafter declining as a commercial center, Melfi passed to Italy in 1861. Of historic interest are its 12th-century cathedral and campanile and a 13th-century castle.

MELILLA [*ancient: Rusaddir*] (*Spain*)

Spanish possession on the N coast of MOROCCO, on the SE coast of Cape Tres Forcas in the Er Rif region.

In antiquity it was settled by Phoenicians, then by their successors from CARTHAGE. Conquered by ROME, it became a Berber town after the end of the ROMAN EMPIRE. In the seventh century A.D. it was overrun by the Arabs. Spain took it in 1496–97 and held on to it despite repeated attacks by Morocco. It was the center of the Riffian revolt in 1921 under Abd-al-Krim. Recovered by Spain in 1926, in 1936 it was the site of the revolt of army chiefs that led to the Spanish civil war. Melilla and CUETTA are the last remaining Spanish enclaves in Morocco. See also RIF MOUNTAINS, PHOENICIA.

MELITA See MALTA, SOVEREIGN STATE OF, MELEDA

MELITENE See MALATYA

MELITOPOL [*former: Novo-Aleksandrovka*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, on the Molochnoy River, near the NW shore of the Sea of Azov, 70 mi S of ZAPOROZHYYE. Settled in the late 18th century by Cossacks, Mennonites, and others, it gained its present name in 1841. An important agricultural center on the route between MOSCOW and the CRIMEA, during World War II it was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1943.

MELK [*Melki*] [*former: Medilike; Namare*] (*Austria*)

Town in Lower Austria province on the DANUBE RIVER, 50 mi W of VIENNA. One of the earliest residences of Austrian rulers, it was the Austrian capital during the 11th century. A famous Benedictine abbey, founded in the castle built in 1089, has a large library with some 2,000 manuscripts. It was plundered by the Turks in 1683 but was rebuilt between 1702 and 1749. It is an outstanding example of the baroque style.

MELLE, AFRICA See MALI EMPIRE

MELLE [*ancient: Metallum*] (*France*)

Town in the Deux-Sèvres department, on the left bank of the Bérone River, 21 mi ESE of NIORT. A lead mine first worked here by the Romans gave the town its original name. There are two Romanesque churches in the style of POITOU and the 11th-century church of St. Savinien, now a prison. Between the Middle Ages and the 16th century the town was a possession of the counts of MAINE.

MELLEOIKI See MILWAUKEE

MELODUNUM See MELUN

MELORIA (*Italy*)

Small island, 4 mi off LIVORNO in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. It was the scene of two naval battles. On May 3, 1241, the Sicilian king and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II Hohenstaufen defeated the Genoese and captured foreign prelates en route to meet with Pope Gregory IX, who had just excommunicated Frederick. In August 1284, during a long conflict over CORSICA, the Genoese here destroyed the Pisan fleet, which never recovered. See GENOA, PISA.

MELOS [*Greek: Mílos; Italian: Milo*] (*Greece*)

Island in the AEGEAN SEA, a member of the CYCLADES group. Deposits of obsidian and its strategic location between CRETE and the mainland made it an early center of civilization, as attested by the rich lower levels of the excavated settlement of Phylakopi, which later became a Minoan and Mycenaean town. Later it was occupied by the Dorians, but it lost its major importance when bronze replaced obsidian for tools and weapons. During the Peloponnesian Wars it was attacked by ATHENS and its inhabitants brutally wiped out. The famous Venus de Milo, a Hellenistic statue now in the Louvre, was discovered here in 1820.

MELPUM See MILAN

MELROSE (*Scotland*)

Town in BORDERS region, on the TWEED RIVER, 31 mi SE of EDINBURGH. It is the site of one of the finest ruins in Scotland, Melrose Abbey, founded for the Cistercians by David I in 1136. Attacked and rebuilt several times, it was finally destroyed by the earl of Hertford in 1545. It is the "Kennaquhair" of Scott's *Abbot and Monastery*, and his *Lay of the Last Minstrel* describes the finely carved east window. Its high altar contains the heart of Robert Bruce. Two miles to the E is the site of a seventh-century monastery burned in the ninth century during conflicts between Scots and Anglo-Saxons, rebuilt, and finally destroyed by English invaders. Nearby was Trimontium, a large Roman fortification.

MELTON MOWBRAY (*England*)

Market town of LEICESTERSHIRE, in a fertile valley at the confluence of the Wreake and the Eye rivers, 15

mi NE of LEICESTER. In February 1644, during the Civil War, it was the scene of a defeat of the Parliamentary forces by the Royalists. It is the birthplace of John Henley, the orator, and is the site of the early Gothic church of St. Mary.

MELUN [*ancient: Melodunum*] (*France*)

Ancient town and capital of Seine-et-Marne department, on the SEINE RIVER, 27 mi SSE of PARIS. Founded on an island in the Seine, it was conquered by the Romans in 53 B.C. It expanded to both banks in Gallo-Roman times and contains vestiges of a Roman fortress. Often attacked by the Normans, it was later taken after heavy fighting by the English in 1420 and retaken by Joan of Arc in 1430. The city was briefly controlled by the Catholic League in 1589. There is an 11th- and 12th-century Romanesque church and a castle that was an early residence of the Capetian kings.

MEMCESTRE See MANCHESTER

MEMDE See MENDE

MEMEL See KLAIPEDA, NEMAN RIVER

MEMELBURG See KLAIPEDA

MEMMINGEN (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, 42 mi SW of AUGSBURG. First mentioned in A.D. 1010, this Swabian town became a free imperial city in 1286. It took part in the Tetrapolitan Confession. During the Peasants' War the *Twelve Articles of the Peasantry*, demanding an end to serfdom and certain freedoms from ecclesiastical control, were drawn up here in 1525. Nearby in 1800 the Austrians were defeated by General Moreau during the Napoleonic Wars. Parts of the city's 15th-century walls and gates remain.

MEMPHIS [*Assyrian: Mempi; Biblical: Noph*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on a site now partly covered by the village of Mit Rahina, approximately 13 mi S of CAIRO at the apex of the NILE RIVER Delta. Probably founded by Menes, the first known king of Egypt, it might have been the site of royal palaces and tombs earlier than that. It served as capital for most rulers of the Old Kingdom (c. 3100–2258 B.C.) and of the Middle Kingdom (c. 2000–1786 B.C.) up to the Eigh-

teenth Dynasty of the New Kingdom (1570–c. 1342 B.C.). Its temple of Ptah was never surpassed. The palace of Apries and two huge statues of Ramses II are some of the other notable monuments found here. The Memphite school of art and craftsmanship was important, especially for relief work. The necropolis of SAKKARA is nearby. Across the Nile are the great pyramids, extending 20 miles to GIZA.

Superseded by HERACLEOPOLIS during the IX and X dynasties and later by THEBES at the beginning of the New Kingdom, it was taken by Nubians in 730 B.C. and later besieged by Assyrians, Persians, and others. It became the seat of Persian satraps c. 525 B.C. and lost its importance after the conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great c. 330. Important again and second only to Alexandria under the Ptolemies and under ROME, it finally declined when many of its ancient buildings were used in the construction of the new Arabic city of Fustat, which became Cairo.

MEMPHIS (*United States*)

River city in SW TENNESSEE, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 10 mi N of the MISSISSIPPI border, at the mouth of the Wolf River. Strategically important river port for British, French, and Spanish rivalries of the 18th century, it was the site of several forts. The United States erected a fort in 1797, and in 1819 the area was settled by a colony mission sent by Andrew Jackson, John Overton, and James Winchester. Quickly becoming a cotton market second only to NEW ORLEANS, it became a Confederate military center at the beginning of the Civil War and in 1862 was made the temporary state capital. Captured by Union forces under the elder Charles Henry Davis after the battle of Memphis in 1862, it remained an important Union base. It was swept by yellow fever epidemics in 1867, 1873, and 1878. From 1909 to 1948 the city was ruled by the politician E.H. "Boss" Crump and was long known for its high levels of vice and crime. It is the site of Beale Street, made famous by W.C. Handy, the black blues composer.

MEMPI See MEMPHIS

MENADO See MANADO

MENAI STRAIT (*Wales*)

Channel, 14 mi long, between ANGLESEY ISLAND and mainland GWYNEDD, off the N coast of Wales. It is the site of two historic bridges. Thomas Telford's sus-

pension bridge dating from 1826 and rebuilt between 1938 and 1941 carries the road from BANGOR on the mainland to Anglesey; and Robert Stephenson's tubular bridge of 1850 carries a railroad line.

MENASHA (*United States*)

City in E WISCONSIN on Lake Winnebago and the Fox River, 5 mi S of APPLETON, adjacent to its twin city of NEENAH. It was settled in 1843 in a region visited by Jean Nicolet c. 1635 as part of an expedition directed by Champlain to find a NORTHWEST PASSAGE. The area is described by Jonathan Carver in his *Travels* of 1778.

MENDALI See MANDALI

MENDE [*Memde*] [*ancient: Mimatum*] (*France*)

Town in Lozère department, 76 mi NW of AVIGNON. A settlement in Roman times, it became an episcopal see in the fifth century A.D. The town was ruled by bishops until 1306 when they were forced to cede a portion of it to Philip the Handsome. During the Wars of Religion, from 1562 to 1598, it was often sacked. Notable buildings include a cathedral begun by Urban V in 1369, destroyed in 1580 during the Huguenots' sacking of the town, and rebuilt in the 17th century. The 13th-century bridge Pont Notre-Dame spans the Lot River here.

MENDELI See MANDALI

MENDERES [*ancient: Maeander; Turkish: Büyük Menderes Nehri*] (*Turkey*)

River, flowing SW and W into the AEGEAN SEA S of the island of SAMOS. It was notable in ancient legends for its wanderings, i.e.: meanderings. Along or near its banks were the ancient cities of LAODICEA, MAGNESIA, and MILETUS.

MENDES (*Egypt*)

Archaeological site, E of the Damietta branch of the NILE RIVER and just SE of AL-MANSŪRA. Worship of Osiris, god of the earth's abundance, originated in this area and spread throughout the Mediterranean. Near here the Egyptians under Nectanebo I defeated the Persians c. 380 B.C.

MENDIP HILLS (*England*)

Range of hills, in NE SOMERSET, extending approximately 18 mi from the vicinity of Hutton to the Frome

Valley. They are the site of caves with traces of prehistoric usage and of ruins of Roman lead mines, an amphitheater, and a Roman road.

MENDOZA (*Argentina*)

City and provincial capital approximately 60 mi SE of ALCONCAGUA. It was settled by Spanish colonists from CHILE c. 1560 and belonged to Chile until 1776. It was the headquarters of San Martín for training troops to march across the ANDES in 1817 in the liberation of Chile from SPAIN. It is the site of a Franciscan monastery that serves as the burial place of Argentine national heroes. The present city is located near the ruins of the original, which was almost totally destroyed by earthquake in 1861.

MENEN [**Meenen**] [*French: Menin*] (*Belgium*)

Town in West FLANDERS province, on the Lys River, at the French border. Founded in 1578, it was, like YPRES, strongly fortified by Vauban in the 17th century; but these fortifications were removed in 1748 under the terms of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (see AACHEN). During World War I it was taken and retaken by German and British forces in the severe fighting that took place all through this area.

MENESK See MINSK

MENEVIA See SAINT DAVID'S

MÊNG CHIANG (*China*)

Former Japanese buffer state between MANCHUKUO and Outer Mongolia, comprising approximately the provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan of INNER MONGOLIA. The capital was HU-HO-HAO-T'E. Established in 1937, it ceased to exist after World War II. See also MANCHURIA, MONGOLIA.

MENG-TSEU See MENGZI

MENGTSZ See MENGZI

MENG-TZE See MENGZI

MENG-TZU See MENGZI

MENGZI [**Meng-Tzu, Meng-Tseu, Mengtsz, Meng-Tze**] [*French: Mong-Tseu*] (*China*)

City in SE YUNNAN province, near the border of VIETNAM, SSE of KUNMING. The French convention of 1886 established its prominence on an overland trade route between TONKIN and Yunnan. It is now the commercial center of a mining region. Evidence of its prosperity before the Taiping Rebellion can be seen in the remains of several impressive temples.

MENIN See MENEN

MENLO PARK (*United States*)

Unincorporated community in Middlesex county, central NEW JERSEY, approximately 6 mi SE of PLAINFIELD. Established after the founding of the East Jersey colony in 1674, it is the site of the laboratory where Thomas Edison invented the incandescent light bulb in 1879.

MENNIX See JERBA

MENOMINEE (*United States*)

City in MICHIGAN, located on Green Bay, at the mouth of the Menominee River, opposite Marinette, WISCONSIN. It is named after the Menominee Indians, an Algonquin tribe. Their first European visitor seems to have been the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, in 1634. A trading post was established here by 1796, and it was long famous as a shipping point for lumber throughout the world.

MENORCA See MINORCA

MENSK See MINSK

MENTANA (*Italy*)

Town in Roma province, W LATIUM, NE of ROME. It was the scene of a battle on November 3, 1867, in which Garibaldi was defeated by combined papal and French troops during his second unsuccessful attempt to take Rome and incorporate it into the newly formed kingdom of Italy under Victor Emmanuel. See also PAPAL STATES.

MENTEITH [**Monteith**] (*Scotland*)

Lake in Central region, 14 mi WNW of STIRLING. When just five years of age, Mary, Queen of Scots,

was hidden at Inchmahome priory on the largest of the lake's three islands for a few months. This was prior to her departure for France in 1548 to live with her mother's family and prepare for her marriage to the dauphin. It was an Augustinian priory founded in 1238 by Walter Comyn. On Inch Talla stands the ruined tower of the earls of Menteith, dating from 1428.

MENTON [*Italian: Mentone*] (*France*)

Town on the Mediterranean, in the Alpes-Maritimes department, 12 mi ENE of NICE, on the RIVIERA. Probably the site of an earlier Roman settlement, it was founded in the 10th century. It was owned by the Grimaldis of MONACO from the 14th century until 1848, when it became a free city of SARDINIA. A plebiscite in 1860 gave it to France. During World War II Menton was occupied by Italians and Germans and liberated, but it was subsequently bombarded and greatly damaged. A 16th-century fort overlooks the harbor, and there is a notable baroque church here. Nearby are caves where the remains of the prehistoric Grimaldi man—a Negroid type from the late Paleolithic period—have been discovered. See GRIMALDI.

MENTONE See MENTON

MENTOR (*United States*)

Residential village in OHIO, near LAKE ERIE, 22 mi NE of CLEVELAND. Founded in 1799, it was the home of James Garfield when he was elected president. His home, Lawnfield, is preserved here.

MENZEL-BOURGUIBA [*former: Ferryville*] (*Tunisia*)

Town on the S shore of Lake Bizerte. Founded around a naval base during French rule, in World War II it was occupied by U.S. troops on May 7, 1943. When Tunisian independence was declared in 1956, it was renamed for Habib Bourguiba, Tunisia's first president. See also BIZERTE.

MEQUINEZ See MEKNES

MERAN See MERANO

MERANO [*German: Meran*] (*Italy*)

City in Bolzano province, TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region, on the S slope of the Alps, 17 mi NW of BOL-

ZANO. It is located near the site of the Roman settlement of Castrum Maiense of the first century A.D. First mentioned in 857, it served as the capital of TYROL from the 12th century until c. 1420 when the capital was moved to INNSBRUCK. Merano remained under Austrian rule until ceded to Italy by the Treaty of ST. GERMAIN in 1919. To the NW on the Kuchelberg is a half-ruined castle.

MERCER (*New Zealand*)

Village in N NORTH ISLAND, on the Waikato River, 32 mi SSE of AUCKLAND. An outpost during the period of colonization, it was the scene of many skirmishes between Maori and British troops in 1863–64.

MERCIA (*England*)

Anglo-Saxon kingdom consisting generally of the region of the Midlands. It was one of a group of seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms sometimes known as the Heptarchy. Settled by Angles c. A.D. 500, its growth stems from Penda's domination over WESSEX in 645 and over EAST ANGLIA in 650. Following his death and a three-year lapse when Mercia was converted to Christianity, Penda's son Wulfhere assumed a vigorous leadership, reestablishing a greater Mercia, which under his brother Aethelbald included all of southern England. Offa (757–96) controlled East Anglia, KENT, and SUSSEX and maintained superiority over all of England, except NORTHUMBRIA. He built the great OFFA'S DYKE to protect western Mercia from the Welsh and strengthened ties with continental Europe. After his death Mercia's power waned in the face of the growing power of Egbert of Wessex whose victories established him briefly as overlord. The establishment of a kingdom of Kent and several military defeats added to Mercia's decline. In 874 Mercia fell before an invading Danish army, and its eastern part became a part of the DANELAW while the W came under Alfred the Great of Wessex. See also MONTGOMERY (Wales).

MEREDITH BRIDGE See LACONIA

MERGATE See MARGATE

MERGENTHEIM (*Germany*)

Town of WÜRTTEMBERG, in the valley of the Tauber River, 7 mi S of LAUDA. It is the site of a splendid castle that from 1058 until the early 13th century was

the residence of the counts of Hohenlohe. The counts then turned over much of their property to the Teutonic Knights when they moved their base from the Middle East, where the order originated during the Crusades. On the secularization of the order in 1525, Mergentheim became the residence of the grand master and remained so until the order was finally dissolved in 1809.

MERIBAH See MASSAH

MERICİ See MARITSA RIVER

MÉRIDA (*Mexico*)

City and capital of YUCATÁN state in the SE. Founded in 1542 by Francisco de Montejo the Younger, it is located on the site of a ruined Mayan city that was called Tihoo or Thó. Mérida's Spanish colonial architecture includes a 16th-century cathedral and a Franciscan convent. Nearby are the remains of a great Mayan city at UXMAL. It is known as the "white city" for the limestone used in its construction.

MÉRIDA [*ancient: Augusta Emerita*] (*Spain*)

Town in Badajoz province, on the Guadiana River, 33 mi ENE of BADAJOZ, ancient Pax Augusta. It began as the Roman colony of Augusta Emerita, founded in 25 B.C. and is a town still rich in Roman antiquities. These include a splendid granite bridge constructed under Trajan, a triumphal arch, an amphitheater, a temple, an aqueduct, and an impressive circus. Later the capital of Visigothic LUSITANIA, it was taken by the Moors in A.D. 713 but still prospered. Alfonso IX of LEÓN captured it in 1228 and presented it to the Knights of Santiago, who brought about its hasty decline.

MÉRIDA (*Venezuela*)

Town of Mérida state, in the Cordillera Mérida, approximately 30 mi S of Lake Maracaibo on the highway to COLOMBIA. Founded in 1558 and twice destroyed by earthquakes, it has a university dating from 1785 and a cathedral.

MERIDIAN (*United States*)

City in Lauderdale county, MISSISSIPPI, 16 mi W of the ALABAMA border. Named the capital of Mississippi in 1863 during the Civil War, it was destroyed

by Union general William Sherman in 1864. In 1871, during the Reconstruction period, it was the site of the Meridian Riot when a black man being tried for urging mob violence shot the white judge, prompting a retaliation by whites that left a number of blacks dead and a black school burned.

MERIONETH (*Wales*)

Former county on Cardigan Bay, now incorporated in the county of GWYNEDD. With HARLECH as its capital in the Middle Ages, it was long a center of resistance to the English, largely because it is completely surrounded by hills. With little influence from Saxons, Normans, or Scandinavians, many of its inhabitants still speak Welsh. The Normans were repulsed in 1096, and several other attempts at conquest came to nought during the 11th to 14th centuries. Near Dolgellau is Cymmer Abbey, a Cistercian establishment founded c. 1200 and dissolved by Henry VIII. Its architecture ranges from Norman to Perpendicular styles. Towen Y Bala, east of Bala, is a former Roman encampment. Here has been unearthed evidence of Bronze Age and earlier settlement as well as of commerce with IRELAND.

MERITI STATION See DUQUE DE CAXIAS

MERKUS, CAPE (*Papua New Guinea*)

Cape on the SW coast of NEW BRITAIN ISLAND, in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO. In World War II U.S. forces landed here in December 1943 in their push to capture Japanese air and naval bases throughout the region.

MEROË [*Merowe*] [*Meroitic: Bedewe*] (*Sudan*)

Ancient city on the E bank of the NILE RIVER, N of KHARTOUM, near modern Kabū Shī Yah. It served as capital for the Ethiopian kings from c. 750 B.C., of NUBIA from 500 to 300 B.C., and of the later kingdom of Meroë, which lasted until c. A.D. 350 and included the Isle of Meroë, the ancient Meroe Insula region between the Nile, the Blue Nile, and the Atbara rivers. The site has extensive ruins that include temples, palaces, a necropolis, a temple of Amon, and three groups of pyramids. It was notable as a center of commerce and caravan trade, and by the first century B.C., of iron smelting. It would appear that knowledge of iron-casting was carried into Africa from Meroë. See also KUSH.

MEROVINGIAN KINGDOM See FRANKISH EMPIRE

MEROWE See MEROË

MERRIMACK RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 110 mi long, rising in S central NEW HAMPSHIRE. It flows S into NE MASSACHUSETTS and then NE into the Atlantic Ocean. The water power of the Merrimack played an early and major role in the development of American industry. Among the cities and towns on the river that became pioneer industrial centers are CONCORD and MANCHESTER, New Hampshire, and LAWRENCE, LOWELL, and HAVERHILL, Massachusetts. At Manchester, in 1805, the Amoskeag Falls, dropping 85 ft, powered one of the first textile mills. At Lowell, named for Francis Cabot Lowell, a pioneer in cotton manufacturing, the Pawtucket Falls, 32 ft high, provided power. Use of the Merrimack here was stimulated by the building of the Middlesex Canal, which joined BOSTON Harbor with the river. Lawrence, renamed for Abbott Lawrence after Boston industrialists built a dam here, became one of the world's largest woolen textile-manufacturing centers. For about a century until the 1920s when textile plants began moving S, the Merrimack River powered most of New England's factories, producing textiles, hosiery, shoes, and other products. NEWBURYPORT, at the mouth of the river, was an early shipbuilding and whaling center. In 1849 Henry David Thoreau published his first book, *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*, based on a voyage made here in 1839.

MERS-AL-KABIR See MERS-EL-KEBIR

MERSA MATRŪH See MATRŪH

MERSEBURG (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY ANHALT, on the Saale River, 18 mi W of LEIPZIG. An important frontier fortification in Carolingian times, it was a favorite residence of Henry I the Fowler and of Emperor Otto I. It was an episcopal see from 968 until its suppression in 1561 during the Reformation, when the bishopric passed to Saxony. The city was severely damaged in both the Peasants War of 1524 to 1526 and the Thirty Years' War, during which it was taken by Swedish forces. It passed to Prussia with the Congress of VIENNA in 1815. Heavily bombed in World War II, it was taken by the

Allies in April 1945. Notable buildings include a Gothic cathedral with a great 17th-century organ and a Gothic palace, formerly the residence of the bishops of Merseburg.

MERS-EL-KEBIR [*Mers-al-Kabir*] (*Algeria*)

Town on the Gulf of Oran on the NW coast, approximately 10 mi NW of ORAN. As a center of pirate activity in the 15th century, it was twice occupied by the Portuguese. Held by the Spanish from 1505 to 1792, it became a naval base under the French in the 19th century. After the German defeat of FRANCE in 1940, the French fleet sought refuge here, but the British navy destroyed most of its ships. The base was finally seized by the Allies on November 10, 1942. By 1962, when the Evian Agreement gave Algeria independence, the base had underground atomic testing sites.

MERSEN See MEERSEN

MERSIN [*Mersina*] [*former: İçel*] (*Turkey*)

Port city, 40 mi WSW of ADANA on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Excavations carried out in the 1930s showed that the site was occupied in the early Neolithic period, c. 3600 B.C. It was also a fortress during the HITTITE EMPIRE. To the W are ruins of a Roman port named Soli-Pompeiopolis. See SOLI.

MERSINA See MERSIN

MERTHYR TUDFUL See MERTHYR TYDFIL

MERTHYR TYDFIL [*Merthyr Tudful*] (*Wales*)

Town in MID-GLAMORGAN, on the Taff River, 21 mi NNW of CARDIFF. The source of its name lies in the tale of the martyrdom of St. Tydfil, a Welsh princess killed by Pict warriors in the fifth century A.D. In 1804 Richard Trevithick's steam locomotive, the first on rails, pulled a train of 10 tons of iron and 70 men on the Merthyr Tydfil-Pontypridd tramway. At Pen-y-darren are traces of a Roman fort.

MERTON (*England*)

Outer LONDON borough, in the SW, that includes Wimbledon, England's tennis headquarters since 1877, and Mitcham, which has a fair dating from Elizabeth I's visit in 1598. In 1236 a meeting of barons

here passed the Statute of Merton amending the law concerning the conflicting rights of lords and their tenants to profit from surrounding lands, pastures, and woods. Merton Priory provided early education to Walter de Merton, lord high chancellor to Henry III and founder of Merton College, OXFORD, and to Thomas à Becket. It is the site of the ruins of an Augustinian priory founded in 1115 and destroyed by Oliver Cromwell.

MERV [*ancient: Antiochia Margiana, Margiana, Margu, Mouru; modern: Mary*] (*Turkmenistan*)

Ancient city of Turkmenistan, 19 mi E of the modern town of Mary, called Merv until 1937, in a large oasis of the Kara-Kum Desert on the Murghab River. Founded in the third century B.C. on the site of an earlier settlement, it is looked upon in Hindu, Parsi, and Arab tradition as the ancient paradise or cradle (*Mouru*) of the Aryan race. It enjoyed two periods of greatness: as Margiana from A.D., 651 to 821 when it was the capital of the Arab rulers of KHORASAN and TRANSOXIANA and an Islamic cultural center; and from 1118 to 1157, when it was the capital of the Seljuk Turks under Sandzhar. Destroyed by Mongols in the early 13th century, it was rebuilt, then destroyed by BUKHARA in 1793. In 1884 it was conquered by RUSSIA. Its 11th- and 12th- century mausoleums, castles, and mosques are exceptional examples of Islamic architecture and art.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK (*United States*)

National park covering 52,074 acres in SW COLORADO. It contains the most outstanding and best-preserved Indian cliff dwellings in the United States, showing Anasazi-Pueblo culture from the seventh through 13th centuries A.D. Cliff Palace has 223 rooms, with many kivas, or sacred pits. The area was explored by the Spanish, but these dwellings were first discovered during the Hayden survey of the 1870s.

MESEN See MESSINES

MESEWA See MASSAWA

MESHCHERSKI GORODETS See KASIMOV

MESHED See MASSHAD

EL-MESHRIFE See QATNA

MESILLA (*United States*)

Unincorporated town in S NEW MEXICO, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, near LAS CRUCES. Founded after the Mexican War, it was in Mexican territory until it became part of the United States with the GADSDEN PURCHASE of 1853. During the Civil War, from July 1861 until August 1862, it served as headquarters for Colonel John R. Baylor, who named it the capital of the new Confederate territory. A museum is devoted to the exploits of the outlaw Billy the Kid, who moved to the area as a child and who was tried for murder here.

MESOLÓNGION [*Missolonghi*] [*ancient: Elaeus*] (*Greece*)

Town in W central Greece on the N shore of the Gulf of PATRAS. During the Greek war for independence, which began in 1821, Mesolóngion was one of the major strong points of the insurgents. The OTTOMAN EMPIRE besieged it unsuccessfully in 1822–23, and the town held out again with great tenacity in 1825–26 before finally surrendering. Lord Byron, the English poet and a strong supporter of the Greek independence movement, died here of a fever in 1824. There is a statue to his memory. The leader of the successful defense was Marco Bozzaris, a friend of Byron, who was killed in August 1823 in the course of his defeat of the Turks at KARPENISION. He is buried here.

MESOPOTAMIA (*Iraq; Syria; Turkey*)

Ancient historic region of SW Asia, extending from the PERSIAN GULF in the S to the mountains of ASIA MINOR in the N, and from the Zagros and Kurdish mountains on the E to the Syrian Desert on the W. More specifically, in historical terms, the name is applied to the heartland of the region, the area between the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES Rivers. The name derives from the Greek for “between the rivers.” This small region is often called the cradle of civilization because of the remains of cultures found here, some of which date back to c. 5000 B.C. For example, fifth-millennium B.C. remains have been found at TEPE GAWRA in northern Iraq and pottery at SAMARRA on the Tigris; while MARI in Syria reveals habitation in the third millennium B.C., and NIPPUR on the Euphrates has temples of the same period.

The earliest organized state was that of SUMER, which by 3000 B.C. had a flourishing urban culture in the S and later controlled a large area. Among its

important cities were ERECH, ERIDU, KISH, LAGASH, and UR. The Sumerians are thought to have invented cuneiform writing. Circa 2340 B.C. Sargon, king of AKKAD to the N, conquered Sumer; but Akkad's rule of Mesopotamia collapsed c. 2180 B.C., throwing the region into chaos. A MITANNI kingdom was founded in northwestern Mesopotamia in the second millennium B.C., but c. 1335 B.C. it fell to Hittites and Assyrians. CARCHEMISH was an important Mitanni city.

A first kingdom of Babylonia was established c. 1750 B.C. by Hammurabi. ELAM was a rival. ASSYRIA developed as a state around ASHUR on the upper Tigris as early as the third millennium B.C. and expanded. Under Assurbanipal, ruler from 669 to 633 B.C., it was at the height of its power. NINEVEH was an Assyrian capital. The Neo-Babylonian, or Chaldaean, Empire came into existence in 625 B.C. after the fall of Assyria, and the city of BABYLON became the greatest in the world. However, PERSIA under Cyrus the Great conquered Babylonia in 538 B.C., but this empire in turn was defeated in 331 B.C. by Alexander the Great of MACEDON.

The newly risen power of Islam under the ABBASID CALIPHATE, which ruled from A.D. 749 to 1258, took Mesopotamia from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In 1258 Hulagu Khan, the Mongol conqueror, ravaged the region. He destroyed one of the vital reasons for Mesopotamia's long preeminence: the intricate system of irrigation canals that had made the fertile valleys of the two rivers able to sustain powerful empires and proud cities. The OTTOMAN EMPIRE included Mesopotamia until World War I, when the British occupied it. After the war it became a British mandate until 1921, when most of Mesopotamia became part of the kingdom of Iraq.

MESSANA See MESSINA

MESSAPIA (*Italy*)

Region that in ancient times referred to that part of SE Italy, including the "heel," inhabited by the Messapii, who came across the Adriatic c. 1000 B.C. Later the term also included CALABRIA. See also APULIA.

MESSENE See MESSINA

MESSENIA (*Greece*)

Ancient region corresponding to modern Messinías in the PELOPONNESUS. Excavations at PYLOS have

uncovered a palace and other traces of a highly developed Mycenaean civilization of the 13th century B.C. From the 12th century B.C. Dorian Greek invaders united with the local inhabitants to form the Messenians. Incapable of resisting SPARTA, they became involved in a series of revolts. Following the First Messenian War of c. 735 to 716 B.C., Sparta occupied the eastern part of Messenia and enslaved its people. In the Second Messenian War of 650 to 630 B.C., they were again subjugated after an attempted revolt under Aristomenes. With the third war in 465–64 B.C., which included years of siege of the citadel of Ithome, many were forced to leave their homeland c. 460. It was in this period that they colonized SICILY, giving their name to MESSINA. Following the battle of LEUCTRA in 371 B.C. the freed Messenians founded the city of Messene in 369 B.C. and later joined the Achaean League. From 146 B.C. they were under Roman authority. In the early Middle Ages Slavs conquered the region, which was the scene of battles between Byzantines, Franks, Turks, and Venetians striving for control of the Peloponnesus. At Pylos there were major conflicts in 425 B.C. and in the Battle of NAVARINO in A.D. 1827. The acropolis of Messene was the peak Ithome on which a temple of Zeus was erected. Ruins of the city walls, dating from the fourth century B.C., are well preserved, as are a stadium, theater, and governmental buildings.

MESSINA [*Messana, Messene ancient: Zancle*] (*Italy*)

Port in NE SICILY, on the Straits of Messina, across from Peggiodi, CALABRIA on the mainland. Founded c. 730 B.C., it might have been settled previously by Sicilian tribes. It was named ZANCLE by Greek colonists from CHALCIS. It was later called Messene in the fifth century B.C. after colonists from MESSENIA. It was captured by Anaxilas of Rhegium, now REGGIO DI CALABRIA, in the fifth century B.C. Destroyed by the Carthaginians in 397 B.C., it then became involved in wars between CARTHAGE and SYRACUSE and was eventually taken in 282 B.C. by mercenaries called Mamertines. ROME came to the aid of the mercenaries and its presence in Sicily triggered the first of the Punic Wars. Messina became the Roman free city Messana in 241 B.C. and was a military center during the Roman civil wars. Captured by the Byzantines in A.D. 535, it was taken by the Saracens in 831 and liberated by the Normans in 1061. Next pillaged by crusaders under Richard I of England in 1190, it was later under the Angevin, the Aragonese and, from

1735, Spanish Bourbon kings of NAPLES and Sicily. From 1774 to 1778 it was the scene of insurrections against the Bourbons. Garibaldi took Messina in July 1860, but the Bourbon garrison held the fortress until March 1861. The Sicilian campaign in World War II ended with the fall of Messina to the Allies on August 17, 1943. Despite almost total destruction by earthquakes in 1783 and 1908, it is the site of a rebuilt Norman-Romanesque cathedral, a university founded in 1548, and several palaces. See also MILAZZO.

MESSINES [Mesen] (*Belgium*)

Town in West FLANDERS province, near YPRES. During World War I Messines Ridge was the scene of two major battles: one on November 1, 1914, in which the Germans seized the ridge; and another from June 7 to 14, 1917, in which it passed back to the British.

METALLUM See MELLE, FRANCE

METAPONA (*Solomon Islands*)

Stream E of Koli Point, on the N coast of GUADALCANAL ISLAND. During World War II it was the scene of fighting from November 8 to 10, 1942, in the Battle of Guadalcanal.

METAPONTION See METAPONTUM

METAPONTUM [*Greek: Metapontion*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of MAGNA GRAECIA on the Gulf of Taranto, in present Matera province, Basilicata region, approximately 23 mi WSW of TARANTO. It was settled by Greek colonists from CROTONE and SYBARIS c. 700 B.C. Pythagoras taught and died here in 497 B.C. It later gave refuge to Pythagoreans expelled from Crotone. Hannibal made the city his headquarters after the Battle of CANNAE in 216 B.C. Two temples—one a Doric building called Tavole Paladine—and some walls remain.

METAURO [*ancient: Metaurus*] (*Italy*)

River rising from the Meta and the Aura in the Etruscan Apennines and flowing E into the Adriatic Sea N of ANCONA near FANO. In a major Roman victory on its banks during the Second Punic War in 207 B.C., the Romans defeated the Carthaginians under Hasdrubal, who had come into Italy to aid his brother Hannibal. The defeat ended Hannibal's drive to conquer ROME. See CARTHAGE.

METAURUS See METAURO

METEORA (*Greece*)

Site of old monasteries in THESSALY in N central Greece, approximately 32 mi NW of the town of TRÍKALA. They are built on the top of natural stone pillars that have been eroded into isolated columns. The earliest structure, atop the pillar of Doupiani, with a chapel at the base, is possibly of 12th-century construction. Circa 1350 Athanasius, a Hesychast monk from Mt ATHOS, built a chapel on another of the pillars. This became the nucleus of the monastery of the Great Meteoron. A hermit named Neilos built four churches in 1367, and in 1381 a Serbian prince, John Urosh, retired and became a monk here.

There were as many as 23 monasteries at one time, and in the 15th and 16th centuries they had special privileges under the Ottoman Turks, who then ruled Greece. The monasteries were accessible only by ropes and nets. Only four are now inhabited, and they can be reached by steps cut in the rock. Much damage was done to the monasteries in World War II and in the following Greek civil war, but they have been restored, and their impressive art and valuable manuscripts are on display. The four remaining are Great Meteoron, St. Stephen from 1312, All Saints of c. 1350, and Holy Trinity of 1458.

METHONE [Methoni] [*former: Modon*] (*Greece*)

Town in the PELOPONNESUS 30 mi SW of KALAMATA. Venetians founded a town here that they called Modon on the site of an older settlement. Later an important Venetian stronghold, it was taken by the Turks in 1500 and reoccupied by the Venetians from 1699 to 1718. See also VENICE.

METHONI See METHONE

METHVEN (*Scotland*)

Village in TAYSIDE region, 7 mi WNW of PERTH. The English defeated Robert Bruce in a battle here on June 19, 1306, after which he was forced into exile. Methven castle is one mile to the E. In September 1644 at nearby TIPPERMUIR General James Montrose defeated the Covenanters in the first of six battles.

METIS See METZ

METUCHEN (*United States*)

Town in NE NEW JERSEY, 5 mi WNW of PERTH AMBOY. In June 1777 during the American Revolution, it was the scene of an encounter between British troops under General William Howe, and a small force of Americans led by General William Alexander, Lord Stirling; both had met the year before at the Battle of LONG ISLAND.

METZ [*ancient: Divodurum, Divodurum Mediomatricum, Mediomatrica, Metis*] (*France*)

Capital of Moselle department, on the MOSELLE RIVER, 178 mi ENE of PARIS. A commercial and cultural center of LORRAINE, it dates from pre-Roman times and was the capital city of a Gallic people called the Mediomatrici. Strategically located, it was an important city of Roman GAUL. It was plundered by the Vandals in A.D. 406 and by the Huns in 451. An early episcopal see, it became the capital of the eastern portion of the Merovingian Frankish Kingdom of AUSTRASIA in the sixth century. In the eighth century, following the decline of the Frankish Merovingians, the bishops of Metz expanded their powers under the jurisdiction of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Metz flourished during the Carolingian Renaissance. A prosperous commercial center in the 10th century, with a large Jewish community, it became a free imperial city in the 12th and 13th centuries. Initially embracing Protestantism in the Reformation, it eventually accepted the protection of the French Crown. When Henry II annexed three bishoprics of Lorraine, however, Metz endured a long siege in 1552–53 by Emperor Charles V. The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 confirmed the bishoprics as French. An important base in the Franco-Prussian War, Metz was under German attack for two months in 1870 before Marshall Achille Bazaine and his 179,000 French soldiers surrendered. Under German authority from 1871 to 1918, it became a center of strong French patriotic sentiment. Occupied by the Nazis in World War II, the city suffered greatly before being taken by the Allies on November 20, 1944. Gallo-Roman ruins include part of an amphitheater, an aqueduct, and thermal baths. Other architectural treasures include the fourth-century church of St. Pierre-aux-Nonnains, the oldest church in France, the 13th- to 16th-century cathedral of St. Etienne, and the Place St. Croix—a square surrounded by medieval houses from the 13th to the 15th centuries.

MEUDON (*France*)

A suburb SW of PARIS, on the SEINE RIVER. Part of a 17th-century château designed by Jules Mansart for Louis XIV now houses the astrophysics department of the Paris Observatory. The original castle was largely burned in the siege of Paris in 1871. The area was at one time home for artists and musicians, including Renoir, Manet, Wagner, and Rodin, whose estate, with his tomb, is now a museum of his work.

MEUSE RIVER [*ancient: Mosa; Dutch and Flemish: Maas*] (*Belgium; France; Netherlands*)

River rising in the Haute Marne department and flowing NE across France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, eventually flowing W into the NORTH SEA. Its valley, especially in France, where it forms a natural protection for Paris, was the scene of heavy fighting in World War I and was held by the Germans until 1918. In World War II it was again taken by the Germans in May–June 1940 and was held by them until the end of the war, figuring importantly in the Battle of the Bulge in January 1945. Its main towns include VERDUN, SEDAN, and CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES in France, NAMUR and LIÈGE in Belgium, and MAAS-TRICHT in the Netherlands.

MEWAR See UDAIPUR**MEXICAN EMPIRE** See MEXICO**MEXICO** [*Estados Unidos Mexicanos*] [*Spanish: Méjico*]

Republic in S North America, bordered on the N by the UNITED STATES, with the RIO GRANDE the NE boundary, on the S by BELIZE and GUATEMALA, on the E by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the W by the Pacific Ocean. Before Europeans arrived, Mexico harbored one the most highly developed Indian cultures in the New World. They were the Olmec, whose power was at its height from 1200 to 400 B.C.; the Zapotec, with a religious center at MITLA and an imposing city at MONTE ALBÁN; the Mixtec, who by the 14th century overshadowed the Zapotec; the Toltec, the most powerful culture in the Valley of Mexico c. A.D. 900, whose main centers were TULA and CHOLULA; the post-classic Maya in YUCATÁN, whose era of greatest development was from c. A.D. 600 to 900 and whose noted city, CHICHÉN ITZÁ, was founded c. A.D. 515; and the Aztecs, who dominated

central Mexico at the time of the Spanish conquest, and whose capital city, TENOCHTITLÁN, was founded c. 1325 on the site of present MEXICO CITY.

The first Europeans in Mexico were two Spanish voyagers, shipwrecked in 1511. Francisco Hernández de Córdoba from SPAIN discovered Yucatán in 1517, and the next year Juan de Grijalva explored the coast at least as far as Veracruz. Hernán Cortés, the conqueror, reached Mexico in early 1519, founded VERACRUZ, and marched to the Aztec capital. He took the ruler Montezuma captive, but a revolt forced him to flee in 1520. Returning in August 1521, he destroyed Aztec power. Francisco de Coronado started N in 1540 in search of the mythical kingdom of QUIVIRA and opened up what became the southwestern United States. In 1598, Juan de Oñate led an expedition that gave Spain possession of modern NEW MEXICO.

Spanish towns were established by the conquistadors, including CULIACÁN in 1531, PUEBLA in 1535; CAMPECHE in 1540, Valladolid, later MORELIA, in 1541, and GUADALAJARA and MÉRIDA in 1542. In 1535 the region as far S as PANAMA became the Viceroyalty of NEW SPAIN, which six years later put down an Indian revolt in the Mixton War. During the colonial period Mexico was a source of vast wealth for Spain from Central America and from the Spanish Pacific. Every year vast treasure fleets would land at ACAPULCO on the W coast; their cargo would be carried overland for shipment from Veracruz to Spain. The Spanish pushed N to found SAN FRANCISCO in 1776, and to claim the land as far N as the present United States–Canada border.

The first movement for independence began in 1810 but ended on January 17, 1811, with a defeat at CALDERÓN BRIDGE. On February 24, 1821, Agustín de Iturbide and Vicente Guerrero agreed on the Plan of IGUALA, which called for independence but would protect the ruling classes. Spain reluctantly acquiesced, and Iturbide became the Emperor Agustín I. The emperor reigned only until February 1823, when he was forced to abdicate; Guadalupe Victoria then became president. For more than 30 years politics was a series of revolts and changes in government, dominated by the eccentric Antonio López de Santa Anna.

In 1836 TEXAS, to which large numbers of Americans had moved, won independence from Mexico by defeating Santa Anna. The annexation of Texas by the UNITED STATES in 1845 brought on the Mexican War. In March 1846 U.S. troops invaded Mexico, won several battles, and captured Mexico City. By the Treaty of GUADALUPE HIDALGO on February 2,

1848, Mexico gave up any claim to Texas and ceded a large region N of the present border. The United States paid Mexico \$15 million and assumed claims of American citizens. By the GADSDEN PURCHASE in 1853, Mexico sold the United States land now making up parts of ARIZONA and New Mexico.

In 1854 leaders opposed to Santa Anna drew up the Plan of AYUTLA, calling for a liberal government. This led to the War of Reform and the overthrow of Santa Anna in 1855. British, French, and Spanish forces landed at Veracruz in 1862, ostensibly to collect debts. GREAT BRITAIN and Spain withdrew, but FRANCE remained and in June 1864 took Mexico City. The French set up an Austrian archduke as Emperor Maximilian I. When French forces withdrew in 1867 and the United States threatened action, a revolt ended Maximilian's brief rule, and he was executed.

In 1876 Porfirio Díaz led a successful revolt against the existing government and thereafter was the effective ruler of Mexico for 34 years. He brought prosperity but governed in the interests of the wealthy. A period of revolts began in 1910 and ended, temporarily, in 1913 when Aldolfo de la Huerta seized power. President Woodrow Wilson of the United States refused to recognize his regime and, using the excuse of an incident at TAMPICO involving American sailors, landed troops in Veracruz in 1914. ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, and CHILE interceded to prevent war. He followed this with an invasion of northern Mexico in 1917 in pursuit of the revolutionary Pancho Villa. In the 1920s and 1930s, Presidents Alvaro Obregón and Plutarco Elías Calles, socialists, put through labor and agrarian reforms and took control of natural resources from foreign owners.

This trend continued after World War II as the nation emphasized industrialization. From 1945 to 2000 the government was stable; the candidate of the official party always wins the presidency. Mexico is the fifth-largest oil producing nation, but its rapid population growth has created a need for increased food production. In late 1982 a drop in oil prices caused severe balance of payments problems and a capital outflow that threatened the nation's stability. In 1982, the government responded with economic austerity policies, a renegotiation of Mexico's international debt, and a loosening of direct foreign investment regulations. In 1985, a major earthquake damaged Mexico City. The continuing economic crisis impacted the ruling PRI party whose candidate, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, narrowly won the 1988 election.

In 1992, Mexico, the United States, and CANADA negotiated the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which erased many trade barriers and created a trading bloc of 370 million people. In 1994, there was renewed turmoil with an uprising in the state of CHIAPAS and the assassination of PRI presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta. The PRI won the 1994 elections, but the float of the peso against the U.S. dollar created a devaluation that plunged the country into a deeper financial crisis in 1995. The United States provided \$12.5 billion to shore up the Mexican banking system, but required substantial economic reforms. In 1996, the PRI agreed to electoral reforms, and in the 1997 elections, they were forced into a coalition in the Chamber of Deputies after failing to win the majority of the seats for the first time. In 1998, Mexico joined with OPEC to limit oil production and boost sagging oil prices.

In the 2000 elections PRI finally lost power as the conservative PAN candidate Vicente Fox Quesada won the presidency, ending more than 70 years of PRI rule. Mexico has seen some economic growth through its free trade policies and development of maquiladora factories, but economic downturn in the United States along with increased foreign competition have hurt Mexico's export industries.

Mexico City is the capital and largest city; the next largest are Guadalajara and MONTERREY.

MEXICO CITY [*Ciudad de México, Mexico*] (*Mexico*)

Capital city and the country's political, cultural, and financial center, located at the S end of the great central plateau, approximately 200 mi WNW of VERA-CRUZ. Before the Spanish invasion it was the location of the Aztec capital TENOCHTITLÁN, which stood on an island in Lake Texcoco, now the heart of the city. Captured by Cortés after a siege in November 1521, it was rebuilt as Mexico City and for 300 years was the seat of the viceroyalty of NEW SPAIN. Taken by Mexican revolutionaries under General Iturbide in 1821, it was next captured in 1847 by U.S. general Winfield Scott during the Mexican War. Taken by a French army in 1863, it was the scene of Emperor Maximilian's coronation in 1864 and was much improved by him until it was recaptured by Mexican forces under Benito Juárez in 1867. The presidency of Porfirio Díaz (1876–80, 1884–1911) brought many additional improvements. From 1910, during the years of revolution, it was a center for diverse revolutionary forces, led most notably by Francisco Villa

and Emiliano Zapata. An extremely colorful city, it has numerous churches and buildings from the Spanish colonial era. The National University was founded in 1551 by the Spanish king Charles I, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V. There is also an outstanding anthropological museum. The Plaza Mayor is the site of a cathedral, a municipal building, and a national palace. A palace built by Cortés is in COYOACÁN, the city's oldest suburb. In 1985 the city was struck by a powerful earthquake that left an estimated 20,000 dead and 50,000 homeless. See also CHAPULTEPEC, TEOTIHUACÁN.

MÉZIÈRES See CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

MFUMBIRO See VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS

MHUIGHEO See MAYO, COUNTY

MIAMI (*United States*)

Second-largest city in FLORIDA, on Biscayne Bay, at the mouth of the Miami River. In 1567 the Spanish founded a mission here to pacify the hostile Tequesta Indians who had inhabited the area for at least 2,000 years prior to this time. Briefly under British control c. 1770, the land was again occupied by the Spanish from 1784 to 1821. The American Richard Fitzpatrick bought these lands and began a cotton plantation on the site. Fort Dallas was established here in 1836 during the Seminole War. After removal of the Indians, Mrs. Julia Tuttle acquired the land, and settlers began arriving in the 1880s. Its boom as a tourist resort began in the 1920s. Since then Miami has acquired a substantial population of refugees from CUBA and HAITI, most notably in the Mariel Boatlift of 1980.

MIAMI, FORT See MAUMEE

MIANI [*Meeanee*] (*Pakistan*)

Village in central Sind, 6 mi N of HYDERABAD. On February 17, 1843, it was the scene of a victory of a small British force led by Sir Charles Napier over the mirs of Sind, an event that led to the eventual British conquest and annexation of this region.

MICHIGAN (*United States*)

State in the N central Great Lakes region; it was the 26th state admitted to the Union, in 1837. It is in two

parts, the Upper and Lower peninsulas, separated by the Straits of MACKINAC. *Michigan* was the name of an Indian tribe, so called because it lived near the “big lake.” Michigan is bounded by many of the GREAT LAKES; LAKE MICHIGAN to W of the Low Peninsula and to the S of the Upper Peninsula, LAKE SUPERIOR to N of the Upper Peninsula, and LAKE HURON and LAKE ERIE to the E of the Lower Peninsula. The Canadian province of ONTARIO is to the N and E, OHIO and INDIANA are to the S, and WISCONSIN and ILLINOIS (across Lake Michigan) are to the W.

The Ojibwa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and other Indian tribes inhabited the area when it was first visited by a European, Etienne Brulé, who reached the site of SAULT SAINTE MARIE in 1618. Other Frenchmen came, seeking the NORTHWEST PASSAGE; among them were Jean Nicolet, Jacques Marquette, and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle. Marquette established a mission, and La Salle was aboard the first ship to sail the Great Lakes. The French established trading posts, and Mackinac Island became a fur-trading center. DETROIT was founded in 1701 as Fort Pontchartrain by Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac. Robert Rogers of VIRGINIA and his rangers captured Detroit from the French in 1760 and in 1763; after the French and Indian War GREAT BRITAIN gained possession of the region.

The area's Indians disliked the British because the fierce Iroquois were their allies. Accordingly, the British were faced with Pontiac's Rebellion of 1763 to 1766, which they subdued after a struggle. Nevertheless, the Indians supported the British in the American Revolution. After the war, the British were supposed to give up the region to the United States, but they held on to Detroit and Mackinac until 1796. In the meantime, Michigan became part of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY under the Ordinance of 1787, and in 1805 Michigan Territory was established.

The Indians were still under British influence and fought beside them in the War of 1812. Early in the war Detroit and Mackinac fell to the British because of incompetent American leadership, but later battles elsewhere restored American control. Lewis Cass, governor from 1813 to 1831, prevailed on the Indians to cede much of their land and move W. This brought in settlers as the movement was stimulated by the coming of steamboats to the Great Lakes and by the opening of the ERIE CANAL in 1825.

After statehood was achieved, railroads, roads, and canals were built, the canal at Sault Sainte Marie in 1855 being especially important. In the late 1840s

the discovery of iron ore caused a rush much like the CALIFORNIA gold rush. The Republican Party was founded at JACKSON in 1854, and the state was firmly Union and Republican in the Civil War. In the late 19th century, Michigan's farmers were active in reform movements led by the Grangers, and the Greenback and the Populist parties.

The development that industrialized Michigan began in 1903 when Henry Ford opened his automobile-manufacturing plant in Detroit. In the ensuing years he was joined by General Motors and Chrysler, and Detroit became a synonym for automotive mass production and the assembly line. The automotive industry's unions have exemplified the American working ideal, although labor trouble in the auto industry erupted in the 1940s. In World War II most of Michigan's auto plants were adapted to the production of tanks and other weapons. The return of peace brought spectacular prosperity, which continued despite a growth lag in the early 1960s. Growth was helped by the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959. Despite its wealth Michigan has had racial troubles; growing unemployment, disparities of income, and inner-city neglect erupted into a riot in Detroit in 1967. In 1971 tensions over school integration broke into violence in PONTIAC. Since World War II there has been a steady decline in manufacturing jobs, particularly in the automobile sector. LANSING has been the capital since 1847, Detroit is the largest city, others include DEARBORN, FLINT, KALAMAZOO, and GRAND RAPIDS.

MICHIGAN, LAKE (*United States*)

Third largest of the Great Lakes and the only one entirely within the United States, bounded chiefly by WISCONSIN on the W, and MICHIGAN on the N and E, and INDIANA and ILLINOIS on the S. For centuries the lake has been an important transportation route for Indians and for French and British traders and conquerors, and it is once more today as a part of the Great Lakes–St. LAWRENCE Seaway. The first European here was the French explorer Jean Nicolet in 1634. In 1673 Père Marquette and Louis Jolliet, another French explorer, voyaged on the lake to GREEN BAY, an inlet on the NW side of the lake, before setting off cross-country to seek the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Green Bay itself became the well-used head of a portage route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. On his return trip, Jolliet took to the lake again at the site of present CHICAGO. In

1679 René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle headed an expedition that used the first recorded sailing vessel on the Great Lakes to voyage as far as Green Bay. As an outcome of the French and Indian War, a large region that included Lake Michigan became British in 1763; in 1783, after the American Revolution, the lake area became part of the new United States. The British, however, did not evacuate it until 1796.

MICHILIMACKINAC See MACKINAC

EL-MICHIRFE See QATNA

MICHMAS See MICHMASH

MICHMASH [Michmas] [*Arabic*: Mukhmas] (*Palestine*) Locality, 8 mi NE of JERUSALEM in the WEST BANK. On the N of a strategically located pass, it was the Philistine headquarters in their attempt to put down uprisings led by the first Hebrew king, Saul. Later it was the scene of his son Jonathan's victory in the Philistine Wars as related in 1 Sam. 13–14, Ezra 2:27, Nehemiah 7:31, and 1 Macc. 9:73.

MICHOACÁN (*Mexico*)

State in the SW, with its capital at MORELIA. Isolated by forested mountains, the native Tarascan Indians Michoacán were never conquered by the Aztec, and fought against the Spanish, preserving much of their native culture. The region played an important role in Mexico's revolution against Spain. See also PÁTZCUARO.

MICHURINSK [*former*: Kozlov] (*Russia*)

City in W Tambov oblast, 35 mi WNW of TAMBOV, approximately 115 mi S of RYAZAN. Beginning as a small forest monastery founded in 1627, it later became a frontier fortress against the Tatars. It was renamed in 1932 to honor the Russian scientist, Michurin, who had established an experimental horticultural institute in the city.

MICRONESIA

Island group and one of the three main divisions of Oceania in the W Pacific Ocean, N of the equator. It includes the CAROLINE ISLANDS, the MARSHALLS, the MARIANAS, KIRIBATI, and NAURU. All were put under Japanese mandate in 1919 except GUAM, WAKE, Nauru,

and the Gilberts, which were taken by Japan at the outset of World War II in 1941–42. Most were retaken by U.S. forces between 1943 and 1945. See also PELAU.

MICRONESIA [Federated States of Micronesia]

Independent nation in an island group in the W Pacific Ocean, in the CAROLINE ISLANDS. The nation is composed of four states: Kosrae, Pohnpei (formerly Ponape), Chuuk (formerly Truk), and Yap. The capital city, Palikir, is on the island of Pohnpei. GERMANY purchased the islands from Spain in 1898 as a coaling station. The islands were occupied in 1914 by Japan, which received them in 1920 as a League of Nations mandate. During World War II, UNITED STATES forces captured the islands, and in 1947 they became part of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. In 1979 the islands became self-governing as the Federated States of Micronesia. In 1986 Micronesia assumed free-association status with the United States.

MIDDELBURG (*Netherlands*)

Ancient capital city of ZEELAND province, on the island of WALCHEREN. Dating from 1217, it became an important medieval center of trade and a city in the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. In 1505 it was the scene of a meeting of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, and it was frequently visited by royalty, including Maximilian, Philip the Fair, and Charles V. It later prospered in trade with the East and West Indies. The last Spanish fortress in Zeeland, it was captured in 1574 by Dutch privateers called the Beggars of the Sea. It was heavily damaged in World War II, but several buildings survive, including a 16th-century town hall and the 12th-century abbey of St. Nicholas.

MIDDELBURG (*South Africa*)

Town in MPOMALANGA, 80 mi E of PRETORIA. In February and March 1901 it was the scene of an unproductive conference between Lord Kitchener and General Botha to negotiate an end to the Boer War; the war continued until 1902.

MIDDLEBORO [Middleborough] (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, 14 mi S of BROCKTON. Destroyed by Indians in King Philip's War of 1675–76, it was later rebuilt. Of historic interest is an Indian site thought to date from c. 2500 B.C.

MIDDLEBOROUGH See MIDDLEBORO

MIDDLEBROOKS See MIDWAY

MIDDLEBURY (*United States*)

Village in W VERMONT, 30 mi NNW of RUTLAND. The area was chartered in 1761 by a grant from the governor of NEW HAMPSHIRE at a time when New Hampshire and New York State both claimed title to the present state of Vermont. Middlebury was settled three years later, but it was abandoned from 1778 to 1783 during the American Revolution for fear of attacks by Indians and Tories. It was settled permanently in 1783. The quarrying of Vermont marble, a major product of the state, began here in 1803. Middlebury College, which opened in 1800, is known for its summer language courses and its writers' conferences.

MIDDLE CONGO, THE See CONGO, REPUBLIC OF

MIDDLE COUNTRY See MIDDLE KINGDOM

MIDDLE KINGDOM [*Middle Country*] [*modern:*

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo, People's Republic of China] (*China*)

Former Chinese name for China dating from 1000 B.C. and designating the Zhou empire and the North China Plain. It reflects the belief that this empire occupied the middle of the earth and was surrounded by barbarians. The Chinese word for middle has been part of the nation's official name since the Communist takeover in 1949.

MIDDLESEX (*England*)

Ancient county, now part of Greater LONDON. The area along the THAMES RIVER was settled from the Stone Age as shown by excavations of tools from many different eras. The first permanent settlements date from 500 B.C. at BRENTFORD and Heathrow. Middlesex was important in Roman times when the road known as WATLING STREET crossed the district. Danish invasions and civil strife affected much of its subsequent history. See also HARINGEY, HARROW, HILLINGDON, and RICHMOND UPON THAMES.

MIDDLETOWN (*United States*)

City in S CONNECTICUT, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 14 mi S of HARTFORD. Established on the site of the principal village of the Mattabesec Indians, an Algonquin tribe, it was settled in 1650–51 and became

Connecticut's leading cultural, commercial, and shipping center during the colonial era. It is the site of well-known Wesleyan University.

MIDDLETOWN (*United States*)

Town in SE RHODE ISLAND, on NARRAGANSETT BAY, 5 mi N of Newport. Its name derives from its location between PORTSMOUTH and NEWPORT. It was pillaged by the British fleet in 1776. Here preserved is "Whitehall," the home of Irish bishop George Berkeley, the philosopher, from 1729 to 1731. He waited here in vain for funds promised to build a missionary school in BERMUDA.

MID-GLAMORGAN (*Wales*)

Former county in the S, on the Bristol Channel. Created from parts of the former counties of Glamorganshire and MONMOUTHSHIRE, it is an important coal-mining area. Its administrative headquarters was CARDIFF, in SOUTH GLAMORGAN. In 1996, it was split into unitary authorities.

MIDIAN (*Saudi Arabia*)

Ancient biblical region E of the GULF OF AQABA, between EDOM and PARAN. According to Genesis 25:2; 37:28, 36; Exodus 3:1; and Numbers 31:1–9, it was inhabited by a nomadic Bedouin people who frequently met the Israelites in battle. Moses, however, married the daughter of their priest, Jethro, who befriended him. According to Judges 6–8 the Midianites invaded ISRAEL and were eventually defeated by Gideon.

MIDLAND (*Canada*)

Town in SE ONTARIO, on Georgian Bay, 27 mi NNW of Barrie. It is known particularly for the Martyrs' Shrine commemorating the deaths during the colonial era of five Jesuit priests, who were among eight North American martyrs canonized in 1930.

MIDLOTHIAN [*former: Edinburgh, Edinburghshire*] (*Scotland*)

Former county now incorporated in the Lothian region, whose county town was EDINBURGH. It was the site of numerous mounds, traces of ancient fortifications, and Roman remains, notably at INVERESK, as well as vestiges of secular and ecclesiastical medieval life. In the countryside were the sites of the battles of PINKIE, CARBERRY HILL, and Rullion Green in

1666. The “Heart of Midlothian” was a popular name for Tolbooth prison in Edinburgh and became the title of one of Sir Walter Scott’s novels.

MIDNAPORE See MEDINIPUR

MIDNAPUR See MIDINIPUR

MIDWAY [former: Brooks, Middlebrooks] (*United States*) Administrative district comprised of Eastern Island and Sand Island, located in the central Pacific Ocean, 1,304 mi WNW of HONOLULU. Claimed by the United States in 1859, it was formally occupied in 1867. In 1903 it was put under the control of the U.S. Navy, which started construction of a major submarine base here in 1940. During World War II it was attacked unsuccessfully by the Japanese in December 1941 and in January 1942. Finally, from June 3 to 6, 1942, in what is considered a turning point in World War II, U.S. naval aircraft in the Battle of Midway destroyed three Japanese aircraft carriers, severely damaging the Japanese navy. The U.S. Navy used the atoll as an air facility until 1993. In 1996 it was placed under the supervision of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service as the Midway Atoll National Wildlife Refuge.

MIE MIYE See ISE (Japan)

MIFRAZ SCHLOMO See SHARM EL-SHEIKH

MIGDAL See MAGDALA

MIGDAL-EL (*Israel*)

Fortified town in ancient N Israel, thought to be identical with the biblical MAGDALA of Joshua 19:38.

MIGDOL (*Egypt*)

The Israelites’ crossing of the RED SEA took place near here according to Exodus 14:2 and Numbers 33:7.

MIKNASA See MEKNES

MIKULOV [*German: Nikolsburg*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town, 30 mi S of BRNO, which was the site of several important treaties. In 1621 Emperor Ferdinand II and

Gabriel Bethlen, prince of TRANSYLVANIA signed an agreement whereby Bethlen renounced his kingship of HUNGARY. In 1805 armistice agreements ending the Franco-Austrian War were signed here; and the treaty ending the Austro-Prussian War was put into effect here on July 26, 1866.

MILAN [*ancient: Mediolanum, Mediolanum; Italian: Milano*] (*Italy*)

Provincial capital and important city of LOMBARDY region and of the nation, between the Adda and Ticino rivers. The ancient name is Celtic, and the city is thought to have been founded by the Galli Insubres after they destroyed the existing Etruscan city of Melpum nearby in 396 B.C. The Romans captured the Celtic city in 222 B.C. By the third century A.D. Milan was the chief city of AEMILIA and LIGURIA and in the next century the residence of the emperors of the western ROMAN EMPIRE and an important center of the early Christian Church. Constantine issued his Edict of Milan here in 313. It retained much of its Celtic heritage as it grew in both secular and ecclesiastical significance, particularly under St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan from 374 to 397. The city was invaded by Huns under Attila in 452, by the Heruli under Odoacer in 476, and by Goths under Theodoric in 493. Led by Uraia, the Goths totally destroyed Mediolanum in 539. By the 12th century the new city had developed sufficient political influence to lead the Lombard League in its opposition to Emperor Frederick I. Rebuilt in 1162 after its destruction by Frederick, under the Visconti family it eventually contested control of northern Italy with VENICE and rivaled FLORENCE for domination of central Italy. Under the Sforza family from 1447 to 1535, it became a pawn in the Hapsburg-French rivalries during the Italian wars of the 16th century. Under Spanish control from 1535, it was next ceded to AUSTRIA at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713.

As part of Napoleon’s empire from 1796 to 1814, it became capital of his CISALPINE REPUBLIC and kingdom of Italy in 1805. Again part of Austria from 1815 to 1859, it was a leading center of the Risorgimento, the Italian independence movement, and was the scene of the insurrection of the Cinque Giornate on March 17 to 22, 1848, when the Milanese drove the Austrians from their city after bitter fighting. The Lombard campaign, with the battles of SOLFERINO and MAGENTA, made it a part of the kingdom of SARDEGNA and eventually of a united Italy in 1860–61.

Heavily damaged by bombing in World War II, it was reached by the Allies on April 29, 1945. Its white marble Gothic cathedral, the third largest in Europe, dates from 1387 to 1858. The city's Ambrosian library is the oldest public library in Europe and houses an outstanding collection of paintings and manuscripts. Its Ospedale Maggiore, dating from 1456, is Europe's first municipal hospital. The church of Santa Maria della Grazie built between 1465 and 1490 houses Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece *The Last Supper*. The world famous La Scala opera house dates from 1778. Today the fast-paced city is the center of Italy's industrial N and is a major capital of corporate activity, finance, design, and fashion.

MILANO See MILAN

MILAZZO [*ancient: Mylae*] (*Italy*)

Port of NE SICILY, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 17 mi W of MESSINA. As ancient Mylae it served as an outpost of Zancle, now Messina, and was occupied before 648 B.C. During the First Punic War in 260 B.C. the Romans under Gaius Duilius defeated the Carthaginians off this coast. In 36 B.C. Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa was victorious over Sextus Pompeius in a naval battle at the end of the Roman Civil War. In modern times, during the campaign for the unification of Italy, Garibaldi won a decisive victory over the Bourbon garrison here in 1860. A Spanish castle dating from the 13th century is now a prison, and there is a cathedral dating from the 16th and 17th centuries.

MILDENHALL (*England*)

Town of SUFFOLK, 19 mi ENE of CAMBRIDGE. Of historic interest are the remains of a small Roman settlement, a 15th-century market cross, a gabled 17th-century manor house, and the early English to Perpendicular Gothic church of St. Andrew with a splendidly carved oak roof. In 1942 a farmer plowing fields nearby unearthed 34 pieces of silver from a fourth-century Roman dwelling. Now in the British Museum, the find is called the Mildenhall Treasure.

MILETUS [*Byzantine: Palation; Turkish: Balat*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient seaport near the mouth of the MENDERES River, on the coast of CARIA in modern Aydin, near the island of SAMOS. Located on a site inhabited from the latest Minoan age, it was occupied by the early

Greeks c. 1000 B.C. and became one of the principal cities of IONIA. From the eighth century B.C. it was significant in the colonization movement, particularly in the BLACK SEA area but also in EGYPT and ITALY, and became the most important of the 12 Ionian cities and a rival of LYDIA. As leader of an Ionian revolt in 500 B.C., it was subdued by PERSIA after the battle of Lade in 494 B.C. Darius sacked the city and massacred most of its inhabitants. With the expulsion of the Persians in 479 B.C., Miletus became a member of the Delian League under the domination of ATHENS but revolted, joining SPARTA in 412 B.C. It fell to Alexander the Great in 334 B.C. Distinguished as a literary center, it was the home of early Greek philosophers, including Thales and Anaximander. It was twice visited by St. Paul.

MILFORD (*United States*)

City in S CONNECTICUT, 10 mi SW of NEW HAVEN. Settled in 1639 on land purchased from the Paugusset Indians, it was repeatedly attacked in the following years, causing the inhabitants to construct defensive palisades. It served as the temporary home and burial place of Robert Treat (1622–1710), commander of the Connecticut troops in King Philip's War and governor of Connecticut from 1683 to 1689, and of Jonathan Law, governor of Connecticut from 1742 to 1751. During the American Revolution the people of Milford repulsed the British attempt to land from LONG ISLAND SOUND.

MILFORD HAVEN (*Wales*)

Port in PEMBROKESHIRE, 47 mi E of SWANSEA. In 1172 Henry II set sail from here for the invasion of IRELAND. Richard II landed at the haven from Ireland in 1399 and soon after surrendered to Henry of Bolingbroke, later Henry IV. In 1485 Henry Tudor, earl of Richmond, later Henry VII, landed here from FRANCE to wage his successful campaign for the English throne. In 1588 its citizens petitioned Queen Elizabeth I to fortify the haven in the face of the expected Spanish invasion; the result was the construction of a blockhouse at either side of the mouth of the harbor.

MILHAU See MILLAU

MILID See MALATYA

MILIDIA See MALATYA

MILLAU [Milhau] [*ancient: Aemilianum*] (*France*)

Town in Aveyron department approximately 30 mi SE of RODEZ, on the right bank of the TARN RIVER. A Huguenot stronghold in the 16th century, in 1620 it revolted against Louis XIII, with the result that Cardinal Richelieu, his chief minister, ordered its fortifications dismantled. The site of Gallo-Roman ruins, it also has the Romanesque church of Notre Dame, restored in the 16th century.

MILLEDGEVILLE (*United States*)

City of central GEORGIA, 30 mi NE of MACON, on the Oconee River. Laid out in 1803, it served as the seat of state government from 1807 to 1868. In the Civil War it was seized by Union general William T. Sherman on November 23, 1864. Many antebellum homes survive, including the former executive mansion and the state capitol, both now part of Georgia Military College.

MILLE LACS LAKE (*United States*)

Lake in E central MINNESOTA, N of MINNEAPOLIS. In 1679 the French explorer Sieur Duluth visited the Ojibwa Indians living along its shores. In 1680 the French friar and explorer of North America, Louis Hennepin, was held captive nearby with his companions for several weeks following their exploration of the upper MISSISSIPPI RIVER valley. During his detention by the Sioux he discovered the Falls of St. Anthony, which later was the site of Minneapolis.

MILLER'S HOLLOW See COUNCIL BLUFFS**MILLOM** (*England*)

Market town in CUMBRIA, 21 mi NW of LANCASTER. Millom Castle, dating from the Norman Conquest and fortified by Sir John Huddleston in the 14th century, was held for centuries by a family that exercised absolute power over the surrounding area until the castle's siege by Parliamentary forces in 1648. The church of the Holy Trinity dates from early Norman to the Decorated Gothic periods.

MILL SPRINGS (*United States*)

Village in SE KENTUCKY, on the Cumberland River, S of FRANKFORT. In the first battle of the Kentucky-Tennessee campaign in the Civil War, Union forces under General George Thomas pushed back Confederate troops led by General George Crittenden on

January 19, 1862, at Logan's Crossroads, 10 miles N of the river, thereby opening a Union advance through eastern TENNESSEE.

MILLTOWN See PLAINFIELD**MILNE BAY** (*Papua New Guinea*)

Bay at the SE extremity of NEW GUINEA Island. Occupied by the Japanese in August 1942, during World War II, it was liberated by Australian troops in September and October 1942.

MILO See MELOS**MÍLOS** See MELOS**MILVIAN BRIDGE** [*Mulvian Bridge Latin: Pons*]

Milvius, Pons Mulvius] (*Italy*)

Bridge N of ROME over the TIBER, built by Marcus Aemilius Scaurus in 109 B.C. as part of the FLAMINIAN WAY. Roman emperor Constantine I defeated Maxentius here in A.D. 312, thereby establishing his supremacy in the West. According to Eusebius, during the battle Constantine saw a cross in the sky with the words "By this sign I conquer." His victory led to his conversion to Christianity and a tolerance of the faith throughout the empire.

MILWAUKEE [*Indian: Melleoiki*] (*United States*)

City in SE WISCONSIN, where the Milwaukee, Menomonee, and Kinnickinnic rivers enter LAKE MICHIGAN. Starting as an Indian gathering and trading center, it was first visited by the European explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet in 1673. In 1795 the North West Company established a fur-trading post here, and in 1818 Solomon Juneau, the fur trader, became the first permanent settler. Founded in 1839 out of a merger of several towns, it was a major center of German immigration from 1840 to 1900. Following the Civil War the city was also a leader in the labor movement. In the 1960s Father Groppi mobilized the city's blacks in the civil rights movement.

MIMATUM See MENDE**MIMS, FORT** See FORT MIMS

MINCHINHAMPTON (*England*)

Town in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, 12 mi SSE of GLOUCESTER. Many traces of prehistoric settlements and earthworks are found here. Nearby is a valley called Woeful Dane Bottom, possibly named after a defeat of the Danes in c. 920.

MINDANAO (*Philippines*)

Largest island in the S part of the group, NE of Borneo. The island was introduced to Islam in the mid-14th century as it spread from MALAYA and BORNEO to the SULU ARCHIPELAGO. In the late 16th century native Muslim groups launched a holy war against the Spanish invaders that continued into the 20th century, when the same groups resisted U.S. domination. Suffering little damage in World War II, the island was a center of terrorist activities in the 1960s as a result of rapid change and its accompanying problems. In 1971 a Stone Age people, the Tasaday, were discovered living in one of the areas being developed. They are now protected.

MINDEN [*ancient: Minthun*] (*Germany*)

Town of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 44 mi WSW of HANOVER, on the Weser River, 58 mi ENE of MÜNSTER. A trading center of some importance in the time of Charlemagne, it was made the seat of a bishopric in the eighth century. It was later a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Punished with military occupation for its reception of the Reformation, it endured similar trials in the Thirty Years' War and passed to BRANDENBURG by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. On August 1, 1759, during the Seven Years' War, the Battle of Minden was fought between Anglo-Allied forces under Duke Ferdinand of BRUNSWICK and the French under Marshal Coutades. The French, who had held the town, were decisively defeated. In World War II the city was entered by Allied troops on April 6, 1945. Historic buildings include two 12th-century churches, a town hall with a 13th-century facade, and a 13th-century Gothic cathedral.

MINDORO (*Philippines*)

Island SW of LUZON. Visited by the Chinese before the arrival of the Spaniards in 1570, it was subject to Moro Muslim raids in the 17th and 18th centuries. Taken under U.S. control in 1901, it was held by the Japanese in World War II and invaded by U.S. forces on December 15, 1944.

MINEHEAD [*ancient: Manehafd, Mannheve, Mynneheved*] (*England*)

Town on the Bristol Channel, 21 mi NW of TAUNTON, in SOMERSET. It is the supposed birth and burial place, marked by a 13th-century monument, of the famous lawyer and writer, Henry de Bracton, who died in 1268. St. Michael's, the parish church, has a striking Perpendicular Gothic tower.

MINEO [*ancient: Menaëum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Catania province, SICILY, 27 mi SW of CATANIA. Ancient Menaëum was the possible birthplace of Ducetius before he founded the actual town in 459 B.C. The remains of ancient Greek fortifications attest to its age. Nearby was the temple of the Palici, the twin gods of the native Sicilian Sicels, once the most holy place in Sicily. It is also the site of medieval crypts.

MING EMPIRE See CHINA**MINGRELIA** [*ancient: Colchis*] (*Georgia*)

Former principality on the BLACK SEA coast in Transcaucasia, now included in NW Georgia, once part of ancient COLCHIS. It is also identified with ancient Dioscurias, now SUKHUMI, a colony of MILETUS. Declaring its independence as a principality in the 15th century A.D., it remained more or less subject to PERSIA and TURKEY. In 1803–04 it became part of RUSSIA and was permanently incorporated in 1867, with POTI as its main port.

MINHOW See FUZHOU**MINNEAPOLIS** [*former: Fort Saint Anthony, Saint Anthony*] (*United States*)

Largest city in MINNESOTA, on the banks of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, at the Falls of St. Anthony, twin city with ST. PAUL. The French Jesuit missionary Father Louis Hennepin made the first recorded visit to the area, discovering and naming the Falls of St. Anthony in 1680. This became the site of the area's first settlement in 1837; Fort Saint Anthony and a gristmill had been constructed here a few years earlier. The city was under different sovereignties for many years, its E side becoming U.S. territory after the American Revolution, but its W side remaining under Spanish and then French rule until the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803. It now includes the former city of St. Anthony. Known as "the flour city of the United

States,” it lost half its mills and many workers in an explosion in 1878, which led to research and protective measures against industrial dust. The milling industry declined in the 1930s, but other industries like medicine and finance rose to take its place. Locks were installed on the Mississippi River in the 1960s to make the river navigable past the falls. See also MILLE LACS LAKE, MINNEHAHA.

MINNEHAHA (*United States*)

Falls and creek in SE MINNESOTA at the outlet of Lake Minnetonka. The creek flows through the southern part of MINNEAPOLIS to the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The falls are famous from Longfellow's use of them in his poem, *The Song of Hiawatha*. Minnehaha was the Indian maiden who married Hiawatha.

MINNESOTA (*United States*)

State in the N central Great Lakes region; it was admitted to the Union in 1858 as the 32nd state. Its name derives from a Sioux Indian word meaning “water-cloudy,” referring to the Minnesota River. Minnesota is bounded by LAKE SUPERIOR and WISCONSIN to the E, IOWA to the S, NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA to the W, and ONTARIO and MANITOBA in CANADA to the N.

A human skeleton discovered in 1931 indicates that this region was inhabited as far back as the Pleistocene epoch, approximately 20,000 years ago, long before the Mound Builders. Although its authenticity has been debatable, the Kensington Rune Stone, found in 1898, would place Norsemen here in 1362. In any event, French fur traders were active in the mid-17th century; Sieur Daniel Duluth reached here, and Father Hennepin and Michel Aco discovered the St. Anthony Falls in 1683. At the time there were Ojibwa Indians in the E and Sioux in the W; both were friendly to the French.

A number of American explorers visited the region between 1766 and 1829, including Zebulon M. Pike and Henry Schoolcraft. The area was good fur country, and after the War of 1812 the American Fur Company dominated the trade. At that time, too, more settlers came. Fort Snelling was established in 1819 in the area of the present twin cities of MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, the village of St. Anthony c. 1840, and Minneapolis c. 1845. By four treaties negotiated between 1837 and 1855, the Indians gave up much of their land, and this further stimulated settlement. When Minnesota was made a territory in 1849,

its eastern part came from a piece of the old NORTHWEST TERRITORY and its western section from the LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

A land boom followed, railroads and roads were built, and the University of Minnesota was founded seven years before statehood. The Panic of 1857 hit the state hard, however, because of land speculation. Even so, people continued to move in, mostly small farmers. Minnesota supported the Union in the Civil War, and its wheat helped feed the armies. At this same time, the Sioux, disturbed by broken promises and infringements on their land, raided and killed settlers. In 1862, under Little Crow's leadership, more than 800 settlers died; the end of the trouble did not come until 1867.

The Federal Homestead Act of 1862, however, encouraged immigration, and many Scandinavians arrived during the late 19th century. With settlement Minnesota became a center of agrarian discontent, partly owing to natural causes, such as insect plagues, and partly due to economic problems of debt and low prices. An 1874 law attempted to control railroad rates in the farmers' favor. Large-scale lumbering was carried on, creating the legend of the giant woodsman, Paul Bunyan, and Babe the Blue Ox. The discovery of the greatest iron ore deposits in the world, in the Mesabi Range in 1890, helped economic conditions and made Minnesota the nation's largest producer of iron ore.

There was more discontent on the farms in the 20th century, leading to the founding of the Nonpartisan League in 1915. Later, farmers and workers joined in forming the Farmer-Labor Party, which dominated politics in the 1930s. This movement merged with the Democratic Party in 1944. Minnesota has been the scene of experiments with cooperative organizations, stemming in part at least from its Scandinavian heritage.

St. Paul is the capital, and with Minneapolis across the Mississippi River, makes up its largest urban area. DULUTH became a major port after the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959.

MINNI See ARMENIA

MINOA See MONEMVASIA

MINORCA [*Spanish: Menorca*] (*Spain*)

One of the BALEARIC ISLANDS in the W Mediterranean Sea, approximately 25 mi NE of MAJORCA. The

site of numerous megalithic monuments, it gained importance apart from the other islands in 1708 when it was occupied by the British during the War of the Spanish Succession. During the Seven Years' War it was taken by the French in 1756, restored to GREAT BRITAIN by the Treaty of PARIS in 1763, and seized again by the French and Spanish in 1782. In 1798, during the French Revolutionary Wars, Great Britain regained control but relinquished it and much else it had wrested from FRANCE in the Peace of Amiens of 1802, which restored Minorca to Spain. During the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939 Minorca was in Loyalist hands until February 1939, when it was forced to surrender.

MINSK [*former: Menesk, Mensk*] (*Belarus*)

City and capital of Belarus, located on a tributary of the BEREZINA RIVER, near the Polish border. Known from A.D. 1067, it was an outpost in the POLOTSK principality. The city became capital of the Minsk principality in 1101 and was made part of LITHUANIA in 1326. At the time it was attacked by the Tatars in 1505 it was a commercial center of considerable importance. For its status in the 16th to the 18th centuries, see MINSK historic region. It was partly destroyed in 1812 during the Napoleonic Wars. It was a key point in the Russian Revolution of 1917. The city was occupied by the Germans in 1918 and by the Poles in 1919. It was taken by the Germans in July 1941 and retaken by the Soviets on July 3, 1944. A Jewish center from the Middle Ages on, during World War II it was a German concentration center for Jews before their extermination. Historic buildings include the 17th-century Bernardine convent and the Ekaterin Cathedral, formerly Petropavlovsk Church.

MINSK (*Belarus*)

Region and political unit of old W RUSSIA, originally peopled by Slavs. One part, inhabited by the Krivichi, became part of White Russia; the other part, settled by Dregovichs and Drevlyans, became part of so called Black Russia. Its southwestern part was occupied by LITHUANIA from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The entire region was successively incorporated into Lithuania, annexed to POLAND in 1569, and taken by Russia in 1793. Significant archaeological finds dating from the Neolithic and subsequent ages were made in the early 20th century. See also BELARUS, city of MINSK.

MINSTER-IN-SHEPPEY (*England*)

Town on ISLE OF SHEPPEY, KENT, 40 mi E of LONDON. The church dedicated to St. Mary and St. Sexburga was originally part of a seventh-century convent founded by Sexburga, the widow of Erconberht, king of Kent. It is now incorporated into a 12th-century church founded by William de Corbeuil, archbishop of CANTERBURY.

MINTURNAE (*Italy*)

Ancient town of Latina province, LATIUM region, on the Appian Way, 7 mi E of FORMIA. Founded by the Aurunci, in 295 B.C. it became a Roman colony important both commercially and strategically, since it controlled the bridge on the APPIAN WAY over the LIRI RIVER. Ruins include an aqueduct, two theaters, forums, and other buildings N of modern MINTURNO.

MINTURNO (*Italy*)

Town in Latina province, LATIUM region, on the APPIAN WAY, 47 mi ESE of LATINA, near the ruins of ancient MINTURNAE. In May 1944, during World War II, it served as a base for the Allied advance from the coast.

MIQUELON See SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

MIRANDOLA (*Italy*)

Town in Modena province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 19 mi NNE of MODENA. The few remains of a castle recall the period from the 14th century, when the Pico family first held the town, until 1710, when its last member was deprived of his dominions by Holy Roman Emperor Joseph I (1678–1711) as part of his plan for internal reforms. The Gothic Palazzo del Comune dates from the 15th century, and a restored cathedral dates from the 16th century. San Francesco is a fine Gothic church.

MIRZAPUR (*India*)

City in SE UTTAR PRADESH state, on the right bank of the GANGES RIVER, 45 mi ESE of ALLAHABAD. Founded c. 1650, it now includes the town of Bindhachal, which has the shrine of Vindhyeshwari and is a center of pilgrimage. On its river front are mosques and Hindu temples.

MIRZOYAN See DZHAMBUL

MISANTLA (*Mexico*)

City in Veracruz state, 70 mi NW of VERACRUZ. Here in 1817 the Spanish won a battle during the Mexican war of independence of 1810 to 1821.

MISENUM [*modern: Porto di Miseno*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town on the promontory at the NW end of the Bay of Naples, Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, S of the ruins of CUMAE, approximately 12 mi W of NAPLES. A naval station under Augustus, it had been constructed by Agrippa in 31 B.C. It was destroyed by the Arabs in the ninth century A.D. Emperor Tiberius died in his villa here.

MISHRIFEH See QATNA**MISITHRA** See MISTRA**MISKITO COAST** See MOSQUITO COAST**MISKOLC** [*Miskolcz*] (*Hungary*)

Major industrial city, 85 mi NE of BUDAPEST. The settlement was nearly destroyed by the Mongols between 1241 and 1243 during their conflicts with the Magyars. Made a free city in the 15th century, it was invaded by the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries and by German forces in the 17th and 18th centuries. Parts of a 13th-century castle survive; the Avas Reformed Church dates from the 15th century; and there is a museum of Scythian art. To the S is the heath of Mohi on the banks of the Sajó River, renowned as the scene of a great defeat of the Hungarians by the Mongols in 1241.

MISKOLCZ See MISKOLC**MISNIA** See MEISSEN**MISORE ISLANDS** See SCHOUTEN ISLANDS**MISQUAMICUT** See WESTERLY**MISR** See EGYPT**MISRATAH** [*Misurata*] [*ancient: Tubartis*] (*Libya*)

Port city in an oasis in the NW, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 125 mi E of TRIPOLI. Known to the

Romans as Tubartis, in recent history it was an important Italian garrison town captured by the British in January 1943 during World War II.

MISSIONARY RIDGE (*United States*)

Ridge extending NE to SW in Hamilton county, TENNESSEE, and Dade County, GEORGIA. A section of this ridge near CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee, was the site of a Union victory on November 25, 1863, during the Chattanooga campaign in the Civil War. Confederate general Braxton Bragg had two months earlier established his troops along the ridge from which he besieged Chattanooga. Union generals Joseph Hooker and George Thomas led their men in a courageous attack up the ridge. Within the day Bragg was retreating, leaving Chattanooga in Union control.

MISSISSIPPI (*United States*)

State in the S central region, most of whose W boundary is formed by the MISSISSIPPI RIVER; to the S are LOUISIANA and the Gulf of Mexico, to the N TENNESSEE, to the E ALABAMA, and to the W ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA. It was admitted to the Union in 1817 as the 20th state. *Mississippi* is a form of an Algonquian word for "big river."

Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Natchez Indians inhabited the region when the first Europeans, led by Hernando de Soto, explored it from 1540 to 1542. The Frenchman Pierre le Moyne, the Sieur d'Iberville, made the first settlement on Biloxi Bay in 1699. Settlement was speeded up in 1718 by the Mississippi Scheme of John Law, a Scottish resident in FRANCE, even though the plan went bankrupt in the "Mississippi Bubble," which caused financial disasters all over France. Mississippi was part of Louisiana until 1763, when the British, by the treaty ending the French and Indian War, received almost all the land east of the Mississippi. During the American Revolution, SPAIN, which sided with the colonists, captured NATCHEZ, which had been founded in 1719, but refused to turn it over to the United States until U.S. troops arrived in 1798.

Mississippi Territory was then created. After Georgia ceded its claim to some of this region in 1802 and after the LOUISIANA PURCHASE in 1803, there was a land boom. The NATCHEZ TRACE, which grew from Indian trails and ran from NASHVILLE, Tennessee, to Natchez, provided the main route to Mississippi from the 1780s to the 1830s. Large plantations became dominant, but as Jacksonian democracy

spread the small farmers gained power, and this was reflected in a liberal constitution of 1832. Treaties of 1820, 1830, and 1832 pushed all Indians W of the Mississippi, while black slaves were brought in until they outnumbered the whites.

In January 1861 Mississippi became the second state to secede from the Union. During the Civil War, in April 1862, CORINTH was abandoned to Union forces, and the next year VICKSBURG fell on July 4, after 14 months of attack and siege. The state suffered much damage in 1864 when General William T. Sherman marched his army from Vicksburg to MERIDIAN, destroying the latter on his way to ATLANTA, GEORGIA. After the war, when Mississippi refused to ratify the 13th and 14th Amendments, it was made part of a federal military district in 1867 along with Arkansas. It was readmitted to the Union in 1870, with the state's Republicans in power. Within five years they were defeated, however, partly because of violent opposition from the Ku Klux Klan, and by 1890 a new constitution assured white supremacy. The sharecropping system, which succeeded the plantation system, kept black and white farmers poor, and "Jim Crow" laws in 1904 further eroded black civil rights.

Beginning in the mid-1950s there was great resistance to school integration, marked in 1961 by mass violence against the "freedom riders" from the North. Federal troops were sent in in 1962 when an attempt was made to block the admittance of a black to the University of Mississippi law school. There were other disorders and deaths in 1963, 1964, and 1970, but the course of integration and civil rights continued. Since 1965, as a result of the Federal Voting Rights Act, many more blacks voted, and some have been elected to public office. The state is attempting to raise the literacy rate, long the lowest in the country. In politics, Mississippi was for many years overwhelmingly Democratic, but in three of the presidential elections since 1948 it has given its vote to right-wing, third-party candidates. In 1968 Hurricane Camille hit the coastline killing 248 people and causing millions of dollars worth of damage. Economic gains have been made after the state in 1990 legalized gambling on riverboats. In 2005 Hurricane Katrina struck and wiped out 90% of the buildings along the Biloxi-Gulfport coastline with more than 100 people dead.

Mississippi is one of the few states still basically agricultural; it leads in cotton production. JACKSON is the capital and largest city; others include Greenville, Gulfport, and Hattiesburg.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER (*United States*)

Legendary "old man" of North American rivers and the world's third-longest river system, after the NILE and the AMAZON Rivers. It rises from two sources—at Itasca Lake in N MINNESOTA and at the fountainhead of the MISSOURI RIVER in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS of SW MONTANA—and flows 3,740 mi (6,020 km) to the Gulf of Mexico. Its major tributaries, more than 250, include the MISSOURI, the OHIO, the Illinois, and the Arkansas rivers.

It was discovered by Hernando de Soto in 1541. The late 17th century brought middle-river exploration by Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, upper river penetration by Louis Hennepin and lower river exploration by René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, who claimed the territory from the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico in 1682 for Louis XIV and FRANCE, naming it "Louisiana." Following the founding of NEW ORLEANS in 1718 and the establishment of upper river settlements, the Mississippi became both ploy and prize in 18th-century power politics. With the Treaty of PARIS, which ended the Seven Years' War in Europe and the French and Indian War in America in 1763, France ceded the territory E of mid-river to GREAT BRITAIN. In the same period, however, France secretly ceded the remainder of the Mississippi basin to SPAIN, regaining it only in 1800, shortly before the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803.

During the American Revolution rights of river navigation became an increasingly bothersome question. Attempts by John Jay to negotiate a treaty with Spain assuring free navigation failed in both 1779 and 1785, and until 1795 Spain imposed heavy taxes on U.S. commerce down the river. Ultimately, James Monroe, then U.S. minister to France, convinced the French government to intercede, opening the way to successful negotiations with Spain.

The introduction of steam navigation in 1811 brought a revolution to river trade and traffic. The steamboat *New Orleans*, financed by Nicholas Roosevelt, made the first trip from PITTSBURGH to New Orleans. By 1817 a steamboat of improved power made a trip upriver to ST. LOUIS, and by 1838 transport time had been cut from several months to a few days, with some 230 steamboats active in river trade. By 1842 an extensive canal system through OHIO linked the Mississippi with the Great Lakes, which were in turn connected via the ERIE CANAL, opened in 1825, with the HUDSON RIVER and the Atlantic Ocean. The population of the Mississippi Valley increased from under 2 million in 1811 to more than 14 million in 1860.

During the Civil War, the Lower Mississippi and the Ohio River with its two main tributaries were still the most important avenues of communications W of the Appalachian Mountains, and Kentucky's adherence to the Union was crucial in excluding the Confederacy from the use of the Ohio. The capture of New Orleans in 1862 by the Union's admiral David Farragut and the Union victories at VICKSBURG in 1863 and PORT HUDSON succeeded in cutting the Confederacy in two by giving the Union effective control of the river. It was closed to commerce, and the prosperity of the South was crushed. Revived river traffic following the war is well described in Mark Twain's *Life on the Mississippi*, published in 1883.

In the early 20th century, the building of the PANAMA CANAL and its prospects for communication with the west coasts of North and South America stimulated river improvements. Since the mid-1950s improvements in the river channels have brought an enormous increase in river traffic, despite recurring disastrous floods such as those of 1927 and 1993. The river itself flows through or forms the boundary of MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, IOWA, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA. Major cities along its course include MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, St. Louis, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, BATON ROUGE, and New Orleans. Its delta is a huge complex of swamps, called bayous, small streams, and coastal inlets, the traditional home of Louisiana's Cajun people.

MISSOLOGHI See MESOLÓNGION

MISSOULA (*United States*)

City and county seat in W MONTANA, on the Clark fork of the Columbia River near Hellgate. In a region first settled in 1841 by French missionaries, it is near the site in Hellgate Valley of the signing of a treaty that in 1855 ended the war between the Salish Flathead and the Blackfoot Indian nations. The town of Hellgate was founded in 1860 and moved to the Missoula site in 1866.

MISSOURI (*United States*)

State in the S central region; it was admitted to the Union in 1821 as the 24th state. Its E border is the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, which separates it from ILLINOIS and KENTUCKY; IOWA is on the N, KANSAS and NEBRASKA on the W, and ARKANSAS on the S. One source says *Missouri* was the Algonquian name of a

tribe living at the mouth of the MISSOURI RIVER; another that it means "muddy water."

Osage and Missouri Indians lived here in the latter part of the 17th century when French explorers Père Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet came down the Mississippi River. A little later René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle claimed a large region for FRANCE and called it LOUISIANA. By the early 18th century the French were working lead mines here—the state is still a leading producer—and trading for furs. Traffic on the Mississippi resulted in the founding of St. Geneviève c. 1735 and ST. LOUIS in 1764. The founders of the latter were fur traders Pierre Laclède and René Auguste Chouteau.

France ceded the Louisiana region to SPAIN in 1762, received it back in 1800, and sold it to the United States in the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803. Missouri was made a territory in 1812, but settlement was slow, and the Indians were a danger until 1816. By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Missouri was to be admitted as a slave state, but no others were to be allowed in the Louisiana Purchase N of the 36°, 30' line.

In the 1830s Mormons arrived here in sizable numbers, but their rapid growth and opposition to slavery led to their being driven out in 1839. In the 1840s and 1850s many Germans arrived, settling largely around St. Louis. The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 left it up to the settlers of neighboring Kansas to decide for or against slavery, and the slave interests of Missouri contributed to the ensuing violence that created "Bleeding Kansas." In March 1861, however, Missouri voted not to secede. During the Civil War there was some minor fighting and much guerrilla activity, which perhaps contributed to postwar lawlessness, such as that of Jesse James and his gang of bank robbers.

Much of Missouri's history is tied to its proximity to the Mississippi River. The Missouri River flows across the state, emptying into the Mississippi above St. Louis. The Mississippi, especially after the coming of the steamboat, tied the state to both the North and the South by the traffic on it and on the OHIO RIVER and the Missouri. In the early 19th century southern slave owners moved up to Missouri. At the same time, the state was becoming the gateway to the West. The Missouri River was the main route in that direction and most of the pioneers who were headed for the OREGON TRAIL started from INDEPENDENCE or Westport, later KANSAS CITY. Traders also went SW over the SANTA FE TRAIL, starting from Independence and ending up in SANTA FE.

The spirit of steamboating on the Mississippi expressed in the writings of Mark Twain lived on to some extent, but gradually Missouri became more industrialized and urban. The state experienced very hard times in the 1930s Great Depression. During and since World War II St. Louis and Kansas City became busy midcontinent transportation centers, but CHICAGO's bid for the major railroads earlier in the century has since diminished Missouri's potential in this regard. Missouri was also the home of one of the most powerful big city political machines, that of Thomas J. Pendergast, later helpful in the career of President Harry S. Truman. In the 1950s and 1960s, school integration was achieved without much difficulty throughout the state. JEFFERSON CITY is the capital; ST. JOSEPH and SPRINGFIELD are also important.

MISSOURI RIVER (*United States*)

River in the central and NW central region, the principal tributary of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, which it joins approximately 10 mi above ST. LOUIS. It flows approximately 2,500 miles from its source in southern MONTANA through NORTH and SOUTH DAKOTA, forming in part the boundaries between South Dakota/NEBRASKA, Nebraska/IOWA, Nebraska/MISSOURI, and KANSAS/Missouri. The principal cities on its banks include BISMARCK, N.D.; SIOUX CITY and COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa; OMAHA, Neb.; ST. JOSEPH, Mo.; and KANSAS CITY, Kans. and Mo. It was an important artery of commerce for the Indians of the plains before its discovery and exploration by Marquette and Joliet, and by the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803 to 1806. It was also explored by the Canadians Vérendrye in 1738 and Thompson in 1797.

MISTRA [*Misithra, Mistras*] (*Greece*)

Ruined fortress-city on a peak in old LACONIA, in the SE PELOPONNESUS, approximately 5 mi W of SPARTA. It was founded in 1248 as a Frankish stronghold. In 1262 under the Treaty of Constantinople it was made the capital of the principality of Michael VIII Paleologus, emperor of the Byzantines, who had taken the fortress in 1259. Until the 15th century it was a center of late Byzantine culture. Occupied by Turks and then Venetians, it had lost its significance by the time Greece was independent. When it was designated an archaeological area in the 1950s, it was virtually deserted. The town is dominated by a crusader castle and the palace of the Paleologi and has many churches, some restored, with fine late Byzantine wall paintings. See BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

MISTRAS See MISTRA

MISURATA See MISRATAH

MITANNI EMPIRE (*Syria*)

Ancient kingdom that flourished from c. 1500 to 1350 B.C. in Syria and ancient MESOPOTAMIA, extending from the bend of the EUPHRATES RIVER to the TIGRIS RIVER. It was founded by an Indo-European warrior aristocracy from the NE who spoke the Hurrian language. Its capital city, not yet found or excavated, was called Washshukkanni; other major cities were CARCHEMISH and ALEPPO. Circa 1450 B.C. the armies of Thutmose III of EGYPT reached the Euphrates and entered into friendly relations with Mitanni, as is known from an exchange of letters between King Tushratta of Mitanni and Amenhotep III of Egypt discovered in the TELL AL-AMARNA letters. Struggles with the HITTITE EMPIRE began in the early 14th century B.C., and by the mid- or late 14th century the kingdom had fallen to the Hittites and to resurgent forces of ASSYRIA. A remnant in the NW survived as URARTU. See also ARMENIA.

MITAU See JELGAVA

MITAVA See JELGAVA

MITCHAM See MERTON

MITCHELSTOWN [*Gaelic: Baile an Mhistealaigh*] (*Ireland*)

Market town in County CORK between the Kilworth and Galty Mts. A castle built in 1823 was the scene on September 9, 1887, of a riot by Irish Nationalists, two of whom were killed by the police. The event fed the fires of Irish nationalist sentiment. The Mitchelstown limestone caves are famous geologically, and historically as the hiding place in 1601 of the earl of Desmond, an Irish nobleman contesting English domination.

MITHILA (*India; Nepal*)

Ancient city and kingdom that corresponded to the part of BIHAR N of the GANGES RIVER, with an extension into Nepal, where the capital was Janakpur. Built on swampland reclaimed by Aryans, it has an obscure history, but it reached a peak of influence in

the eighth century B.C. and was later synonymous with the kingdom of Videha or Tirabhukti, modern Tirhut, known for the conservatism and the learning of its Brahmans. The heroine of the *Ramayana*, a Sanskrit epic written circa the third century B.C., was a Mithilan princess.

MITILÍNI See LESBOS

MITLA (*Mexico*)

Village in the SE, in OAXACA state. A religious center of the Zapotec Indians, it is the site of many Zapotec ruins, especially long stone buildings with columns, unusual for this part of the world. Probably built in the 13th century, they include mosaic wall panels in many different designs. These may have been made by the Mixtec, who conquered Mitla.

MITO (*Japan*)

Industrial and commercial city of Ibaraki prefecture, in SE HONSHŪ, 60 mi NE of TOKYO. It was important especially under the Tokugawa shogun, who administered a type of federal feudalism from 1603 to 1867. The capital was at Edo, modern Tokyo, but Mito was headquarters for one branch of the Tokugawa family.

MITROVICA See SIRMIMUM

MITSIWA See MASSAWA

MITTERBURG See PAZIN

MIYA-JIMA See ITSUKU-SHIMA

MIYAKO See KYŌTO

MIYAZAKI (*Japan*)

City and seaport of Miyazaki prefecture, in SE KYŪSHŪ, on the Hyuga Sea. It is the seat of a great Shinto shrine and archaeological museum dedicated to Jimmu Tennō, the traditional first emperor of Japan, believed to be a descendant of the goddess of the sun. He reportedly began his travels through the empire he founded c. 660 B.C. by setting out from this place.

MIYAZU (*Japan*)

Town in KYŌTO prefecture, S HONSHŪ, on Miyazu Bay. A legend says that Miyazu was the site where the creators Izanagi and Izanami stood while they fashioned the islands of Japan. Nearby is the Amanohashidate, or "heaven's bridge," a promontory and geographical phenomenon.

MIZORAM (*India*)

Union territory in the Mizo Hills, bordered on the E by MYANMAR. In an area taken over at the end of the 18th century by the Lushai tribes from Burma, it was for a time a part of ASSAM State. Before the creation of BANGLADESH, India accused PAKISTAN of aiding and abetting the secessionists who are active in this area. The majority Mizos are mostly Christian, a small group has claimed to be descendants of a lost Jewish tribe and in 2005 was recognized as such by the Chief Sephardic Rabbi of ISRAEL.

MLJET See MELEDA

MOAB (*Jordan*)

Ancient kingdom E of the DEAD SEA, bounded on the S by EDOM and on the N separated by the Arnon River from the territory of the Amorites. It is now in the SW part of Jordan. The Moabites developed their civilization in the 14th century B.C. on highlands where a successful agricultural society had emerged almost 1,000 years earlier. They were closely related to the Hebrews, who were often their allies as well as their enemies. They spoke a very similar language and are mentioned many times in the Old Testament.

In 1868 the famous Moabite Stone was discovered at DHIBAN. It has a long text inscribed by Mesha, king of Moab, in 850 B.C., which tells of his triumph over the northern Hebrew kingdom of ISRAEL and of an earlier victory by the Israelite king Omri. Moab's power seems to have ended c. 735 B.C. after an invasion by the Assyrian king Tiglath-pileser II, although one source places the conquest of Moab by the Babylonians in 582 B.C. The Moabites were later absorbed into NABATAEA. See also CANAAN, PALESTINE.

MOBILE (*United States*)

City and port in ALABAMA, at the mouth of the Mobile River, on the N shore of Mobile Bay. Explored by the Spanish beginning with de Piñeda in 1519 and founded by Jean-Baptiste le Moyne, sieur

844 Mobile Bay

de Bienville, in 1710, it served as the capital of French LOUISIANA from 1710 to 1719. It was next held by the British from 1763 until 1780, when Spain took control. Taken by the U.S. forces under General James Wilkinson in 1813, it became important in the Civil War as a port for ships running the Union blockade. From August 5 to 23, 1864, Mobile Bay was the scene of a major battle in which Admiral David Farragut established a blockade of mines, pushing by the strong harbor fortifications and uttering the famous line "Damn the torpedoes." The Confederate fleet sailed off, and forts Morgan and Gaines surrendered. The city itself was captured by Union troops under General E. R. S. Canby in April 1865. Mobile has many antebellum homes and gardens. The city suffered moderate damage in 2005 from Hurricane Katrina.

MOBILE BAY See MOBILE

MOÇAMBIQUE See MOZAMBIQUE

MOCHA [Mokha] [*Arabic*: Mukhā] (*Yemen*)

Port, in the SW, on the RED SEA, Yemen. It was noted for its export of the coffee to which it gave its name, but declined in importance in the late 19th century.

MOCHICA (*Peru*)

Ancient Indian civilization on the N coast. Formerly called the Early CHIMU, the Mochica were warriors with a highly developed social and political organization. Building pyramids, temples, and aqueducts of adobe, they were also skilled in irrigation and produced unusual ceramics depicting everyday life, people, humor, and fantasy. Begun c. 100 B.C., the civilization is thought to have lasted about 1,000 years.

MOCHLOS (*Greece*)

Ancient ruins in E CRETE, on the N coast on Mirabella Bay, site of an excavated town settlement dating from the Bronze Age Late Minoan I period. The town boasted many large houses with living quarters and storage rooms. In 1906 rich stone-built tombs containing jewelry and pottery were discovered in the cliffs of Mochlos. See also GOURNIA

MOCRUM See MAKARSKA (Croatia)

MODDER (*South Africa*)

River in FREE STATE, a tributary of the Riet, approximately 180 mi long. On November 28, 1899, during the Boer War, British forces under General Lord Paul Methuen defeated the Boers under General Piet Cronje, who soon met final defeat at PAARDEBERG, also on the river.

MODENA [*ancient*: Mutina] (*Italy*)

City and manufacturing center, in REGGIO NELL'EMILIA province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region on the Panaro River approximately 22 mi NW of BOLOGNA. Originally an Etruscan city, Mutina became a Roman colony in 183 B.C. Reconstructed by Constantine in the fourth century A.D., in 1288 it passed to the Este family of FERRARA. With the duchy of Modena, established in 1452, it became the seat of the Este family after they lost Ferrara in 1598. During the Napoleonic Wars it was taken by the French in 1796, was made part of the CISALPINE REPUBLIC of 1797, and became part of the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy in 1805. In 1815 it passed to an Este descendant, Francis IV, and became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1860. Historic buildings include an 11th- and 12th-century Romanesque cathedral, the Palazzo dei Musei of 1753 to 1767, and a ducal palace dating from the 17th century. Nearby is Nonantola Abbey founded in 752 and long a center of learning.

MODICA [*ancient*: Motyca] (*Italy*)

City of Ragusa province, SE SICILY, 5 mi SSE of RAGUSA. One of Sicily's first cities, Modica may have been a fortified settlement as early as the Stone Age. Nearby grottoes, the Cava d'Ispica, include cave dwellings and tombs from the 14th century B.C. to early Christian times. There are the remains of a castle destroyed by an earthquake in 1693, an Arab-Norman chapel, and a 15th-century convent, now a prison. Independent and prosperous for many centuries, especially from the 14th to the 18th, it has several other noteworthy churches.

MODJOKERTO [Mojokerto] (*Indonesia*)

Town in East JAVA province on the Brantas River, 20 mi SW of SURABAJA. Near the town the remains of an early hominid were discovered in 1934 and named *Homo modjokertensis*. The bones seem to predate the earlier discovery of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, or Java Man.

MODLIN [*Russian: Novogeorgievsk*] (*Poland*)

Fortified town in Warszawa department, 20 mi NW of WARSAW. This fort built by Napoleon in 1807 became a Russian military post in World War I. It was taken by the Germans on August 12, 1915.

MODON See METHONE

MOEHNE See MÖHNE

MOERIS, LAKE [*Lake Karun*] [*Arabic: Birkat Qarun*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient name of Lake Karun, in the NE in AL FAIYUM. Now much reduced from its former size as reported by travelers such as Herodotus in 450 B.C., it was first dug by King Moeris c. 1000 B.C. and was the object of early irrigation work during the Middle Kingdom, as shown by excavations in the 1920s. Its chief town was Crocodilopolis, later ARSINOË, a residence of the Ptolemies.

MOESIA (*Europe*)

Ancient region in SE Europe, located S of the DANUBE and extending from the Drinus River to the lower Euxine, now the BLACK SEA. Inhabited by a Thracian people, it was conquered by the Romans in the first century B.C., made part of MACEDONIA, and was organized as a Roman province c. 15 B.C. It comprised roughly what is now SERBIA and BULGARIA. Extended under Trajan, it included several Greek cities and prospered until invaded by the Goths in the fourth century A.D. It was overrun by Slavs and Bulgarians in the seventh century.

MOGADISHU [*Mogadisho; Mukdishu*] [*Arabic:*

Maqdishu; Italian: Mogadiscio] (*Somalia*)

Capital city and the country's largest port, located in eastern Africa on the Indian Ocean. Settled by Arabs c. A.D. 900, it quickly emerged as a leading commercial center that impressed Marco Polo. It was controlled by PORTUGAL in the 16th century and declined during this period. For a time under the rule of MASQAT, it became practically independent in the 18th century but was occupied in 1871 by the sultan of ZANZIBAR, who leased it in 1892 to ITALY. The Italians later purchased the city for their colony of Somaliland. In World War II it was captured and occupied by British forces. Historic buildings include the mosque of Fakr ad-Din from 1269, the Garesa

Palace of the 19th century, and a massive tower to the N built by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Somalia achieved independence in 1960 with Mogadishu as the capital. In 1990 rebel forces entered the city, causing the leadership to flee and making the city into a war zone between opposing factions. In 1993 a UN peacekeeping force, spearheaded by U.S. forces, attempted to capture warlord Mohamed Farrah Aidid, but was not successful. Aidid declared himself president in 1995, but died in 1996 in a street battle. In 2004 Somalis elected a new president. However, the government will not enter the city because the violence continues and warlords still rule the city.

MOGILEV [*Mogilev on the Dnieper, Mohilev*] (*Belarus*)

Capital city of Mogilev oblast, Belarus, on both banks of the DNIEPER RIVER, 112 mi E of MINSK. It was founded on territory of SMOLENSK principality, at the site of a castle dating from 1267, and became a noted commercial center from the 14th century. As part of the grand duchy of LITHUANIA it was united with POLAND in 1569 and was later held by SWEDEN. It suffered from religious persecution and was partly destroyed by Peter the Great in 1708, but in 1772 it passed to RUSSIA in the first partition of Poland. Nearby in 1812, a Russian army under Prince Piotr Bagration was defeated by the French. From 1917 to 1920 it was the scene of much civil disorder during the Russian Revolution. Although it was occupied and heavily damaged by the Axis powers in World War II between 1941 and 1944, several old churches and an ancient tower built by the Tatars survive.

MOGILEV ON THE DNIEPER See MOGILEV

MOGILEV ON THE DNIESTER See MOGILEV-PODOLSKI

MOGILEV-PODOLSKI [*Mogilev on the Dniester*] (*Ukraine*)

City in SW Vinnitsa oblast, W Ukraine, on the DNIESTER RIVER, 60 mi S of VINNITSA. Important as a trading center located at a much-used crossing of the river on a route from MOLDAVIA to the Ukraine, the city was founded in the late 16th century and grew up around a fortress. In the 17th century it was controlled by Cossacks, Poles, and Turks. It passed to RUSSIA in 1795. Suffering severely in both World

War I and the Russian Revolution, in World War II it was held by the Axis from 1941 until March 1944. Around the city are archaeological remains dating from the third century B.C.

MOGONTIACUM See MAINZ

MOGUL EMPIRE [Mughal] (*India; Pakistan; Afghanistan*)

Muslim empire from 1526 to 1857. It was the most powerful and extensive empire in India before the British conquest in the 19th century. Its rulers tried to achieve a united state of Hindus and Muslims; they were serious patrons of art and architecture, their style developing out of that of PERSIA. Although the name Mogul is derived from Mongol, the founders of the empire were mainly Turks. The chief founder was Babur, who invaded India in 1526 and defeated the DELHI SULTANATE at the battle of PANIPAT. Babur had earlier established a kingdom in AFGHANISTAN. He succeeded in overrunning nearly all of northern India. Babur's son and successor, Humayun (1530 to 1556), was less successful. Although he defeated the rule of GUJARAT, he was beaten in battle in 1539 and 1540 by Sher Khan, an Afghan, who took over the empire. Humayun was forced to flee to SIND, but in 1555, with Persian aid, he returned and restored Mogul authority. Akbar, son of Humayun and his successor from 1556 to 1605, was unusually successful and is generally considered to have been the greatest of the Mogul rulers. He enlarged the empire so that it included Afghanistan, BALUCHISTAN, and practically all of the Indian subcontinent N of the Godavari River, defeating the Rajputs in the process. Akbar fostered religious toleration and the arts and established AGRA as the Mogul capital for many years. He also founded FATEHPUR SIKRI in 1569 to honor a Muslim saint.

Akbar's son Jahangir, emperor from 1605 to 1627, continued to expand the empire, taking areas in the DECCAN. He granted trading privileges to the Portuguese and later to the British. Shah Jahan, son of Jahangir and ruler from 1628 to 1658, was able but ruthless, conquering more territory in the Deccan and recovering KANDAHAR from the Persians. His rule marked the high point of Mogul art and architecture. Shah Jahan erected the Taj Mahal at AGRA and the Red Fort at DELHI. Aurangzeb, son of Shah Jahan and emperor from 1658 to 1707, brought the empire to its greatest extent, but his persecution of Hindus caused revolts, and the empire started to fall to pieces

after he died. The Sikhs, Rajputs, Jats, and MARATHAS all took part in the dismemberment. After the British conquered India they used the Mogul emperors as puppet rulers until they exiled the last one, Banadur Shah II, to RANGOON, BURMA, because of his involvement in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.

MOHÁCS (*Hungary*)

City on the DANUBE RIVER, near the Serbian and Croatian borders. It was the scene of a famous battle and overwhelming defeat of Louis II of Hungary and BOHEMIA by Sulayman I of TURKEY. Louis had tried, with little success, to rally all Christendom and was not prepared for the attack. With 28,000 Hungarian troops pitted against 200,000 Turks, the rout on August 29–30, 1526, left the king and 25,000 soldiers dead. The event began Hungary's 150-year domination by the Turks. This was weakened after the so-called Second Battle of Mohács on August 12, 1687, when Charles V of Lorraine defeated the Turks at nearby HARKÁNY. See OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MOHAMMERAH See KHORRAMSHAHR

MOHAWK (*United States*)

Village in NE central NEW YORK State, 12 mi ESE of UTICA; also an important river and its valley, named for the native Iroquois Indian tribe. Settled by Palatines, emigrants from the PALATINATE in GERMANY, the village and region were the scene of many battles during the French and Indian War, and the American Revolution. The 148-mile-long river, the largest tributary to the HUDSON RIVER, was significant as the route for westward movement and for the ERIE CANAL. See also MOHAWK TRAIL.

MOHAWK TRAIL (*United States*)

Old road in central NEW YORK State following the MOHAWK River for approximately 100 mi through the Appalachians. Settlers heading to the Midwest followed the route from SCHENECTADY until the ERIE CANAL was opened in 1825. The term also refers to a highway across northern Massachusetts from Greenfield to North Adams, following a trail originally blazed by the Mohawk Indians.

MOHENJO-DARO (*Pakistan*)

Archaeological site in S SIND. This was one of the twin capitals of the INDUS RIVER valley civilization of

c. 2500 to 1750 B.C., one of the world's earliest civilizations, which may have been influenced by SUMER in MESOPOTAMIA. The city, built of baked brick and laid out in the earliest recorded grid plan, covered approximately one square mile and had a massive citadel, a great bath, a granary, and broad streets with an elaborate drainage system. Often subjected to floods, the great city may have become flooded out, or perhaps destroyed by the incoming Aryan tribes, as huddles of unburied skeletons on the highest level suggest. See also HARAPPA.

MOHILEV See MOGILEV

MÖHNE [Moehne] (*Germany*)

River of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, flowing W to the RUHR at Neheim. In its lower reaches it is the site of an enormous reservoir that was bombed and broken during World War II by the Royal Air Force on May 16, 1943, in a daring raid. It was restored in 1946.

MOISSAC (*France*)

Town of the Tarn-et-Garonne department, approximately 35 mi NW of TOULOUSE, on the TARN RIVER. It grew up around an abbey founded in the seventh century, destroyed in the next by the Saracens, and restored by Louis d'Aquitaine, the Pious, a son of Charlemagne. The town was taken by Richard I the Lionhearted (1157–99) and Simon de Montfort. The portal and cloister of the 15th-century church of St. Pierre date back to the 12th century and preserve excellent examples of Romanesque sculpture.

MOJOKERTO See MODJOKERTO

MOKHA See MOCHA

MOLD (*Wales*)

Administrative headquarters of Flintshire, 11 mi NW of WREXHAM. In A.D. 430 St. Germain led Christian inhabitants to victory here over pagan Picts and Scots.

MOLDAU See VLTAVA RIVER

MOLDAVIA [*German: Moldau; Romanian: Moldova*] (*Romania*)

Province E of TRANSYLVANIA, separated by the CARPATHIAN MTS, N and E of WALACHIA. Part of SCYTHIA

during the first millennium B.C., it was included in DACIA under the ROMAN EMPIRE and was overrun by various barbaric groups until it was controlled by KIEV from the ninth to the 12th centuries A.D. In 1359 it became an independent principality and included BESSARABIA and BUKOVINA. At its most powerful under Stephen the Great (1457–1504), it fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after his death. It was united briefly to Walachia by Michael the Bold (d. 1601) and in the early 18th century was governed for the Turks by Greek Phanariots. Bukovina was annexed to AUSTRIA in 1774, Bessarabia to RUSSIA in 1812, and Moldavia and Walachia became known as the Danubian Principalities. In 1822 a period of corrupt rule ended after an insurrection led by Alexander Ypsilanti. Following the Russo-Turkish War of 1828–29, Moldavia and Walachia were made protectorates of Russia, though they continued to pay tribute to the Sultan of TURKEY. In the Crimean War of 1854 to 1856 Moldavia was again occupied by Russia. After Alexander John Cuza became prince of Moldavia and Walachia in 1859, the principalities became united as Romania in 1861. See also MOLDOVA.

MOLDAVIAN FEDERAL SOVIET REPUBLIC See MOLDOVA

MOLDOVA [*former: Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, Moldavian Federal Soviet Republic*]

Independent republic bounded on the SE by the BLACK SEA, on the N and NE by the UKRAINE and on the S and W by ROMANIA. In 1924 several districts of the former Podolsk region were organized into the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1940 this merged with most of BESSARABIA to form the Moldavian SSR. During World War II it was taken by Romania in 1941 and retaken by the Soviet Union in 1944. After the disintegration of the USSR in 1991, Moldova became an independent nation. Russian forces have remained on Moldovan territory E of the Dniester River supporting the Slavic majority population, mostly Ukrainians and Russians, who have proclaimed a "Transnistria" republic. One of the poorest nations in Europe, Moldova became the first former Soviet state to elect a Communist as its president in 2001. The capital of Moldova is CHIȘINĂU. See also MOLDAVIA.

MÔLE SAINT-NICHOLAS (*Haiti*)

Town in the NW, near the tip of a peninsula just N of Cap à Foux. Christopher Columbus landed here on his first voyage to the WEST INDIES in 1492.

MOLINO DEL REY [*English: King's Mill*] (*Mexico*)

Town SW of MEXICO CITY. On September 8, 1847, during the Mexican War, it was the scene of a battle in which General Winfield Scott, in part of his push toward Mexico City, defeated the forces under Santa Anna. See also CHAPULTEPEC.

MOLISE (*Italy*)

S central region on the Adriatic Sea bordered by CAMPANIA to the W, ABRUZZI to the N, and Puglia (Apulia) to the S. Conquered by the Romans in the fourth century B.C., after the fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE it came under the southern Lombard duchy from the sixth to the 11th centuries. From the 12th century its history is that of Abruzzi. And from 1948 to 1965 it was included in the region of ABRUZZI E MOLISE. Its capital is CAMPOBASSO.

MOLLWITZ See MALUJOWICE**MOLOKAI** (*United States*)

Island in the state of HAWAII, between OAHU and MAUI. On the N coast is the well-known Kalaupapa leper settlement run by the government. Father Damian, the legendary Belgian missionary, worked here, serving the lepers from 1873 until his death from leprosy in 1889.

MOLOSSIA See MOLOSSIS**MOLOSSIS** [*Molossia*] (*Greece*)

District of ancient EPIRUS in the NW, extending along the W bank of the Arachthus River. It eventually grew to dominate the whole country of Epirus.

MOLOTOV See PERM**MOLUCCAS** [*Maluku, Spice Islands*] [*Dutch: Molukken*] (*Indonesia*)

Island group in the W Pacific Ocean between SULAWESI, or Celebes, and NEW GUINEA. Long the object of European fantasy and exploration for their spices and wealth, they were discovered by Magellan in 1512 and occupied by PORTUGAL later. They were captured between 1605 and 1621 by the Dutch, who thereby gained a monopoly of the valuable spice trade. Ambon, AMBOINA, was the early seat of Dutch control and served as the residency of the former

Netherlands Indies, including the Moluccas and Netherlands New Guinea (see IRIAN BARAT). Administered by the British from 1810 to 1814, the islands then passed finally to the Dutch in the 19th century until Indonesian independence. In 1999, the islands were split into two provinces: Maluku and North Maluku. The islands saw conflict between 1999 and 2002 between the Christian and Muslim populations. See also HALMAHERA.

MOLUKKEN See MOLUCCAS**MOMBASA** (*Kenya*)

The country's chief port city, located on Mombasa Island in the Indian Ocean, 150 mi N of ZANZIBAR. An Arab trading center from the eighth century, it was visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498 on his first voyage to INDIA. His belief that the local ruler was trying to imprison him led to a series of conflicts between Arabs and the Portuguese. The Portuguese eventually controlled the city from 1529 to 1698, when a three-year siege of Fort Jesus by Arabs ended with their expulsion. In the 18th century Mombasa was again briefly held by the Portuguese but then became subject to OMAN, whose local representative eventually became the independent ruler of Zanzibar. In 1887 it passed to the British and became capital of the British East Africa Protectorate of Kenya until 1907.

MONA (*United Kingdom*) See MAN, ISLE OF**MONA** (*Wales*) See ANGLESEY**MONACO** [*ancient: Monoecus*]

Independent principality in SE FRANCE, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, near the French-Italian border. Probably Phoenician in origin, it was annexed by MARSEILLES in the first century A.D. Part of the Lombard kingdom in the seventh century and of ARLES in the eighth century, it came under the Grimaldi family in 1070. An independent principality in the 13th century, it was subsequently under Spanish protection between 1542 and 1641, under French protection from 1641 to 1793, and annexed to France in 1793. The Treaty of Paris of 1814 restored the family's domination, but the next year it fell under Sardinian protection. After 1861 it again came under French protection. The princes ruled as absolute monarchs until 1911, when Prince Albert I granted a new con-

stitution. In 1962 Prince Rainier established the present liberal constitution. In 2000 Monaco was accused of being a center for money-laundering, and France threatened to force the principality to tighten the regulation of its banks. Prince Rainier died in 2005 and was succeeded as ruler by his son, Albert II. Notable buildings include the 16th-century palace, the 19th-century Byzantine-style cathedral, and the famous casino of MONTE CARLO.

MONA ISLAND (*Puerto Rico*)

Island in the CARIBBEAN SEA near the main island of Puerto Rico. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was also visited by Ponce de León in 1508, and in 1511 the island was ceded to Columbus's younger brother, Bartholomew. It soon gained renown as a haven for corsairs and pirates.

MONAPIA See MAN, ISLE OF

MONASTERBOICE [*Gaelic: Mainistir Bhuithe*] (*Ireland*)

In County LOUTH, near DROGHEDA, it is among the very first monastic sites to be established in Ireland. It was founded by Buite, who died in A.D. 521. Historic remains include a round tower, two churches, and various elaborately carved Celtic crosses.

MONASTIR See BITOLA (YUGOSLAVIA)

MÖNCHENGLADBACH [*former: München-Gladbach*] (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA. Chartered in 1336, it had developed around a Benedictine abbey that was founded c. 970 and was rebuilt several times, beginning in the 14th century until its suppression in 1802. There is also an interesting church from the 11th to the 13th centuries. It is now a NATO headquarters.

MONCHY-LE-PREUX (*France*)

Village in the Pas-de-Calais department, 5 mi E of ARRAS. During World War I it was held by the Germans from 1914 until April 11, 1917, and from March until August 1918.

MONCONTOUR (*France*)

Village in Vienne department, in the W central region, 27 mi NW of POITIERS. In the Wars of Religion, on October 3, 1569, it was the scene of a battle in which

the Huguenots were defeated by forces under Henry of Lorraine, the third duke of Guise, who in 1572 planned the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of French Protestants.

MONDOÑEDO (*Spain*)

Town in Lugo province, in ASTURIAS, approximately 55 mi E of LA CORUÑA. In the hands of the Moors for 150 years after the Moorish conquest, it was recaptured by Ordoño I in 858. It was held briefly by the French in 1809, during the Napoleonic Wars.

MONDOVI (*Italy*)

Town in Cuneo province, PIEDMONT region, 13 mi ESE of CUNEO. The French under the young Napoleon defeated the Austrians in a battle here in 1796. This forced the Piedmontese, Austrian allies, to make a separate peace with FRANCE.

MONEMBASIA See MONEMVASIA

MONEMVASIA [*Malvasia, Malvesie, Monembasia*]

[*ancient: Minoa; English: Malmsey; French: Malvoisie; Italian: Napoli de Malvasia*] (*Greece*)

Village on a rocky promontory off the coast of the SE PELOPONNESUS. Earlier a refuge for Greeks from LACONIA, it was a leading commercial port and a fortress under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the Middle Ages. It was held by VENICE from 1463 to 1540 and by the Turks from 1540 until 1690, when it became Venetian again. Turkish again from 1715 to 1821, it was the first town of the Morea, or Peloponnesus, to be taken by the Greeks in their war of independence and was made the seat of the first Greek national assembly in 1821. Since the Middle Ages it has been noted for the export of malmsey or Malvasian wine to England in particular. The ruins of the Byzantine town and the cathedral survive. The town is rapidly becoming restored as a resort.

MONFALCONE (*Italy*)

Town in Gorizia province, Friuli–Venezia Giulia region, near the mouth of the ISONZO RIVER, 17 mi NW of TRIESTE. It was the scene of severe fighting in 1917 in World War I, during which it was nearly destroyed. See also KOBARID.

MONFERRATO See MONTFERRAT

MONGHYR See MUNGER**MONGIBELLO** See ETNA, MOUNT**MONGOL EMPIRES**

Several empires and khanates, conquered and ruled over by the Mongols, a nomadic people of the Asian steppes whose power relied on massive numbers and lightning mobility. They spread from their homeland in what is now MONGOLIA. After subjugating many tribes, their first and greatest leader, Genghis Khan, was proclaimed great khan in 1206 and established his capital at KARAKORUM in Mongolia. In 1213 he attacked the Chin Empire of northern CHINA and captured BEIJING in 1215. Moving W with his hard-riding soldiers, Genghis Khan conquered TURKISTAN, TRANSOXIANA, and AFGHANISTAN between 1218 and 1224 and carried out raids in PERSIA and eastern Europe as far as the DNIEPER RIVER. Among his conquests were the ancient cities of SAMARKAND and BUKHARA in Central Asia. By destroying entire cities and massacring their populations the khan spread terror before him. A brilliant military leader and merciless to his enemies, at his death in 1227 Genghis Khan left one of the largest land empires known. It has been estimated that the rise of the Mongol Empire cost as many lives as the total military and civilian casualties in World War II. This empire was divided among his sons and grandsons, the four parts consisting of China and KOREA, two khanates, in Persia and Turkistan, and the Kipchak khanate, or GOLDEN HORDE, so called because of the splendid tents its army erected. With succeeding generations Mongol barbarity subsided as artisans and merchants were spared and the soldiers began to intermarry with their subjects. A grandson, Batu Khan, who ruled the empire of the Golden Horde, held most of RUSSIA by 1240 and in the next two years conquered HUNGARY and POLAND and invaded GERMANY, reaching the Adriatic in 1242. Another grandson, Hulagu Khan, sacked BAGHDAD in 1258, bringing to an end the ABBASID CALIPHATE. Kublai Khan, also a grandson, became the chief Mongol emperor in 1259, his power concentrated in the Far East. Here he brought the realm to its greatest extent when he defeated the Chinese Song dynasty in 1279 and founded the Yüan dynasty, which ruled China until 1368. His campaigns against JAPAN, INDONESIA, and Southeast Asia, however, were unsuccessful.

Another Mongol conqueror arose in the 14th century who claimed descent from Genghis Khan. By 1369 Tamerlane had gained control of what is now UZBEKISTAN and TURMENISTAN, and by 1387 possessed a large area E of the EUPHRATES RIVER. Moving W in 1392, he overcame the rulers of the lands between the Caspian and Black seas and invaded Russia. Turning toward INDIA in 1398, Tamerlane captured Delhi and put an end to the DELHI SULTANATE. In 1400 he invaded GEORGIA and also captured ALEPPO in present SYRIA and Baghdad in present IRAQ. His last great triumph was the defeat of the Ottoman Turks in 1402, when he took prisoner their sultan, Beyazid I. Tamerlane was a savage conqueror whose reputation for cruelty and conquest filled the West with mixed awe and horror.

Another remote descendant of Genghis Khan, Babur, established a kingdom in Afghanistan in 1504. In 1525 he invaded India, won a decisive battle in 1526, and eventually conquered all of northern India, establishing the MOGUL EMPIRE, which lasted until 1857.

The Mongols, mingled in some places with large numbers of Turkic peoples, came to be known in Europe as Tatars. Their conquests, except in China and India, were mostly matters of pillage and left behind little of value or consequence, for example, such ephemeral dynasties as the 14th-century Il-Khans in Persia, under whom, nevertheless, Persian culture and architecture reached great heights.

In the West the Mongols were seen both as possible converts to Christianity, because of their religious tolerance, and as allies to balance off the power of the Muslim Arabs and Turks. Their control of Asia in the late Middle Ages favored a reopening of overland trade with the East, disrupted since the fall of Rome, and allowed missionary journeys and such famed voyages as that of Marco Polo between 1271 and 1295.

MONGOLIA

Region in E central Asia, now divided into MONGOLIA, INNER MONGOLIA, and the TUVA AR. The area lies between CHINA and RUSSIA. Inhabited by nomadic peoples from at least the second millennium B.C., it was successively dominated by the Huns in the first to the fifth centuries A.D., the UIGUR Turks from the eighth to the ninth centuries, and the Liao dynasty from the 10th to the 12th centuries. It emerged into history c. 1205 when Genghis Khan, the leader of the

nomadic Mongols, began his wars of expansion that eventually created the MONGOL EMPIRE stretching from China to the DANUBE RIVER. Kublai Khan, a grandson of Genghis, completed the conquest of China after overcoming the Sung dynasty and founding the Yüan dynasty, which lasted from 1279 to 1368. He was visited by Marco Polo of VENICE. The vast empire began to break up on the death of Kublai Khan and was succeeded by such entities as the Empire of the GOLDEN HORDE in Russia, the Il-Khans (Hulagid) in PERSIA, and the continuing Yüan dynasty in China. Tamerlane, a descendant of Genghis Khan, later established a short-lived empire in western Asia. Its northern border was delimited in 1727 in a treaty between Russia and China. Mongolia was loosely dependent on China until Tannu Tuva (Tuva AR) became a republic in 1911 and Outer Mongolia, now the Mongolian People's Republic, declared its independence. Inner Mongolia came under Chinese control until 1937, when the two eastern provinces of Chahar and Suiyuan were overrun by the Japanese, who formed MÊNG CHIANG, renamed in 1939 the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government. Following World War II Inner Mongolia was made an autonomous region of China, and Tannu Tuva was incorporated within the USSR.

MONGOLIA [State of Mongolia, Outer Mongolia]

[formerly: Mongolian People's Republic] (*Outer Mongolia*) Country of E central Asia between CHINA and RUSSIA. Its capital is ULAN BATOR. It was part of China from 1691 until the end of the Manchu dynasty in China and the formation of an independent Mongolian kingdom in 1911. The treaties of 1913 and 1915 established it as an autonomous state under Chinese sovereignty. China's attempt to reassert its sovereignty from 1919 to 1921 resulted in its forces being driven out with Soviet help. Mongolia was proclaimed a republic in 1924, Soviet forces withdrew in 1925, and a mutual assistance pact with the Soviet Union was signed in 1936. Admitted to the United Nations in 1961, Mongolia sided with the Soviets in the Soviet-Chinese ideological disputes. After a series of demonstrations in the late 1980s calling for freedom and human rights, the Mongolian Communist Party voted to relinquish its constitutional power. In 1990 the Mongolian parliament elected Punsalmaagiin Ochirbat as president. In the same year a multiparty political system was also instituted, and in 1991 the country was renamed the State of Mongolia.

In 1992, Mongolia adopted a new democratic constitution, and in elections the former Communists retained control of parliament. In 1993, Ochirbat, running as a non-Communist, won Mongolia's first free presidential election. In the 1996 parliamentary elections, the Communists lost control of the parliament, but in 1997, Natsagiyn Bagabandi, the Communist candidate, beat Ochirbat following an economic downturn. In 2000 the former Communists took back control of the parliament and Bagabandi was reelected in 2001. The 2004 parliamentary elections were a dead heat and after negotiations, a unity government was formed.

MONG-TSEU See MENG-TZU

MONHEGAN (*United States*)

Island in the Atlantic Ocean 10 mi off the S coast of MAINE, SE of Boothbay Harbor. It was settled c. 1620. During the War of 1812 the waters to the SE of the island were the scene of the defeat of the British ship *Boxer* by the U.S. ship *Enterprise*.

MONKWEARMOUTH (*England*)

Suburb of SUNDERLAND, Tyne and Wear, 10 mi ESE of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. Wearmouth, an early Benedictine monastery founded here in 674, was the place where the historian the Venerable Bede studied and lived until he moved to YARROW. The church of St. Peter here contains what was left of the monastery after its destruction by Danish Vikings.

MONMOUTH (*Wales*)

Town in MONMOUTHSHIRE, near the junction of the Monnow, Wye, and Trothy Rivers, 26 mi N of BRISTOL. The town grew around a Norman castle that was taken by Simon de Montfort in 1264, by Owen Glendower in 1404, and by the Parliamentarians in 1646. Of historic interest are the ruins of a Norman church, a bridge built in 1272, and the ruins of the castle in which Henry V was born.

MONMOUTH COURTHOUSE See FREEHOLD

MONMOUTHSHIRE (*Wales*)

Former county, now a principal area since 1996. It was legally an English county from 1536 to 1830. The area was settled at least by the Iron Age, as

attested by the remains of several large hill forts. After the Roman conquest in A.D. 75 a fortress was established at Isca, modern CAERLEON. Attacked by Vikings from the ninth to the 11th centuries, it formed the Welsh kingdom of GWENT, in the time of the Hephtharchy, which was conquered by the English king, Harold, about 1065—just before the Battle of HASTINGS, in which he died. The lordship of MONMOUTH lent its name to the region in the early 16th century. Notable architectural remains include those of TINTERN ABBEY, made famous by the poet William Wordsworth. See also CAERWENT, NEWPORT.

MONOCACY (*United States*)

Battle site and river that joins the POTOMAC RIVER near FREDERICK, MARYLAND. In July 1864, during the Civil War, Union forces under General Lew Wallace were defeated in an encounter on the river banks. But he managed to delay the Confederates under General J.A. Early sufficiently to give General Grant time to send troops for the defense of WASHINGTON, D.C., and force General Early back into VIRGINIA.

MONOECUS See MONACO

MONOMOTAPA See MWANAMUTAPA

MONONGAHELA [*former: Parkinson's Ferry, Williamsport*]

City in PENNSYLVANIA, on the MONONGAHELA RIVER, 17 mi S of PITTSBURGH. First known as Williamsport, then as Parkinson's Ferry until 1833, it was renamed Monongahela in 1837. The Whiskey Rebellion convention met here on August 14, 1794.

MONONGAHELA RIVER (*United States*)

River, 128 mi long, formed by the junction of the West Fork and Tygart rivers at Fairmont, West Virginia. It flows N into southwestern Pennsylvania and at PITTSBURGH joins the ALLEGHENY RIVER to form the OHIO RIVER. The river was the first in the United States to be improved for navigation. On the river are MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, settled in 1772; MCKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA, a center of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794; and BRADDOCK, Pennsylvania, scene of the defeat of British general Edward Braddock by the French and Indians on July 9, 1755. *Monongahela* is an Indian word probably meaning

"high-banks-falling-down," referring to some particular place along its course.

MONOTICUT See BRAINTREE

MONREALE (*Italy*)

Town of Palermo province, SICILY, 5 mi SW of PALERMO. Its name derives from *monte reale* (Mount Royal), a palace built here by the Norman king Roger I. It is the site of an impressive cathedral that is unusual in its combination of Norman, Moorish, Sicilian, and Byzantine styles. Begun in 1174 by the Norman king William II of Sicily, it has outstanding copper doors designed by Bonanno Pisano, and an interior of exceptional Byzantine mosaics. Nearby are some remains of the Benedictine monastery that was one of the most important centers of the 12th-century Renaissance.

MONROE [*former: Fort Miró, Ouachita Post*] (*United States*)

City in LOUISIANA, on the Ouachita River, 96 mi E of SHREVEPORT. Here in 1785, during the Spanish occupation of Louisiana, Don Juan Filhiol, commandant of the district of Ouachita, founded a settlement called Ouachita Post. It was renamed Fort Miró in 1790 in honor of the governor-general. It was renamed Monroe in 1819 in honor of the *James Monroe*, first steamboat to arrive at the port. During the Civil War it was damaged by heavy artillery bombardment, but it still contains several fine antebellum homes.

MONROE [*until 1817: Frenchtown*] (*United States*)

City on LAKE ERIE, at the mouth of the RAISIN RIVER, 35 mi SW of DETROIT, MICHIGAN. During the War of 1812 an encounter between the British and their Indian allies and U.S. forces under General James Winchester forced the British from the town. A few days later the Americans were surprised by a British-Indian force that captured General Winchester and forced him to order the surrender of the entire U.S. force. In 1813 Monroe was the scene of the Raisin River Massacre following the defeat of the Americans by a British-Indian force under Colonel H. Proctor. The home of General George A. Custer, Monroe has a local museum with a large collection of Custer memorabilia.

MONROE, FORT See FORT MONROE

MONROVIA (*Liberia*)

Capital, city, and port located near the mouth of the St. Paul River, in West Africa. Founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society as a haven for freed slaves from the United States and the British West Indies, it was named for James Monroe, then the president of the UNITED STATES. Until recently the city was still controlled by descendants of the early settlers who arrived between 1830 and 1870. Since it broke ties with the United States after 1871, it long remained an interesting cultural combination of pre-Civil War Southern American and West African influences. The city was damaged during the Liberian Civil War in the early 1990s.

MONS [*Flemish: Bergen*] (*Belgium*)

City and provincial capital, near the French border, in the SW at the junction of the Canal du Centre and the Condé-Mons canal. Built on the site of a Roman camp, the present town dates from the seventh century A.D. It became the capital of HAINAUT in 804. In various wars from the 16th to the 18th centuries it was frequently contested by Dutch, Spanish, and French forces. In 1572 it was surrendered by Louis of NASSAU during the Wars of Religion. In World War I the first engagement of the British Expeditionary Force took place here on August 23, 1914. It was also the scene of several other battles in both world wars. Historic buildings include the Gothic church of St. Waltrude dating from the mid-15th and 16th centuries, and a 15th-century town hall. Nearby are MALPLAQUET and JEMAPPES, both sites of important 18th-century battles.

MONSALVAT See MONTSERRAT**MONS AUREUS** See SMEDEREVO**MONS BADONICUS** [Mount Badon] (*England*)

Battle site of disputed locality, possibly near SWINDON, S central England. The site was said to have been the scene of the greatest battle fought by the British knights of the semi-legendary King Arthur against invading Anglo-Saxon tribes c. A.D. 500. The battle temporarily stemmed the tide that would later overrun Britain. By another, earlier tradition, related by Gildas, the battle here was fought by Ambrosius Aurelianus, "the last of the Romans." Historians have speculated that Ambrosius's real exploits may have given rise to the earliest Arthurian legend.

MONS BRISIACUS See BREISACH**MONS CAPITOLINUS** See CAPITOLINE HILL**MONSCHAU** [*former: Montjoie*] (*Germany*)

Town of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, SE of AACHEN, on the French border. It was the scene of severe fighting in World War II from December 1944 until January 1945.

MONSERRAT See MONTSERRAT**MONS GRAUPIUS** See GRAUPIUS, MOUNT**MONS SERRATUS** See MONTSERRAT**MONTAGNE PELÉE** See PELÉE, MOUNT**MONTALTO UFFUGO** (*Italy*)

Town in Cosenza province, CALABRIA region, 10 mi NNW of Cosenza. The town was settled in the 14th century by the Waldensians, a medieval reform sect who from 1211 on were judged heretics and persecuted. See also DAUPHINÉ, PIEDMONT.

MONTANA (*United States*)

State, in the NW part of the country, in the region of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Montana has CANADA as its northern boundary, NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA on the E, WYOMING on the S, and IDAHO on the W. It was admitted as the 41st state in 1889, and its name is the Spanish word for mountain.

Montana was a land of many Indian tribes—Blackfoot, Sioux, Shoshone, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Flathead, and others—when the first Europeans, who were French fur traders from CANADA, arrived. The very first may have been the brothers François and Louis Vérendrye in 1742. The land was barely known to Europeans until after the Lewis and Clark expedition of 1803 to 1806, which crossed this area in 1805. Manuel Lisa of St. LOUIS, MISSOURI, set up the first trading post in 1807 at the mouth of the BIGHORN RIVER. Men of the North West Fur Company of Canada were also here and dominated the fur trade for a time, establishing posts between 1807 and 1812. Furs also attracted mountain men, and later the American Fur Company became active; but by the 1840s the region had been overtrapped.

The United States did not get title to all the area until 1846, when a treaty with GREAT BRITAIN settled the boundary of the far NW region known as the OREGON COUNTRY. Most of Montana was already part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, but few settlers came here; and there was little growth until the discovery of gold in 1852. Miners settled BANNACK in 1862 and VIRGINIA CITY in 1864. During this period FORT BENTON at the head of navigation of the MISSOURI RIVER was important; and Captain John Mullan later built a wagon road over the Rockies to WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON. Montana became a separate territory in 1864.

Ranching began after the Civil War, and the first cattle brought from TEXAS arrived in 1866 through the BOZEMAN PASS. As the number of settlers grew, the Sioux Indians took up arms. After prospectors entered their sacred Black Hills in search of gold over government prohibitions, the Indians killed General George Custer and all of his men at the Battle of LITTLE BIGHORN in 1876. The last Indian resistance ended in 1877 when Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé surrendered as they wearily sought to reach sanctuary in Canada. Ranches grew; and as the railroads arrived, beginning in the 1880s, cow towns sprang up.

The great impetus to Montana's economy came with the discovery of silver at BUTTE in 1875 and copper in 1880, in "the richest hill in the world." The men who gained control of valuable mining properties warred with each other and battled for political power. They also engaged in violent disputes with miners seeking to organize unions.

Montana suffered during the Great Depression of the 1930s, but irrigation projects later improved agricultural prospects. Copper was much in demand during World War II, and ever since the 1950s oil production has played a prominent role here. Even as it becomes more industrialized, Montana appeals to urban vacationers as "the land of the big sky." The Grant-Khors National Historic Site, established in 1972, is an actual working ranch maintained by the National Park Service. The state usually votes Republican. HELENA is the capital; BILLINGS and GREAT FALLS are the largest cities; MISSOULA and Butte are also important centers.

MONTARGIS (*France*)

Town of Loiret department, 38 mi E of ORLÉANS, near the Montargis forest. Ceded to the French Crown in 1188 by the house of Courtenay, in the 14th and

15th centuries it was a royal residence. The town is known for its statue of the Dog of Montargis, a pet of Aubry de Montdidier, courtier to King Charles V. According to legend the dog tracked down his master's murderer and vanquished him in a duel ordered by the king in 1371. The nearby castle of Bignon was the birthplace of the French revolutionary leader Honoré de Mirabeau.

MONTAUBAN (*France*)

Village of Somme department in the N, 6 mi E of ALBERT. It was the scene of a stage of the Battle of the SOMME on July 1, 1916, during World War I.

MONTAUBAN (*France*)

City, ancient capital of QUERCY, in the Tarn-et-Garonne department, on the TARN RIVER, 31 mi N of TOULOUSE. Founded in 1144, it is one of the oldest fortified towns in France. From 1360 to 1369 it was in English hands. Often attacked, it was a stronghold of the heretic Albigensians in the 13th century and of the Huguenots after 1560, when its bishops adopted Protestantism. Prosperous until the period of religious persecution in the 17th century, it was the center of the Huguenot rebellion in 1621 and was only taken by Richelieu, Louis XIII's chief minister, in 1629. Notable structures include a 14th-century brick bridge over the Tarn, an episcopal palace, and a town hall.

MONTAUK (*United States*)

Village and point at the eastern tip of LONG ISLAND in NEW YORK State, approximately 115 mi E of NEW YORK CITY. From the 17th century Montauk was used as grazing land for cattle, horses, and sheep; and the first three houses of the settlement were built in the 18th century to house the keepers of the cattle. A witness to many wrecks, a lighthouse that still stands was built on the point in 1796. In the late 19th century the small settlement began to grow, and the area was developed with a number of summer cottages. After the Spanish-American War of 1898 almost 30,000 veterans of the war, including Theodore Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, were brought to Montauk to recuperate from the effects of yellow fever, typhoid, and bad food. Several attempts to develop Montauk as a resort area were made in the 1920s and later; but the community, now a popular seaside vacation area, has grown slowly.

MONTBÉLIARD (*France*)

Town of the Doubs department, 43 mi ENE of BESANÇON. By the Treaty of VERDUN in 843 it became part of LORRAINE after having earlier belonged to the Burgundians and the Franks. Following the 12th century, the town and environs formed a county of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. In 1397 the county passed to the counts of WÜRTTEMBERG who held it, except for French occupations from 1674 to 1697 and 1723 to 1748, until it became part of France by the Treaty of LUNÉVILLE in 1801. Roman remains and parts of the 15th- and 16th-century castle are visible.

MONT BEUVRAY See BRIBRACTE

MONT BLANC See ALPS, CHAMONIX

MONTBRISON (*France*)

Town of the Loire department, 21 mi NW of ST. ÉTIENNE. It was the property of the counts of FOREZ in the Middle Ages. Notable buildings include the 13th to 15th-century church of Notre Dame d'Esperance and a 14th-century building known as the Salle de la Diana, restored by Viollet-le-Duc in the 19th century.

MONT CHEVALIER See CANNES

MONTCLAIR (*United States*)

City in NE NEW JERSEY, 6 mi NNW of NEWARK. Settled in 1666 and originally a part of Newark, it became a separate town in 1812. It served as Washington's headquarters in 1780 and more recently was the home of George Inness, the 19th-century American landscape painter. The local art museum has several of his paintings.

MONT-DE-MARSAN (*France*)

Town of the Landes department, 66 mi S of BORDEAUX. Founded in 1141 as the capital of the viscounts of Marsan, and the first of the bastides, or market-garrison colonies of the Middle Ages, it became part of BÉARN in 1256. The scene of conflicts during the Wars of Religion, it was taken by the Calvinists, besieged in 1569, and captured in 1580 by the Catholics. It passed to the French Crown in 1589 on the accession of Henri IV. Of historical note are traces of 12th-century walls and other fortifications.

MONTDIDIER (*France*)

Town in PICARDY, in the Somme department, approximately 55 mi NNE of PARIS. Dating from the Merovingian period of the FRANKISH EMPIRE, it owes its name to the imprisonment here of the Lombard king Didier in the eighth century. The town suffered devastation in several battles in 1918 during World War I.

MONTE ALBÁN (*Mexico*)

Ancient capital city of the Zapotec Indians, in the SW, 7 mi from OAXACA. Sprawling, low buildings surround an enormous plaza here, where excavations of the tombs, begun by the Mexican archaeologist Alfonso Caso in 1931, have yielded significant finds. The Zapotec civilization flourished here c. 200 B.C., with some borrowings from the Mayan culture. Its final epoch from A.D. 1300 to 1521 covers the ascendancy of the Mixtec, when the Zapotec were driven from Monte Albán and MITLA until all was terminated by the Spanish conquest.

MONTEBOURG See COTENTIN PENINSULA

MONTE CARLO (*Monaco*)

Town on the Mediterranean coast, a part of Monaco. It is the site of the world-famous gambling casino built in 1858. In 1954 the casino concession came under the control of Aristotle Onassis, but has since been returned to the Monaco government. It is also the site of the Monaco Grand Prix auto race. Sergei Diaghilev's ballets were first performed here.

MONTE CASSINO See CASSINO

MONTECATINI (*Italy*)

Town in Pisa province, TUSCANY region, 5 mi W of VOLTERRA. It was the site of a Florentine defeat by Uguccione della Faggiuola of PISA in 1315 during the wars between the Black and the White Guelph factions. It gained wide recognition in the 14th century for the mineral baths constructed here and still in use today.

MONTE CRISTO (*Italy*)

Small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, S of ELBA. Its fame is due to its role in the novel by Alexandre Dumas, Sr., *The Count of Monte Cristo*. On the island, now a

hunting preserve, are the ruins of a Camaldulensian monastery founded in the 13th century and destroyed in the 16th century.

MONTE CROCE See PLÖCKEN

MONTEFIASCONE (*Italy*)

Town of Viterbo province, Latium region, in the volcanic region E of Lake Bolsena, 10 mi NNW of VITERBO. The town may occupy the site of Fanum Voltumnae, where representatives of the 12 city-states of ETRURIA met during the period of Etruscan independence, at its peak c. 500 B.C. It is the site of a 16th-century cathedral and castle and a Romanesque church.

MONTEFRIO (*Spain*)

Town on the Bilano River, in the province of Granada, approximately 27 mi NW of GRANADA. Largely Moorish in character and dominated by a Moorish castle, it was one of the chief frontier fortresses of the Moors in the 15th century.

MONTEGO BAY (*Jamaica*)

Port and famous CARIBBEAN SEA resort in the NW part of the island. Originally occupied by a large Arawak Indian village, it was discovered by Columbus in 1494.

MONTE GRAPPA See GRAPPA, MOUNT

MONTEITH See MENTEITH

MONTELEONE DI CALABRIA See VIBO VALENTIA

MONTÉLIMAR [*ancient: Acunum Acusio; former: Montilium Adhemari*] (*France*)

Town in the Drôme department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 27 mi SSW of VALENCE. After this Roman settlement was plundered by the Visigoths in the fifth century, it belonged next to the Adhémar family, who sold it to the dauphins of Viennois and the pope. In 1198 it became a commune, served as the capital of the state of Valdaïne, and with DAUPHINÉ came to the French Crown. It was besieged by the Huguenots in 1562, 1585, and 1587. In modern times it was seized by the Allies on August 25, 1944, during World War II.

MONTELLO (*Italy*)

Plateau SW of the Piave River, NE of Montebelluna, Treviso province, VENETO region, approximately 27 mi NW of VENICE. It was the scene of several battles in World War I, especially one in June 1918, which was won by the Italians. It also played a part in the fighting here in World War II.

MONTENEGRO [*Serbo-Croatian: Crna Gora, Tsernagora*] (*Republic of Montenegro*)

Country, former substate of Serbia and Montenegro and former kingdom in SE Europe that originated after the Battle of KOSOVO in 1389, when the Serbs were forced to retreat into the Black Mountain area. It borders CROATIA to the W, Bosnia and Herzegovina to the NW, Serbia to the NE, and ALBANIA to the SE. Sporadic warfare with the Turks lasted, however, until the 19th century. Ruled by prince-bishops after 1515, Montenegro never accepted Turkish authority. Danilo I (1696–1735) made the episcopal succession hereditary in the Niegosh family and began alliances with RUSSIA. Under Peter I (1782–1830) Montenegro fought beside Russia in its wars against Turkey and in 1799 gained recognition from Sultan Selim III as an independent kingdom. Peter also began reforms that were continued by Peter II (1830–51). Under Nicholas I (1910–18) Montenegro gained both formal recognition as an independent state by the Congress of Berlin in 1878, and territory that included a small outlet on the Adriatic Sea. Proclaiming himself king in 1910, Nicholas was involved in the Balkan Wars and declared war on AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in 1914 in displeasure over its annexation of BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. The country was overrun by Austro-German forces in 1915 as World War I progressed. A national assembly in 1918 deposed Nicholas and joined with SERBIA, thus creating a kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes. In 1946 Montenegro became one of the six republics of YUGOSLAVIA, with its capital at Titograd (now PODGORICA). In 1992 Montenegro federated with Serbia as Serbia and Montenegro. After a referendum in 2006, Montenegro declared independence and became the 192nd member state of the United Nations. See also KOTOR, OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MONTEPULCIANO (*Italy*)

Town, in Siena province, TUSCANY region, 29 mi SE of Siena. Dating from c. A.D. 715, it was alternately controlled by FLORENCE and SIENA, finally passing to

Florence. It is the birthplace of the scholar and poet Angelo Anbrogini (1454–94) and of the theologian, later canonized, Cardinal Bellarmine (1542–1621). Historic buildings include a 16th-century cathedral, a 13th-century church, the 14th-century Palazzo Pubblico and several fine Renaissance houses from the 15th and 16th centuries.

MONTEREAU [MonterEAU faut Yonne] [*ancient: Condate*] (*France*)

Town of the Seine-et-Marne department, at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne Rivers, 21 mi SE of MELUN. In 1419 the dauphin, later Charles VII, here witnessed the assassination of Jean Sans-Peur, the duke of BURGUNDY. The town was captured toward the end of the Hundred Years' War by Charles in 1438. In 1814 it was the scene of Napoleon's victory over the troops of WÜRTTEMBERG under General Karl Schwarzenberg. Of note here is a 13th-century church with a Renaissance facade.

MONTEREY (*United States*)

City in CALIFORNIA at the S end of Monterey Bay. Discovered by Juan Cabrillo and named by Sebastian Vizcaíno in 1602, it was visited in 1770 by Gaspar de Portolá, who established a presidio, and by Father Junipero Serra, who founded a Franciscan mission here now located in CARMEL. The missions of the type set up by Serra helped Spain retain control of Alta, or Upper, California until 1822 after the wars of independence. Under Mexican control Monterey became the social, political, and military center for the vast Empire of the Pacific. Passed to the United States in 1846, after the Mexican War, it was the site of the first California constitutional convention in 1849. Historic buildings include California's first theater from 1844, its first newspaper plant, built in 1846, and the presidio.

MONTERREY (*Mexico*)

Capital city of NUEVO LEÓN state and third-largest city in Mexico, c. 150 mi S of LAREDO, TEXAS. Founded in 1579, it was captured by Zachary Taylor during the Mexican War after a valiant defense by the Mexicans from September 19 to 24, 1846. Its Obispedo chapel and cathedral are in the colonial style. Monterrey is the industrial center of Mexico with Latin America's highest gross domestic product per person.

MONTE SAN GIULIANO See ERYX

MONTE SANT'ANGELO (*Italy*)

Commune of Foggia province, APULIA region, 27 mi NE of FOGGIA. It is a center of pilgrimage to the sanctuary of San Michele, founded in A.D. 491 over a cave in which the archangel Michael is said to have appeared to St. Laurentius, archbishop of Sipontum. The church's bronze door was made in Constantinople in 1076. Other historic structures include a Norman castle and a 13th-century campanile.

MONTE TOMBE See MONT-SAINT-MICHEL

MONTEVIDEO (*Uruguay*)

Seaport and capital city on the N shore of the Rio de LA PLATA estuary, 135 mi E of BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA. A fort was established here by the Portuguese in 1717 and captured by the Spanish in 1724. The city grew from a Spanish settlement founded in 1726 by the governor of Buenos Aires to stem Portuguese influence in the area. From 1807 to 1830 it was variously occupied by British, Spanish, Argentine, Portuguese, and Brazilian forces, being named in 1830 the capital of an independent Uruguay. During political turmoil in Uruguay, it endured a siege by Argentine and Uruguayan forces from 1843 to 1851. British and French naval forces aided the inhabitants during the country's 19th-century civil wars. On December 13, 1939, during World War II, the German pocket battleship *Graf Spee* was trapped in Montevideo harbor by British cruisers. It was scuttled outside the harbor by its crew.

MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

(*United States*)

A five-story 20-room Anasazi pueblo apartment house atop cliffs in central ARIZONA. Built c. 1250, it was named by early pioneers who believed that the Aztecs had built it.

MONTFAUCON (*France*)

Village of the Meuse department, 13 mi NW of VERDUN. In German hands during World War I, it was taken by U.S. forces in the MEUSE-ARGONNE offensive of October 4, 1918.

MONTFERRAND See CLERMONT-FERRAND

MONTFERRAT [*Italian: Monferrato*] (*Italy*)

Region of **PIEDMONT**, S of the **PO RIVER**, now mostly in **Alessandria** province. Under Emperor Otto I (912–73) it was given to the **Aleramo** family who played an important role in the **Crusades**. Passing to the **Byzantine Paleologus** family in 1310, **CASALE MONFERRATO** was made the capital in 1435. During the 16th century its control was in dispute, and in 1613 **SAVOY** invaded the region. Spain and France intervened, and Montferrat became a major battleground in the War of the Mantuan Succession of 1628 to 1631. The issue was eventually resolved by the Treaty of Cherasco, which assigned parts to Savoy and the rest, including Casale, to the duchy of **MANTUA**. It passed eventually to the French **Nevers** branch of the **Gonzaga** family. The Peace of **UTRECHT** in 1713 assigned the entire region to the House of Savoy.

MONTGOMERY [*former: Fort Toulouse*] (*United States*)

City and state capital in SE central **ALABAMA**, on the Alabama River, 85 mi SSE of **BIRMINGHAM**. Its site was originally inhabited by mound builders and later by two Indian villages. It was visited by **Hernando De Soto** in 1540, and in 1715 it became the site of the French Fort Toulouse. During the American Revolution this was a center for Tories. The city was founded in 1819, was named the state capital in 1847, and boomed as a river port and cotton market. Often called “the Cradle of the Confederacy,” it was the scene in February 1861 of a convention that met in the capitol building to form the **CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA**. **Jefferson Davis** was inaugurated president here, and the city served as the capital of the Confederacy until May 1861, when the seat was moved to **RICHMOND**, Virginia. It was occupied by Union troops in the spring of 1865. In addition to the historic state capitol building, the “first White House of the Confederacy” is preserved as a Confederate museum. Many antebellum homes and buildings survive. The Rev. **Martin Luther King, Jr.**, of Montgomery organized several civil rights demonstrations here, notably the 1965 march on Montgomery after racial violence in **SELMA**.

MONTGOMERY [*Welsh: Trefaldwyn*] (*Wales*)

Town in **POWYS**, 20 mi SW of **SHREWSBURY**. **OFFA's DYKE**, a fortification built against the Welsh, is particularly well preserved here, where it forms the border with England. Evidence of a Neolithic settlement and an Early Iron Age camp is just above the town.

One mile away is **Hendomen**, where **Roger de Montgomery**, a relative of **William the Conqueror**, first erected a castle. **Henry III's** castle, now in ruins, was built in 1223 on the site of present Montgomery. It was taken in 1644 by the **Parliamentarians**, who destroyed most of it.

MONTIEL (*Spain*)

Town, in **CIUDAD REAL** province, in the **LA MANCHA** region of New Castile. Nearby is the site of a battle in which **Peter the Cruel**, king of **LEÓN** and **CASTILE**, was defeated in 1369 by **Bertrand Du Guesclin**, later marshal of France, leader of the French mercenaries who invaded Castile in 1366. With him was **Henry of Trastamara**, later **Henry II**, who had led several rebellions against King Peter, whose ally was **John of Gaunt** of **ENGLAND**. The victory allowed Henry to ascend the throne of Castile.

MONTIGNAC See **LASCAUX****MONTIJO** (*Spain*)

Town in **Badajoz** province, approximately 18 mi ENE of **BADAJOZ**. Here on May 26, 1644, the Portuguese under **Albuquerque** defeated the Spanish, who opposed the reign of **John IV**. He became king of an independent **PORTUGAL** following a revolution to free the country from the control of **Philip IV** of Spain. In 1668 Spain officially recognized the Portuguese throne.

MONTILIMUM ADHEMARI See **MONTÉLIMAR****MONTILLA** (*Spain*)

Town of **Córdoba** province, **ANDALUSIA**, 22 mi SSE of **CÓRDOBA**. It was the birthplace of “The Great Captain” **Gonsalvo** or **Gonzalo** of Córdoba (1453–1515), a general whose achievements included the conquest of **GRANADA** and whose father's ruined castle still stands here. The town's notable buildings include a ducal palace and Moorish mosque that now serves as a Christian church.

MONTJOIE See **MONSCHAU****MONT LIBAN** See **LEBANON MOUNTAINS**

MONTLUÇON (*France*)

City of the Allier department, on the Cher River, 38 mi WSW of MOULINS. Founded in the 11th century, it was part of the duchy of BOURBON and was held from 1171 to 1181 by the English. It became part of the royal domain in 1527. The castle of the dukes of Bourbon, dating from the 15th and 16th centuries, was taken by Henry IV during the Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1598. Other historic buildings include the 12th-century church of St. Pierre, the Gothic church of Notre Dame, and many houses from the 15th and 16th centuries. Nearby is the ancient city of Nérises-Bains.

MONTMARTRE (*France*)

Part of PARIS, in the N section on a hill above the SEINE RIVER. A former independent town, now within the city limits, it was annexed to Paris in 1860. The highest point in Paris, crowned by the church of Sacré Coeur, its hill was of military importance, especially during the Paris Commune formed in 1871 by workers angered by the conservative government's dealings after the Franco-Prussian War. Following a terrible siege, it fell in May to government troops from Versailles. Many thousands were then executed. The district's famous cemetery is the burial place of Stendhal, Renan, Heine, Berlioz, and Alfred de Vigny. The area has traditionally been a center of Paris bohemian life.

MONTMÉDY (*France*)

Town of Meuse department, near the Belgian frontier, 25 mi N of VERDUN. An old town dominated by a castle built in 1235, it was joined to France in 1659 and was fortified under Louis XIV as a frontier post.

MONTMORENCY [*former: Enghien*] (*France*)

Suburb of PARIS, located 9 mi N in the Val d'Oise department. It was formerly the seat of the Montmorency family, whose many services to France date back to the 10th century. From 1689 it was under the Condé family, into which the last of the Montmorencys married, and was also the home of Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who from 1756 to 1762 resided here and completed *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*, *Émile*, and *Du contrat social*. *Émile* led to such controversy that Rousseau had to flee the town and the country.

MONTORO [*Latin: Epora*] (*Spain*)

Town of Córdoba province, 27 mi NE of CÓRDOBA. Now largely modernized, it was an important Moor-

ish stronghold in the Middle Ages. Its fine four-arch bridge dates from the 16th century.

MONTPELIER (*United States*)

State capital located in N central VERMONT, at the junction of the Winooski and North Branch Rivers. Founded in 1780 and named after the French city, it became the state capital in 1805. It was the birthplace of Admiral George Dewey.

MONTPELLIER (*France*)

Old city, now an industrial and commercial center, in Hérault department, near the Mediterranean, 77 mi WNW of MARSEILLES. Founded in the eighth century A.D. around a Benedictine abbey, it was ruled by the counts of TOULOUSE until the 13th century, when it passed to the king of MAJORCA, from whom Philip VI of France purchased it in 1349. An important Jewish center, it was also a center of religious dissent and a Huguenot stronghold during the Wars of Religion. It was captured in 1622 by Louis XIII. Its famous university, founded in 1289, has a medical faculty that dates from the 11th century, and possibly earlier. Rabelais was a student here. Notable buildings include a château, a citadel, a 14th-century cathedral, the palace of justice, and a Doric triumphal arch. The oldest botanical garden in France is here, dating from 1593.

MONTREAL [*former: Ville-Marie de Montréal; French: Montréal*] (*Canada*)

Canada's largest city, in S QUEBEC, on Montreal Island in the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, at the foot of Mt Royal. When discovered and named by Jacques Cartier in 1535 it was the site of the Indian town of HOCHELAGA. In 1642, Paul de Chomedey, sieur de Maisonneuve, established the first permanent French settlement, which became an important fur-trading center and the starting point for the expeditions of La Salle, Jolliet, Vérendrye, and Duluth. Constant skirmishes with the Iroquois marked Montreal's early days. Fortified in 1725, it remained a French possession until 1760 after the fall of Quebec in the French and Indian War, when Vaudreuil de Cavagnal surrendered it to British forces under Lord Jeffrey Amherst. During the American Revolution it was occupied for a short time in 1775–76 by Americans under Richard Montgomery. Benjamin Franklin and others came here in an unproductive attempt to gain Canadian support for the revolution. The opening of

the Lachine Canal link with the Great Lakes in 1825 helped its growth enormously, and from 1844 to 1849 it served as the capital of United Canada. The center of French-English conflicts, it was involved in open rebellion in 1837 and 1838 as civil riots led to the burning of the parliament building. Old Montreal, extensively restored, is the site of the Gothic church of Notre Dame from c. 1820, St. Sulpice Seminary of 1685, and the Château de Ramezay, dating from 1705. The city was host to Expo 67 and the 1976 Summer Olympics.

MONTREUIL [Montreuil-sous-Bois] (France)

A suburb of PARIS, in the Seine-Saint-Denis department. Founded before A.D. 1000, it is the site of the church of Saints Peter and Paul from the 12th century where Charles V (1337–80) was baptized. A museum in a nearby park is dedicated to the socialist and workers' movements.

MONTREUIL-SOUS-BOIS See MONTREUIL

MONTREUX (Switzerland)

Resort area composed of several villages at the E end of LAKE GENEVA. In June 1936 it was the site of a conference of European nations that met to revise the Straits, or LAUSANNE, Convention with TURKEY. The revision, known as the Montreux Convention, dealt with the DARDANELLES. Still in effect, it returned control of the straits to Turkey and stipulated the rights of foreign ships in the area both in times of peace and in times of war. See also the BLACK SEA. In 1971 a casino fire during a Frank Zappa concert was immortalized by the Deep Purple song "Smoke on the Water."

MONTROSE (Scotland)

Port and popular resort town of TAYSIDE region, 25 mi NE of DUNDEE, at the mouth of the Esk River. Here in 1296 John de Baliol lost the Scottish throne he had accepted in 1292 with the understanding he would pay homage to King Edward I of England. After Scotland allied itself with France in 1295 and invaded England early in 1296, Edward advanced toward BERWICK-ON-TWEED and at Dunbar quickly defeated John who thereafter surrendered the crown here to Edward.

MONT-SAINT-JEAN (Belgium)

Village of central BRABANT province, on a height S of WATERLOO. Toward the end of the Waterloo cam-

paign of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815, the British under Wellington dug in between this village and La Belle-Alliance on June 18 and held the French attack until Prussian relief forces arrived and routed the forces of Napoleon. Four days later Napoleon abdicated for the second and last time.

MONT-SAINT-MICHEL [Monte Tombe] (France)

Rocky islet and famous sanctuary in the Manche department, NORMANDY, in a bay of the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 8 mi SW of AVRANCHES. In 708 St. Aubert, bishop of Avranches, built an oratory here that became a pilgrimage center. A Benedictine abbey succeeded it in 966 and was partly burned in 1203 when Philip II of France tried to take it. Heavily fortified, it resisted sieges during the Hundred Years' War and the Wars of Religion but declined during the 18th century and was made into a prison by Napoleon. The islet is cut off from the mainland at high tide. It is now one of the greatest tourist attractions in France. Henry Adams's *Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres* gives the classic description in the English language.

MONTSERRAT (Great Britain)

One of the Leeward Islands of the WEST INDIES, 27 mi SW of ANTIGUA in the CARIBBEAN SEA. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by the English in 1632 and was occupied by the French from 1664 to 1668 and from 1782 to 1784. Part of the Colony of the Leeward Islands from 1871 to 1956 and of the West Indies Federation from 1958 to 1962, the island rejected self-government in 1966. The Soufrière Hills Volcano erupted in 1995 devastating the southern end of the island and forcing the evacuation of Plymouth, the capital in 1998.

MONTSERRAT [Monsalvat; Monserrat] [Latin: Mons Serratus] (Spain)

Mountain in Barcelona province. More than halfway up the craggy slope is a renowned Benedictine monastery, built in the 18th century near the ruins of an earlier monastery dating from the ninth to the 11th centuries and restored after its destruction by French troops in 1812. Its Renaissance church contains a black wooden image of the Virgin that tradition says was carved by St. Luke, brought to Spain by St. Peter, and hidden from the Moors in a nearby cave. Inhabited since the beginning of history, Montserrat was purportedly the site of the castle of the Holy Grail. St.

Ignatius Loyola (1491–1556) resided here before traveling to MANRESA.

MONT VALÉRIEN See VALÉRIEN, MONT

MONYWA (*Myanmar*)

Town of Sagaing division, located on the left bank of the lower Chindwin River, 55 mi W of MANDALAY. A Japanese communications center in World War II, it was taken by the British on January 22, 1945.

MONZA (*Italy*)

Medieval capital of LOMBARDY in Milan province, Lombardy region, 10 mi NE of MILAN. Its history is intermingled with that of Milan. Its cathedral, founded in A.D. 595 by the Lombard queen Theodolinda and remodeled in the 14th century, contains the iron crown of Lombardy, so named since it is believed to be made from a nail used in the Crucifixion. It has been used in the coronations of Charlemagne, Charles V, Napoleon I, and other emperors as kings of Lombardy or of Italy. The town was attacked by Charles V and was besieged on several other occasions. King Humbert I was assassinated here on July 29, 1900, after evading two previous attempts on his life. Historic buildings include the 13th-century town hall and the palace of the Lombard kings. It has hosted an annual Grand Prix automobile since the 1920s.

MOODKEE See MUDKI

MOOLTAN See MULTAN

MOORE'S BLUFF See SELMA

MOORES CREEK BRIDGE (*United States*)

Battle site in Pender county, SE NORTH CAROLINA. American Loyalists were defeated here during the American Revolution by a band of patriots on February 27, 1776. This prevented the planned British invasion of North Carolina and helped to make the colony the first to vote for independence. The site of the battle, considered the "Lexington and Concord of the South," is now a 50-acre national military park established in 1926.

MOORE'S LANDING See SELMA

MOORESTOWN (*United States*)

Township in S central NEW JERSEY, 9 mi E of CAMDEN. Settled by Quakers in the late 17th century, in 1776 it served as headquarters for the Hessians, German mercenaries employed by the British during the American Revolution. The town has several interesting 18th-century houses.

MOOSBURG (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, on the Isar River, approximately 10 mi WSW of LANDSHUT. On April 29, 1945, during World War II U.S. forces liberated over 100,000 prisoners from the German prisoner-of-war camp here.

MOOSE FACTORY (*Canada*)

Trading post in NE ONTARIO, on the Moose River, approximately 15 mi from where it empties into JAMES BAY. It was built in 1672–73 by the Hudson's Bay Company and captured by the French in 1686. It changed hands several times in the wars between the French and the British, and the French abandoned it in 1710. Reestablished in 1730 by the Hudson's Bay Company, it is still in operation.

MORADABAD (*India*)

City of UTTAR PRADESH state, approximately 100 mi E of DELHI on the right bank of the Ramaganga River. It was founded in 1625 by Rustum Khan, who built a fort over the river bank and constructed the great mosque or Jama Masjid in 1631. The city passed to the British in 1801.

MORAR (*India*)

Town of Gwalior state, 3 mi E of GWALIOR. A former British military post in central India, during the Indian Mutiny of 1857 it was the scene of the most serious uprising in that area.

MORAT [*German: Murten*] (*Switzerland*)

Town of Fribourg canton, on the E shore of Lake Morat, 14 mi N of FRIBOURG. Founded by the dukes of ZÄHRINGEN in the 12th century, here Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY was defeated by the Swiss on June 22, 1476. The battle was a landmark in the ascendancy of massed Swiss infantry formations. Its historic structures include a 13th-century castle, a 15th-century French Gothic Church, and the surrounding town walls from the 14th and 15th centuries.

MORAVA See MORAVIA**MORAVIA** [*Czech: Morava; German: Mähren*] (*Czech Republic*)

Region bounded by BOHEMIA to the W, SILESIA to the NE, SLOVAKIA to the E, and AUSTRIA to the S. First occupied by Celtic Bori and Cotini peoples and taken by Germanic tribes from the first to fifth centuries A.D., it was settled from the late sixth century by a Slavic people, the Moravians, who under Samo (627–660) established the first state of Western Slavs. This in turn became a tributary to the empire of Charlemagne (d. 814). The ruler, Svatopluk (870–894), expanded it to become an independent kingdom, Great Moravia, which included Bohemia and other central European territories. After his death, however, Moravia was defeated by the Magyars in 906 who had settled in the Tisza Valley in 893. Later in the 10th century it became part of the Bohemian and, for a short time, the Polish kingdoms. In this same period the missionaries Cyril and Methodius converted the region to Christianity. From the early 11th century a crownland of the kingdom of Bohemia, in 1526 it passed to Austrian rule. Generally more tolerant of the Hapsburg authority, Moravia suffered less than other areas in the religious and civil strife of the 16th century. From the 13th century on, Moravian towns had undergone a thorough Germanization. From 1849 Moravia was a separate crownland of Austria with its capital at BRNO. In 1918, when Hapsburg rule was overthrown, it was organized as a province of Czechoslovakia and in 1927 was united with SILESIA to form Moravia and Silesia. With the Munich Pact of 1938, all of Silesia and parts of northern and southern Moravia became part of German SUDETENLAND. They were restored to CZECHOSLOVAKIA in 1945 following World War II.

MORAVIA, SCOTLAND See MORAY**MORAVIAN GAP** [*Moravian Gate*] (*Czech Republic; Poland*)

A mountain pass along the upper ODER and VISTULA Rivers, where former German SILESIA, Poland, and the Czech Republic meet. An ancient trade route in central Europe, it also has been of military importance as a communications line between N and S.

MORAVIAN GATE See MORAVIAN GAP**MORAVSKÁ** See OSTRAVA**MORAY** [*Elgin, Elginshire, Morayshire*] [*Latin: Moravia*] (*Scotland*)

A local council area, former county, and until 1996, incorporated in the Highland and Grampian regions, on the Firth of Moray. A region associated with the legends of Macbeth, it was originally colonized by Northern Picts who formed the kingdom of Pictavia, which then became Moravia, the eastern part of the modern province of Moray; it also comprises NAIRNSHIRE, ROSS, CROMARTY, and INVERNESS-SHIRE. It came under royal control in the reign of Malcolm III of Scotland in the late 11th century. The area suffered in the English Civil War and from natural calamities. There are traces of prehistoric settlement at Innesmill.

MORAYSHIRE See MORAY**MORDOVIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC****[Mordvinian]** (*Russia*)

Russian East European autonomous republic formed in 1934 and consisting of the Volga upland in the E and the Oka-Don lowland in the W. Taken by the Empire of the GOLDEN HORDE in the mid-13th century, it was next part of the KAZAN Khanate and was annexed by Russia in 1552. The Mordovians, who speak a Finno-Ugric language and are orthodox Christians, were first mentioned by the Gothic historian Jordanes in the sixth century A.D. With the Russians, they make up the bulk of the republic's population.

MORDVINIAN See MORDOVIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC**MOREA** See PELOPONNESUS**MORELIA** [*former: Valladolid*] (*Mexico*)

City and capital of MICHOACÁN state in the SW. Predominantly populated by the original Indian group, the Tarascans, and founded in 1541 by Antonio de Mendoza, it was the birthplace of Augustín de Iturbide, emperor of Mexico in 1822–23, and of the revolutionary leader, Morelos y Pavón, for whom it was renamed in 1828. Another leader, Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, used the place as his headquarters during the Mexican Revolution. Of historic interest are its 17th-

century baroque cathedral, an 18th-century aqueduct, and other vestiges of the colonial era. The Colegio de San Nicolás, founded in 1540, is the oldest institution of higher learning in Mexico.

MORELOS (*Mexico*)

A state of the Mexican plateau with its capital at CUERNAVACA. In the war against SPAIN in 1812 its other principal town, Cuautla Morelos, was heroically defended by José María Morelos y Pavón, for whom the state, created in 1869, was named. The revolt led by Zapata in the early 20th century destroyed much property in the state. See also MORELIA.

MORENO (*Argentina*)

City of BUENOS AIRES province, in the E. Several battles were fought here during the Argentine war of independence between 1810 and 1816 and during the federalist-unitarian conflicts that followed.

MORESNET (*Belgium*)

Former neutral territory between GERMANY and Belgium near AACHEN, since 1919 a part of LIÈGE province. It was under joint Prussian and Dutch administration from 1816; Belgium assumed Holland's role after 1830. Formerly an important lead-and zinc-mining center, the territory was awarded to Belgium by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. See also EUPEN and MALMÉDY.

MORGANTOWN (*United States*)

City in N WEST VIRGINIA, near the PENNSYLVANIA border and on the MONONGAHELA RIVER. It was founded in 1767 by Zackquill Morgan, son of Morgan Morgan, the first European settler in what is now West Virginia. Iron was discovered in 1789, and its processing was the city's major industry until the Civil War. The city is the seat of West Virginia University, chartered in 1867.

MORGARTEN (*Switzerland*)

Mountain slope of ZUG canton, on the border of SCHWYZ canton, just SE of the Lake of Aegeri. Here on November 15, 1315, the Hapsburg Austrians were defeated by a small Swiss force in a bloody, decisive battle that hastened Swiss independence and did much to give the Swiss their reputation for military prowess.

MORIAH (*Israel*)

Region in the S part of ancient CANAAN. Here is located the mountain where Abraham came to sacrifice Isaac as related in Genesis 22:2. Elsewhere the Bible says it is where God appeared to David and Solomon, who later built the temple of JERUSALEM, central to Jewish spiritual life. Mt Moriah is by some identified with Mt ZION, by others with Mt GERIZIM.

MORLAIX (*France*)

Town of Finistère department, 37 mi ENE of BREST. Probably occupied in Roman times, it was held in the 12th century by the counts of Leon whose authority was disputed by the dukes of BRITTANY. In 1187 Henry II of England, as guardian of Arthur of Brittany, held the town briefly. In the War of the Breton Succession of 1341–65 during the Hundred Years' War, it was held alternately by the French and the English. The English wreaked much damage on Morlaix in 1522. A member of the Catholic League, the town was taken in the name of Henri IV in 1594.

MORLEY (*England*)

Town in South YORKSHIRE, 4 mi SSW of LEEDS. Nearby are the ruins of Howley Hall, a mansion dating from 1590 that housed a garrison of Parliamentarians and underwent a heavy siege by the Royalists in the English Civil War.

MORMON STATION See NEVADA

MORMON TRAIL See OVERLAND TRAIL

MOROCCO See MARRAKECH

MOROCCO [*Arabic*: Al-Mamlakah, al-Maghribīyah; *French*: Maroc; *Spanish*: Marruecos]

Coastal nation of NW Africa, bordered by ALGERIA on the E, MAURITANIA on the S, the Atlantic Ocean on the W, and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA on the N.

Morocco's early inhabitants were Berber farmers living in small tribal units. Circa 1000 B.C. Phoenicians from TYRE established a coastal trading presence here. CARTHAGE, founded by the Phoenicians, succeeded them and settled several trading posts along the Mediterranean coastline. Present Morocco was part of the old kingdom of MAURETANIA and was within the sphere of influence of ROME. Though the

capital appears to have been at Opar, the city of Tingis, now TANGIER, was of major importance. The country became the Roman province of Mauretania Tingitana in A.D. 40 and remained under Roman rule until the Vandal invasion of 429.

Morocco was brought under the control of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE during the sixth century A.D. but fell to the irresistible wave of Arab Muslim conquest that began in 682. In 788 Idris I founded a small Arab kingdom around the former Roman capital of VOLUBILIS. After his death in 793 his successor, Idris II, shifted the seat of government to the city of FÈS. From the 11th through the 14th centuries Morocco was ruled by Berber dynasties. Under the ALMORAVID and ALMOHAD caliphates, a Moroccan empire spread across all of North Africa and included Muslim SPAIN. By 1268, however, when the Beni Merin took power, all imperial ambitions ended, and Spain was escaping Muslim control. However, the influx of Spanish Muslim art and architecture enriched Morocco during this time. Magnificent mosques, gateways, and minarets were built in Fès, MARRAKECH, and RABAT.

In the late 15th century PORTUGAL and Spain captured Morocco's port cities and held the coast. But by the late 16th century a resurgent Morocco had regained most of the coast and had extended its rule to the bend of the NIGER RIVER, destroying the great SONGHAI EMPIRE and capturing control of the West African gold trade. However, by the 19th century Morocco's once powerful armies found themselves hopelessly antiquated and powerless as FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, and Spain pressed their colonial ambitions on the country.

In 1912 Morocco was made a protectorate entirely under French administration except for a small Spanish territory in the N. Rebellion flared in the 1920s, but a strong independence movement did not emerge until the 1950s. In 1956 Morocco became an independent monarchy led by Mohammed V. His successor, Hassan II, consolidated his absolute monarchical power. In 1976 the oil-rich territory of the SPANISH SAHARA in the SW was taken over jointly with MAURITANIA. In 1979 Mauritania renounced its interest in the face of bitter guerrilla fighting for Saharan liberation, and Morocco assumed full control of the region.

In 1988 Algeria and Morocco normalized diplomatic relations, and Algeria cut off support for the Polisario rebels in the Spanish Sahara. In 1991 Morocco and the Polisario agreed to a cease-fire. King Hassan died in 1999 and was succeeded by his son Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed, as Mohammed

VI. In 2002 Morocco occupied an uninhabited islet off CEUTA that is claimed by Spain. After Spanish forces removed the Moroccans, both sides agreed to leave the islet unoccupied.

MOROTAI (*Indonesia*)

Island in the N MOLUCCAS, N of HALMAHERA. Occupied by the Japanese in January 1942, it was captured by troops under General Douglas MacArthur on September 14, 1944.

MORRISTOWN [*former: West Hanover*] (*United States*)

Town of N NEW JERSEY, 17 mi WNW of NEWARK. Settled in 1710, it was a center of activity in the American Revolution, particularly in the winters of 1776–77 and 1779–80, when it served as Washington's headquarters. Fort Mifflin was built here at his orders, largely to keep his troops occupied. From December 1779 to January 1780 Dickerson Tavern was the site of a military court-martial presided over by General Robert Howe to try General Benedict Arnold who had turned traitor. In 1837 Samuel F.B. Morse and Alfred Vail carried out their electric telegraph experiments at the iron works here. The Schuyler-Hamilton House, where Alexander Hamilton courted Elizabeth Schuyler, is now a museum owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MORRISTOWN, NORTH CAROLINA See ASHEVILLE

MORRISVILLE (*United States*)

Town of SE PENNSYLVANIA, in Bucks County, on the DELAWARE RIVER, opposite TRENTON, New Jersey. Settled c. 1625 by the Dutch West India Company, it was Washington's headquarters from December 8 to 14, 1776. Nearby is William Penn's manor, Pennsbury.

MORRO CASTLE (*Cuba; Puerto Rico*)

Name for three different fortifications. One, at the entrance to HAVANA harbor, was erected by the Spanish in 1589 to protect the city from buccaneers. It was captured by the British under Sir George Pocock in 1762. Another Morro Castle, named after the Havana structure, is located at the entrance to the harbor of SANTIAGO DE CUBA and was taken by U.S. forces in 1898, after a blockade and heavy fighting during the Spanish-American War. A third Morro Castle is the

picturesque fort located on the harbor of SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico.

MORTAGNE [Mortagne-au-Perchey] (France)

Town of Orne department, 24 mi ENE of ALENÇON. Dating from the 10th century, it was capital of the PERCHE before its absorption by the French Crown. Its church of Notre Dame dates from the 15th and 16th centuries, and a vaulted entrance of an old stronghold dates from the 15th century.

MORTAGNE-AU-PERCHEY See MORTAGNE

MORTAIN (France)

Town of the Manche department, E of AVRANCHES. In the Middle Ages it was an important county belonging to the ruling house of NORMANDY. During World War II U.S. troops accomplished a significant advance here on August 3, 1944; the battle with the Germans for control took place between August 7 and 11, 1944. Its parish church of St. Évrault dates from the 13th century.

MORTARA (Italy)

Commune of Pavia province, LOMBARDY region, 22 mi WNW of PAVIA. It was the scene of an Austrian victory over the Piedmontese in 1849 during a period of widespread rebellions against Hapsburg rule. There is an 11th-century convent and a 14th-century Gothic church.

MORTIMER'S CROSS (England)

Village and battlefield of Hereford and WORCESTER, 15 mi NNW of HEREFORD, on the Lugg River. On February 2, 1461, during the Wars of the Roses, Edward, duke of York, and his Yorkist forces won a major victory here over the Lancastrians. It was followed by Edward's march to London where he proclaimed himself Edward IV. His conflicts with the Lancastrians did not end until Henry VI's death and Edward's victory at TEWKESBURY, both in May 1471. See also WAKEFIELD.

MORZE BALTYCKIE See BALTIC SEA.

MOSA See MEUSE RIVER

MOSAE TRAJECTUM See MAASTRICHT

MOSCOW [Russian: Moskva] (Russia)

Capital city and the nation's political, economic, cultural, and transportation center, in the W central European Russia on both sides of the Moskva River. On a site inhabited since Neolithic times, it is first mentioned as a village in A.D. 1147. The prince of SUZDAL built a wooden *kremlin*, or fort, here in 1156. Strategically placed at a crossroads of medieval trade routes, it was burned in 1237 by the Tatars who then plundered the restored settlement in 1293. The principality of VLADIMIR joined it, and later the Metropolitan of the Russian Orthodox Church moved to Moscow. The present Kremlin was started in 1367 during the reign of Dmitri Donskoi. Although again stormed by Tatars in 1382, Moscow was now strong enough to resist. Grand Duke Ivan III assumed leadership over the rival NOVGOROD and was able to throw over the Tatar domination, at the same time building up what had now become the Grand Duchy of Moscow.

By the 15th century Moscow had become capital of Russia, and in 1547 Grand Duke Ivan IV first assumed the title of czar. Conquered by the Poles during the "Time of Troubles," in 1611 Muscovites, led by Kuzman Minin and Prince Dmitri Pozharski, attacked the Polish garrison and received its surrender in 1612. Commercial development in the 17th century stimulated the need for a maritime outlet and led Czar Peter the Great to build St. PETERSBURG on the Baltic. Peter transferred the capital there in 1712, but Moscow's leadership in Russian life continued uninterrupted.

Built largely of wood until the 19th century, the city was victim to fires throughout its early history. By the 16th century the czars were patronizing Italian artists and architects to transform the city to the latest Renaissance styles. The most notable fire was in 1812, following Napoleon I's occupation of the city, when it was almost totally burned. The conflagration, which was thought to have been set by the French, sparked patriotic sentiment among the peasants who helped to force Napoleon's retreat from Moscow. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Moscow became a center for labor and social democratic movements. Following the revolution, begun in 1917, the capital was returned to Moscow in 1918 by the Bolshevik government. During World War II a massive German advance was stopped approximately 23 miles from the city. The Kremlin's present walls represent the city limits in the 15th century. Red Square joins the Kremlin on the E. On the S the multispired cathedral of St. Basil the

Beatified, built in the 16th century to commemorate the conquest of KAZAN, is now a museum. On the W side are the tombs of Lenin and other political leaders. Around the Kremlin are the Bely Gorod, the aristocratic white city, and the Zenlyanoy Gorod, the earth city, named for the earthen and wooden ramparts that once surrounded it. Inside the Kremlin, the Palace of Congresses, built in 1961, houses meetings of the Russian government. In 1980 the city hosted the Summer Olympic Games. In 1991 the Soviet Union was dissolved; however, Moscow continued to serve as the capital of the Russian Federation. See also Empire of the GOLDEN HORDE, KIEV.

MOSCOW, GRAND DUCHY OF [Muscovy] (Russia)

Former principality of W central Russia founded c. 1280 by Daniel, son of Alexander Nevski, on a site inhabited since the Stone Age. The fortified village of MOSCOW was at its center. Daniel's son Yuri (1303–25) began the struggle to establish Moscow's predominance in Russia and was temporarily appointed grand duke of VLADIMIR by the Khan of the GOLDEN HORDE. His younger brother, Ivan I, or Ivan Kalita (1328–41) was again granted the title of grand duke and was given the right to collect Tatar tributes. He established Moscow as the seat of the Russian Church. Dmitri Donskoi, Ivan I's grandson (1359–89), was the first to bear the title of Grand Duke of Moscow. Dmitri's heirs, particularly Ivan III (1462–1505) increased the power of the Muscovite state. By the mid-16th century, with the Tatars overthrown, the unity and independence of the Great Russian lands was complete and the Grand Duchy was at the same time extended to and absorbed by Russia as a whole.

MOSELLE (France)

Department of NE France, in LORRAINE, between LUXEMBOURG on the N, the SAARLAND of GERMANY to the E, and Bas-Rhin and Marcheet-Moselle departments to the S. Its chief city is METZ; its capital is THIONVILLE. It was made part of Germany in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian War until the end of World War I, and again in World War II between 1940 and 1944.

MOSELLE RIVER [ancient: Mosella; German: Mosel] (France; Luxembourg; Germany)

River that rises in NE France, flows N to form part of the border between Luxembourg and Germany, and enters Germany reaching the RHINE at KOBLENZ. Its

banks are dotted with numerous historic castles and many famous vineyards.

MOSHI (Tanzania)

Capital city of Kilimanjaro province, on the S slope of Mt Kilimanjaro, near KENYA. The original town, called Old Moshi, is nearby and was the capital of a kingdom of the Chagga people in the 19th century. It became a governmental center of German East Africa (1891–1916). The British moved Moshi to its present site following World War I.

MOSI-OA-TUNYA See VICTORIA FALLS

MOSKVA See MOSCOW

MOSQUITIA See MOSQUITO COAST

MOSQUITO COAST [Miskito Coast, Mosquitia

Spanish: Costa de Mosquitos] (Honduras; Nicaragua)

Region extending in a 40-mi-wide belt from the N San Juan River into NE Honduras. Its name is derived from the Mosquito, or Miskitto, Indians. It was discovered by Columbus in 1502. In the early colonial era English and Dutch pirates preyed on Spanish shipping from here, while English loggers exploited the region's forest products. In 1678 the English established a protective kingdom at BLUEFIELDS, and in 1848 expanded their holdings to include SAN JUAN DEL NORTE in order to stave off U.S. interest in the area for a short cut across the isthmus to California. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 between the United States and Great Britain stopped British expansion, but the coast was not relinquished until 1860, when a separate treaty with Nicaragua established an autonomous Mosquito kingdom. In 1894 the dictator José Santos Zelaya forcibly incorporated it into Nicaragua. This issue was finally settled in 1960 when the International Court of Justice awarded the northern part of the coast to Honduras. In the early 1980s the region became the focus of international debate over alleged Nicaraguan massacres of the Indian population in the region on both sides of its border with Honduras.

MOSS (Norway)

County seat and port of Østfold county in the SE, on the Oslofjord. Here on August 14, 1814, an armistice

was concluded ending Sweden's invasion of Norway and uniting the two countries.

MOSELBAAI See MOSSEL BAY

MOSSEL BAY [*Afrikaans: Mosselbaai*] (*South Africa*)

Port of WESTERN CAPE Province, on Mossel Bay, an inlet of the Indian Ocean, 230 mi E of CAPE TOWN. First visited by Bartholomew Dias in 1488, it was the site of a hermitage founded in 1501, the first Christian place of worship in South Africa.

MOSSI EMPIRE See UPPER VOLTA

MOSSLEY (*England*)

Town in Greater Manchester, 9 mi ENE of MANCHESTER. Across the Tame River from the town are the ancient earthworks known as Bucton Castle, as well as the remains of a Roman road.

MOSTAGANEM (*Algeria*)

Port city and departmental capital on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 44 mi ENE of ORAN. Founded in the 11th century on the site of a Roman town, it flourished as part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 16th century and fell to the French in 1833. It is the site of an 11th-century citadel.

MOSTAR (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Former capital and now chief city of Herzegovina, on the Neretva River, 50 mi SW of SARAJEVO. Known from 1442, in the later 15th century it became the military, administrative, and commercial center for an area that gradually declined under Turkish rule. A rebellion occurred here in 1875, and AUSTRIA took it over three years later. A growing center of Serbian sentiment, literature and political activism, it passed to Yugoslavia in 1918. Vestiges of its Turkish period include a stone bridge built in 1566 and many mosques. Mostar was attacked by both Serb and Croat forces in 1992–93 and much of the city was reduced to rubble, but with international support, the old city is being restored.

MOSUL [*Arabic: Al-Mawsil*] (*Iraq*)

Old Arabic town on the W bank of the TIGRIS, opposite the ruins of NINEVEH, and near the site of TEPE GAWRA, 220 mi NNW of BAGHDAD. Formerly an

important town on the caravan route from PERSIA across northern MESOPOTAMIA, it was taken by Muslims in A.D. 636. From the eighth to 13th centuries it was the leading city of the area and capital of an independent principality until devastated by the Mongols. It never recovered during occupations by the Persians in 1508 and by the Turks between 1534 and 1918. Under British mandate between 1918 and 1932, it regained its former stature. Its possession by Iraq was disputed by TURKEY from 1923 to 1925 but confirmed by the League of Nations in 1926. A center of Nestorian Christianity, it is also the seat of Mosul University. The Great and the Red mosques are among the notable shrines; of historical interest are the remains of Qara Saray, a palace. Mosul is Iraq's oil center, and since 2003 has been a place of some conflict between Arab and Kurdish groups.

MOTYA [*modern: San Pantaleo*] (*Italy*)

Ruins of an ancient Phoenician town on the island of San Pantaleo, or San Pantaleone, off the W coast of SICILY, just N of MARSALA. Settled by Phoenicians from Syria in the eighth century B.C., it was a leading commercial center until it was destroyed in 397 B.C. by Dionysius the Elder of SYRACUSE after a long siege. Excavations have revealed numerous monuments and a sanctuary from the sixth century B.C.

MOTYCA See MODICA

MOUKDEN See SHENYANG

MOULINS (*France*)

Manufacturing city and capital of the Allier department, 58 mi SE of BOURGES. The capital of the duchy of BOURBONNAIS in the 14th century, in 1412 it was besieged by Burgundians. It was confiscated by the French Crown in 1527 and besieged by Protestants in 1562. In 1566 Charles IX held a great assembly here at which sweeping legal and administrative reforms, including religious toleration, were adopted. The city's outstanding artistic and historic treasures include a 14th-century tower remaining from the Bourbon castle, a 15th-century Gothic cathedral with an outstanding triptych, a 15th-century campanile, and the town hall. The tomb of Henri de Montmorency, designed by François Anguier, is also located here. See also MONTLUÇON.

MOULMEIN [Maulmain] (*Myanmar*)

Commercial city of the Tenasserim division of Lower Myanmar, at the mouth of the SALWEEN RIVER, on the E shore of the Gulf of Martaban. An important port, from 1826 to 1852 it was the chief town of British Burma. A pagoda here is celebrated in Kipling's poem *Mandalay*.

MOULTRIE, FORT See FORT MOULTRIE**MOUNDSVILLE** (*United States*)

City in the N panhandle of WEST VIRGINIA, on the OHIO RIVER, 12 mi S of WHEELING. It is named after the Grave Creek Indian Burial Mound, a prehistoric conical mound 320 ft in diameter at its base and 70 ft high, located in the center of the city, one of many that formerly existed here. It is the largest of the mounds made by the Woodland Adena Indian people, who disappeared near the beginning of the Christian era.

MOUNTAIN ALTAI See GORNO-ALTAI**MOUNTAIN BADAKHSHAN** See GORNO-BADAKHSHAN**MOUNTAIN MEADOWS** (*United States*)

Valley in Iron and Washington counties, SW UTAH. In 1857 it was the scene of the massacre of 140 people from Arkansas, Missouri, and Illinois who had camped on the Spanish Trail en route to CALIFORNIA. In an incident apparently growing out of the Mormons' anger at the arrival of federal troops in Utah, the settlers were attacked by a large band of Paiute Indians and some white men, led by John Doyle Lee, a Mormon fanatic. After three days of siege between September 8 and 11, the emigrants were tricked into proceeding unarmed and on foot to allay the Indians' suspicions. The entire party except for a few children were then murdered. Subsequent anti-Mormon feeling ran high, but it was not until 1874 that Lee was arrested. Convicted of murder, he was executed March 23, 1877, on the site of the massacre.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE (*Philippines*)

Province of N central Luzon, with its capital at BONTOC. It is in a region inhabited by isolated tribes and little known in the 17th and 18th centuries. It was the

scene of various Spanish expeditions between 1829 and 1850 and was later divided into several politico-military units. Benguet, a part of the region, was organized in 1900 under U.S. rule, with Baguio as its capital, now La Trinidad. The region evolved administratively from 1908 to 1968, so that the present province is much smaller than it originally was. The area is known for rice terraces, which have been cultivated for at least 3,000 years.

MOUNT ATHOS See ATHOS, MOUNT**MOUNT BADON** See MONS BADONICUS**MOUNT CARMEL** See CARMEL, MOUNT**MOUNT DESERT ISLAND** (*United States*)

Island, 14 mi long and 8 mi wide, off the SE coast of MAINE. A chain of rounded granite peaks that dominate the island were named *Monts Deserts* (Wilderness Mountains) by the French explorer Samuel Champlain, who first visited it in 1604. In 1613 the first French Jesuit mission and colony in America were established here, but the French gave up their claim to the island in 1713. British settlers arrived in 1762; by the late 19th century it had become a well-known resort area. Its main towns are BAR HARBOR, Mt. Desert, Tremont, and Southwest Harbor.

MOUNT HOLLY (*United States*)

Township of Burlington county, NEW JERSEY, 16 mi S of TRENTON, on land bought by Quakers in 1676. In 1779, as the temporary capital of New Jersey, it was occupied by British troops during the American Revolution.

MOUNT LEBANON See LEBANON MOUNTAINS**MOUNT LYDIA** See MYCALE**MOUNT MARIE** See PINE BLUFF**MOUNT OLYMPUS** See OLYMPUS**MOUNT VERNON** (*United States*)

City of Westchester County, in SE NEW YORK STATE, on the Bronx River, adjacent to NEW YORK CITY. It

was first settled in 1664 by colonists from Connecticut on a site near where the controversial religious leader Anne Hutchinson and her family were killed by Indians in 1643. John Peter Zenger was arrested on a newspaper libel charge here in 1733. St. Paul's Church from 1761 was a British hospital during the American Revolution. In October 1776 a small American force here held off a British attack on Washington's forces as they retreated to WHITE PLAINS.

MOUNT VERNON (*United States*)

City in Fairfax County, VIRGINIA, 15 mi S of WASHINGTON, D.C. Mount Vernon was site of the plantation and home of George Washington, first president of the United States.

MOURU See MERV

MOUSTIER, LE See LE MOUSTIER

MOYALE (*Kenya*)

Town of E Africa, near the Ethiopian border. It served as a British base in their attack on Italian East Africa in 1941 during World War II.

MOZAMBIQUE [*Moçambique*] (*Mozambique*)

Port city on a small coral island off the NE coast of Mozambique, SE Africa. It was the site of a flourishing Arab port when visited by Vasco da Gama in 1498, but no traces of that town remain. Occupied by the Portuguese in 1505, it was capital of their holdings in Mozambique until 1907. Three old forts and the governor's palace still stand.

MOZAMBIQUE [*former: Portuguese East Africa; Portuguese: Moçambique*]

Nation on the E coast of Africa, bordered by TANZANIA to the N, SOUTH AFRICA to the S, and ZIMBABWE, MALAWI, and ZAMBIA to the W. The LIMPOPO and ZAMBEZI rivers run through it.

Bantu migrations peopled Mozambique after A.D. 1000, while the seacoast was worked by Arab traders. In 1498 PORTUGAL became involved with the country after Vasco da Gama visited a small coastal island and Arab town with this name on his way to India. The town was already an active trade center for the INDIAN OCEAN. Portugal soon established trading posts on the coast and attempted to control

all trade in the region. By the end of the 16th century Dutch and English competition had grown, and their traders competed for the lucrative East African commerce in gold, ivory, pearls, amber, and wax. The Portuguese valued Mozambique mainly as part of their plan to dominate the Indian Ocean trade on the E coast, considering it a minor territory compared to Portuguese INDIA. The lure of gold was strong enough to spur inland exploration, however, and by the 17th century Portugal dominated the interior as well as the coast of Mozambique.

Portugal's power waned in the 18th century, and the colony began to be used as a dumping ground for convicts. Slave trading became very important from the late 18th through the 19th centuries, owing to a tremendous demand for labor from BRAZIL. Native and renegade settler revolts wrested actual control of much of the colony from Portugal during the 19th century, and interior Mozambique was not entirely reclaimed until 1920. Portugal successfully developed the colony's economy, but it was at the expense of the harshly exploited native African population. In 1907 the town of MOZAMBIQUE was replaced as capital by Lourenço Marques, since 1976 called MAPUTO.

Portugal grudgingly initiated token reforms in 1961, after guerrilla warfare had erupted in their colony of Angola. In 1964 the Mozambique Liberation Front, FRELIMO, opened warfare against the colonial government, and Portugal became mired in a rapidly escalating and costly war. In 1974 the Lisbon regime was overthrown, and Portugal's new government swiftly moved to negotiate with the rebels. Mozambique became independent in 1975, led by Samora Machel, FRELIMO's leader, and began to implement a socialist program. In 1976 war was declared with RHODESIA and border clashes were common. Zimbabwe guerrillas operated out of Mozambique until Rhodesia attained independence in 1979 as the nation of Zimbabwe. In the 1980s Machel started to reverse some of the government's socialist policies, cutting the size of the government and privatizing some industries. South Africa began financing a resistance movement (RENAMO) in Mozambique. In 1984 Mozambique signed a nonaggression pact with South Africa, whereby South Africa would renounce support of RENAMO and Mozambique would renounce support of the African National Congress. In 1986, Machel was killed in a plane crash and was succeeded by Joaquim Chissano.

In 1992 Mozambique suffered from severe droughts and civil war, and starvation killed tens of

thousands, while more than a million refugees fled the country. In 1992, the government and RENAMO signed an agreement ending the civil war. In multi-party elections held in 1994, monitored by UN peacekeepers, Chissano, the FRELIMO candidate, won the presidency. The Chissano government started making market reforms in the late 1980s and 1990s. It had largely recovered from the civil war, although widespread poverty remained a problem. Chissano won the 1999 election despite accusations of voter fraud from RENAMO. In 2000, there was intensive flooding in the country as a result of heavy rains from a major cyclone—more than one million were displaced, and protest demonstrations in November resulted in scattered violence in central and N Mozambique. In 2004, the FRELIMO candidate, Armando Guebuza, a millionaire business executive, won election to the presidency again despite RENAMO claims of voter fraud.

MOZDOK (*Russia*)

Town of old Terek province, in the Caucasus, on the Terek River, 50 mi N of Vladikavkaz. Built in 1763 by a Kabardian prince, it became a stronghold in the Russian conquest of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. In 1840 it was attacked by a large group of Muslims from CIRCASSIA.

MOZHAISK (*Russia*)

Town in the W central European Russia on the Moskva River. First mentioned in 1231, it was joined with MOSCOW in 1303 and became an important fort and trading center. During World War II it was the easternmost conquest of the Germans on October 15, 1941, and was won back by the Soviets in the winter of 1941–42.

MOZYR (*Belarus*)

Town of Belarus in the Gomel oblast on the Pripyat River, 75 mi SW of GOMEL. Held by the Germans during World War II from 1941 until 1944, it was retaken by the Soviets on January 12, 1944.

MPUMALANGA (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 from the E part of TRANSVAAL and the black homelands of Kwandebele, Kalugwane, Lebowa, and part of Bophuthatswana. The capital and largest city is Nelspruit.

MSUS (*Libya*)

Village in the desert of the NE, 68 mi SE of BENGHAZI. During World War II German forces defeated the British here on December 28, 1941, and January 23, 1942.

MTSENSK (*Russia*)

Town of old Orel, on the Zusha River, 32 mi NE of the city of OREL. Under the rule of LITHUANIA from 1320 until taken by Russia in 1530, it became a stronghold against raids by the Tatars.

MTSKHET See MTSKHETA

MTSKHETA [*Mtskheta*] (*Georgia*)

Town of Georgia, on the Kura River and the Georgian Military Road, 13 mi NNW of TBILISI. The capital of ancient IBERIA until the sixth century A.D. when this was moved to Tbilisi, Mtskheta retained its ecclesiastical importance since its Sveti-Tskhoveli cathedral—founded in the fourth century, destroyed by Tamerlane, and rebuilt in the 15th century—contained the burial vaults of the Georgian kings. Armaz-Tsikhe castle opposite the town is a more ancient seat of the Georgian kings, and the ruins of the Dzhvari temple of the late sixth or early seventh century are nearby. See also TRANSCAUCASIAN SFSR.

MUCH WENLOCK See WENLOCK

MUCKROSS (*Ireland*)

Peninsula in County KERRY, between the upper and lower lakes of KILLARNEY. It is the site of the ruins of a Franciscan abbey founded in 1440 on the shore of Muckross Lake.

MUCROSS See SAINT ANDREWS

MUDDE KALAPUWA See BATTICALOA

MUDGAGIRI See MUNGER

MUDHOL (*India*)

Former native state in the S division of MUMBAI. It was a MARATHA principality dating from Muslim rule before the rise of Sivaji (1627–80). See also MAHARASHTRA, MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

MUDKI [Moodkee] (*India*)

Village of PUNJAB state, near the Sutlej River, 18 mi SE of FIROZPUR. Here in December 1845 the British under Sir Hugh Gough won a victory over the Sikhs in the very first battle of the Sikh Wars of 1845–46 and 1848–49.

MUFUMBIRO See VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS**MUGHAL** See MOGUL EMPIRE**MUGHEIR** See UR**MUHAMMAD, RA'S** (*Egypt*)

Cape at the S end of the SINAI Peninsula, extending into the RED SEA. It was occupied by Israel in the 1967 war.

MÜHLBERG (*Germany*)

Town on the ELBE RIVER in BRANDENBURG, approximately 37 mi E of LEIPZIG. On April 24, 1547, Elector John Frederick I of SAXONY and the Schmalkaldic League of Protestant princes were defeated in battle here by Emperor Charles V; and the elector was captured. Charles's victory appeared to pave the way for his planned suppression of the entire Protestant revolt. His victory was annulled, however, by later Protestant successes and by the Treaty of PASSAU in 1552. During World War II the town was taken by Russian troops on April 23, 1945.

MÜHLBERG, BATTLE OF See SCHMALKALDEN**MÜHLDORF** (*Germany*)

Town of BAVARIA, on the Inn River, 45 mi E of MUNICH. During World War II it was the site of a subterranean jet plane factory built in 1944 by 5,000 slave laborers.

MÜHLHAUSEN See MÜHLHAUSEN IN THÜRINGEN.**MÜHLHAUSEN IN THÜRINGEN [Mühlhausen]** (*Germany*)

Industrial city in THURINGIA, 29 mi NW of ERFURT. An ancient Germanic village first mentioned in A.D. 775, it was fortified by Henry I in the 10th century and became a free imperial city in the 13th century

and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. In the 16th century it became an Anabaptist center and during the Peasants War was dominated by Thomas Münzer and Heinrich Pfeiffer, who were beheaded here in 1525. Subsequently denied its rights, it regained its independence in 1548. It passed definitively to PRUSSIA in 1815. Notable buildings include several Gothic churches, a 17th-century town hall, medieval fortifications, and numerous houses from the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.

MU'IZZIAH See TAORMINA**MUKAČEVO** See MUKACHEVO**MUKACHEVO** [*Czech: Mukačevo; Hungarian: Munkács*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Transcarpathian oblast of the Ukraine, on the Latorcza River, 220 mi ENE of BUDAPEST. According to Hungarian legend, it was near Munkács that the Magyars first entered HUNGARY toward the end of the ninth century. Then part of the Kievan state, it was taken in 1018 by the Hungarians. By the 15th century, it was a commercial and governmental center, and from the 16th century it was part of the duchy of TRANSYLVANIA. Under Austrian control, it became a key fortress of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN empire. Passed to CZECHOSLOVAKIA in 1919, it was under German-Hungarian occupation from 1938 to 1945 following the MUNICH Agreement of 1938. Historic buildings include a 14th-century castle and monastery, as well as an 18th-century wooden church. Nearby is the old fort of Munkács, famous in Hungarian history for its defense under Helene Zrinyi against the Austrians from 1685 to 1688.

MUKĀWIR [*former: Machaerus*] (*Jordan*)

Town E of the DEAD SEA. It once was the fortified village of Machaerus of ancient MOAB, the place where John the Baptist was beheaded.

MUKAYYAR See UR**MUKDEN** See SHENYANG**MUKHĀ** See MOCHA**MUKHMAS** See MICHMASH

MULASTHAY See MULTAN**MÜLHAUSEN** See MULHOUSE**MÜLHEIM** See MÜLHEIM AN DER RUHR**MÜLHEIM AN DER RUHR [Mülheim]** (*Germany*)

City of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, on the RUHR RIVER near its mouth, 7 mi WSW of ESSEN. First mentioned in 1093, it was formerly a part of the duchy of BERG and passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. Bombed by the Allies from 1943 to 1945, it was taken by them in 1945 in the surrender of the Ruhr at the end of World War II. Notable buildings include a restored 11th-century church and a castle, Schloss Broich, containing parts dating from A.D. 1000.

MULHOUSE [*German: Mülhausen*] (*France*)

Industrial and commercial town of Haut-Rhin department, on the Ill River, 22 mi S of COLMAR. First mentioned in A.D. 803, it became a free imperial city in 1308 and in 1515 became an allied member of the Swiss Confederation. Although it did not join France with the other areas of ALSACE, as outlined by the Treaty of WESTPHALIA in 1648, it was united by vote with France in 1798. Following the Franco-Prussian War in 1871 it was made a part of GERMANY until 1918, when it reverted to France. Occupied by the Germans in 1940, it was liberated by the Allies in late 1944. Of charm and historic interest are its 13th-century towers, 16th-century town hall, and its narrow, winding streets and old houses. See also SWITZERLAND.

MULL (*Scotland*)

One of the Inner HEBRIDES islands, Argyll and Bute. Its only town, Tobermory, is 88 mi NW of GLASGOW. The site of several medieval castles, in 1588 it was the scene of the sinking of a galleon from the Spanish Armada in the bay of Tobermory.

MULLAN TRAIL (*United States*)

Wagon trail in the NW, extending from FORT BEN- TON, MONTANA, across the Bitterroot Range of the Rocky Mts to WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON. Built c. 1860 by the U.S. Army, it helped to open a rich mining region in the Northwest.

MULLINGAR [*Gaelic: Muileann Cearr*] (*Ireland*)

Market and county town of County Westmeath, 50 mi NW of DUBLIN. An ancient Palatinate town, it

had both an Augustinian convent from 1227 and a Dominican convent from 1239. Both were dissolved by Elizabeth I. It served as headquarters for William III before the siege of ATHLONE.

MULTAN [Mooltan] [*former: Bagpur, Hanspur, Kastpur, Mulasthay, Sanabpur*] (*Pakistan*)

Ancient city of the PUNJAB, near the Punjab River, 200 mi WSW of LAHORE. One of Pakistan's oldest settlements, it was in the kingdom of SIND and derives its name from pre-Muslim gods. A desirable prize for numerous conquerors, it was probably taken by Alexander the Great c. 325 B.C. and is identified with ancient Malli. Visited by the Chinese Buddhist scholar Hsüan-tsang in A.D. 641, it was conquered by the Arabs in the eighth century and by Mahmud of GHAZNI, a Muslim Turkish conqueror, in 1005–06. Captured by Tamerlane in 1398, the city was again taken by the Sikhs under Ranjit Singh in 1818. It came under British control from 1849 until the country gained independence in 1947. Of historic interest are the fort and walls, tombs of Muslim saints, and an ancient Hindu temple.

MULVIAN BRIDGE See MILVIAN BRIDGE**MUMBAI [Bombay]** (*India*)

Capital city of MAHARASHTRA state, in W central India, on the Arabian Sea, a major center of finance and commerce on the islands of Mumbai and SAL- SETTE, just off the coast. The first settlement on Mum- bai Island was in the 13th century A.D., though there were far earlier centers in the area. Mumbai remained under Hindu control until 1348, when it was cap- tured by a Muslim force. It was ceded to PORTUGAL in 1534 and finally to the English in 1661, who called it Bombay. From 1668 to 1858 it was run by the English, then British, East India Company, when it rapidly developed as a cotton-spinning and -weaving center, especially during the American Civil War, when cotton was much in demand. Bombay state, of which the city was a part, was divided into the states of GUJARAT and Maharashtra in 1960. Mumbai is India's major port and industrial center.

MÜNCHEN See MUNICH**MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH** See MÜNCHENGLADBACH

MUNCIE [former: Munseytown] (*United States*)

Industrial city in INDIANA, 50 mi ENE of INDIANAPOLIS, on the West Fork of the White River. A town established by the Delaware Indians and named for one of their tribes, the Munsee, it passed by treaty to the U.S. government in 1818. Here Robert and Helen Lynd conducted the pioneering sociological research that was published as *Middletown* in 1929.

MUNDA (*Solomon Islands*)

Former air base located at the NW end of NEW GEORGIA Island, in the central Solomons, W Pacific Ocean. During World War II there was a Japanese air base here from 1942. It was taken by U.S. forces on August 5, 1943.

MUNDA (*Spain*)

Town in ancient BAETICA in the S of the Iberian Peninsula, probably S of OSUNA. Caesar's victory during the Roman Civil War, over Pompey's sons, his last over the Pompeians, occurred here in 45 B.C. When Caesar could not bring the Pompeians to battle at CORDOBA, he lured them into combat down the sloping plain here, which they mistakenly believed would benefit their tactical position.

MÜNDE [Hannoversch-Münden] (*Germany*)

City of LOWER SAXONY, at the confluence of the Werra and Fulda rivers, 10 mi NE of KASSEL. Founded in the 12th century on the site of a Carolingian palace, its municipal rights were granted in 1247 by the landgraves of THURINGIA. Still preserved here are the palace, built by Duke Eric III and renovated in the 16th century, a 14th-century stone bridge, a 17th-century town hall, and numerous half-timbered houses.

MUNGER [Monghyr] [former: Mudgagiri] (*India*)

City of BIHAR state on the right bank of the GANGES RIVER, 235 mi NNW of KOLKATA. Tradition says it was founded during the Gupta dynasty c. (A.D. 320–535). By A.D. 1195 it had become a strong fortress and was taken by the first Muslim conqueror of BENGAL, Muhammed Bakhiyar Khilji. After 1590 when Akbar of the MOGUL EMPIRE achieved supremacy over the Afghan chiefs of Bengal, Monghyr was a military headquarters for one of his generals. In 1761 it served as a residence and base for the Muslim leader, Mir Kasim Ali, during his war against the British. Part of the old Muslim fort still stands.

MUNICH [former: Munichen; German: München] (*Germany*)

Industrial city and capital of BAVARIA, on the Isar River. It was founded near an old settlement by Duke Henry the Lion, who established a mint here in 1158; but the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa deposed Henry in 1181 and gave the city to a prince of the house of Wittelsbach. Duke Louis of Wittelsbach made it his capital in 1255, building walls and a moat and establishing a dynasty that ruled here until the end of World War I. It was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus of SWEDEN in 1632 and by the Austrians in 1705 and 1742. Its fortifications were razed in 1791. From 1919 until the end of World War II the history of Munich is interwoven with that of the Nazi Party. November 8–9, 1923, was the date of Adolf Hitler's Beer Hall Putsch, a mass meeting in a beer hall following which he tried to seize power from the Bavarian government. In September 1938 the Munich Pact was signed, by which Great Britain and France allowed Hitler to take over the SUDETENLAND of CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Its appeasement of Hitler's ambitions led directly to the outbreak of World War II. Severely bombed by the Allies in World War II and since extensively rebuilt, it still has historic buildings including the Frauenkirche, dating from 1468 to 1488, the Renaissance-style St. Michael's church of 1583 to 1597, and the Nymphenburg castle of 1664 to 1728. In 1972 Munich hosted the Summer Olympics, during which Israeli athletes were killed by Palestinian terrorists.

MUNICHEN See MUNICH

MUNICIPIUM BRUGENSE See BRUGES

MUNI RIVER SETTLEMENTS See EQUATORIAL GUINEA

MUNKÁCS See MUKACHEVO

MUNSEYTOWN See MUNCIE

MUNSTER (*Ireland*)

Largest of the Irish provinces, located in the SW and including counties CLARE, CORK, KERRY, LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, and WATERFORD. In this, one of the

ancient kingdoms of Ireland, the Érainn dominated the S, the Leinstermen the N. After the Anglo-Norman invasion, control of the region passed to the Fitzgerald earls of Desmond and the Butler earls of Ormonde.

MÜNSTER [Münster in Westfalen] (Germany)

Town in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, near the Dortmund-Ems canal, 78 mi NNE of COLOGNE. Founded c. 800 as a Carolingian episcopal see, it developed in the 12th century around a monastery, its bishops eventually ruling a large part of WESTPHALIA. It was important in the HANSEATIC LEAGUE from the 14th century. From 1532 to 1535 it fell to the Anabaptists and was the seat of an Anabaptist experimental government under John of Leiden. The Treaty of Münster, better known as the Treaty or Peace of Westphalia, was signed here October 24, 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War. Passed to PRUSSIA in 1816, it became the capital of the province of Westphalia. Despite severe damage in World War II, it retains a 13th-century cathedral, a 14th-century Gothic town hall, and the Liebfrauenkirche, an 18th-century baroque church. It was taken by the Allies on April 3, 1945, toward the end of World War II.

MÜNSTER AM STEIN (Germany)

Town and watering place on the Nahe River, approximately 3 mi S of KREUZNACH. Above the village are the ruins of the 12th-century castle of Rheingrafenstein, residence of the count of the RHINELAND-PALATINATE, which was destroyed by the French in 1689. Nearby are the ruins of the castle of Ebernburg, the birthplace of Franz von Sickingen, a 15th-century knight who led the Knights' War against ecclesiastical princes, and with whose death at LANDSTUHL the traditional power of German knighthood ended.

MÜNSTERBURG (Poland)

Town and former principality of SILESIA, on the Oblau River, 36 mi S of WROCŁAW. It is the former capital of the Münsterburg principality that existed from the 14th century until 1791, when it was purchased by the Prussian crown. It retains some of its medieval walls. See also PRUSSIA.

MUNTENIA [Greater Walachia] (Romania)

Historic region and former province, now making up the E part of WALACHIA.

MUONG SWA See LUANG PRABANG

MUQAIYIR See UR

MUQAYYAR See UR

MURANO (Italy)

Town and suburb of VENICE, located on five small islands in the Lagoon of Venice. Although founded perhaps as early as the fifth century A.D., it became important as the center of the Venetian glass industry from the late 13th century until the 16th century. After a period of decline, the town and its industry were revived in the 19th century. Of historic interest are its Venetian-Byzantine basilica dating from the seventh to the 12th centuries and many old houses, bridges, and canals.

MURBITER See SAGUNTO

MURCIA (Spain)

A city and province, as well as a former Moorish kingdom included in the modern Albacete and Murcia province in the SE. An early center of Carthaginian colonization in Spain, possibly identified with Vergilia, it was conquered by the Moors in the eighth century A.D. and was made a province of the caliphate of CÓRDOBA. After the fall of the caliphate in the 11th century, it emerged as an independent kingdom that also included parts of the modern provinces of ALICANTE and ALMERIA. Later occupied by the ALMORAVIDS and the ALMOHADS, in 1243 it became a vassal state of CASTILE and in 1266 was annexed by Castile. In modern times, the city of Murcia, on the Segura River, was the scene of heavy fighting and much suffering in the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939. Notable buildings here include a 14th- and 15th-century Gothic-Romanesque cathedral and episcopal palace, a Moorish granary, and the old city walls. See also CARTAGENA.

MURET (France)

Town of the Haute-Garonne department, approximately 11 mi SW of TOULOUSE. Here in September 1213 Simon de Montfort, leader of the Albigensian Crusade, defeated the nobles of southern France, thus ending their independence and destroying the culture of LANGUEDOC. King Peter II of Aragon died in the

battle. Simon's victory here led to the submission of TOULOUSE. Notable buildings include a 12th-century church and several houses from the 15th and 16th centuries.

MURFREESBORO (*United States*)

City of central TENNESSEE, located on the West Fork of the Stones River, 33 mi SE of NASHVILLE. The capital of Tennessee from 1819 to 1826, it was the scene of the Civil War battle of Stones River, or Murfreesboro, fought from December 31, 1862, until January 2, 1863. The Union general Rosecrans won a strategic victory over the Confederate general Braxton Bragg, who retreated to TULLAHOMA. Earlier, Oakland Mansion here was the scene of the surrender in July 1862 of the Union garrison to General N. B. Forrest. Stones River Battlefield Park commemorates the battle. Many Civil War dead are buried in Stones River National Cemetery.

MURI (*Nigeria*)

Former province in the N, divided by the Benue River. It included the ancient Jukon Empire and was the home of hostile pagans who interfered with the Hausa traders. Its position between German territory and HAUSALAND made it a favorite route for smuggling slaves in the early days of British administration.

MURMANSK (*Russia*)

Capital city of Murmansk oblast on the N KOLA Peninsula, in the Barents Sea. An ice-free port warmed by the Gulf Stream, it was only a village before World War I. It was built, along with an inland railroad from Petrograd, now ST. PETERSBURG, in 1915–16, when the Central Powers cut off Russian Black and Baltic Sea supply routes. From 1918 to 1920 during the Russian civil war, Allied forces occupied the Murmansk area, which they used as a base for their advance on the Bolsheviks. A major supply base and port for Anglo-American convoys during World War II, it was bombed by the Germans. It is now the largest city N of the Arctic Circle.

MUROM (*Russia*)

City of E central European Russia, on the Oka River 90 mi SW of NIZHNI NOVGOROD. Long a leading trading center and one of the oldest of Russian cities, it was first mentioned in the chronicles of A.D. 862 and became capital of Murom principality in the 12th

century. Sacked by the Mongols in the 13th century, it passed to the GRAND DUCHY OF MOSCOW in 1393. A cathedral and several monasteries here date from the 16th and 17th centuries.

MURPHY'S STATION See SUNNYVALE

MURRAY BAY See LA MALBAIE

MURSA See OSIJEK

MURSHIDABAD (*India*)

Town of West BENGAL, on the left bank of the Bhagirathi River. Founded in 1704 by Murshid Kuli Khan as the Muslim capital of Bengal, it quickly flourished and was the headquarters of Sirajud-daula at the time of the Battle of PLASSEY in 1757. It is the site of the fine palace of the Nawab of Bengal.

MURTANA See PERGA

MURTEN See MORAT

MURUA See WOODLARK

MURVIEDRO See SAGUNTO

MUŞ [*ancient: Mush; Arabic: Tarun*] (*Turkey*)

Capital city of Muş province, 45 mi W of Lake Van. Founded c. 400 B.C., it was an important town of ARMENIA. Called Tarun by the Arabs, it was captured by the Seljuk Turks, the Mongols, and Tamerlane before being annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1515.

MUSA, GEBEL (*Egypt*)

Mountain group of the S SINAI Peninsula, its highest peak being Gebel Katherina at 8,652 ft. The northern slope is the site of St. Catherine's monastery of Mt SINAI, known for its fine library. In it in 1844–45 the scholar H. von Tischendorf found one of the oldest Greek biblical manuscripts known, the Codex Sinaiticus, now in the British Museum.

MUSA DAGH See MUSA DAĞI

MUSA DAĞI [*Musa Dagħ*] (*Turkey*)

Mountain peak in the S, rising from the MEDITERRANEAN SEA W of ANTAKYA. During World War I it was the scene of the Armenians' heroic resistance against the Turks and was the subject of Franz Werfel's novel *The Forty Days of Musa Dagħ*.

MUSCAT See MASQAT

MUSCAT AND OMAN See OMAN

MUSCOVY See MOSCOW, GRAND DUCHY OF

MUSGROVE MILL See CLINTON

MUSH See MUŞ

MUSHRIFE See QATNA

MUSIC PASS (*United States*)

Mountain pass and trail in Huerfano and Saguache counties of S COLORADO, in the Sangre de Cristo Range of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS. It was a main trail used by travelers along the Arkansas River route to California and New Mexico in the late 19th century.

MUSKEGON (*United States*)

City in W MICHIGAN, on LAKE MICHIGAN, 35 mi WNW of GRAND RAPIDS. It has a landlocked harbor and is the largest port on the eastern shore of the lake. A fur-trading post was established here c. 1810. After a sawmill was built in 1837, Muskegon became a thriving lumber center until 1890, when fire swept the city. There is an Indian burial ground here.

MUSKETAQUID See CONCORD

MUSKOGEE (*United States*)

City and county seat in OKLAHOMA, 130 mi ENE of OKLAHOMA CITY. Founded c. 1870, it became the chief town of the Creek Indian Nation, whose language was called Muskogee, and was the administrative center for the Union Indian Agency to the Five Civilized Tribes. There is a Five Civilized Tribes Museum and the restored Fort Gibson built in 1824.

MUSSELBURGH (*Scotland*)

Town of LOTHIAN region, 5 mi E of Edinburgh, on the S shore of the Firth of FORTH. The town dates

from Roman times and has a Roman bridge across the Esk River and Roman remains in the vicinity. It is the site of a chapel built in 1534 and destroyed 10 years later by the earl of Hertford, rebuilt and again destroyed by Reformers. One mile to the SE is the site of the Battle of PINKIE and, nearby, of CARBERRY HILL where Mary, Queen of Scots, surrendered. See also INVERESK and PRESTONPANS.

MUSTAFAABAD See JUNAGADH

MUTINA See MODENA

MUTTRA See MATHURA

MUZAFFARABAD (*Pakistan*)

Town in JAMMU AND KASHMIR in NE Pakistan at the confluence of the Jhelum and Neelum Rivers. Muzaffarabad was named after Sultan Muzaffar Khan, a chief of the Bomba dynasty in 1652. The city is dominated by two historical forts, the Red & Black Forts, situated on the opposite sides of the Neelum River.

MUZAFFARNAGAR (*India*)

Town in NW UTTAR PRADESH, in the plain between the Ganges and Jumna rivers. It was founded in 1633 by the son of Muzaffar Khan, Khan-i-Jahan. Hindu tradition says it was part of the Pandava kingdom of the *Mahabharata*, but its real history begins with the Muslim conquests in the 13th century. Ruled from DELHI until the downfall of the MOGUL EMPIRE in the mid-18th century, it then passed to the MARATHAS.

MWANAMUTAPA [*Monomotapa, Mwene Mutapa*] (*Zimbabwe; Mozambique*)

An empire of the Rhodesian plateau formed during the 15th century by the Rozwi king Mutota and his son Mutope. At its height, Mwanamutapa stretched from the Indian Ocean westward 600 miles and had a north-south axis of another 700 miles from the ZAMBEZI RIVER to the LIMPOPO RIVER. The shrine of GREAT ZIMBABWE was included in its territory.

After Mutope's death in 1480, the empire split into two sections, with the kingdom of Changamire in the S controlling eastern Zimbabwe and part of Mozambique. An important source of gold and ivory, it attracted Swahili traders from what is now TANZA-

NIA. Mwanamutapa's power slowly eroded in the face of a growing Portuguese presence and the rising power of Changanire. By the end of the 17th century the once formidable empire had been reduced to a small territory surrounding the Portuguese strongholds of Tete and SENA.

MWENE MUTAPA See MWANAMUTAPA

MYANMAR [Burma, Union of Burma] [*Burmese:*

Pyeitawinzu Myanma Naingugandaw]

Republic, SE Asia. Lying on the western edge of INDOCHINA, Myanmar is on the ancient overland trade route between INDIA on the W and CHINA on the N. LAOS and THAILAND are to the E, the Bay of Bengal to the S. The country's land borders are guarded by mountains, and its isolation has fostered a distinctive culture.

The first major culture in Burma was that of the Mons, who occupied the Me Nam River valley. By the third century B.C. they had also settled in the Sittang Valley and had a major port capital at THATON. Thaton had much commerce with India, and Mon culture developed into the most advanced in Southeast Asia.

In upper Burma a rival society of Tibeto-Burmese immigrants gained control of the major overland trade route between India and China. The Pyu state controlled the entire IRRAWADDY valley from Sri Ketra, near the river's mouth. As the huge river delta silted up, the Pyus lost their sea access, found themselves isolated, and went into a decline. The successor to the Pyu state was the Burmese kingdom of PAGAN, founded in A.D. 849.

Two centuries later the Burmese under Anawrahta established an empire controlling the entire modern country. Pagan was conquered by Kublai Khan's Mongol armies in 1287, and the Burmese Empire was split into many small contending states of Burmese, Shan, and Mon leadership. In the mid-16th century the Burmese established a second empire under King Bayinnaung, who used Portuguese mercenaries and artillery. After his death the empire fragmented until 1605, when the Burmese crown reestablished control. In 1750 a rebellion of the subjugated Mons, with French backing, succeeded in briefly controlling the country. The Burmese overthrew the Mons and were roused to secure their kingdom from future upheaval. They successfully attacked SIAM, conquering AYUTTHAYA in 1767, and extended their control in all directions. The capture of ASSAM brought Burma into

conflict with the British and resulted in the first Anglo-Burmese War in 1824. British Indian troops put an end to Burma's expansion, and Great Britain became more interested in the region's potential. The Second Anglo-Burmese War in 1852 secured the coastline of lower Burma for the British, and the Third Anglo-Burmese war in 1885, lasting only a week, ended with Burma's annexation as a province of British India.

Under British rule traditional Burmese society disintegrated, as the country was run for commercial profit and transformed into a huge exporter of rice. Early in the 20th century nationalist movements actively began to resist the British. A peasant rebellion in 1931 took two years to put down. In World War II Burma was under Japanese rule, and the government nominally supported JAPAN until 1943. In 1945 Burmese troops entered the war on the British side, and in 1947 Great Britain accepted Burma's independence.

The sovereign Union of Burma was declared on January 4, 1948. Burma maintained a neutralist international policy. In 1962 the army in a coup d'état led by General Ne Win seized control of the country, and for 10 years the military ruled unchallenged as it transformed Burma into a socialist state. A new constitution was adopted in 1973, but the military continued to dominate the civilian government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In 1987, the people revolted after a devaluation of the currency. There were antigovernment riots and demands that Ne Win resign. Ne Win did step down and retire in July 1988, but only after antigovernment riots in March and June of 1988. After more protests and police and military massacres of protestors, there was a general uprising on August 8, 1988. The uprising was crushed on September 18, 1988, when the Defense Minister (General Maung) declared the establishment of a State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The name of the country was changed to Myanmar, and a policy of repression and isolation was pursued.

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, leader of the National League for Democracy (imprisoned in 1989) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991, which brought great pressure on the SLORC. Although the NLD had won the majority of seats and votes in 1990, the SLORC ignored the results of the election. In 2005 the government announced that the capital was moving from Yangon to Pyinmana. The government continues to be one of the more repressive in

Asia, while the economic growth lags behind that of its neighbors in Southeast Asia.

MYCALE [Mount Lydia] [*modern: Samsun Dağı*]
(Turkey)

Promontory in W ASIA MINOR opposite SAMÓS Island. An ancient religious site, its temple of Poseidon was also a center of the Ionian League. The Greek naval victory here over the Persians in 479 B.C. assured an end to the Persian threat to Greece. See IONIA.

MYCENAE (Greece)

Archaeological site, ancient city of ARGOLIS, in the NE PELOPONNESUS, approximately 7 mi N of ARGOS. In ancient times it was the center of the Bronze Age Mycenaean civilization and capital of Agamemnon of Homer's *Iliad*. The excavated remains from the Mycenaean period include the magnificent Lion Gate entrance to the city, the palace, and the Treasury of Atreus, the largest of the beehive tombs outside the city walls.

Mycenaeans, or early Greeks, entered Greece from the N or NE c. 2000 B.C., displacing a Neolithic culture dating from c. 4000 B.C. These Indo-European, Greek-speaking invaders brought techniques in pottery, architecture, and metallurgy not previously known. Commerce with the Minoan civilization of CRETE built a distinctive art and culture termed Mycenaean or Late Helladic, lasting from c. 1600 to 1100 B.C. and corresponding to the Late Minoan. It reached its height c. 1400 B.C. after the violent destruction of KNOSSOS and declined c. 1100 in the face of new Greek invaders, the Dorians from the N. Mycenae was besieged and destroyed by the Persians in 468 B.C. and rebuilt in the Hellenistic period; by the second century A.D. it was again in ruins. TIRYNS, PYLOS, THEBES, and ORCHOMENOS were other major cities of the period. Mycenae at its height was characterized by massive fortifications of fitted polygonal stonework.

MYITKYINA (Myanmar)

Town, on the left bank of the IRRAWADDY RIVER, near the border with CHINA, 260 mi NNE of MANDALAY. Formerly an important town on the LEDO Road, during World War II it was taken by the Japanese in 1942 and after a 78-day siege was retaken by the Allies in August 1944. Control of this terminus of the RANGOON railroad was key to the liberation of Burma.

MYKONOS [Greek: Mýkonos] (Greece)

Island in the CYCLADES, in the AEGEAN SEA, close to DELOS. Its chief settlement, a favorite of tourists today, is the picturesque town of Mykonos.

MYLAE See MILAZZO

MYLAI (Vietnam)

Hamlet in the S. It was the scene of the infamous Mylai Incident in March 1968 when U.S. soldiers under Lieutenant William Calley massacred 347 Vietnamese civilians in the course of raiding a supposed Vietcong stronghold during the Vietnam War. Several soldiers were charged with murder, and five were court-martialed. Calley was convicted, arousing much controversy and affecting public opinion of the entire war.

MYMANA See MAIMANA

MYNNEHEVED See MINEHEAD

MYRA (Turkey)

Important city of ancient LYCIA in S ASIA MINOR, it was visited by St. Paul. According to Acts 27:5 it was later the see of St. Nicholas. While the Byzantine capital of Lycia, it was attacked and captured by Harun al-Rashid in 808, after which it declined in importance. The ruins of a theater are atop the acropolis here, and the remains of the port area are visible.

MYSIA (Turkey)

Ancient country of NW ASIA MINOR N of LYDIA. Its coast faced LESBOS, and its chief cities were PERGAMUM and CYZICUS. Not a political entity, it was subject to Croesus of Lydia, then successively to PERSIA, MACEDON, SYRIA, and Pergamum. In 129 B.C. it became part of the Roman province of ASIA. It was visited by St. Paul on his second journey as recorded in Acts 16:7, 8.

MYSORE [former: Mahishapura, Mahishmati, Purigere]
(India)

City of S MYSORE state, S of the Cauvery River, 85 mi SW of BANGALORE. Located on a site occupied before the third century B.C. and known then as Purigere, it was one of the capitals of a Muslim state in the late 16th century. It was occupied by the British in 1831 and lost its importance to Bangalore in 1881. His-

toric buildings include the former maharaja's palace located inside the fort.

MYSORE [Maisur] (*India*)

Former state on the plateau region of the southern DECCAN, including the KRISHNA RIVER, renamed KARNATAKA in 1973. Ruled mostly by Hindu dynasties of the Cholas, Cheras, and others from c. 1400, it was under the control of VIJAYANAGARA and was then overrun by Muslims from the N in 1565. Mysore seized SERINGAPATAM in 1610 and entered a prosperous period that lasted until Haidar Ali usurped the throne in 1761. With his son Tipu Sultan, he ruled until 1799 during the period of the Mysore Wars. Under British administration from 1831, Mysore was returned to native rule in 1881 and in 1947 became part of India. Its capital was BANGALORE. See also CARNATIC, KARNATAKA.

MYSTIC See STONINGTON (United States)

MYSTIC SIDE See MALDEN

MYTHO (*Vietnam*)

Former naval base on the MEKONG RIVER delta, 45 mi SSW of HO CHI MINH CITY. It was an important naval fortification on the South China Sea during French colonial rule.

MYTILENE See LESBOS

MZAB (*Algeria*)

Valley and region in the N SAHARA Desert, with GHARDAIA as its principal town. It was settled c. A.D. 1000 by a strict Muslim sect called the Kharijites, who created seven oases. These were joined into a confederation that became an important caravan junction for northern Africa. The community is still thriving. The French occupied the region in 1853 and formally annexed it in 1882.

N

**NAAS** [*Gaelic: Nás na Riogh*] (*Ireland*)

County town of KILDARE, in E central Ireland, 19 mi WSW of DUBLIN. The former stronghold of the kings of LEINSTER, it was controlled by ENGLAND after 1171, when Henry II occupied Ireland. In 1597 it was pillaged and burned by Owen McRory O'More during an insurrection against Queen Elizabeth I that led to England's temporary defeat at the Battle of Yellow Ford in 1598. See also DROGHEDA.

NABADWIP [*former: Nadia*] (*India*)

Town in West BENGAL, on the Bhagirathi River, approximately 60 mi N of KOLKATA. Founded in the 11th century A.D., it was a holy town to Hindu pilgrims and a center of Sanskrit studies. In the 12th century it became capital of the Sen Kingdom after being relinquished by the old city of GAUR.

NABATAEA (*Jordan*)

Ancient kingdom of the ARABIAN PENINSULA S of EDOM. It flourished as an eastwest commercial route and trading center from the fourth century B.C. through the first century A.D. It was taken by Rome in A.D. 106 and became the province of Arabia Petraea. Its capital, PETRA, was captured from the Edomites c. 300 B.C. With its Hellenistic temples carved out of the red sandstone cliffs, it is now a significant archaeological and tourist site.

NABEUL [*ancient: Neapolis; Arabic: Nabul*] (*Tunisia*)

Town at the base of Cape BON Peninsula, 38 mi SE of TUNIS. Early Phoenician ruins have been discovered here. In 146 B.C., near the end of the Third Punic

War, ROME laid waste the Phoenician town, which later became a Roman colony. See also CARTHAGE, PHOENICIA.

NABLUS [*Arabic: Nabulus; biblical: Shechem; Greek: Neapolis*] (*Palestine*)

Town, 30 mi N of JERUSALEM. An ancient Canaanite town, it was under Egyptian rule c. 2000 B.C. Jeroboam I led an unsuccessful revolt here against Solomon, but as the first king of northern Israel later returned to make it his capital. Joshua held his farewell convention in Shechem; and Jacob's tomb and well and Joseph's tomb are here. It was sacked and destroyed in 129 B.C. by John Hyrcanus I of the Maccabees. It was an ancient religious center of the Samaritans; Jesus asked the Samaritan woman for water in this town. It was damaged during the Crusades in the Middle Ages. The town was occupied by the Israelis after 1967. Nablus is an administrative center for the Palestinian Authority on the WEST BANK. See also JUDAEA, SAMARIA.

NABRISSA See LEBRIJA

NABUL See NABEUL

NABULUS See NABLUS

NÁCHOD (*Czech Republic*)

Old town, approximately 75 mi NE of PRAGUE, on the border of Poland. PRUSSIA was victorious in a battle fought here in June 1866 against AUSTRIA, during the Austro-Prussian War. The war ended on

August 23, 1866, with the signing of the Treaty of Prague. See also GERMAN CONFEDERATION, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

NACOGDOCHES (*United States*)

Industrial and resort city, 135 mi NE of HOUSTON, E TEXAS. Explored in the 16th century, it was the site in 1716 of a Spanish Franciscan mission from which the town developed. It was permanently settled in 1779 as a Spanish stronghold against the French presence in LOUISIANA. The Fredonian Rebellion occurred here in 1826–27, when Anglo-American families tried to settle the Mexican area with U.S. land grants. It was involved in the resulting Texas Revolution against MEXICO in 1835–36. The 18th-century Old Stone Fort is in the city, as are the remains of the city university, established in 1845, and the graves of four signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence.

NADIA See NABADWIP

NADVORNAYA [*Polish: Nadwórna*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, 22 mi SSW of IVANO-FRANKOVSK. AUSTRIA took it from POLAND in 1772. The Austrians and Russians fought here for a week in mid-February 1915 during World War I. In 1919 it was returned to Poland and was ceded to the USSR in 1945 after the POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

NADWÓRNA See NADVORNAYA

NADZAB (*Papua New Guinea*)

Village on NEW GUINEA, 19 mi NW of LAE. A Japanese air base established here in 1942 was taken by U.S. paratroopers in a daring aerial attack in September 1943 during World War II.

NAFA See NAHA

NÄFELS (*Switzerland*)

Town and battle site in GLARUS canton. A defensive league of local towns—the Everlasting League, formed, according to legend, by William Tell in 1291 against Austrian Hapsburg encroachments—won an important victory here in 1388 against the imperial army. With MORGARTEN and SEMPACH the victory marked an important step on the way to Swiss independence.

NAGA [*former: Nueva Caceres*] (*Philippines*)

City and capital of Camarines Sur, on the Bicol River, Luzon. The Spanish city was founded here in 1573. Naga was the capital of Camarines province until 1919, when it continued as the capital of the subdivision of Camarines Sur of that province.

NAGA HILLS (*Myanmar; India*)

Hill region, which includes Naga and Patkai hills, N Arakan Yoma Mts. Once dominated by head-hunting Nagas, a Tibeto-Burman tribe, it was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN in 1880 after 15 years of fighting. See also NAGALAND.

NAGALAND (*India*)

A state of India since 1963, Nagaland has been the scene of missionary activity since 1840. British posts here were raided during World War II by JAPAN, which failed in an attempt to take KOHIMA, the capital. The animistic Nagas have fiercely opposed incorporation into India since the 1940s and fought against government troops in 1956–57. The separatists continue to press for autonomy for all Naga lands across the NE states of India, but a cease-fire has been declared and peace talks continue. See also NAGA HILLS.

NAGANO (*Japan*)

Commercial and religious center, approximately 100 mi NW of TOKYO, HONSHŪ. It has been a major Buddhist center, influenced since the sixth century A.D. by the Korean deity Amita and his related deities, including Kwannon. The famous seventh-century temple of Zenkoji is still a major shrine.

NAGAOKA (*Japan*)

Industrial city approximately 227 mi NW of TOKYO, HONSHŪ. It flourished in the period of the late shogunate and was once a major government seat, but declined after the fall of the Tokugawa shogunate in the mid-19th century. It regained importance with the discovery of oil fields in the area in the late 19th century.

NAGAPATTINAM [*Negapatam, Negapattinam*] (*India*)

Town and port in SE TAMIL NADU, 160 mi S of CHENNAI. The Portuguese established a factory here early in the 16th century. It was occupied by the

Dutch from 1660 to 1671 and taken by GREAT BRITAIN in 1799.

NAGARA PATHOM See NAKHON PATHOM

NAGARKET See KANGRA

NAGASAKI (*Japan*)

City, port, and capital of Nagasaki prefecture, approximately 590 mi SW of TOKYO, KYŪSHŪ. Its port was the first opened to Western trade, in the 16th century, and became a Christian cultural and religious center for relations with PORTUGAL, SPAIN, and the NETHERLANDS. Although foreign trade was again restricted from 1637 to 1859, it was continued by the Dutch at DESHIMA, an island in Nagasaki's harbor, then Japan's only free port. Nagasaki was largely destroyed on August 9, 1945, when it was the second city devastated by the new atomic bomb, dropped by the UNITED STATES near the end of World War II. The city was rebuilt after the war, and is now home to several memorials, including the Atomic Bomb Museum.

NAGB AL-HALFAYAH See HALFAYA PASS

NAGERCOIL (*India*)

City in S TAMIL NADU at the S tip of India, 25 miles SE of THIRUVANANTHAPURAM. Until 1956, Nagercoil was a part of KERALA, but is now in Tamil Nadu. Nagercoil is famous for Nagaraja Temple and is also known as a center of Christianity in India.

NAGOD (*India*)

Town and district in MADHYA PRADESH, 16 mi W of Satna. It was the capital of the former princely state of Nagod. This region was ruled during the 16th and 17th centuries by the Gonds, a mostly Hindu ethnic group. In the 18th century the MARATHA CONFEDERACY conquered the area. GREAT BRITAIN occupied the territory in 1820. In 1857, during the Indian Mutiny, there were uprisings in Nagod. In 1956 the town and district were merged into Madhya Pradesh State.

NAGORNO-KARABAKH REPUBLIC [*former: Karabakh Mountain Area, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast; Armenian: Artsakh*] (*Armenia; Azerbaijan*)

A quasi-independent republic (independent, but not officially recognized) region of Azerbaijan inhabited

by an ethnic Armenian majority. Controlled in the first century A.D. by Armenia, it was taken by the Arabs in the seventh century and by PERSIA in the 17th century. It became a khanate in the mid-18th century, a province of RUSSIA in 1822, and a Soviet oblast in 1923. With the breakup of the USSR, ethnic warfare between the native Armenian population and the authorities in Azerbaijan escalated in 1992 to a supporting invasion by Armenian forces in 1993. An armistice brokered by Russia resulted in an armed peace in 1994 with Armenian forces occupying Nagorno-Karabakh and the territory of Azerbaijan between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia.

NAGOYA (*Japan*)

City and capital of Aichi prefecture, between KYOTO and TOKYO, S HONSHŪ. An old castle town, its most significant castle was built in 1610 by Tokugawa Iyeasu of the Minamoto shogunate. This famous fortified structure has been rebuilt since it was destroyed, along with much of the city, in World War II. A famous Shinto shrine, the Atsuta Jingu of the second century A.D. houses the imperial sword.

NAGPUR (*India*)

City and capital of the district of the same name, approximately 440 mi NE of MUMBAI. Part of the Gond Kingdom in the early 18th century, it passed to the MARATHA CONFEDERACY in 1740 and became the capital of Maratha Bhonsla soon after. Taken by the British in 1853, it became part of MADHYA PRADESH State in 1947 and was briefly its capital. See also BHOPAL.

NAGYKANIZSA [*Kanizsa*] (*Hungary*)

City, approximately 65 mi NW of PÉCS. An early 14th-century fortress, it was ruled by the Turks through most of the 17th century. The remains of the medieval fortress are here, as is an 18th-century Franciscan church. There are now oil fields in the area.

NAGYKÖRÖS (*Hungary*)

Market center and city, 47 mi SE of BUDAPEST. János Arany (1817–82), considered one of the founders of modern Hungarian poetry, was born in this town.

NAGYSZEBEN See SIBIU

NAGYVÁRAD See ORADEA

NAHA [Nafa, Nawa] (*Japan*)

Port and capital of Okinawa prefecture, RYUKYU ISLANDS, on the East China Sea. It dates back to at least the sixth century A.D.; its possession was disputed between CHINA and Japan in the 17th century. It was Commander Perry's initial base in Japan in 1853 and became the capital of OKINAWA in 1879. It developed into an important military center and was heavily damaged by U.S. forces in fighting in May and early June 1945, during World War II.

NAHĀVAND [Nehavend, Nihavand] (*Iran*)

Town, 42 mi S of HAMADĀN. The Arabs won a decisive victory over the Persians here in A.D. 642. The Sassanid dynasty was overthrown, and Islam replaced Zoroastrianism in the area. In 1602 Shah Abbas the Great defeated the Turks here. See PERSIA.

NAHR AL-ĀṢĪ See ORONTES RIVER**NAIN** [Nein] (*Israel*)

Village in GALILEE, ancient Israel, 5 mi SSE of NAZARETH. Its modern name is Nein. It was here according to the New Testament that Jesus resurrected a widow's son from his deathbed in Luke 7:11–17.

NAIRNSHIRE (*Scotland*)

Agricultural region, former county, now part of Highland region, partly on the Moray Firth. Situated at the border between THE HIGHLANDS and the Lowlands, it was settled by Northern Picts and became part of MORAY prior to its passing to the Scottish crown. The 15th-century Cawdor Castle, located in the county, provided the Shakespearean scene for Macbeth's murder of Duncan. Nairn is its chief town.

NAIROBI (*Kenya*)

City and capital of Kenya, East Africa. It was only a waterhole in 1899 when it was founded as a depot on the Mombasa–Lake Victoria–Uganda railroad line. It became the seat of the British administration in 1907 and was the capital from 1920 to 1963 of Kenya Colony; it then continued as the capital of the independent state. It was incorporated as a city in 1950 and shortly after was the scene of Mau Mau struggles for independence. It is now a city of some 2,750,000 people and the commercial and cultural center of Kenya. The U.S. embassy in Nairobi was bombed in August 1998, by Osama bin Laden's al-Qaeda terrorist group.

NAISSUS See NİŞ**AR NAIMH** See NAVAN**AN NAJAF** [Al Najaf, Najaf] (*Iraq*)

Town in Kerbala governorate, 90 mi S of BAGHDAD, near the EUPHRATES RIVER. One of the two holy cities of Iraq, it was founded in the eighth century by the caliph Harun-al-Rashid. It is the site of the tomb of Ali, son-in-law of Muhammad the Prophet and the founder of the Muslim Shi'ite sect. It is a starting point for the pilgrimage to MECCA. After the American invasion of Iraq in 2003, Najaf was a hotbed of Shiite opposition to the post-Hussein occupation forces.

NÁJERA (*Spain*)

Town in Logroño province, W of LOGROÑO. Edward the Black Prince of ENGLAND defeated Henry II of Trastámara in an important battle fought here in 1367. The victory, during the Hundred Years' War, temporarily restored Peter the Cruel of CASTILE to his throne.

NAJIBABAD (*India*)

Trading town in NW UTTAR PRADESH, 98 mi NE of DELHI. It was founded in the mid-18th century by a ROHILLA chief, Najib-ud-duala, whose tomb and the remains of a fort built by him are here. There are several fine examples of Rohilla architecture in the town.

NAKAGUSUKU BAY [Buckner Bay] (*Japan*)

Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, in SE Okinawa Island, part of the RYUKU ISLANDS. A U.S. fleet moored here during the U.S. campaign against OKINAWA from April to June 1945. The fleet suffered heavy damage from Japanese kamikaze air attacks.

NAKA IWO See IWO JIMA**NAKATSU** (*Japan*)

Commercial town and port on the Suō Sea, NE KYŪSHŪ. It was the birthplace and home of Yukichi Fukuzawa (1835–1901), the Japanese author and educator who was a proponent of modernization for Japan.

NAKHICHEVAN [*ancient: Naxuana*] (*Azerbaijan*)

Capital city of Nakhichevan AR, 85 mi SE of YEREVAN, on the Araks River, Azerbaijan. It was founded by Noah, according to Armenian tradition. Known since antiquity, it was ruled by Persians, Mongols,

and Arabs and flourished as a 15th-century trading center in ARMENIA. Following the Russo-Persian War of 1825 to 1828 it was ceded to RUSSIA and developed as a significant trading post between the two countries. There are Greek and Roman remains in the city, as well as two 12th-century mausoleums.

NAKHICHEVAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

(Azerbaijan)

An enclave of Azerbaijan separated from the major portion of the country by ARMENIA on the N, and bounding on IRAN and TURKEY to the S. Initially Armenian, the territory now has a predominately Azeri population.

NAKHON PATHOM [Nagara Pathom] (Thailand)

Transportation center and town, approximately 38 mi NW of BANGKOK, on the MEKONG RIVER. The Phra Pathom, Thailand's largest Buddhist temple, or stupa, is located in the town. It was built in the mid-19th century on the site of the original structure. The town held a U.S. air base during the VIETNAM WAR.

NAKHON RATCHASIMA [Khorat, Korat] (Thailand)

Town and capital of Nakhon Ratchasima province, on the Mun River. It was an ancient walled town, formerly under Cambodian rule. Established in the 17th century, it developed with the advent of the railway from BANGKOK in 1890.

NALCHIK (Russia)

Resort town and capital of Kabardino-Balkarian AR, 63 mi NW of ORDZHONIKIDZE on the N slope of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. Founded as a Russian military outpost in 1817, it was occupied in late 1942 by GERMANY during World War II but was recaptured in 1943.

NAMANGAN (Uzbekistan)

Industrial town and capital of Namangan oblast, in the FERGANA VALLEY, 130 mi E of TASHKENT, NE Uzbekistan. Founded in 1610 as a nomadic trading center, it was seized by Russian troops in 1875. It became the capital of its newly created oblast in 1941.

NAMARE See MELK

NAMEN See NAMUR

NAMHKAM (Myanmar)

Border town, in the NE, on the Shweli River, approximately 100 mi S of MYITKYINA. Occupied by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945, it was liberated on January 15, 1945, by CHINA near the end of the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945, which largely coincided with World War II in the Far East. See also BURMA ROAD.

NAMHOI See FO-SHAN

NAMIBIA [Republic of Namibia, Southwest Africa]

[German: Süd-West Afrika]

Country in SW Africa bordered on the N by ANGOLA, on the NE by ZAMBIA, on the E by BOTSWANA, on the S by SOUTH AFRICA, and on the W by the ATLANTIC OCEAN. The capital and largest city is WINDHOEK. The earliest inhabitants of Namibia were the San, who have lived for more than 2,000 years. Nama herders entered the region in the 6th century. The Herero moved into western and northern Namibia in the 16th century, while the Ovambo are more recent migrants, entering after about 1800. The first European visitors were Portuguese navigators Diego Cam and Bartolomeu Dias in the 1500s. The coastlines were explored by the Portuguese and the Dutch, but no permanent settlements were created on the desert coastline. In the early 1800s British and German missionaries entered Namibia.

Britain annexed the port of WALVIS BAY in 1878. In 1883, the BREMEN trading firm of F. A. E. Lüderitz gained a cession of land, around the current harbor town LÜDERITZ, and in 1884 GERMANY under Otto von Bismarck proclaimed a protectorate over the area, to which the rest of South West Africa was soon added. The native populations revolted against the Germans, which were put down by the German military. Between 1903 and 1908 in the Herero Wars, the Germans killed more than 60,000 Herero and Nama. (In 2004 the German government formally apologized and accepted guilt.) In 1908, diamonds were discovered near Lüderitz, bringing a new influx of Europeans into Namibia. In 1915 during World War I, South Africa invaded and occupied Namibia. South Africa was given a League of Nations mandate over the colony. After World War II, South Africa refused to surrender its mandate in Namibia.

In the 1966 the UN General Assembly passed a resolution terminating South Africa's mandate, and in 1968 declared the future nation to be called Namibia. The Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO)

began guerrilla warfare against the South African regime. South African efforts at integrating the territory into South Africa were met with resistance from SWAPO and from the international community. Responding to threats from the world community, the South African government promised Namibian independence by the end of 1978. In 1977, the South African government adopted a new Namibian constitution that upheld apartheid policies, restricted SWAPO participation in politics, and sought to continue South African control over foreign affairs after independence. SWAPO and the other opposition groups renewed guerrilla activity and gained control of areas in the N of the country.

In 1988, under an agreement brokered by the UNITED STATES, the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was linked with elections in Namibia. In 1989 SWAPO won a majority of the parliamentary seats, and party leader Sam Nujoma was elected president. In 1990 a constitution was adopted and Namibia became independent on March 21, 1990. In 1994 Walvis Bay was ceded to Namibia by South Africa. Nujoma served three terms as president, but then stepped down in 2004. In the 2004 elections, SWAPO Hifikepunye Pohamba was elected in a landslide. Like many other countries in southern Africa, Namibia has a significant AIDS problem, with more than 40% of the population infected in some northern areas.

NAMNETES See NANTES

NAM PHAN See COCHIN CHINA

NAMSOS (*Norway*)

Town and port in the N, at the head of Namsen Fjord. British and German forces engaged in heavy fighting here in 1940 during World War II. British troops occupied it from April 14 to May 3, while on a mission to assist Norway after its occupation by GERMANY on April 9, 1940.

NAMUR [*Flemish: Namen*] (*Belgium*)

Industrial town on the MEUSE RIVER, and capital of Namur province in the S. A Merovingian fortress, it was mentioned in the seventh century A.D. and has been the provincial capital since the 10th century. Ruled by FLANDERS and BURGUNDY in the Middle

Ages, it was taken by William of Orange in 1695 during the War of the Grand Alliance. Strategically located on the Meuse, it was fortified against attacks by GERMANY but was captured in World War I on August 25, 1914, and on May 16, 1940, during World War II after heavy fighting. There is a Roman-Flemish archaeological museum here, as well as a medieval citadel. See also NETHERLANDS.

NAM VIET See VIETNAM

NAMYUNG See NAN-HSIUNG

NANAIMO (*Canada*)

Mining and lumbering center on SE VANCOUVER ISLAND, 34 mi W of VANCOUVER, in BRITISH COLUMBIA. A blockhouse was built here in 1833 by the Hudson's Bay Company, and the town took shape as a coal-mining village in 1854. The bastion of its old fort of 1852 is still preserved here.

NANCHANG [*Nan-Ch'ang*] [*ancient: Yuchang*] (*China*)

City and capital of JIANGXI province, on the Gan River in the SE. It dates back to c. 205 B.C. under the Han dynasty when it was called Yuchang. The modern walled city was founded in the 12th century A.D. under the Song dynasty. The People's Liberation Army was created here in 1927 when communist forces rebelled against the Kuomintang Nationalists, who eventually regained control of the city in 1933 and made it their headquarters. It was occupied by JAPAN from 1939 to 1945 during World War II and became communist in 1949 at the end of the civil war.

NANCHAO See LAOS

NANCY (*France*)

City and capital of the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, 178 mi E of PARIS, on the Meurthe River. A ninth-century fortress, it became the capital of LORRAINE in the 12th century and was the scene of the defeat and death, in 1477, of Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY. The former king of POLAND, Stanislaus I, ruled Lorraine from 1738 to 1766 from his lavish ducal court at Nancy. Occupied from 1870 to 1873 by PRUSSIA during the Franco-Prussian War, it was an important rail center during World War I, when it

was heavily damaged. During World War II it was liberated by U.S. forces on September 15, 1944, after heavy bombing. Among its many churches are the 15th-century church of Cordeliers, where the tombs of the princes of Lorraine are located. Its university was established in 1768.

NANDED [Nander] (India)

Market town in SE MAHARASHTRA state, on the Godavari River, 140 mi NW of HYDERABAD. It is a Sikh place of pilgrimage. The remains of a MOGUL fort are in the vicinity.

NANDER See NANDED

NANDIDROOG See NANDI DRUG

NANDI DRUG [Nandidroog, Nandi Hills] (India)

Hills in E KERALA, 31 mi N of BANGALORE. A fort established here by Haidar Ali and his son Tipu Sahib was captured in 1791 by British forces led by Lord Cornwallis during the Mysore wars. See also SERINGATAPAM.

NANIWA See OSAKA

NANJING [Nanking] [ancient: Tanyang; former: Chian-ning, Kiang-ning] (China)

City and modern capital of JIANGSU province, on the YANGTZE RIVER, 150 mi NW of SHANGHAI. KNOWN as Tanyang as early as 206 B.C., during the Han dynasty, it became the capital of China from the third to the sixth century A.D. and again, in the Ming dynasty, from 1368 to 1403. It was captured in 1842 by GREAT BRITAIN during the Opium War, and China was opened to the West by the Treaty of Nanjing in the same year, which also ceded HONG KONG to Britain. It was a rebel Taiping stronghold and headquarters from 1853 to 1864 and became the capital of China's first National president, Sun Yat-sen, in 1912. It fell to the communists in 1927 but became the Nationalist Kuomintang capital under Chiang Kai-shek the next year. The Japanese Rape of Nanjing in 1937 began the foreign occupation that lasted until the end of World War II. It was taken by the communists in 1949. Most of the Ming city wall is intact today, and the tomb of the founder of the Ming

dynasty and the mausoleum of Sun Yat-sen are in the city.

NANKOU [Nankow] (China)

Town in the present area of BEIJING, approximately 25 mi NW of the capital. The grand tombs of 13 of the 16 rulers of the Ming dynasty (1368–1644) are located to the E of the city. They are approached by an avenue, the Holy Way, lined with stone animal statues. Northwest, through a gate in the GREAT WALL, is the Nankow Pass.

NANNING [Nan-Ning] [former: Yung-ning] (China)

City and capital of GUANGXI CHUANG, approximately 360 mi W of WUZHOU. A former treaty port, opened to the West in 1907, it was taken by the communists in 1949 and was their supply base in their war against FRANCE in INDOCHINA from 1946 to 1954. See also VIETNAM.

NANSEI See RYUKYU ISLANDS

NANTES [ancient: Condivincum; Breton: Naoned; Gallic: Namnetes] (France)

City on the LOIRE RIVER, capital of the Loire-Atlantique department, 107 mi W of TOURS. The capital of the ancient Namnetes of GAUL, it was later a major trading center under ROME. The Huns failed to take it in A.D. 445, but the Norsemen succeeded and held it from 843 to 936. It was the residence of the dukes of BRITTANY from the 10th century to 1498, when it was joined to France through the marriage of Anne of Brittany to Louis XII. In 1598 Henry IV issued the Edict of Nantes permitting some religious tolerance to Huguenots; but it was revoked by Louis XIV in 1685. Royalists made it the scene of *noyades*, or mass drownings, during the French Revolution. In World War II it was heavily damaged as a center of French resistance to occupation by GERMANY. A 10th-century castle and a 15th-century church and the university, founded in 1460, are here.

NANTICOKE (United States)

Mining city on the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 8 mi W of WILKES-BARRE, E PENNSYLVANIA. A former Indian village, it was founded in 1793 and became a major coal-mining center in the 19th century. It was incorporated in 1874.

NANTUCKET (*United States*)

Island, approximately 14 mi long and 3 to 6 mi wide, S of CAPE COD, MASSACHUSETTS, on Nantucket Sound, in the Atlantic Ocean. Part of the original grant to PLYMOUTH Colony in 1621, it was settled by Quakers in 1659. Its main town, also Nantucket, was a major whaling center from the 17th to mid-19th centuries. It then became a trading center and a major resort, due to its good beaches. Approximately 50 miles offshore is the first U.S. lightship, first used in 1856. SIASCONSET, or Sconset, another resort town, is on the Atlantic coast. There are many fine colonial houses in the town, as well as an old Friends Meeting house. See also MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

NANUMEA (*Tuvalu*)

Island and atoll in the W Pacific Ocean, now part of Tuvalu. It was captured in September 1943 by U.S. forces and used by them as a military base in World War II.

NANXIONG [Nan-Hsiung] (*China*)

Town in N GUANGDONG province, approximately 150 mi NE of Guangzhou. A U.S. air base in World War II, it was seized by JAPAN in February 1945 but was regained by Chinese forces in July.

NAONED See NANTES**NAPATA** (*Egypt*)

Town in ancient Egypt, just below the Fourth Cataract of the NILE RIVER, near modern Marawī. It was the capital of the kingdom of KUSH in NUBIA, which was much influenced by Egyptian culture from c. 1500 B.C. In the sixth century B.C. the Egyptians drove back the Kushites, who then established a new capital at MEROË, while Napata remained as a religious center. The ruins include several imposing pyramids and temples.

NAPLES [*ancient: Neapolis, Parthenope; Italian: Napoli*] (*Italy*)

Former kingdom and city, Napoli province, Campania region, on the Bay of Naples, 117 mi SE of ROME. The city was first founded in the seventh century B.C. by colonists from RHODES, who called it Parthenope. It was taken by Chalcidians from nearby CUMAE c. 600 B.C., and a new city, *Neapolis* in Greek, was built next to the old one. More Greek colonists arrived c.

450 B.C., and c. 400 B.C. the Samnites from south-central Italy took the city and the region of Campania. In 326 B.C. Rome seized it from the Samnites and allowed the Greek population great autonomy. The city soon became a center of learning for southern Italy and attracted many students from Rome itself. Virgil composed the *Georgics* and the *Aeneid* here, and Roman emperors and patricians built villas near the city on the bay.

Naples declined somewhat in the fourth century A.D. under Constantine, but its harbor and wealth continued to make it important. From 568 to 1130 it was ruled by a series of dukes, nominally under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. In the 11th and 12th centuries the Normans under Robert Guiscard and his successors gradually conquered a realm in southern Italy consisting of the present regions of ABRUZZI, APULIA, BASILICATA, CALABRIA, CAMPANIA, and MOLISE, as well as Naples and SICILY. The popes, however, legitimized the Normans' claims in return for their feudal homage. In 1139 Pope Innocent II invested Guiscard's nephew, Roger II, with the kingdom of Sicily, including these lands. In 1194 the German Hohenstaufens inherited the kingdom and made Naples a center of learning and international culture, combining German, Norman, Muslim, and Byzantine influences with the native Italian. In 1224 Emperor Frederick II founded the University of Naples.

The Hohenstaufen conflict with the papacy, however, soon resulted in a papal alliance with FRANCE; and in 1266 Charles of Anjou, the French king's brother, invaded the kingdom and defeated and killed King Manfred at BENEVENTO. Charles was made a king of Naples and Sicily by the pope. In 1282, however, a revolt of the Sicilians, known as the Sicilian Vespers, overthrew Angevin rule there and invited in ARAGON, while the Angevins retained the kingdom of Naples. Under the Angevins the city became a center of French and northern European culture, while under King Robert the Wise (1275–1343) and Queen Sancia (1286–1345) it attracted Greek and Latin scholars, scientists, painters like Giotto and Simone Martini, and poets like Petrarch and Boccaccio. The kingdom at this time also became a refuge for reformers, heretics, and unorthodox thinkers of all types.

Between 1343 and 1442 the Italian and Hungarian branches of the Angevins fought over the royal succession in Naples, until Alfonso V of Aragon invaded the kingdom, defeated King René, and became king of the TWO SICILIES. As Alfonso I, the Magnanimous, he was a great patron of the Renais-

sance. On his death in 1458 his illegitimate son Ferrante (1458–94) took the kingdom, while his legitimate son, John II, retained Aragon and Sicily. In 1495 Charles VIII of France, claiming Naples through the Angevin line, invaded Italy and seized Naples. His invasion started the Italian Wars.

In 1504, Hapsburg SPAIN ousted the French and reunited Naples with Sicily, and for two centuries Spain ruled Naples in a heavy-handed manner, interrupted only by the creation of the Parthenopean Republic for a few months in 1647. AUSTRIA occupied the kingdom in 1707, but the Spanish Bourbons reconquered it between 1733 and 1735 and in 1744 founded the Bourbon dynasty. Under the Bourbons Naples entered a new period of cultural brilliance. In 1799 the French Revolutionary Army established the short-lived second Parthenopean Republic. The French returned in 1806 and made Joseph Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I, king of Naples. He was replaced two years later by Joachim Murat, a French marshal. When French rule ended in 1816 after the defeat of Napoleon, Ferdinand of Bourbon took the Neapolitan throne as Ferdinand I, king of the Two Sicilies. A series of reactionary and oppressive kings held the throne until 1860, when the forces of Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, took both Sicily and Naples. The next year the region and the city became part of the unified kingdom of Italy.

Since 1860 the Italian government has tried, with only limited success, to restore both the crumbling city structure and efficient government. After a severe cholera epidemic in 1884 a new urban plan was adopted that plowed wide boulevards and piazzas through the ancient and medieval city. Naples was badly damaged in World War II. It was bombed by the Allies on August 4, 1943, and seized by GERMANY after the Italian surrender on September 8. After the Neapolitan uprising of September 28 the Germans destroyed many buildings and facilities and retreated N. The Allies liberated Naples on October 7, 1943. A typhus epidemic soon ravaged the city. It was badly shaken by an earthquake in 1980 that left 100,000 homeless.

Naples is noted for its natural setting, which has given rise to the expression, "See Naples and Die." It is also known for its generous people, its raucous gaiety, its corruption, and its great poverty. The last two sent thousands of emigrants to the UNITED STATES and other countries in the Western Hemisphere in the late 19th and 20th centuries. Their food and culture came to symbolize Italy abroad for decades. Naples

today remains a major seaport and an important industrial and commercial center. Its many interesting buildings include the Norman Castel dell'Ovo, the Angevin Castel Nuovo of 1282, the Carthusian monastery of St. Martin, and many churches, including the 14th-century Gothic church of Santa Chiara, destroyed in World War II and restored, and the 13th- and 14th-century Duomo. The National Archaeological Museum has an unmatched collection of objects excavated at POMPEII and HERCULANEUM. The Capodimonte Palace Museum also houses a major collection of art. The city was a brilliant musical center in the 17th and 18th centuries and was the home of Carlo Gesualdo (1560–1613) and Alessandro (1660–1725) and Domenico (1685–1757) Scarlatti. The Roman poet Vergil is buried here. The Renaissance poet Sannazaro (1458–1530), the scientist G.B. Vico (1668–1744), and the singer Enrico Caruso were also born here.

The city's environs include the Bay of Naples, with the Gulf of POZZUOLI to the W, including Pozzuoli and Posillipo and the ancient sites of Cumae, BAIA, and Lake AVERNUS. Just S and E of the city lies MT VESUVIUS with the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii; and across the bay are SORRENTO and the AMALFI Peninsula. The islands of Procida and ISCHIA lie to the NW of the bay, and CAPRI is to the SW.

NAPOLÉON VENDÉE See LA ROCHE-SUR-YON

NAPOLI See NAPLES

NAPOLI DE MALVASIA See MONEMVASIA

NAQADA (*Egypt*)

Village, just N of KARNAK, on the NILE RIVER. Excavations made at its archaeological site, on the left bank of the Nile, by Sir William Petrie in 1895 uncovered important pre-dynastic remains of the early Naqada culture. In 1897 a large Early Dynastic mastaba tomb was excavated nearby.

NARA (*Japan*)

City and capital of Nara prefecture, 26 mi E of ŌSAKA, W central HONSHŪ. The first permanent capital of Japan, from A.D. 710 to 784, it was the center of early Japanese art, culture, and religion until its decline in the ninth century. In historic Nara Park is a tremendous bronze statue of Buddha, housed in the world's

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largest wooden edifice, the Daibutsu-den. The Imperial Museum, with art and relics from Nara's classical period, is also here.

NARAINGANJ See NARAYANGANJ

NARAYANGANJ [Narainganj, Narayungunj]

(Bangladesh)

City and port on the Meghna River, 12 mi SE of DHAKA. Opposite the town is the famous mosque of the Muslim saint Kadam Rasul. Several 17th-century Mogul forts nearby were used to repel attacks by the Arakanese from BURMA.

NARAYUNGUNJ See NARAYANGANJ

NARBADA See NARMADA

NARBO MARTIUS See NARBONNE

NARBONENSIS [Gallia Narbonensis] (France)

Region in the SE of ancient GAUL. The emperors Augustus and Tiberius made it one of Gaul's five administrative districts. NARBONNE, the chief city, had been settled by Greeks, who asked for help from ROME in 118 B.C. against possible invaders. The region was taken over by Rome. The region's later history is that of SEPTIMANIA and of LANGUEDOC.

NARBONNE [ancient: Narbo Martius; Arabic: Arbūnah] (France)

City in Aude department, 31 mi E of CARCASSONNE, and near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Taken in 118 B.C., it was the first Roman colony in GAUL and later became the capital of NARBONENSIS. After the fall of the ROMAN EMPIRE it was ruled by Visigoths, Saracens, and Franks until its prosperous port silted up in 1320. The 13th-century expulsion of a significant group of Jewish residents c. 1310 and the Black Death in 1348 also contributed to its decline. The city was a center of heresy and religious controversy in the later Middle Ages. Roman ruins, the fortified medieval palace of its archiepiscopal see, established in the fourth century, and the 13th-century cathedral of St. Just are all located in the town. See also MARSEILLES.

NARDA See ÁRTA

NAREV See NAREW

NAREW [Russian: Narev] (Poland)

River, 296 mi long, rising in the Białowieża Forest, flowing W and SW into the VISTULA RIVER. Heavy fighting took place along its banks in both world wars. The Germans occupied the area during World War I after severe fighting that lasted from March to August 1915.

NARMADA [Narbada, Nerbudda] (India)

River, approximately 800 mi long, rising in the Maikala Range in MADHYA PRADESH State and flowing W into the Gulf of Cambay. It forms the old boundary between HINDUSTAN and the DECCAN. Its valley has long been a famous trade route. Its waters are next to those of the GANGES RIVER in their importance to Hindus, who believe the river sprang from the body of the god Shiva. There are holy baths and a 12th-century temple along its banks, which also mark the course of a traditionally significant pilgrimage route.

NARNI [ancient: Narnia] (Italy)

Town on the Nera River, 8 mi SW of TERNI, Terni province, Umbria region. An important city in ancient UMBRIA, it was later conquered by ROME. In 1527 it was destroyed by forces sent by Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. Roman ruins and medieval churches and palaces have survived here. Emperor Nerva was born here in A.D. 32, as was Pope John XIII (965–72).

NARNIA See NARNI

NAROCH [Polish: Narocz] (Belarus)

Lake in N Belarus. RUSSIA was badly defeated in a battle fought on its shores from March 18 to April 30, 1916, in World War I.

NAROCZ See NAROCH

NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIYA See BULGARIA

NARRAGANSETT (United States)

Resort town on NARRAGANSETT BAY, 9 mi SW of NEWPORT, S RHODE ISLAND. It was settled in 1675, the year that a battle was fought here between the

new colonists and the local Indians after whom it was named. It was incorporated in 1901.

NARRAGANSETT BAY (*United States*)

Inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in SE RHODE ISLAND, extending N 28 mi to the city of PROVIDENCE and containing several islands. Named after the Narragansett Indians, its many harbors were important colonial trading ports and centers of anti-British activity during the American Revolution. Among its islands are Rhode Island, from which the state takes its name; on it are the city of NEWPORT, and a major U.S. naval installation.

NARVA (*Estonia*)

City in NE Estonia, on the Narva River, 86 mi SW of ST. PETERSBURG. Founded by Danes in 1223, it flourished from 1336 to 1558 as a commercial center under the Livonian Knights and as a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It passed to RUSSIA in 1558, then to SWEDEN in 1581, and was contested by the two for many years following. Charles XII of Sweden defeated Russia's Peter the Great here on November 30, 1700, but Peter regained the city in 1704. It was part of independent Estonia from 1919 to 1940 before it was occupied by GERMANY in World War II. Two fortresses stand here facing each other, one built in 1492 by Ivan III of Russia and the other a century earlier by the knights.

NARVIK (*Norway*)

Port and city on a peninsula in the Ofoten Fjord, in the N. Founded in 1887, it was taken on April 9, 1940, by GERMANY during World War II. In the next week heavy naval fighting took place off its coast between British and German vessels. The British held the port from May 28 to June 9, 1940. See also NAMSOS.

NASCA See NAZCA

NASEBY (*England*)

Village in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 12 mi NNW of NORTHAMPTON. It was the scene of an important English Civil War victory for Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell on June 14, 1645. Their Parliamentary army not only defeated the Royalist troops led by Prince Rupert but also seized documents of Charles I that crippled his cause and led to a speedy end to the war.

NASHIK [**Nasik**] (*ancient: Panchavati*) (*India*)

Town on the Godavari River, MAHARASHTRA, 100 mi NE of MUMBAI. A sacred pilgrimage city of the Hindus, it is believed to have been the place of exile for the deities Rama and Sita. It was founded on the site of the ancient town of Panchavati and has been a Jain, Buddhist, and Hindu center since at least the first century B.C. Ancient Buddhist and Jain holy caves and rock temples are nearby.

NASHOBA (*United States*)

Former community on the Wolf River, near MEMPHIS, SW TENNESSEE. Inspired by Robert Owen's NEW HARMONY colony, Frances Wright purchased some slaves and this plot of land in 1825 to educate a nucleus of slaves, so that they might stand as examples of freedom among their brethren. Mismanaged and unpopular, the community was abandoned by 1829. The slaves were sent to HAITI.

NASHUA [*former: Dunstable*] (*United States*)

Industrial city on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 15 mi S of MANCHESTER, S NEW HAMPSHIRE. Founded as Dunstable in 1673, it was incorporated under its present name in 1853. It was a prosperous textile mill center in the early 19th century due to the development of hydroelectric power in NEW ENGLAND.

NASHVILLE [*former: Fort Nashborough*] (*United States*)

Industrial and commercial city on the Cumberland River, capital of TENNESSEE, 200 mi NE of MEMPHIS. Founded in 1779 as Fort Nashborough, it was incorporated five years later as Nashville. It became the permanent capital of the state in 1843, and seven years later it was host to the Southern Convention in which nine southern states declared their right to secede from the Union. It developed as a cotton center and river port before being captured in February 1862 by Union troops, who held it as an important base for the remainder of the Civil War. General Hood's Confederate troops were unable to recapture the town in the Battle of Nashville, fought here against Union forces led by General Thomas on December 15 and 16, 1864. The old state capitol is located here, as is the Grand Ole Opry, which has made the city the American country music center.

NASIK See NASHIK

NÁS NA RIOGH See NAAS**NASRATABAD** See SEISTAN**NASSAU** (*Bahamas*)

Commercial city, port, and capital of the BAHAMAS, NE NEW PROVIDENCE Island. Granted in 1629 to Sir Robert Heath by Charles I of ENGLAND, it became a popular 17th-century pirate haunt. The British regained it in 1718 and heavily fortified it. It was attacked and occupied several times by SPAIN and once, during the American Revolution, by the American navy. Great Britain finally recaptured it in 1783 and has held it ever since. Confederate blockade-runners used it as their base from 1861 to 1865 during the American Civil War.

NASSAU (*Germany*)

German duchy and region, now part of W HESSE and NE RHINELAND-PALATINATE. Inhabited since Roman times, it was ruled by the Franks beginning in the fifth century A.D. The castle of the counts of Nassau was built in the ancestral small town of Nassau in the 12th century. The region became a duchy in 1806, and in 1816 it was enlarged by Duke William to include contiguous family lands. One branch of the family gave rise to the house of Orange in the NETHERLANDS. The duchy's capital was WIESBADEN.

NASSER, LAKE (*Egypt; Sudan*)

Lake in S Egypt and N Sudan, formed by the construction of ASWÂN High Dam in the 1960s to produce hydroelectric power. It has flooded several important archaeological sites, including that of ABU-SIMBEL whose temple was moved farther inland. Close to 90,000 people, mostly from Sudan, had to be relocated when the lake was formed.

NASUGBU (*Philippines*)

Town on the South China Sea, LUZON, 45 mi SW of MANILA. On January 31, 1945, a U.S. force landed on its beach as part of an offensive to retake the islands from JAPAN during World War II.

NATAL (*Brazil*)

Port and capital of Rio Grande do Norte state, 135 mi N of RECIFE. Founded in 1597, it was held by the Dutch from 1633 to 1654. It was important as an air

base, used by the UNITED STATES as a stopover on missions to Africa and the Near and Far East in World War II.

NATAL [**KwaZulu-Natal**] (*South Africa*)

Province in the E, with its coast on the Indian Ocean. Vasco da Gama of PORTUGAL saw it on Christmas Day 1497 and named it *Terra Natalis*. The English visited here in 1684 but did not settle it until they founded Port Natal in 1824, renamed DURBAN in 1835. Natal was reached by Boers in 1837 during the Great Trek of 1836 to 1838. After warring with local Zulus and British colonists, they ceded it in 1843 to GREAT BRITAIN, when it became part of CAPE COLONY. Many Boers then left the area, but it became a separate province again in 1856. In 1910 it was incorporated into the Union of South Africa shortly after the Boer War of 1899 to 1902, which was in part fought in Natal. The province was renamed KwaZulu-Natal in 1994 when the province was merged back with the Bantastans of KwaZulu.

NATANYA See NETANYA**NATCHEZ** (*United States*)

Trading center and city on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 86 mi SW of JACKSON, SW MISSISSIPPI. Once inhabited by the Natchez Indians, it was first settled in 1716 and was owned by FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, and SPAIN successively before becoming the capital of Mississippi Territory from 1798 to 1802. Aaron Burr made it his headquarters while planning for a new republic in the Southwest, for which he was arrested in 1807 but acquitted in a trial for treason. Incorporated in 1803, it became a famous haven for river traders and was dominated by cotton-plantation owners before the Civil War. Union forces held the city from 1863 to 1865. Many magnificent antebellum plantation estates are in the area.

NATCHEZ TRACE (*United States*)

Old road from NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, to NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI. Originally an Indian trail, it became a popular route for traders going to and from the MISSISSIPPI RIVER port of Natchez, particularly from 1780 to 1830. It was used by Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812 as he marched on NEW ORLEANS. It was important also as a post road and for settlers and frontiersmen.

NATCHITOCHES (*United States*)

City, 52 mi NW of ALEXANDRIA, NW central LOUISIANA. Founded c. 1715 as a French military and trading post, it was the first lasting settlement in the area of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803. It was early connected by road with MEXICO CITY, and was an important port until the RED RIVER changed its course in 1800. The town figured prominently in the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848. It is the oldest town in Louisiana.

NATHANIA See NETANYA**NATICK** (*United States*)

Manufacturing town in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 15 mi WSW of BOSTON. It was founded in 1651 as the first of John Eliot's Praying Towns. The missionary ran it as a self-governing Indian village until European settlers took it over in 1718, incorporating it in 1781. The old Indian burial plot is located here. The town has become a producer of electronic and machine parts.

NATIONAL ROAD (*United States*)

Highway, beginning in CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, and ending in ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. It was first opened in 1818 as the CUMBERLAND ROAD and stretched then as far as WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA. In the mid-18th century a part of it had been known as Braddock's Road. It was an important overland route and the most heavily used pathway for westward-bound emigrants. It declined later in the century as canals and railroads were constructed.

NATURAL BRIDGE (*United States*)

Village, 16 mi S of LEXINGTON, W central VIRGINIA. The famous stone arch of the same name is located over Cedar Creek, nearby. Thomas Jefferson once owned the bridge and operated a small traveling station here. Now the Lee Highway runs across the bridge.

NAUCRATIS [*Naukratis*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on the Canopic branch of the NILE RIVER, 45 mi SE of ALEXANDRIA. The site was probably given to Greek colonists from MILETUS in W ASIA MINOR by Psamtik, king of Egypt, who died in 609 B.C. Naucratis was the first Greek settlement in Egypt. Amasis II, who ruled Egypt from 569 to 525

B.C., further encouraged Greek artisans and merchants to settle here, and the city became important in the economic life of the country. However, the founding of Alexandria in 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great and its rise, together with a shifting of the Nile, caused Naucratis to decline in importance. The site was discovered by an English archaeologist Sir W.M. Flinders Petrie in 1884. Excavations then and later brought finds that shed light on the commercial activities of some Greek states as well as on the early development of the alphabet. See also GREECE, MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

NAUGATUCK (*United States*)

Town on the NAUGATUCK RIVER, 15 mi NW of NEW HAVEN, S central CONNECTICUT. It was settled in 1704 in Algonquin Indian territory. It was the locus of Henry Goodyear's rubber factory of 1843. The town was incorporated in 1844 and has several buildings designed by the famous architectural team of McKim, Mead & White. Naughyde was invented and manufactured here.

NAUGATUCK RIVER (*United States*)

River, 65 mi long, rising in Litchfield county, NW CONNECTICUT and flowing south into the HOUSTON RIVER at DERBY. Its banks are dotted with old towns whose factories date from the early Industrial Revolution in NEW ENGLAND. See also NAUGATUCK, WATERBURY.

NAULOCHUS (*Italy*)

Ancient port in Messina province, on the N coast of SICILY, E of MILAZZO (Mylae). A Roman naval base during the Roman civil wars, it was the scene of a naval victory in 36 B.C. by Octavian Augustus's fleet commanded by Marcus Agrippa over Sextus Pompeius, son of Pompey, who fled to Asia Minor, where he was captured and killed.

NAUMBURG [*Naumburg an der Saale*] (*Germany*)

Industrial city on the Saale River, in SAXONY ANHALT 25 mi SW of HALLE. Founded in the 10th century, it became the seat of the bishopric of Zeitz in 1028 and received city rights in 1142. It passed to SAXONY in 1564 and was the scene of a treaty with PRUSSIA in 1815, by which it was ceded to that country. Medieval ruins and later churches, one with important Gothic sculptures, are located in the city.

NAUMBURG AN DER SAALE See NAUMBURG**NAUPACTUS** See LEPANTO**NAUPLIA** [*Greek: Návplion*] (*Greece*)

City and port, capital of Argolis department, NE PELOPONNESUS, on the Gulf of Argolis. An ancient city on Mycenaean foundations, it is associated with Homeric legends. It fell to ARGOS in c. 625 B.C., and by the second century A.D. was deserted. A Venetian port in the 11th century, it came under crusader rule and then Turkish. It was taken by Greek revolutionaries during the country's struggle for independence, and it became the first capital of independent Greece from 1830 to 1834. During World War II the British evacuated nearly 7,000 hard-pressed troops from Nauplia on April 26, 1941. An old Venetian fortress survives here.

NAURU [*former: Pleasant Island*]

Independent state and island, W Pacific Ocean, W of KIRIBATI. Discovered in 1798, it was taken by GERMANY in 1888 and became a League of Nations Australian mandate after World War I. It was occupied by JAPAN from August 1942 through World War II. It became a trust territory of AUSTRALIA, GREAT BRITAIN, and NEW ZEALAND in 1947 and gained independence in 1968. The island nation once had one of the highest per capita incomes in the world due to the mining and export of the local phosphate deposits. With the exhaustion of those resources and the mismanagement of the national trust funds, the nation has tried to recover its economy with offshore banking and hosting a prison camp for illegal migrants for Australia.

NAUVOO (*United States*)

City on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 45 mi N of QUINCY, W ILLINOIS. A thriving city while populated by Mormons under their leader Joseph Smith in the early 1840s, it was abandoned by the Mormons after Smith was killed in 1844, when he declared himself to be a presidential candidate. In 1849 it was the haven of a group of French Utopians led by Étienne Cabet. Their community was dissolved in 1856 because of internal dissension. The settlement still exists as a small town.

NAVAN [*Gaelic: An Uaimh*] (*Ireland*)

Agricultural town on the BOYNE RIVER, 16 mi S of DROGHEDA. Navan Mote, a notable prehistoric earth-

work, is located here, as are some medieval and city-wall remains.

NAVANAGAR See JĀMNAGAR**NAVARINO** See PYLOS**NAVARRA** See NAVARRE**NAVARRRE** [*Spanish: Navarra*] (*France; Spain*)

Historic kingdom of N Spain and NW France, now in Spanish Navarra province and part of Pyrénées-Atlantiques department in France. Inhabited in early times by the Basques, it has always been open to France through the pass of RONSSESVALLES. It was conquered by ROME, then by the Visigoths in A.D. 470 and by Charlemagne in 778. It flourished as the kingdom of Navarre in the 10th and 11th centuries. Following the death of Sancho III in 1035, it was united with LEÓN and CASTILE, which was then divided into the kingdoms of Navarre, ARAGON and Castile. It was reunified with Aragon for a while, passed to the lords of CHAMPAGNE in 1234, and to the French Crown in 1305. It was important in the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453 and was restructured many times through royal marriages and local military conquests. Jean d'Albret of Gascony received the kingdom through his marriage with Catherine de Foix in 1484, who inherited it from François Phoebus. The southern part was taken by Ferdinand II and annexed to Aragon in 1511. The northern part passed to the French house of Bourbon through the marriage of Charles of Bourbon, duc de Vendôme, to Jeanne d'Albret in 1548. It then passed to Henri IV of Bourbon, often called Henry of Navarre, king of France, in 1589.

NAVAS DE TOLOSA, LAS (*Spain*)

Village in the NE part of the region of ANDALUSIA. Here, on July 16, 1212, Alfonso VIII, the Spanish king of CASTILE, leading an army consisting of troops of Castile, LEÓN, and NAVARRRE, all former kingdoms in present Spain, defeated a Moorish army of the ALMOHADS, a Berber Muslim dynasty that ruled Spain and MOROCCO in the 12th and 13th centuries. This battle destroyed the Almohads' power and marked a major turning point in Spanish history.

NAVASOTA (*United States*)

Trading city, 69 mi NW of HOUSTON, E central TEXAS. One of the great explorers of New France, Rene-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle (1643–87) was murdered near here by his mutinous crew as they sought an overland route to the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The city was founded by railroad workers in 1854 and was incorporated in 1866.

NÁVPAKTOS See LEPANTO**NÁVPLION** See NAUPLIA**NAVY ISLAND** (*Canada*)

Island in the NIAGARA RIVER, N of NIAGARA FALLS, S ONTARIO. William Lyon Mackenzie led a Reform Party group of insurgents into the Upper Canadian Rebellion of 1837–38, in which he attempted a takeover of TORONTO. Navy Island was the scene of his last stand before escaping to the UNITED STATES.

NAWA See NAHA**NAWABGANJ** (*India*)

Market town in E UTTAR PRADESH, 17 mi E of LAKHNAU. Sir Hope Grant won a victory here on June 12, 1858, for the British over insurgents during the Indian Mutiny. See also DELHI, KANPUR.

NAXOS [*Greek: Náxos*] (*Greece*)

Island in the CYCLADES, in the AEGEAN SEA. It was here, according to Greek mythology, that Theseus left Ariadne before Dionysus found her; his worship was centered on this island, which was also famous for its marble. Colonized by the Ionians and sacked by PERSIA in 490 B.C., it was taken by ATHENS in 471 B.C. when it tried to secede from the Delian League. It was the residence from A.D. 1207 to 1566 of the dukes under VENICE before being captured by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. It became Greek in 1829. See also DELOS.

NAXOS (*Italy*)

Ruins of an ancient Greek colony, the first in SICILY, close to Taormina, on the E coast in Messina province, approximately 28 mi SSW of MESSINA. Founded c. 735 B.C., it was sacked and leveled in 403 B.C. by Dionysius the Elder of SYRACUSE and was supplanted by TAORMINA. It is now an archaeological site.

NAXUANA See NAKHICHEVAN**NAYARIT** (*Mexico*)

State in the W, on the Pacific Ocean, established in 1917. Its capital is Tepic. The Spanish knew of the region in the 16th century but did not settle permanently here until the 17th century. Part of the province of NUEVA GALICIA, its town of Compostela, dating from 1535, became the first capital. Pre-Columbian clay figures of naturalistic style have been discovered in the state.

NAZARETH [*Arabic: En Nasira; Hebrew: Nazerat*] (*Israel*)

Town and capital of Northern district, approximately 18 mi SE of HAIFA. The biblical home of Joseph, Mary, and Jesus, it is a Christian pilgrimage center. It changed hands often during the Crusades and was taken in 1263 by the Muslim Baybars of the MAMLUK EMPIRE, who massacred its Christian populace. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1517. Near the end of World War I it was retaken by the British and became part of modern Israel in 1948.

NAZCA [*Nasca*] (*Peru*)

Town in Ica department, on the SW coast. The Nazca culture thrived here in the river valleys from the second century B.C. until the seventh century A.D., when it was replaced by the Huari, and eventually, the INCA EMPIRE. Archaeological excavations have been carried out here. Aerial observations have discovered outlines of huge animals traced on the arid tablelands, meant probably for sky gods to see. Other lines may have had an astronomical use.

NAZERAT See NAZARETH**N'DJAMENA** [*former: Fort-Lamy*] (*Chad*)

City in the SW, on the border with CAMEROON, at the confluence of the Chari and Logone Rivers. Founded by the French in 1900 as a base for conquest of the central SUDAN region, it was named after a French explorer. Fort-Lamy was a Free French base in World War II. Territorial capital since 1920 and national capital since independence in 1960, the city was renamed N'Djamena in 1973.

NEAGH, LOUGH (*Northern Ireland*)

Largest lake in the British Isles, 153 sq. mi. Excavations at the NW corner of the lake have established

that Mesolithic man first settled in Ireland at this spot between 8000 and 7000 B.C. According to legend, the lake contains a former town, now submerged beneath its waters and occasionally glimpsed. See also IRELAND.

NEAH BAY (*United States*)

Village on an inlet of the JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT, NW WASHINGTON. The earliest European settlement in present Washington State was established here by SPAIN in 1791; but it lasted only briefly. It is now the chief town of an Indian reservation.

NEANDERTHAL (*Germany*)

Valley E of DÜSSELDORF, in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA. Skeletal remains of the prehistoric Neanderthal Man were first discovered here in 1856. He lived in Europe during the last glacial age, and other examples of his fossil bones have since been found in many localities in the Middle East, North Africa, and SIBERIA.

NEAPOLIS (*Greece*) See KAVALLA

NEAPOLIS (*Italy*) See NAPLES

NEAPOLIS (*Jordan*) See NABLUS

NEAPOLIS (*Tunisia*) See NABEUL

NEAPOLIS (*Ukraine*) See SIMFEROPOL

NEÁ PSARÁ See ERETRIA

NEAR ISLANDS See ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

NEBO, MOUNT [Pisgah] (*Jordan*)

Mountain, E of the N end of the DEAD SEA, in ancient MOAB, in modern N Jordan. According to the Bible, Moses viewed the Promised Land from this location just before he died. It is mentioned in the Old Testament books of Numbers 21:20 and 23:14 and Deuteronomy 3:27.

NEBRASKA (*United States*)

State in the central Great Plains. It was admitted to the Union as the 37th state in 1867. *Nebraska* is a

Sioux word meaning both “water” and “flat,” and refers to the PLATTE RIVER. SOUTH DAKOTA is to the N, WYOMING and COLORADO to the W, KANSAS to the S, and IOWA and MISSOURI to the E.

People have farmed Nebraska’s plains since prehistoric times, but after they acquired horses through the Spanish the Indians, chiefly Pawnees, relied more on hunting buffalo for food. The first European in the area was probably Francisco Vásquez de Coronado in 1541. In the 18th century French fur traders were here, but there was no further development until after the United States acquired the region from France by the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, exploring that vast purchase, were in Nebraska in 1804; the explorer Zebulon M. Pike came through in 1806; and Stephen H. Long headed a scientific expedition in 1820. The first trading post was apparently established by Manuel Lisa, a fur trader, in 1813; and the first permanent settlement was at BELLEVUE, near present OMAHA, c. 1825.

When steamboats began appearing on the MISSOURI RIVER, activity increased, and Fort Atkinson of 1819 and other forts were built to protect settlers from the Indians. By the 1840s and 1850s deep wagon wheel ruts along the Platte River valley traced the routes of pioneers headed for the OREGON TRAIL and for CALIFORNIA and of Mormons bound for UTAH. Nebraskans sold them food and pack animals. By the controversial Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 Nebraska Territory was established, extending at that time N to the border with CANADA. The territory was strongly pro-Union in the Civil War. A large-scale land boom took place after 1867 when the Union Pacific Railroad began laying its tracks across the state to join in 1869 with the Central Pacific and create the first transcontinental railroad. Settlement was also encouraged by the Homestead Act of 1862. The railroads brought into being cow towns, such as Ogallala and Schuyler, shipping points on the overland trails.

In the meantime, in 1859, the Pawnee Indians had been subdued, but it was 1880 before warfare with the Sioux and other tribes was over. As settlement increased, the ranchers and the farmers fought over the use of the land, and the farmers won. Both suffered often from natural disasters: the bitter winter of 1880–81, insect plagues from 1856 to 1875, prairie fires, and a severe drought in 1890. The farmers’ discontent led to their participation in the Granger Movement, and the first national convention of the Populist Party gathered in Omaha in 1882. The party held the governorship from 1895 to 1901.

Prosperity returned in the early 20th century; and the state passed progressive laws, built roads, and inaugurated conservation measures. World War I created a great demand for food, but the resulting overexpansion of credit made the Great Depression of the 1930s even more painful. Added to this was a drought. The New Deal, World War II, and its aftermath again helped agriculture, which is still primary in Nebraska. The Missouri Basin Project, authorized by Congress in 1944, has brought benefits in flood control, irrigation, and hydroelectric power. Nebraska is unique among the states in having a one-house legislature. The state has voted Democratic in presidential elections only once since 1940. LINCOLN became the capital in 1867.

NEBRASKA CITY (*United States*)

City on the MISSOURI RIVER, 55 mi S of OMAHA, SE NEBRASKA. Founded in 1850 and incorporated in 1854, it became a thriving shipping center on the OREGON TRAIL. John Brown's Cave, a haven for runaway slaves before the Civil War, is located in the area, as is the former residence of J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day in 1872.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY See NEBRASKA

NEBRIJA See LEBRIJA

NEBRISSA See LEBRIJA

NEBRITZA See LEBRIJA

NEBRIXA See LEBRIJA

NECESSITY, FORT See FORT NECESSITY

NEENAH (*United States*)

City on Lake Winnebago, 38 mi SW of GREEN BAY, E WISCONSIN. Its name, derived from that of an Indian village, meant "water." Founded in 1843 and incorporated in 1873, it became a flour- and paper-milling center in the mid-19th century. James Duane Doty, second governor of Wisconsin Territory, resided here at Doty Cabin, now restored.

NEERWINDEN (*Belgium*)

Village in Liège province, 22 mi NW of LIÈGE. The French, led by the duke of LUXEMBOURG, suffered

heavy losses but defeated William III of ENGLAND here on July 19, 1693, during the War of the Grand Alliance. On March 18, 1793, during the French Revolution, General Charles Dumouriez of FRANCE was defeated by the Austrians and defected to them.

NEGAPATAM See NAGAPATTINAM

NEGAPATTINAM See NAGAPATTINAM

NEGAUNEE (*United States*)

Industrial city, 10 mi SW of MARQUETTE, NW MICHIGAN. Iron ore was discovered here in 1844, and the city was founded the following year. It grew rapidly as an iron-production center, and was incorporated in 1873. By the end of the 20th century the iron industry was gone, leaving the city economically depressed.

NEGEB See NEGEV

NEGERI [Negri Sembilan] (*Malaysia*)

State in the S MALAY PENINSULA, on the Strait of MALACCA. It was separated in 1777 from the sultanate of Riau and JOHOR to form a confederation, which eventually included nine states. It was under British control from 1874 to 1889 and became one of the Federated Malay States in 1896. It was occupied by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945 during World War II.

NEGEV [Negeb] (*Israel*)

Desert region in S Israel, extending S to ELAT on the RED SEA. Much severe fighting took place here in 1948–49 as Egyptian and Israeli forces clashed after Israel's independence. It was the site of King Solomon's copper mines.

NEGOMBO (*Sri Lanka*)

Old colonial town and port at the mouth of the Negombo Lagoon, 19 mi N of COLOMBO. Colonized by PORTUGAL, it was taken by the Dutch in 1644 and finally seized by the British in 1796. The long Dutch tenure is reflected in many fine examples of 17th-century architecture. Sri Lanka's international airport is nearby.

NEGRI SEMBILAN See NEGERI

NEGROPONT See CHALCIS, EUBOEA**NEGROPONTE** See EUBOEA**NEHAVEND** See NAHÁVAND**NEI MENG KU TZU-CHIH CH-Ü** See INNER MONGOLIA**NEIN** See NAIN**NEISSE** See NYSA**NEISSE RIVER** [Lausitzer Neisse, Lusatian Neisse] (*Czech Republic*)

River, 159 mi long, rising in the Sudetic Mts, in the NW, and flowing N to the ODER RIVER in E Germany. It has formed part of the German-Polish border, from the Czech border to the Oder junction, since the POTSDAM Conference in 1945 following World War II. See also ODER-NEISSE LINE.

NEJD (*Saudi Arabia*)

Central region of Saudi Arabia, known formerly as the Turkish sultanate of Nejd. It was the stronghold from 1889 to 1912 of ibn-Saud, leader of the Wahabi movement. From here, ibn-Saud obtained independence for Nejd, which he used as a base for future conquests of the HEJAZ and AL HASA, all of which were incorporated into his new kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932.

NELLORE [Vikramasimhapuri] (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state in SE India, 110 miles N of CHENNAI. Nellore is famous for its temples, most magnificent among them is Ranganatha swami Temple. The city is also a center of Telugu culture, where the greatest of the Telugu poets, Tikkana Somayaji, who translated the Mahabharata into Telugu, lived.

NELSON RIVER (*Canada*)

River, 400 mi long, flowing NE from N Lake Winnipeg, through central MANITOBA, to HUDSON BAY at Port Nelson. Discovered by Sir Thomas Button in 1612, it was used for many years as a fur-trading inland water route. Hudson's Bay Company estab-

lished its first trading post, PORT NELSON, on the river in 1670, and it operated nearby YORK FACTORY, also a trading post, from 1682 to 1957. The river has been developed for hydroelectric power, and its Kettle Rapids dam is among the largest in Canada.

NEMACOLIN'S PATH (*United States*)

Old Indian road connecting the POTOMAC and MONONGAHELA rivers, from modern CUMBERLAND in MARYLAND to Brownsville in PENNSYLVANIA. Cleared c. 1750 by Delaware Indian chief Nemacolin, it was an important military route in the colonial era. George Washington and General Braddock used it during the French and Indian War in the mid-18th century, and it was then known as Braddock's Road until the construction, c. 1800, of the NATIONAL ROAD on the same route. See also CUMBERLAND ROAD.

NEMAN RIVER [Nyeman] [*German*: Memel; *Lithuanian*: Nemanus; *Polish*: Niemen] (*Belarus; Lithuania*)

River, 582 mi long, rising S of MINSK in Belarus, and flowing N and NW into the SE BALTIC SEA. Its lower basin has been the scene of German-Lithuanian conflict for centuries, especially from 1919 to 1924. Napoleon and Alexander I of Russia met on a raft in the middle of the river before signing the Treaty of Tilsit (SOVETSK) in 1807. The Germans, led by General Hindenburg, were defeated in September 1914 by the Russians in a World War I battle fought in a region between GRODNO and KAUNAS during World War I. See BELARUS, LITHUANIA.

NEMANUS See NEMAN RIVER**NEMAUSUS** See NĪMES**NEMEA** (*Greece*)

Ancient valley in N Argolis. The modern town of Nemea is in the valley, 15 mi SW of CORINTH, NE PELOPONNESUS. It was the mythological site of the slaying of the Nemean lion by Hercules. At the temple of Zeus in the valley the Nemean Games were held every second and fourth year of each Olympiad, beginning in 573 B.C. The prizes were crowns of wild celery. Excavations of the temple and of the games area have been carried on here. In 394 B.C. SPARTA won a battle against Corinth in this region. See also ARGOS, DELPHI, OLYMPIA.

NEMETACUM See ARRAS

NEMETOCENNA See ARRAS

NEMI, LAKE [*ancient*: Nemorensis Lacus; *Italian*: Lago di Nemi] (*Italy*)

Crater lake in the Alban Hills, SE of ROME. The ruins of a temple of Diana are located on the lakeshores below the town of Nemi, where there was also a sacred forest. Two huge Roman pleasure barges of the Roman emperor Caligula (A.D. 37–41) were raised from the depths of the lake in 1930 and 1931. The remains of the ships, in their museum, were destroyed by the retreating Germans in World War II. The lake was a favorite subject of classical revival and Romantic landscape painters.

NEMI-NESU See HERACLEOPOLIS

NEMORENSIS LACUS See NEMI, LAKE

NEMOURS (*France*)

Town near MELUN, Seine-et-Marne department, a favorite resort of Parisians. Held by several members of royal families, it was a medieval holding of the dukes of Nemours, notably from 1489 to 1512 of Gaston de Foix, a nephew of Louis XII and brilliant general in the Italian Wars, where he was killed. It had been held by the counts of ARMAGNAC and from 1528 to 1659 by a branch of the house of SAVOY. At Nemours in 1585 Henri III took back his concessions to the Protestants during the Wars of Religion. There is a restored 12th-century castle here.

NENAGH (*Ireland*)

Urban district in TIPPERARY. It contains the ruins of Nenagh Castle, built c. 1200 by King John of ENGLAND, and those of a 13th-century monastery, destroyed in 1650 by a Parliamentary army in the English Civil War. It was burned by Jacobite rebels in 1688.

NEO PAPHOS See PAPHOS

NEPAL

Independent kingdom in central Asia, landlocked and isolated by the HIMALAYAS, on the NE border of

INDIA, bordered on the N by TIBET. A cultural and religious center since the fourth century A.D., it developed from the eighth through the 11th centuries as a haven for Buddhist and Hindu Rajputs from India, the latter establishing the kingdom of GURKHA. In the second half of the 18th century Gurkha king Prithvi Narayan Shah conquered the KATMANDU valley from the long-established ruling Mallas, ethnically belonging to the native Newar majority. In 1815 GREAT BRITAIN turned back the Gurkha expansion into northern India, and it finally recognized Nepal's independence in 1923. As prime ministers, the Rana family held power from 1846 to 1950. Nepal exacted tribute from Tibet until 1956. Basically isolationist over the years, Nepal aided the British during the Indian Mutiny of 1857–58 and in World War I. A constitutional form of government replaced autocratic rule following a successful democratic revolt in 1950, but this was modified in the 1960s, during the regime of King Mahendra. Upon Mahendra's death in 1972, his son, Prince Birendra, took the throne. In May 1980 Nepal's first election ratified Birendra's monarchy and a parliament. The king promised full-scale democracy in the future, but delayed any implementation. Until 1989, Nepal was a neutral country, taking aid from the USSR, the UNITED STATES, and CHINA. In 1989, India closed its border with Nepal in retaliation for Nepali noncooperation with the Indian military and closeness with China. In 1990, street riots forced King Birendra to create a new constitution with democratic reforms. A series of coalition governments formed during the 1990s, as the country battled a Maoist insurgency in the rural areas of the nation. In 2001, the king and many members of the royal family were murdered by the crown prince. The king's brother, Prince Gyanendra, took the throne. In 2002, the king removed the prime minister and replaced him with a handpicked monarchist. In 2005, as the Maoist rebels have continued to occupy large portions of the country, the king took full control of the government in a "state of emergency," placing democratic opposition people under arrest. In 2006, the king agreed to reinstate the House of Representatives and return power to the people. The government and Maoists then agreed to an armistice. See also PATAN (Nepal).

NEPHI (*United States*)

City in W UTAH, 38 mi S of PROVO. Settled in 1851, it became a primary target of Indian raids, before the

Mormon leader Brigham Young negotiated a peace treaty nearby with Chief Walker in 1854.

NÉRAC (*France*)

Small town on the Baïse River, Lot-et-Garonne department. Once the capital city of the dukes of Albret and a Protestant stronghold during the Reformation, it was taken by the Catholic League in 1562. Seventeen years later the Catholics signed a peace agreement with the Protestant Huguenots here. In 1580 the town became the military base of Henri of Navarre, before he became king of France as Henri IV. It took part in a Protestant uprising in 1621 but was taken by Louis XIII and its fortifications dismantled. Thereafter, as a Protestant town in Catholic France, it was neglected and ruined. Part of the castle in which Henry of NAVARRE lived survives.

NERBUDDA See NARMADA

NERCHINSK (*Russia*)

Town in S central Chita oblast, approximately 135 mi E of CHITA, SIBERIA. A Russian Far Eastern outpost from the 17th to 19th centuries, it was founded in 1654. The Treaty of Nerchinsk signed here in 1689 was the first treaty that CHINA entered into with a European nation. Until 1858 it established the Russo-Chinese border, and Nerchinsk became an important center of the caravan trade that resulted between the two countries.

NÉRIS LES BAINS See MONTLUCON

NERIUM PROMONTORIUM See FINISTERRE, CAPE

NESVIZH [*Polish: Nieieź*] (*Belarus*)

Town in W Belarus, 44 mi SE of NOVOGRUDOK. Chartered in 1586 as capital of an independent duchy, it was contested for centuries by SWEDEN and RUSSIA, passing to the latter in 1945. Its 16th-century castle was a stronghold of the Polish-Lithuanian princes of Radziwill.

NETANYA [*Natanya, Nathania*] (*Israel*)

City on the Israeli coast, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, approximately 35 mi SW of HAIFA. Founded in 1929, it was named for Nathan Straus, American philanthropist, who had contributed to educational and

social causes in PALESTINE. One of the earliest Jewish settlements, Zichron Ya'akov, was established nearby in 1882. Baron Edmond de Rothschild is now buried there.

NETHERLANDS, THE

Kingdom of NW Europe, on the NORTH SEA, N of BELGIUM and W of GERMANY. Originally one of the Low Countries, the Netherlands began to emerge as an independent national unit in the late 16th century and quickly became an important maritime power, with many overseas possessions. With much of its land below sea level, it is today one of Europe's smallest nations, although additional land has been gained from the sea by remarkable land reclamation programs. The capital, AMSTERDAM, is an important European city and port with many fine art museums.

At the time of the ROMAN EMPIRE only the southern part of the country, below the RHINE RIVER, was occupied by the Romans; and the northern part was inhabited by Teutonic Frisian tribes. Between the fourth and eighth centuries A.D. the whole region passed to the FRANKISH EMPIRE; and after the death of Charlemagne in 814 it became part of the eastern Frankish kingdom, which was later incorporated into the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. In the medieval period the counts of HOLLAND were powerful in the area, and in the 14th century the country passed to the dukes of BURGUNDY. In the 15th century many Dutch cities enjoyed great prosperity and autonomy as members of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, but this independence was threatened in 1555 when the Low Countries passed to Philip II of SPAIN.

Spanish rule was made all the more intolerable when the Inquisition was introduced to stamp out Calvinism, and in 1562 the Dutch revolted. In the ensuing struggle, led by William of Orange, the seven provinces N and immediately S of the Rhine united as the UNITED PROVINCES at the Union of UTRECHT of 1579 and declared their independence in 1581, thus laying the foundations of the modern Dutch state. The Dutch were again at war with Spain in the Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648, which ended with Spain's recognition of Dutch independence at the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648. In the meantime the Dutch had won territories overseas, in the WEST INDIES, the East Indies, INDIA, and the Americas. At home Jews and Huguenots were encouraged to settle, and their business talents helped to lay the foundations for the great wealth of the United Provinces in the 17th century.

The 17th century was also the golden age of Dutch art with such painters as Rembrandt, Vermeer, and Frans Hals working in Amsterdam, DELFT, and HAARLEM, respectively. Inevitably the worldwide commercial activities of the Dutch led to conflict with FRANCE and ENGLAND, rival colonial powers, so that by the end of the 17th century the country was exhausted by repeated wars. In the 18th century the importance of the United Provinces was diminished further by the growing might of her colonial rivals. In the French Revolutionary Wars the French overran the country in 1794–95, setting up the BATAVIAN REPUBLIC, which in 1806 was given by Napoleon to his brother Louis Bonaparte as the Kingdom of Holland.

After the Napoleonic Wars the Congress of VIENNA in 1815 joined the United Provinces to the Austrian Netherlands under a single monarch. After BELGIUM revolted in 1830 this arrangement was amended by the LONDON Conference of 1839, which established the separate states of Belgium and the Netherlands in their present form. During the latter half of the 19th century the Netherlands experienced rapid growth due to widespread industrialization. The country remained neutral during World War I, but at the start of World War II was overrun by GERMANY without formal declaration of war in May 1940. Under the Nazi occupation 104,000 Dutch Jews were deported and exterminated, but numbers were sheltered by the populace. In the postwar years the Netherlands, despite the loss of its major colonies, INDONESIA, NEW GUINEA, and SURINAME, has enjoyed commercial expansion and has played an active role in the European Union and in NATO.

In 1980, Queen Juliana was succeeded by Queen Beatrix. In the 1980s opposition to the UNITED STATES deploying cruise missiles on Dutch soil resulted in nearly 4 million Dutch citizens signing an antimissile petition. The Netherlands supported the allied liberation of KUWAIT in the 1991 Gulf War, with naval forces. In 1995, heavy flooding along major rivers required massive evacuations in the many low-lying areas of the country. In 2002, the Dutch government fell as a result of issues relating to Dutch actions as peacekeepers during the Bosnian War and the fall of SREBRENICA in 1995. In new elections, right-wing populist candidate Pim Fortuyn was assassinated. A Center-Right coalition was elected including Fortuyn's anti-immigrant party, but the coalition collapsed soon afterward, and in 2003, another center-right coalition government was formed without the anti-immigrants.

See also BRABANT, FLANDERS, FRIESLAND, LUXEMBOURG, SPANISH NETHERLANDS.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES [former: Curaçao]

(Netherlands)

Overseas Territory in the WEST INDIES, in the CARIBBEAN SEA. It contains the islands of CURAÇAO, BONAIRE, and ARUBA, off the South American coast, and several of the northern Leeward Islands. A colony until 1954, when it attained territorial status, it was the scene of civil disorders on Curaçao in 1969. The capital is WILLEMSTAD, on Curaçao. See also SABA, SAINT ESTATIUS, SAINT MARTIN.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES See INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF

NETHERLANDS GUIANA See SURINAME

NETHERLANDS INDIES See INDONESIA, REPUBLIC OF

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA See IRIAN BARAT

NETHER STOWEY (England)

Small village in SOMERSET, 7 mi WNW of BRIDGWATER, with a 15th-century manor house. It is distinguished by the fact that the English Romantic poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834) spent several years here during which he wrote his famous poem *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*.

NETTUNO (Italy)

Resort town on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 31 mi SSE of ROME, Roma province, LATIUM region. The Treaty of Nettuno was signed here in 1925 by Italy and YUGOSLAVIA. On January 22, 1944, the town was taken, along with neighboring ANZIO, as Allied troops began their campaign aimed at Rome in World War II.

NEUBRANDENBURG [New Brandenburg] (Germany)

City in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, on the Tollense Lake, 74 mi E of SCHWERIN. Fortified in 1248 by the margraves of BRANDENBURG, it became part of MECKLENBURG in 1292. From 1359 to 1471 it was the capital of a duchy. During World War II it suffered heavy bombing.

NEUBREISACH See NEUF-BRISACH

NEUBURG [*Neuburg an der Donau*] (*Germany*)

Town on the DANUBE RIVER, approximately 10 mi W of INGOLSTADT in BAVARIA. Held by Bavaria, it became part of the PALATINATE in the 16th century and again in the 18th century, until it was returned to Bavaria in 1777. In between it was the capital of the small independent principality of Neuburg.

NEUBURG AN DER DONAU See NEUBURG

NEUCHÂTEL (*Switzerland*)

Town and capital of NEUCHÂTEL Canton, on LAKE OF NEUCHÂTEL, 25 mi W of BERN. It has been the cultural, administrative, and aristocratic center of the canton since the 12th century, when its castle was begun. A Gothic church from the same era is also here, as is a renowned university established in 1838.

NEUCHÂTEL [*German: Neuenburg*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton in the JURA MOUNTAINS, in the NW. It was part of BURGUNDY in the 10th century, was ruled later by counts of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and in 1504 was taken by a French family, the Longuevilles. In 1648 it became independent, but in 1707 it chose as its prince Frederick I of PRUSSIA. Joining the Swiss Confederation in 1815 as the only monarchical canton, it abolished the monarchical connection within the canton after the 1848 revolutions, replacing it with a local republican form of government.

NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE OF [*ancient: Eburodunensis;*

German: Neuenburgersee] (*Switzerland*)

Large lake in S NEUCHÂTEL canton, bordering on the JURA MOUNTAINS, with its chief cities NEUCHÂTEL and YVERDON. The prehistoric site of LA TÈNE, at the E of the lake, excavated between 1907 and 1917, has given its name to the late second period of the European Iron Age, ending at the Roman period in Europe. Rome conquered this region in 58 B.C., giving the lake its ancient name.

NEUENBURG See NEUCHÂTEL

NEUENBURGERSEE See NEUCHÂTEL, LAKE OF

NEUF-BRISACH [*German: Neubreisach*] (*France*)

Town near COLMAR, NE Haut-Rhin department. Established as a military outpost by Louis XIV in 1699, it was incorporated in 1870 into a newly unified GERMANY until after World War I, when it was returned to France.

NEUF-CHÂTEAU (*France*)

Town in Vosges department, on the MEUSE RIVER, 35 mi NW of EPINAL, NE France. Its castle, now in ruins, was the medieval residence of the dukes of LORRAINE. There are also several medieval churches here.

NEUHÄUSEL See NOVÉ ZÁMKY

NEUILLY-PLAISANCE (*France*)

Industrial town, a suburb E of PARIS. During the Franco-Prussian War German and French troops disputed the town in several battles in 1870 and 1871.

NEUILLY-SUR-SEINE (*France*)

Wealthy suburb of PARIS, in Hauts-de-Seine department. The Treaty of Neuilly was signed here on November 27, 1919, by BULGARIA and the Allies at the end of World War I. Its terms also affected GREECE, ROMANIA, and YUGOSLAVIA.

NEU LAUENBURG See DUKE OF YORK ISLANDS

NEUMARKT See TÎRGU-MUREȘ

NEU-MECKLENBURG See NEW IRELAND

NEUNKIRCHEN (*Germany*)

City in SAARLAND, on the Blies River, 12 mi NE of SAARBRÜCKEN. First mentioned in 1281, it was incorporated in 1922. The center of an important coal-mining region since the 19th century, it was a chief target of Allied bombing in World War II and was severely damaged.

NEU-POMMERN See NEW BRITAIN

NEURUPPIN (*Germany*)

Industrial city in BRANDENBURG, 40 mi NW of BERLIN. A city by 1256, it was capital of Ruppín county

until 1524. It was almost wiped out by fire in 1787. As crown prince, Frederick the Great lived here from 1732 to 1736.

NEUSALZ AN DER ODER See NOWA SÓL

NEUSANDEZ See NOWY SĄCZ

NEUSATZ See NOVI SAD

NEUSIEDLER, LAKE [*German*: Neusiedlersee; *Hungarian*: Fertő tó] (*Austria; Hungary*)

Lake on the border of Austria and Hungary, 23 mi long. Prehistoric remains of lake dwellers have been discovered in the area. It was formerly in Hungary, but most of the lake was ceded to Austria in 1922 with BURGENLAND.

NEUSIEDLERSEE See NEUSIEDLER LAKE

NEUSOHL See BANSKA BYSTRICA

NEUSS (*Switzerland*) See NYON

NEUSS [*ancient*: Novaesium] (*Germany*)

City and port, connected by canal to the RHINE RIVER, 5 mi W of DÜSSELDORF, in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA. Once a Roman fortress, it was chartered as a town in the 12th century. It withstood an 11-month siege in 1474 by Charles the Bold of BURGUNDY and was leveled by the duke of Parma in 1586 during the Dutch wars of independence. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1815, after the Napoleonic Wars. In World War II it was heavily damaged before the Allies occupied it on March 2, 1945.

NEUSTADT See PRUDNIK

NEUSTADT AN DER HAARDT See NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE

NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE [*ancient*: Nova Civitas; *former*: Neustadt an der Haardt; *medieval*: Niewenstat] (*Germany*)

City in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, 18 mi SW of MANNHEIM. It was first mentioned in 1235 and was

chartered in 1275. It was often a battle site during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 and was captured many times. It was occupied by FRANCE during the War of the Grand Alliance between 1688 and 1697 and again during the French Revolutionary Wars from 1793 to 1795. On March 22, 1945, it was taken by the Allies at the end of World War II.

NEUSTETTIN See SZCZECINEK

NEUSTRELITZ (*Germany*)

Transportation center and city in NEUBRANDENBURG district, in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA 61 mi NW of BERLIN. It was founded in 1733 as the capital of former Mecklenburg-Strelitz to replace Strelitz, the state's previous capital, which burned down in 1712 and is now a suburb of Neustrelitz. An 18th-century palace, the former ducal residence, is located in the city. See also MECKLENBURG.

NEUSTRIA (*France*)

Former western kingdom of the Franks during the Merovingian period, now in northern France, centering around PARIS and SOISSONS. Created after the death of Clovis in A.D. 511, it was constantly at war with the eastern portion of the kingdom, AUSTRASIA. Following many brief unifications, the two kingdoms were finally brought together under Pepin of Herstal from Austrasia, after he subdued Neustria in 687. His descendants, the Carolingians, subsequently ruled the united FRANKISH EMPIRE.

NEUTRA See NITRA

NEUVE-CHAPELLE (*France*)

Town in Pas-de-Calais department, 7 mi N of BÉTHUNE. The British occupied the town after a bloody battle near the start of World War I, from March 10 to 13, 1915. During the battle they lost 13,000 soldiers and failed to take the ridge above the town due to a heavy artillery barrage, the first of the war. See also NEUVILLE-ST.-VAAST.

NEUVE-ÉGLISE [*Flemish*: Nieuwkerke] (*Belgium*)

Village in West FLANDERS province, near Ypres. It was the scene of fierce World War I combat on April 12 and 13, 1918, after the third battle of YPRES.

NEUVILLE-SAINT-VAAST (*France*)

Town in the Pas-de-Calais department, near VIMY RIDGE, 4 mi N of ARRAS. It was the scene of heavy fighting between the British and Germans in the early stages of World War I, especially in May 1915. The town was completely destroyed and then rebuilt after the war.

NEUWIED (*Germany*)

Port on the RHINE RIVER, RHINELAND-PALATINATE, 7 mi NW of KOBLENZ. Once a Roman military post, it was founded in 1653 where the palace of Frederick III, count of Wied, had been established in 1648. Roman ruins have been excavated nearby.

NEVADA (*United States*)

State in the W, mostly in the Great Basin, with CALIFORNIA on the S and W, OREGON and IDAHO to the N, and UTAH and ARIZONA on the E. It was admitted to the Union in 1864 as the 36th state. *Nevada* is a Spanish word for “snowed upon,” a term used to describe mountains covered with snow.

Several Spanish explorers were near the area in the 1770s, but Father Silvestre Vélez de Escalante gave a discouraging report on this arid, and in places very mountainous, country. Indians in the region, mostly Paiutes, were barely able to gain a living from the land. In the 1820s traders seeking furs were here; and in 1827 Jedediah S. Smith, one of the Mountain Men, crossed Nevada on his way to California. The next year Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company discovered the HUMBOLDT RIVER, and in 1833 and 1834 Joseph Walker traveled along the Humboldt and over the SIERRA NEVADA to California. The first useful information about the region resulted from John C. Frémont's explorations of 1843 to 1845.

The United States acquired title to the area in 1848 as a result of the Mexican War. A group of Mormon pioneers founded Mormon Station c. 1850, which was renamed Genoa in 1855, in the extreme western part. The next year, when Utah Territory was established, it included most of Nevada. The discovery of the COMSTOCK LODGE in 1857, the richest silver deposit in the United States, and of gold in 1859 resulted in a rush of miners. Cities were founded that in a few years became ghost towns, such as VIRGINIA CITY. Large fortunes were made in silver by a few outside capitalists, but the state gained very little. Most of the men who sought riches became mine

workers. By 1898 the lode was nearly abandoned. Nevada was made a separate territory in 1861, but not until 1866 were the present boundaries settled. The first transcontinental railroad came through in 1869.

The Ghost Dance originated here c. 1870 among the Paiute Indians. The dance, invented by a leader named Wovoka, was part of the ritual of a religion that prophesied the end of the settlers' expansion, the return of the buffalo, and of Indian life as it had been in the past. The Ghost Dance inspired war against settlers all over the West. In the meantime, more silver was discovered in 1873, and in 1900 copper and gold were found as well. Through the 1870s to the 1890s the state citizens rabidly supported “cheap money,” i.e., government purchase and coinage of silver in a favorable ratio to the value of gold. This movement linked up with that of the discontented farmers of the Midwest to support the Populist Party.

The first federal irrigation project was undertaken in Nevada in 1907, and the mammoth HOOVER DAM was completed in 1936. In the 1950s the government began using Nevada's desert spaces for testing nuclear explosive devices. CARSON CITY is the capital; LAS VEGAS, where gambling was legalized in 1931, is the largest city; RENO claims to be “the divorce capital of the world.” Nevada is the only state with legalized prostitution. Nevada has been the fastest growing state in the United States in the 1990s.

NEVERS [*ancient: Noviodunum*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Nièvre department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 38 mi ESE of BOURGES. A former Roman military station, it was made the seat of a bishopric in A.D. 506 and became the medieval capital of the duchy of Nevers, or NIVERNAIS. It passed to the Gonzaga family in 1538 and was given by Cardinal Mazarin to his relatives, the Mancini family, in 1659. The convent where St. Bernadette-du-Banlay lived from 1860 to 1879 is here.

NEVILLE'S CROSS (*England*)

Historic site near DURHAM, in Durham administrative county. In a battle fought here against invading Scots, the English king, Edward III, directed an army that on October 17, 1346, defeated the forces of King David Bruce, who was captured at this time and later ransomed. See also HALIDON HILL.

NEVIS See SAINT KITTS-NEVIS

NEW ALBANY (*United States*)

City on the OHIO RIVER, opposite LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, in S INDIANA. Founded in 1813 and incorporated in 1839, it developed into a major shipbuilding center in the 19th century. The famous riverboats *Robert E. Lee* and *Eclipse* were constructed at its shipyards.

NEW AMSTERDAM See NEW YORK CITY**NEW ARCHANGEL** See SITKA**NEWARK** (*England*)

Town in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 16 mi NE of NOTTINGHAM. Located on the ancient FOSSE WAY, built by the Romans, it is the locus of a 12th- to 15th-century castle that was besieged several times during the English Civil War in the 17th century. King John died in the castle in 1216.

NEWARK (*United States*)

City and port on the PASSAIC RIVER, 9 mi W of NEW YORK CITY, NE NEW JERSEY. Settled in 1666 by Puritans from the NEW HAVEN colony, it was originally intended to operate as a theocracy. In 1776 it served as a supply base for George Washington during the American Revolution. With the advent of the Morris Canal in 1832 and railroads in 1834–35, it became the region's foremost industrial center and was incorporated in 1836. There is an 18th- and 19th-century cathedral and an 18th-century church in the city. Stephen Crane, the writer, and Aaron Burr, who in 1806 killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, were born here. Newark prospered in the first half of the 20th century, only to fall into urban decay after World War II. In 1967 the city saw major rioting due to high unemployment, poverty, and the disenfranchisement of its black citizens. The riots lasted five days, leaving 23 dead and 1,500 arrested. Newark continued to decline in the 1970s and 1980s. However, the city enjoyed something of a renaissance in the 1990s and had actually gained population in the 2000 census, the first increase since the 1940s. Port Newark is one of the busiest shipping ports on the eastern coast, and Newark Liberty International Airport is the second busiest airport in the New York region.

NEWARK (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Licking River, 30 mi E of COLUMBUS, central OHIO. Settled in 1802 and incorporated in 1826, it has important prehistoric Indian

earthworks, called the Newark Earthworks, which include massive Indian mounds of the Mound Builders, and ancient weapon quarries.

NEW BARBADOS See HACKENSACK**NEW BEDFORD** (*United States*)

Port and city on Buzzard's Bay, 50 mi S of BOSTON, SE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in 1640, it was set off from DARTMOUTH in 1787, when it was incorporated as a town. It became a major shipping and whaling port in the 18th and 19th centuries and was one of the world's greatest whaling centers in the late 1850s. It was attacked during the American Revolution by the British, who burned the town in 1778. The Seamen's Bethel, the scene of part of Herman Melville's novel *Moby-Dick*, is in the city, along with the Bourne Whaling Museum.

NEW BERN (*United States*)

City and port at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers 100 miles SE of RALEIGH, SE NORTH CAROLINA. Settled by Germans and Swiss in 1710 and incorporated in 1723, in 1774 it was the first fixed capital in the American colonies. The Colonial Assembly convened here from 1745 to 1761, as did the first provincial convention in 1774, which chose it as capital. Its port, fortified by the Confederacy, fell to Union forces under General S. E. Burnside in March 1862 during the Civil War. There are many fine examples of colonial architecture here, including the former British governor's Tryon Palace, badly burned in 1798 but now restored.

NEW BEVERLY See BURLINGTON**NEW BRANDENBURG** See NEUBRANDENBURG**NEW BRAUNFELS** (*United States*)

City on the Guadalupe River, 32 mi NE of SAN ANTONIO, S central TEXAS. It was settled in 1845 by Prince Carl von Solms-Braunfels and a large group of German immigrants. A local historical museum houses many pioneer artifacts. Today it is a center of recreation and tourism.

NEW BRITAIN [*German: Neu-Pommern*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Largest island of the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, SW Pacific Ocean. Discovered by the English in 1700, it

was colonized by GERMANY in 1884. AUSTRALIA took it during World War I and retained it from 1920 to 1941 as a League of Nations mandate. In January 1942 JAPAN seized it, and it became the scene of bitter fighting during World War II from 1943 to 1945. It was subjected to heavy U.S. air raids on Japanese positions here, followed by U.S. invasions in late 1943 to March 1944.

NEW BRITAIN (*United States*)

City, 9 mi SW of HARTFORD, central CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1686 and incorporated in 1870, it flourished in the 18th century as a center for the manufacture of tin and brass products and continued to develop as an early industrial city of NEW ENGLAND.

NEW BRUNSWICK (*Canada*)

Maritime province, on the Atlantic Ocean. Estevan Gómez from PORTUGAL is said to have been the first European to sail along the coast, in 1525. Jacques Cartier of FRANCE landed at Point Escuminac in 1534, and the first settlement was established at the mouth of the SAINT CROIX RIVER in 1604 by Samuel Sieur de Champlain and the sieur de Monts. Present NOVA SCOTIA and the coast of New Brunswick were considered one region, called ACADIA by the French and Nova Scotia by the English. The two nations contested for the region until 1713 when the Treaty of UTRECHT gave GREAT BRITAIN control.

Some French Acadians remained in New Brunswick, and in 1755 at the start of the French and Indian War the British attacked and then expelled them. Others fled to the interior, and today approximately 40 percent of the people are Acadian by descent. The Treaty of PARIS of 1763 confirmed British possession of all of New Brunswick. After many Loyalists fled to this area at the end of the American Revolution, New Brunswick was organized as a separate colony in 1784. Beginning in 1838, the AROOSTOOK War threatened violence between inhabitants of the U.S. state of MAINE and New Brunswick in a bitter border dispute. However, the boundary line was settled peacefully by the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842. Dissatisfaction with a royal governor led to the granting of self-rule in 1849, and in 1867 New Brunswick was one of four colonies that established the Dominion of Canada. The capital of New Brunswick is FREDRICKTON and the largest city is SAINT JOHN.

NEW BRUNSWICK (*United States*)

Manufacturing city on the Raritan River, 22 mi SW of NEWARK, central NEW JERSEY. Settled by the English in 1681 and incorporated in 1784, it served as headquarters for both the British and the Continental armies during the American Revolution. General Washington retreated to the city in 1776 and began his campaign to YORKTOWN from here in 1781. Railroad magnate Cornelius Vanderbilt and poet Joyce Kilmer lived here. The main campus of Rutgers University is here; and Camp Kilmer, a major U.S. Army base in World War II, is nearby.

NEWBURGH (*United States*)

Port on the HUDSON RIVER, 58 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. Settled in 1709 and incorporated as a city in 1865, it was important during the American Revolution and was Washington's headquarters from April 1782 to August 1783. It was here that the Continental Army was disbanded, and here Washington received correspondence urging him to become king. Many colonial houses remain in this former stopover for sailing sloops and steamships on the route between New York City and ALBANY.

NEWBURY (*England*)

Town on the Kennet River, BERKSHIRE, 53 mi W of LONDON. It was a major center in the Middle Ages, and a 16th-century cloth hall is now the town's museum. Two Civil War battles were fought here on September 20, 1643, and October 26, 1644, both resulting in slight gains by Oliver Cromwell's army.

NEWBURY (*United States*)

Town and summer resort near the S NEW HAMPSHIRE border, close to and S of NEWBURYPORT, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled before 1635 and incorporated in that year, it was one of the first colonial settlements in Massachusetts.

NEWBURYPORT (*United States*)

Port and city, at the mouth of the MERRIMACK RIVER, 35 mi NE of BOSTON and close to the NEW HAMPSHIRE border. Settled in 1635, it was separated from nearby NEWBURY and incorporated in 1764. Its silverware and rum industries date from the colonial era, and it was an early whaling and commercial center of NEW ENGLAND. Shipping dropped off after Jefferson's Embargo Act of 1808 and the War of

1812, but the town continued for years to build clipper ships. Several old houses here date from the mid-17th century, and the Old South church dates from 1756. Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison was born here in 1805.

NEW CALEDONIA (*Canada*) See BRITISH COLUMBIA

NEW CALEDONIA [*French*: Nouvelle Calédonie] (*France*)

Island group in the SW Pacific Ocean, approximately 700 mi E of AUSTRALIA. The main island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774 and was annexed in 1853 by France, which maintained a penal colony here from 1864 to 1898. Beginning in 1942 it was the main Allied base in the South Pacific during World War II. The islands became a French territory in 1946. In 1986 the United Nations included New Caledonia on its list of Non-Self-Governing Territories. The capital is at NOUMÉA.

NEWCASTLE [*former*: King's Town] (*Australia*)

Port and industrial city on the Hunter River and the Pacific Ocean, 100 mi NE of SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES. Founded as a penal colony in 1804, it became a free settlement in 1821 and a municipality in 1859.

NEWCASTLE (*South Africa*)

Industrial town in KWAZULU-NATAL, 150 mi NW of DURBAN. It was the main British military base during their war against the Boers in 1880 and 1881.

NEW CASTLE (*United States*)

Industrial town on the DELAWARE RIVER, 5 mi S of WILMINGTON, N DELAWARE. Founded in 1651 and incorporated in 1875, it served as the state capital during the early part of the American Revolution. Peter Stuyvesant and a group of Dutch settlers built Fort Casimir here in 1651, and William Penn took control of the region in 1682. As a principal port on the Delaware River, it was overshadowed by nearby Wilmington in the 18th century. It has many historic buildings at its center, and its courthouse is one of the oldest public buildings in the nation.

NEW CASTLE (*United States*)

Industrial city, 18 mi S of MUNCIE, E central INDIANA. Prehistoric Indian mounds are located nearby.

Aviation pioneer Wilbur Wright's birthplace is close by at Millville.

NEW CASTLE (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Shenango River, 44 mi NW of PITTSBURGH, W PENNSYLVANIA. Founded c. 1800 and incorporated in 1869, it is the location of the White Homestead, a strategic antebellum Underground Railroad station for runaway slaves.

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME (*England*)

Town in STAFFORDSHIRE, just W of STOKE-ON-TRENT. It was chartered in 1173, and the ruins of its 12th-century castle are still standing. Roman remains are nearby at Chesterton. Keele University is close by.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE [*ancient*: Pons Aelii] (*England*)

City in Tyne and Wear and administrative headquarters of NORTHUMBERLAND, a large industrial city on the Tyne River, 83 mi N of LEEDS. Growing up on the site of a Roman military station along HADRIAN'S WALL, it was chartered in 1216 and became a famous coal-shipping center after the 13th century, giving rise to the saying "bringing coals to Newcastle" to mean any superfluous action. Duke Robert of Normandy, the son of William the Conqueror, built the castle here in the 11th century that gave the town its present name. Parts of the castle, dating from 1177, still stand. Charles I was imprisoned in Newcastle in 1646.

NEW CREEK See KEYSER

NEW DELHI (*India*)

City and capital of India, Delhi territory, on the Yamuna River, 5 mi S of ancient DELHI. Built as the new capital of British India to replace KOLKATA, it was designed on a grandiose plan by Sir Edwin Lutyens and others as an administrative center, with imposing avenues and the enormous Government House for the viceroy. Begun in 1912 by order of King George V and completed in 1929, it was officially opened in 1931, only 17 years before Great Britain gave India its independence and withdrew. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated here by a Hindu fanatic in 1948. See also DELHI.

NEW DORCHESTER See WINDSOR

NEW ECHOTA (*United States*)

Former Indian town, now marked by a monument, NE of CALHOUN, NW GEORGIA. It was the site of a village, the one-time capital of the Cherokee nation from 1819 to 1835. The Treaty of New Echota, forced on the Cherokees by the United States and signed on December 29, 1835, provided for the removal of the Indians to the West and the taking over of the village as well as all Cherokee lands E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. The Cherokee, one of the Five Civilized Tribes, had published a newspaper, *The Cherokee Phoenix*, in New Echota in 1828, printed with the Cherokee alphabet devised by an Indian, Sequoyah.

NEW EDEN See HARVARD (United States)

NEW ENGLAND (*United States*)

Region in the extreme NE of the country, consisting of six states: CONNECTICUT, MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, and VERMONT. Known as Nurembega on early charts, Captain John Smith, the English explorer, saw the region in 1614 and named it New England. It was the second region of permanent English settlement in North America, preceded only by VIRGINIA. The region was, in fact, officially named Northern Virginia by a grant of James I in 1606. In 1620 the Pilgrims established a colony at PLYMOUTH, in present Massachusetts. In 1686 the English government formed the Dominion of New England, comprising all the present states except Vermont, but this arrangement lasted only until 1689.

The enterprising New Englanders, who came to be called "Yankees," made the region a busy ship-building, trading, fishing, and whaling center. At the time of the American Revolution they were especially patriotic, but during the War of 1812, when commerce was hurt, a convention at HARTFORD, Connecticut, considered secession; nevertheless, New Englanders took an active part in the expansion into the NORTHWEST TERRITORY. America's Industrial Revolution began early here, along river courses such as the MERRIMACK or NAUGATUCK, and in textile centers such as LOWELL, Massachusetts or WATERBURY, Connecticut. For much of the 19th century, New England led the nation in culture, education, and devotion to humanitarian movements, such as the abolition of slavery, the area around BOSTON, Massachusetts, being particularly rich in achievement.

Major cities in New England are Hartford, NEW HAVEN, and Waterbury, Connecticut; AUGUSTA, BANGOR, and PORTLAND, Maine; Boston, SPRINGFIELD, and WORCESTER, Massachusetts; MANCHESTER and PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire; PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island; BURLINGTON, MONTPELIER, and RUTLAND, Vermont.

NEW FAIRFIELD See BRIDGEPORT

NEW FOREST (*England*)

Wooded district in Hampshire, W of SOUTHAMPTON. In 1079 William the Conqueror placed it under forest laws, thus bringing it under the direct control of the Crown. Its main use was as a royal hunting preserve, one of a number of such royal forests, but many warships were constructed from its tall oaks in subsequent years. New Forest is now in part a public park.

NEWFOUNDLAND (*Canada*)

Province of the dominion consisting of the island of Newfoundland in the Gulf of the SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER, and LABRADOR, a mainland area to the N. The Vikings reached both Labrador and Newfoundland c. 1000 and probably spent the winter of 1001 on the island, where a settlement, L'ANSE AUX MEADOWS, has been excavated. The island was rediscovered in 1497 by John Cabot of ENGLAND. Gaspar Corte-Real of PORTUGAL may have touched on both Labrador and Newfoundland in 1500 and 1501, and Jacques Cartier of FRANCE was probably here in 1524. Sir Humphrey Gilbert claimed Newfoundland for England in 1583, by which time it had become an international fishing station, mostly for the cod fleet.

The first settlers arrived in 1610 under the leadership of John Guy, and in 1621 Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, established a settlement at PLACENTIA on Placentia Bay. Later he settled at FERRYLAND, but in 1629 gave up his land in favor of a grant that became the state of MARYLAND after the American Revolution. The French and the English contested the island, which changed hands several times. It was granted to GREAT BRITAIN by the Treaty of UTRECHT in 1713, and possession was confirmed by the Treaty of PARIS in 1763. Newfoundland was governed by British naval officers until 1824. Some self-government was introduced in 1832 and more in 1855.

Newfoundland voters rejected union with the Dominion of Canada in 1869. The region was hard

hit by the Great Depression of the 1930s; Newfoundland's government was suspended and Great Britain took control. On August 14, 1941, on board a British battleship in Placentia Bay, President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the UNITED STATES and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain signed the Atlantic Charter. In 1949 Newfoundland and Labrador became the 10th Canadian province. The capital of Newfoundland is SAINT JOHNS.

NEW FRANCE (*United States; Canada*)

The New World territory of FRANCE, prior to the Treaty of PARIS in 1763, by which these lands were ceded to SPAIN and GREAT BRITAIN. They lay mostly in E Canada and NE United States, although French explorers traveled through the American northwest and southwest. The region was a fur-trading center of the Company of New France from 1627 to 1663. It became a focus of British-French hostilities in North America, culminating in the French and Indian War from 1755 to 1763. See also ACADIA, CANADA, LOUISIANA PURCHASE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, NORTHWEST TERRITORY, ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

NEW GEORGIA (*Solomon Islands*)

Island group in the archipelago of the Solomon Islands, as well as its chief island, approximately 40 mi S of Choiseul Island. During World War II it was taken by JAPAN in 1942 and developed as a military base, especially at MUNDA. After severe fighting from June to August 1943, it was occupied by U.S. troops. Formerly a British protectorate, New Georgia became part of the independent nation of the Solomon Islands in 1978.

NEW GOA See PANAJI

NEW GRANADA

Former Spanish viceroyalty of NW South America. It was conquered from 1536 to 1538 by Jiménez de Quesada and was subject to the rule of the viceroyalty of PERU. In 1717 it became an independent viceroyalty comprising COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PANAMA, and VENEZUELA. In 1810 Simón Bolívar led the uprising for independence and by 1830 the Republic of New Granada, comprising Colombia and Panama, was formed. It became the Republic of Colombia in 1886, from which Panama seceded in 1903. See also GRAN COLOMBIA.

NEW GRANGE (*Ireland*)

One of the finest passage graves of the Neolithic period, dating from c. 2500 B.C., one of many such monuments in the BOYNE RIVER valley, 25 mi N of DUBLIN. The immense cairn, built of stone, had a long passage leading into the corbelled burial chamber, a surrounding kerb of decorated slabs, and a circle of free-standing stones at a distance—somewhat similar, though smaller, than those at STONEHENGE. An opening over the passage entrance allows the sun to shine directly through the passage into the burial chamber only at the winter solstice, obviously for ritual purposes. New Grange is distinguished from the other tombs in the Boyne Valley by its elaborate pecked decoration covering many of the stones, similar to earlier passage graves in BRITANNY but found nowhere else in Ireland. Another outstanding passage grave in the valley is at Knowth.

NEW GUINEA (*Indonesia; Papua New Guinea*)

Island of the E Malay archipelago, W Pacific Ocean, N of AUSTRALIA, one of the largest islands in the world. It is now divided into the Indonesian province of IRIAN BARAT in the W and independent Papua New Guinea in the E. It was first sighted by the Portuguese in the early 16th century; the Dutch annexed the western half of the island in 1828. In 1884 GERMANY took the NE part of the island, while GREAT BRITAIN made the SE coast and islands a protectorate. The British holdings passed to AUSTRALIA in 1905 and were renamed Papua; and in World War I the Australians seized the German part to the N, the whole being mandated to Australia under the League of Nations in 1920, as the Territory of New Guinea. After fierce fighting throughout the area between JAPAN and the Allies during World War II, the Australian parts were returned to that nation as a Trust Territory under the United Nations. In 1963 Irian Barat in the W became part of Indonesia, and the eastern sections were joined under the new nation of Papua New Guinea in 1975.

NEW HAARLEM See HARLEM

NEW HAMPSHIRE (*United States*)

State in the NE corner of the nation, between MAINE to the E, VERMONT to the W, and MASSACHUSETTS to the S with a short seacoast in the SE on the Atlantic Ocean. It was the ninth of the 13 colonies to ratify the

Constitution, on June 21, 1788, and it was the first colony to declare its independence and to establish its own government. The White Mts are its dominant geographical feature, and it has many lakes and streams.

Martin Pring in 1603 and Samuel de Champlain in 1605 were the first Europeans to explore the region. After the Council of NEW ENGLAND in 1620 received a royal grant that included present Maine and New Hampshire, Captain John Mason in 1629 obtained rights to the area between the Piscataqua and the MERRIMACK Rivers. He named it after his home county of HAMPSHIRE in ENGLAND. The first settlements were at DOVER and PORTSMOUTH c. 1625. EXETER was established in 1638 by the Reverend John Wheelwright of Massachusetts, who was expelled from that colony for religious reasons. The same year a group of Puritans founded HAMPTON.

A long-standing dispute between New Hampshire and Massachusetts as to boundaries was not settled until 1741. Until that year, when Benning Wentworth was appointed governor, the British Crown had named one man to rule both colonies. Wentworth and some friends became involved in a dispute with NEW YORK over lands E of the HUDSON RIVER, and this was not settled until Vermont became a state, although in 1764 a royal order had set the Connecticut River as New Hampshire's western boundary. The wars between GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE, which did not end until 1763, delayed settlement of the western and northern parts of the state.

The people of New Hampshire were early opponents of British rule; and a patriot band in December 1774 seized heavily armed Fort William and Mary. A comparatively large number of soldiers joined and served with the Continental Army. In 1786, however, there was considerable civil unrest stemming from hard times and unequal taxation, but an uprising was put down without bloodshed. One of the landmark legal cases in U.S. constitutional history grew out of an attempt by the state legislature to take over Dartmouth College, contrary to its charter. Daniel Webster argued the case before the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in 1819 that the legislature's act was unconstitutional; and this, in a much broader context, upheld the legal standing of contracts. The Civil War found the state strongly pro-Union, and it supplied a significant number of soldiers to the Union armies.

In the decades after the war the state became heavily industrialized, textiles and shoes being lead-

ing products. Lumbering remained important, and the state is still 87 percent forested, although for some time the forests were being exploited without thought for the future. The Great Depression of the 1930s badly damaged industry, and in recent years there has been an attempt to broaden the economic base with newer industries, such as electronics. There is a U.S. naval base at Portsmouth. New Hampshire attracts national attention every four years because it holds the earliest of all the presidential primary elections. CONCORD is the capital, and MANCHESTER is the largest city. At Portsmouth is Strawberry Banke, a restored colonial community including a house that was built in 1664. NASHUA developed early as a textile town.

NEW HARMONY (*United States*)

Town on the WABASH RIVER, 23 mi NW of EVANSVILLE, SW INDIANA. Established in 1814 by the Harmony Society under George Rapp, it was sold in 1825 to Robert Owen the British social reformer, who renamed it and established a Utopian community here. Internal disagreements ended the project in 1828, but the town maintained the high level of educational and intellectual innovation it had inherited. The first American kindergarten, first free library, and first free public school were all begun here.

NEW HAVEN [*former: Quinnipiac*] (*United States*)

Industrial city on New Haven Harbor, 36 mi SW of HARTFORD, S CONNECTICUT. Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport led a group of Puritans here in 1638 and established it as Quinnipiac, the name it bore until 1640. It was the joint state capital, with Hartford, from 1701 to 1875. Incorporated in 1784, it was attacked by the British during the American Revolution, and its port was blockaded by them during the War of 1812. It developed as an important manufacturing center during the Civil War. Eli Whitney, Samuel Colt, Charles Goodyear, Samuel F. B. Morse, and other inventors made it a center of industrial innovation in the 19th century. Yale University was moved to the city in 1716, and New Haven's old colonial public green is the locus of three early 19th-century churches. Noah Webster (1758–1843), the famous lexicographer, was a Yale graduate in 1778 and lived here from 1798. He also died here.

NEW HEBRIDES See VANUATU

NEW HELVETIA See SACRAMENTO

NEW IBERIA (*United States*)

Agricultural, industrial, and mining center, 126 mi W of NEW ORLEANS, on the Teche Bayou, in S LOUISIANA. Founded by Acadians fleeing NOVA SCOTIA c. 1765, it was incorporated in 1839. Several historic plantation homes are located here, including David Weeks's Shadows-on-the-Teche from 1834 and Justine from 1822.

NEW INVERNESS See DARIEN**NEW IRELAND** [*former: Neu-Mecklenburg*] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island in the BISMARK ARCHIPELAGO, NE of NEW GUINEA, SW Pacific Ocean. Discovered in 1616, it was a German protectorate from 1884 to 1914 before coming under Australian control in World War I. Its chief port, KAVIENG, was occupied in January 1942 by JAPAN; the island was bombed repeatedly during World War II until it was retaken in 1945. See also AUSTRALIA.

NEW JERSEY (*United States*)

A Middle Atlantic state on the nation's East Coast, it was one of the 13 original colonies and the third to ratify the Constitution, in December 1787. NEW YORK State is to the N and E, PENNSYLVANIA to the W, and DELAWARE to the S.

Settlers from the NETHERLANDS and SWEDEN were the first to come here, the Dutch basing their claims to the HUDSON RIVER and DELAWARE RIVER valleys on the explorations of Henry Hudson. He sailed into Newark Bay in 1609, and Cornelis Jacobsen explored the lower Delaware River in 1614. The Dutch West India Company offered land grants, and colonies were established at the present sites of JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, and GLOUCESTER CITY. After 1638 the Swedes and the Finns, who were then subject to Sweden, were dominant in the Delaware Valley. NEW SWEDEN included parts of Pennsylvania and Delaware. Relations with the Delaware, Leni Lenape, Indians were mainly peaceful.

In 1655 the Dutch under Peter Stuyvesant took over New Sweden by force, but in 1664 England seized these Dutch colonies and NEW NETHERLAND. James II then granted the land between the Hudson and Delaware rivers to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The region was named New Jersey for the Isle of JERSEY in the ENGLISH CHANNEL whence Carteret came. Berkeley and Carteret encouraged set-

tlement by offering free land, but after some disputes the grant was divided into East and West Jersey.

The Berkeley interests sold West Jersey to a group of Quakers in 1674; William Penn and other Quakers took over in 1677; and in 1681 they bought East Jersey after Carteret died. Difficulties developed between these proprietors and the settlers, and in 1702 control reverted to the English Crown. New Jersey was practically autonomous by then, but after 1738 the governor of New York was also the governor of New Jersey. Strong anti-British feeling prevailed in New Jersey at the time of the American Revolution. Because of its strategic position between New York and NEW ENGLAND to the N and the other colonies to the S and W, New Jersey was the scene of more than 90 engagements during the war. George Washington's army crossed it four times and wintered twice at MORRISTOWN. The most important of the battles, all American victories to a greater or lesser extent, were at TRENTON on Christmas Day 1776; PRINCETON in January 1777; and MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE in June 1778.

After the Revolution came a period of expansion when roads, canals, and railroads were built, making New Jersey a vital transportation link between North and South. The southern part of the state showed some sentiment for the Confederacy in the Civil War, but New Jersey as a whole supported the Union. After that struggle, rapid industrial growth put power in the hands of capitalists and entrepreneurs. After the 1870s, laws that favored corporations and provided for low taxes on business further encouraged industry. A reform movement came to power, however, during Woodrow Wilson's governorship from 1910 to 1912. For nearly a century New Jersey has been divided politically, and usually neither major party can be sure of victory. One of the nation's most powerful and long-lived political machines was that of Democrat Frank Hague of JERSEY CITY from 1913 to 1949. A six-day riot in NEWARK in 1967 was part of the unrest of the times. New Jersey is now a major center of the chemical and pharmaceutical industries.

Trenton has been the capital since 1790, and Newark is the largest city. Densely populated and the most heavily industrialized state, New Jersey has numerous cities: ELIZABETH, HACKENSACK, Hoboken, Jersey City, PASSAIC, and PATERSON.

NEW LANARK (*Scotland*)

Industrial site near LANARK, 22 mi SE of GLASGOW, in STRATHCLYDE region. Here in 1785 David Dale, a

cotton manufacturer and philanthropist, built cotton mills, establishing a model community with better than usual housing for his workers. In 1800 Robert Owen, reformer, socialist, and pioneer of the cooperative movement, came to Lanark. Married to Dale's daughter, he took over operation of the mills. Owen improved still further the housing and working conditions and established schools and nonprofit stores. He was also a leader in securing passage by the British parliament of the Factory Act of 1819, which was a landmark, although it did not go as far in protecting workers as he wished. In 1825 Owen established NEW HARMONY, INDIANA, in the UNITED STATES, a self-supporting cooperative agricultural community; but disagreements among its members brought it to an early end.

NEW LONDON (*United States*)

Industrial city on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 43 mi E of NEW HAVEN, SE CONNECTICUT. Founded in 1646 and incorporated in 1784, it was a major whaling port for many years and a haven for smugglers and pirates during the American Revolution. During the war it was burned in 1781 by British troops led by Benedict Arnold, and it was blockaded by the British in the War of 1812. It flourished as a shipbuilding and whaling center in the 19th century and now houses a naval submarine base. It has several colonial buildings, including a mill built in 1650 by John Winthrop.

NEW MADRID (*United States*)

City on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 28 mi N of Caruthersville, SE MISSOURI. Site of one of the most powerful earthquakes ever recorded in North America in 1811–12, the quake shifted the course of the Mississippi River and was felt as far away as BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. It was taken on July 28, 1861, by Confederate troops, who held it for almost a year.

NEWMARKET (*England*)

Town and racing center in SUFFOLK, 56 mi NNE of LONDON. Devil's Dyke, an earthwork located here, dates back to the Iron Age. The famous racecourse was established in the reign of James I (1603–25). Portions of Charles II's royal palace still stand.

NEW MARKET (*United States*)

Town in S Shenandoah county, N VIRGINIA. Confederate troops directed by General C. Breckinridge won a Civil War battle here on May 15, 1864.

NEW MEXICO (*United States*)

State in the SW, bordering on MEXICO to the S, ARIZONA to the W, COLORADO to the N, and TEXAS and OKLAHOMA to the E. It was admitted to the Union in 1912 as the 47th state. The Spanish explorer Francisco de Ibarra named the region Nueva Mexico in 1562.

The area has been inhabited since prehistoric times; and the Indian pueblo of ACOMA, founded c. A.D. 1200 atop a mesa, is thought to be the oldest continuously inhabited community in the United States. Prehistoric settlements were those of the Anasazi culture, ancestors of the Pueblo Indians who now occupy the area. Ruins of a 12th-century Pueblo town are at the Aztec Ruins National Monument, but have no connection with the Aztec culture. Another ancient site is at the GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT. The people who lived here were the ancestors of the Pima and Papago Indians. Apache Indians entered the area c. A.D. 1100, and Navaho (Dineh) Indians came from the north.

The explorer Cabeza de Vaca from SPAIN may have been in New Mexico in 1528 and again in 1536; while Fray Marcos de Niza, in 1539, thought the Zuñi towns were the fabled Seven Cities of CIBOLA. Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, arriving in 1540 to find Cibola, cruelly mistreated the Indians and made permanent enemies of them. The first colony, at SAN JUAN, was founded in 1598 by Juan de Oñate. The Indians revolted against the Spanish in 1599 but were defeated. In 1609 Pedro de Peralta was named governor and founded SANTA FE.

The Indians continued to rebel against Spanish rule, the Apaches rising in 1676 and the Pueblo Indians in 1680. The Spanish were driven out in this great Pueblo Revolt and did not return until 1692. Settlement then began; and farming, ranching, and mining enterprises started up. New Mexico developed a Spanish culture, still much in evidence. After Mexico won its independence from Spain in 1821, New Mexico became a province, and trade with the United States began. The SANTA FE TRAIL to MISSOURI opened the next year. In 1846, during the Mexican War, General Stephen W. Kearny captured Santa Fe, and the treaty ending the war in 1848 gave a large region, including New Mexico, to the United States. The Compromise of 1850 made New Mexico a territory, and a final small strip of land in southwestern New Mexico was added by the GADSDEN PURCHASE of 1853 to make up its present boundaries. During the Civil War Confederate troops from Texas entered

the territory, but Union forces drove them out in early 1862. After the war there was intermittent fighting with the Indians, who in the past had also battled each other. The Apache and the Navajo both fought the Anglo-Americans, the Navajo being subdued in 1863–64 when Kit Carson destroyed their sheep. The Apache fought until their chief Geronimo surrendered in 1886. The coming of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1879 gave ranching a boost, but cattlemen fought the sheepholders as well as the farmers. One struggle between the cattlemen and the authorities became known as the Lincoln County War, and the gunman Billy the Kid fought in it in 1878.

In 1916 men belonging to a force headed by Francisco “Pancho” Villa, Mexican bandit and revolutionary, raided the village of Columbus and killed a number of Anglo-Americans. U.S. troops pursued the raiders into Mexico but could not catch them. LOS ALAMOS in 1942 became the site of experiments that led to the production of the first atomic bomb, which was set off in July 1945 at the WHITE SANDS Proving Ground. Santa Fe is the capital and ALBUQUERQUE the largest city of New Mexico. Since the late 1960s the state has shared in the prosperity of the Sun Belt, and its cities have begun to attract many emigrants from other parts of the country.

NEW MILFORD (*United States*)

Industrial town in an agricultural area, on the HOU-SATONIC RIVER, NW CONNECTICUT. Its town hall is on the site of the former home of Roger Sherman, who helped draft and signed the Declaration of Independence and was a strong proponent of the new U.S. Constitution. The town was settled in 1707 and incorporated in 1712.

NEW NETHERLAND (*United States*)

Former Dutch colony. It was established in 1613 and taken in 1664 by the English, who separated it into the colonies of NEW YORK and NEW JERSEY. The colony’s major settlement was at NEW AMSTERDAM on MANHATTAN ISLAND, now a part of NEW YORK CITY. Its last governor was the unpopular Peter Stuyvesant. See also DELAWARE.

NEW ORANGE See NEW YORK CITY

NEW ORLEANS (*United States*)

Major commercial and industrial city and port on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 107 mi from its mouth, SE LOUI-

SIANA. Founded in 1718 by de Bienville, it became the capital of the French colony of Louisiana in 1722. It was ceded to SPAIN by the Treaty of PARIS in 1763. Smuggling flourished at the port under Spanish rule, and more and more New Orleans became the key to control of the Mississippi River inland. In 1803 FRANCE regained the territory, but in the same year Napoleon, embroiled in his European wars, sold it to the United States in the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. The city was incorporated in 1805, and it became the capital of Louisiana when it entered the Union, remaining the capital from 1812 to 1849. The Battle of New Orleans, a crushing victory by Andrew Jackson over the British on January 8, 1815, closed the War of 1812 with a much-needed U.S. victory, even though it was fought after the signing of the peace treaty at GHENT.

New Orleans flourished as a river port for the cotton trade and entry point for the interior, via the early steamboats, during the period of western expansion in the early 19th century. It seceded from the Union in 1861, at the beginning of the Civil War. However, it was soon captured by the Union forces under Admiral David G. Farragut on April 25, 1862, and suffered heavily in the postwar occupation period under General Benjamin Butler. Its recovery during the Reconstruction period was slow.

The famous French quarter is a part of the city and a center of the well-known Mardi Gras celebration. Many of the French Cajuns, exiled from ACADIA, settled here. New Orleans’s exotic mix of history and peoples, its unique site and beautiful old buildings have made it a tourist haven. Jazz had its beginnings here among black musicians. The city has been subject to hurricanes but had escaped damage due to a system of levees and pumping stations. This was not the case, however, when Hurricane Katrina struck in 2005. Several of the levees protecting the city failed, allowing the city to flood. Although the residents of the city were ordered to evacuate, over 1,000 people perished as a result of the hurricane, while the flood waters rendered most of the city uninhabitable. The city has since been drained and its residents were allowed back to begin rebuilding.

NEW PONCA See PONCA CITY

NEWPORT (*England*)

Port and administrative headquarters of the ISLE OF WIGHT, 10 mi SW of PORTSMOUTH. Chartered in the

12th century, it has the remains of a Roman villa and a 17th-century schoolhouse. Carisbrooke Castle, located nearby, was the scene of Charles I's incarceration before his execution.

NEWPORT (*United States*)

City on the OHIO RIVER, E of COVINGTON, N KENTUCKY. Founded in 1791 and incorporated in 1835, it served as a station on the Underground Railroad for runaway slaves before the Civil War. Several reform movements were inaugurated here, including anti-vice societies.

NEWPORT (*United States*)

A center of naval installations, city, and port in NARRAGANSETT BAY, approximately 30 mi SE of PROVIDENCE, SE RHODE ISLAND, on S Aquidneck Island. Founded in 1639 by religious dissenters from Massachusetts Bay Colony, it was incorporated in 1784. A colonial haven for dissident or minority religious groups in the 17th century, it developed as an important commercial port due to a thriving trade with the WEST INDIES involving rum, slaves, and molasses. It was a center of anti-British sentiment and a popular harbor for privateers and smugglers prior to the American Revolution, during which it was occupied from 1776 to 1779 by British troops. In 1780 and 1781 it became the headquarters of French troops under General Rochambeau but declined after the war. It was the state's joint capital with PROVIDENCE until 1900 and was a popular high-society resort during that period and into the 1920s, when its unique and beautiful location brought many wealthy Americans to build palatial summer houses here. It thrives still as a naval base, though the naval presence has much diminished since the 1970s. However, its colonial section has been restored, leading to extensive tourism. It has numerous historic landmarks including the Touro Synagogue of 1763, the oldest in the nation, and the Wanton-Lyman-Hazard House of c. 1675, which was the locus of the Stamp Act riot in 1765.

NEWPORT (*Wales*)

Port and third-largest city in Wales, in MONMOUTHSHIRE, on the Usk River, 20 mi NW of BRISTOL. Chartered in the 14th century, it was the scene in 1839 of Chartist riots, as that workingmen's movement tried to force the government into political reform.

NEWPORT NEWS (*United States*)

Major shipbuilding center, shipping port, and air complex, on the JAMES RIVER and HAMPTON ROADS, 11 mi NW of NORFOLK, in SE VIRGINIA. First settled by Irish planters in 1621, it was incorporated in 1896. It developed in the late 19th century as an important shipbuilding center and the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. It was held during the Civil War by Union troops who operated a prison here. The famous battle between the early ironclads, *Monitor* and *Merrimac*, was fought in 1862 off its coast. It was a point of embarkation for U.S. troops during both world wars. Old Fort Eustis is located in the city. Due to its peninsular location, it was a backwater during the industrial development of the country, but with the growth of aviation has become a large complex of military-industrial power.

NEW PROVIDENCE (*Bahamas*)

Most important island in the British BAHAMA ISLANDS, containing its capital, NASSAU, 170 mi E of FLORIDA, in the S Atlantic Ocean. Settled by English immigrants from BERMUDA in 1656, it accepted many exiled American Tories following the American Revolution. Great Britain established an air base here during World War II.

NEW QUEBEC See UNGAVA

NEW ROCHELLE (*United States*)

Suburb of NEW YORK CITY, 16 mi S on LONG ISLAND SOUND, SE NEW YORK State. Settled in 1688 by Huguenot refugees from FRANCE, it was incorporated in 1899. Chief Justice John Jay was educated here; and Thomas Paine, colonial American patriot, was a resident in the home here that is still preserved as a city museum.

NEW ROMNEY (*England*)

Town in the ROMNEY MARSH district of KENT. A member of the CINQUE PORTS, it preserves many important documents concerning that medieval defensive association of coastal cities. The church of St. Nicholas, located here, was built partly in Norman times.

NEWRY (*Northern Ireland*)

Town on the Newry River, Newry and Mourne district, 32 mi SSW of BELFAST. An abbey founded here

in the 12th century by Maurice McLoughlin, king of IRELAND, became a collegiate church in 1543. Edward Bruce, fighting for Irish independence from ENGLAND, captured the Newry castle in 1315. Newry was partly burned in 1689 by the duke of Berwick in his retreat from the forces of William III. The first Protestant church in Ireland was St. Patrick's church, built here in 1578.

NEW SAINT ANDREW See DARIEN, PANAMA

NEW SALEM (*United States*)

Restored village, 15 mi NW of SPRINGFIELD, central ILLINOIS. Abraham Lincoln (1809–65), 16th president of the United States (1861–65), lived here from 1831 to 1837. He studied law while working in a store in the town. He allegedly courted Ann Rutledge until her death here in 1835; however, she was actually engaged to one of his good friends.

NEW SARUM See SALISBURY

NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS [*Russian*: Novosibirskiye Ostrova] (*Russia*)

Island group in the ARCTIC Ocean, NE Russia. First discovered in 1712, the islands were the site of prehistoric fossil mammoth remains found in the 1870s. Scientific research stations have been established here since the 1920s.

NEW SMYRNA BEACH (*United States*)

Resort and shipping port on the Atlantic Ocean, 14 mi SE of DAYTONA BEACH, NE FLORIDA. Founded in 1803, it was incorporated a century later. A Spanish Franciscan mission was established here in 1696 near the site of prehistoric Indian mounds and a 16th-century Spanish fort.

NEW SOUTH WALES (*Australia*)

State in the SE. First visited in 1770 by Captain James Cook of GREAT BRITAIN, its earliest settlement was at BOTANY BAY, a convict station, in 1788. This was transferred to its capital, SYDNEY. It developed as a wool industry center in the 19th century. The state's history closely parallels that of the country, and its progress toward statehood began in 1901. Originally an extensive territory, it included QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA, TASMANIA, and NEW ZEALAND, which became separate colonies in the mid-19th century.

NEW SPAIN (*Mexico*)

Former Spanish New World viceroyalty, administered locally through MEXICO CITY from the 16th to 19th centuries. It included the southwestern UNITED STATES, the WEST INDIES, the PHILIPPINES, and northern CENTRAL AMERICA. By 1825 most of New Spain had been lost to SPAIN.

NEW SWEDEN (*United States*)

Former colony stretching from TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, to the mouth of the DELAWARE RIVER. It was established in the New World by the New Sweden Company. Containing parts of what are now PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, and NEW JERSEY, its history began when Peter Minuit founded Fort Christina in 1638 on the present site of WILMINGTON. Peter Stuyvesant led a Dutch force that captured the colony in 1655.

NEWTON (*United States*)

City, 35 mi E of HUTCHINSON, SE central KANSAS. A terminus of the old CHISHOLM TRAIL, it was populated in the early 1870s by German Mennonites from RUSSIA. At that time they introduced a variety of hard winter wheat that is now the main crop in the state. Newton had been a thriving cattle town, and later became an important railroad center.

NEWTON (*United States*)

Residential city, 7 mi W of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. It was settled in the 1630s as part of CAMBRIDGE and was incorporated in 1873. John Eliot's "praying Indians" established a Christian church here in 1646. Horace Mann, educator; Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science movement; and the writer Nathaniel Hawthorne lived here at different times in the 19th century.

NEWTOWN See MACON, QUEENS

NEWTOWNARDS (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in North Down district, 9 mi E of BELFAST, on the Strangford Lough. The ruins of an abbey founded c. A.D. 550 by St. Finian are nearby. Those of a Dominican priory founded here by the earl of ULSTER in 1244 mark the original site of the town.

NEWTOWN BUTLER (*Northern Ireland*)

Town in FERMANAGH district, 63 mi SW of BELFAST. A Jacobite army was defeated here in 1689 by a force

of Protestants from ENNISKILLEN during the contest between William III of ENGLAND and the forces of James II.

NEW ULM (*United States*)

City on the Minnesota River, 90 mi SW of MINNEAPOLIS, S MINNESOTA. Settled by German immigrants in 1854, it was defended by forces led by Justice C.E. Flandrau during two attacks in the Sioux Indian uprisings of 1862. It was incorporated in 1876.

NEW WESTMINSTER (*Canada*)

City, port, and suburb of VANCOUVER, on the FRASER RIVER, SW BRITISH COLUMBIA. Founded in 1859, it was the capital of British Columbia from 1860 to 1866, when it was replaced by VICTORIA.

NEW WINDSOR See WINDSOR

NEW YORK (*United States*)

Northernmost of the Middle Atlantic states, it lies W of NEW ENGLAND, with VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, and CONNECTICUT to the E, NEW JERSEY and PENNSYLVANIA to the S, and CANADA to the N and W. It was the 11th of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, doing so by a narrow margin in July 1788.

Before the arrival of Europeans, the area was inhabited by a number of Indian tribes: the Mohegan, Leni-Lenape, and Wappinger, living mostly in the HUDSON RIVER valley and on LONG ISLAND; and the powerful IROQUOIS CONFEDERACY, organized c. 1570 and stretching across the state from the Hudson to LAKE ERIE. A Florentine in the service of FRANCE, Giovanni da Verrazano, visited New York Bay in 1524. The next two explorers of the region, both in 1609, were Samuel Sieur de Champlain of France, who entered from the N down LAKE CHAMPLAIN, and Henry Hudson, in Dutch employ, who sailed up the Hudson River nearly to present ALBANY. The first to settle were the Dutch in 1624, when they established their colony of NEW NETHERLAND and a small settlement, NEW AMSTERDAM, on MANHATTAN Island. They also established Fort Orange where ALBANY now stands.

The Dutch made large land grants, mostly along the Hudson River, to men who engaged to bring in settlers. Nevertheless, New Netherland did not prosper, and its last governor, Peter Stuyvesant, surrendered it to England in 1664. King Charles II granted

the colony to his brother, the duke of York, for whom it was renamed. The colony prospered, and the long-lasting alliance of the English and the Iroquois Indians was formed. A little later, however, there was a conflict between the large landholders on the one hand and the small farmers, artisans, and merchants on the other. Out of this, in the 18th century, came a more representative government that suited both provincial and royal interests. The colony continued to grow, although the western area remained largely unsettled because of warfare between the British and the French. The various Navigation Acts and the Stamp Act of 1765 were objected to vigorously by the commercially minded colony.

When the American Revolution began, however, New York was badly divided, and there were many Loyalists. In May 1775 Ethan Allen of Vermont captured Fort TICONDEROGA, and CROWN POINT was also seized. In August 1776 General Washington lost the Battles of LONG ISLAND and of HARLEM Heights, evacuated NEW YORK CITY, and in October was defeated at WHITE PLAINS. The British held New York City until the end of the war. In 1777 the British attempted to split the 13 colonies in half by a drive into New York from Canada southward, another up the Hudson River, and a third E through the MOHAWK RIVER valley. The campaign ended in failure when the British surrendered at SARATOGA in October.

After independence, New York City was the first capital of the new nation, in 1789–90, and the state prospered, although the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 were setbacks. During this war, the British captured FORT NIAGARA, but U.S. forces won a naval victory on LAKE CHAMPLAIN. In the first half of the 19th century New York came to be called the Empire State, due chiefly to the completion in 1825 of the ERIE CANAL, which connected the Great Lakes at BUFFALO with the Hudson River and thence with New York City and the Atlantic Ocean. The canal traffic and the railroads, which appeared a few years later, made New York City the nation's commercial and financial center.

Slavery was abolished in the state in 1827, and the first women's rights convention in the United States met in SENECA FALLS in 1848. During the 19th century several million immigrants poured into the United States through New York City and made it a great "melting pot." The state made large contributions in men and money to the Union side in the Civil War, although there were bloody draft riots in New York City in 1863. Since the late 19th century the

state has been in the forefront of reform and social welfare legislation, and it has provided outstanding leaders in politics and industry, including the Roosevelts, Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Morgans, Alfred Smith, and others. The state is second only to California in terms of economic output.

Albany has been the capital since 1797, and other cities of consequence are ROCHESTER, ROME, SCHENECTADY, SYRACUSE, and UTICA.

NEW YORK CITY [*colloquial: Gotham; former: New Amsterdam, New Orange*] (*United States*)

City and port in SE NEW YORK State at the mouth of the HUDSON RIVER on New York Bay. For nearly two centuries it has been not only the nation's largest city but also one of the world's busiest ports, its premier financial center, the leader in culture and entertainment, a foremost manufacturing and commercial center, a magnet for immigrants who turned it into the greatest assemblage of ethnic groups perhaps in the world, and a mecca for tourists. Giovanni da Verazano was the first recorded European to visit the site, in 1524. Henry Hudson was here in 1609 and sailed up the Hudson River. The first settlers, however, were Dutch, who established the colony of NEW NETHERLAND in 1624 and founded New Amsterdam, the future metropolis, on the southern tip of the island of MANHATTAN. Tradition has it that the entire island was purchased from the Indians for trinkets worth approximately \$24. In 1664 the colony was seized by ENGLAND and renamed for the duke of York. The Dutch briefly regained it in 1673–74 and renamed it New Orange.

New York and its commerce grew steadily in the late 17th and 18th centuries, when it was already a cosmopolitan city. Opposition to British rule was strong after the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, and in 1775 the Sons of Liberty forced the colonial government to flee. In 1776, however, the British army defeated George Washington's Continentals in several engagements, including the Battle of LONG ISLAND in modern BROOKLYN and the Battle of HARLEM Heights in Manhattan. Washington abandoned the city, which remained in British hands until the end of the American Revolution. New York was the first capital of the United States in 1789–90, and by then it was the nation's largest city. In 1825 the opening of the ERIE CANAL made New York City the seaborad entrance to a water route to the Great Lakes and crowned its position as the most important city in the nation.

New York supported the Union in the Civil War but was the scene, from July 13 to 16, 1863, of the bloody Draft Riots, when thousands protested against the Federal Conscription Act. Tammany Hall, the Democratic Party organization, dominated politics until the blatant corruption of the Tweed Ring was exposed in 1871. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the city was the entry point for several million immigrants from Europe, who made ELLIS ISLAND famous as they poured through it on landing. As a result, New York became an enormous melting pot of ethnic neighborhoods and a center of labor and radical movements. The city was enlarged in 1898 when the separate city of Brooklyn, and STATEN ISLAND and part of the BRONX, were combined with Manhattan to form the greater city. The southern part of the Bronx, the only section of the city on the mainland, had become part of New York City in 1875.

Early in the 20th century the city began to sprout skyscrapers, and in 1904 it opened one of the first subway systems in the country. Political corruption and reform have alternated, while the need for regional cooperation in the tri-state metropolitan region, comprising parts of New Jersey and Connecticut, resulted in the establishment in 1921 of what is now the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. Since World War II New York has suffered the ills of modern urban areas and in 1975 was on the verge of bankruptcy. The city had lost population to its suburbs while the proportion of black and Hispanic residents had increased. Its school and transportation systems have been strained, its housing has deteriorated, and crime has increased. There were riots in the 1960s, while crime and urban decay reached a high in the 1970s. The 1980s and 1990s saw the city rally to make an economic and social comeback, only to be shaken by the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001, which resulted in almost 3,000 deaths and the destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center. The city has since rebounded and New York remains supreme for its skyscrapers, museums, arts, clothing and fashion industry, colleges and universities, churches, bridges, parks, zoos, medical facilities, corporate and financial operations, theaters, publishing and musical establishments, shops, Rockefeller Center, GREENWICH VILLAGE, Yankee Stadium, and Central Park. It is also the headquarters of the United Nations.

NEW ZEALAND

Nation consisting of two main islands and some smaller islands in the S Pacific Ocean, SSE of AUSTRALIA. It is

a member of the British COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. The two main islands are NORTH ISLAND, smaller but with the larger population, and SOUTH ISLAND. New Zealand also includes STEWART ISLAND, S of South Island, discovered by the British in 1808, and the CHATHAM ISLANDS, E of New Zealand, discovered by the British in 1791. The earliest known inhabitants of the main islands were the Maoris, who probably arrived c. A.D. 800 or earlier and represented the southernmost point of Polynesian expansion. A second wave of these people came c. 1350. The first European to see New Zealand was the Dutch navigator, Abel J. Tasman, in 1642; while Captain James Cook, a British navigator, circumnavigated the islands in 1769–70 and charted their coastlines.

The first settlers were escaped convicts from Australia and runaway sailors. Organized settlement began in the 1840s, and GREAT BRITAIN made New Zealand a colony in 1841. A treaty of 1840 with the Maoris opened large tracts of land to the settlers, and WELLINGTON, the capital, was founded that year, as was AUCKLAND, both on North Island. CHRISTCHURCH, on South Island, was settled in 1850. The Maoris resented the continuing encroachment on their lands and fought bitterly off and on against the British until 1870. The colony was granted self-government in 1852, and in the course of the 19th century it became a large producer of dairy and meat products.

New Zealand also pioneered in social welfare legislation. New Zealand was the first country in 1893 to grant women the right to vote. In 1898, the country enacted an old age pension law. Its soldiers fought in the ANZAC corps for Great Britain in both world wars. The British Statute of WESTMINSTER in 1931 gave complete independence to the islands, but until 1947 New Zealand allowed Great Britain to conduct its foreign affairs. In 1951, New Zealand joined in the ANZUS mutual defense treaty with the UNITED STATES and AUSTRALIA. In 1986, the pact was suspended after New Zealand refused to let U.S. naval ships with nuclear arms enter its ports. In 1997 Jenny Shipley of the National Party became New Zealand's first female prime minister. In 1999 the National Party was replaced by a Labor coalition government led by Prime Minister Helen Clark. The wars with the settlers greatly reduced the Maori population, but it has since grown back to nearly 600,000. The government has concentrated in recent years in redressing past wrongs to the Maori people, but increasing activism has led to the creation of a Maori political party.

The islands are noted for their scenery, the comfortable life style of the people, and a variety of unusual animals, including the kiwi, albatross, and tuatara.

NEYSHĀBŪR See NISHAPUR

NEZHIN [*Nyezhin*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in central Chernigov oblast, in the N Ukraine 70 mi NE of KIEV. Established by the 11th century, it was the headquarters from 1649 to 1782 of the Nezhin Ukrainian Cossacks. In 1657 the Cossack hetman permitted Greek merchants to live here and it developed as a thriving mercantile and transport center in the 17th and 18th centuries.

NEZIB See NIZIP

NGANKING See AN-CHING

N'GELA ISLAND See FLORIDA ISLAND

NGESEBUS (*Palau*)

Small island, one of the Palau Islands in the W CAROLINE ISLANDS group, formerly in the U.S. Trust Territory of the PACIFIC ISLANDS. Held by JAPAN after 1914, the Palaus as a whole were taken by U.S. troops during World War II in September–October 1944. The marines landed on Ngesebus on September 28, 1944. The islands were placed under trusteeship in 1947. See also PELELIU.

NHA TRANG (*Vietnam*)

Port town on the South China Sea, 50 mi N of Phan Rang, S central Vietnam. A major U.S. military base was established here during the Vietnam War. The remains of a Cham temple are located in the neighborhood.

NIAGARA See NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE

NIAGARA FALLS (*Canada; United States*)

Famous falls of the NIAGARA RIVER, on the boundary between W NEW YORK State and ONTARIO. Father Louis Hennepin visited the falls in 1678 during an expedition in which he accompanied Robert Sieur de La Salle. On its banks they built FORT NIAGARA. It was captured by the British in 1759, taken by the

Americans after the American Revolution, and regained by the British during the War of 1812 and held until its end. The falls were the source of early hydroelectric power, which has since been increased. See also the cities of NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, and United States.

NIAGARA FALLS (*Canada; United States*)

Twin cities, above and below the great falls of the NIAGARA RIVER (see NIAGARA FALLS), connected by two bridges across the river. Both cities are centers of hydroelectric power and other major industries. The U.S. city, settled on the site of a fort after 1800, was created out of three small settlements in 1892 and 1927. The Canadian city was founded in 1853. Named Clifton from 1856 to 1881, it was incorporated as Niagara Falls in 1904.

NIAGARA, FORT See FORT NIAGARA

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE [Niagara] (*Canada*)

Resort town on LAKE ONTARIO, at the mouth of the NIAGARA RIVER, SE ONTARIO. Settled by American Tories in 1784, it was the first capital of Upper Canada from 1792 to 1796. Fort George protected the town, but it was taken by U.S. forces in 1813 during the War of 1812. The town was burned during the attack but was reoccupied by the British later that year. It is now a tourist and cultural center, with many carefully restored buildings of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

NIAMEY (*Niger*)

River port and capital of Niger, on the NIGER RIVER, West Africa. An insignificant 19th-century French military post, it was the center of a rich agricultural region, and after it was made the capital of the country in 1926 it quickly became an important center of trade and light industry.

NIAS (*Indonesia*)

Volcanic island in the INDIAN OCEAN, off the W coast of SUMATRA. The Dutch started trading here in 1669. The island contains many megalithic shrines from its precolonial past. Many were killed here by the earthquake and tsunami of 2004 and the earthquake of 2005.

NICAEEA (*France*) See NICE

NICAEEA [*former: Antigonía, modern: İznik*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of Bithynia, in ASIA MINOR. It was on the site of modern ZNIK. Built in 316 B.C. by Antigonus I, one of the successors of Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, it was named for him until Lysimachus renamed it for his wife. It was an important trading center during the early BYZANTINE EMPIRE and the capital of BITHYNIA. The Nicene Creed of the Christian church was formulated here during an ecumenical council called by Constantine I in A.D. 325, which asserted the equality of the Trinity and outlawed Arianism. The veneration, but not worship, of icons was approved in another council held here in 787, which suppressed the Iconoclast movement in the Byzantine Empire.

The city, destroyed by an earthquake at that time, was taken by the crusaders from the Turks in 1097. When the crusaders took CONSTANTINOPLE itself from the Byzantine Empire in 1204, Nicaea became the capital of one of the successor states, the Nicaean Empire, until 1261, when Michael Paleologus succeeded in retaking Constantinople and reconstituting the Byzantine Empire. Nicaea passed to the Turks of the later OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1330. In the 16th and 17th centuries, the city was a center for ceramic ware and pottery production, which were an important decorative contribution to mosques and palaces throughout Turkey. Parts of the ancient church of St. Sophia have been unearthed here, and the city's medieval walls still stand.

NICARAGUA

Nation of CENTRAL AMERICA, with coastlines on both the CARIBBEAN SEA and the Pacific Ocean. It takes its name from an Indian chief. EL SALVADOR and HONDURAS are to the N and COSTA RICA is to the S. The Spanish conquistador Gil González de Ávila conquered Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica in 1522. The next year Francisco Fernández de Córdoba was sent to deprive González de Ávila of his claim to Nicaragua, and in 1524 he founded GRANADA and LEÓN. Under Spanish rule, Nicaragua was part of the captaincy general of GUATEMALA. In 1678 ENGLAND declared a protectorate over the MOSQUITO COAST, the eastern coast of the country, and made BLUEFIELDS the capital. Nicaragua won independence from SPAIN in 1821 and with the other Central American nations—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica—became part of the Mexican Empire, over which Augustín de Iturbide ruled briefly as

Emperor Augustín I. Between 1825 and 1838 the five nations formed the CENTRAL AMERICAN CONFEDERATION, with Manuel José Arce as the first president. Rivalries brought about dissolution of the confederation in spite of the efforts of a liberal dictator, Francisco Morazán.

The British occupied the town of SAN JUAN DEL NORTE (Greytown) on the Mosquito Coast in 1848, but a treaty of 1860 with Nicaragua gave this area autonomy. Later, in 1894, President José Santos Zelaya seized the region by force. As early as 1826 the UNITED STATES expressed interest in building a canal across Nicaragua. No canal was built, but in 1851 Cornelius Vanderbilt, the American shipping and railroad magnate, opened a route from the Atlantic coast to CALIFORNIA that included a system of land transit across Nicaragua. An American adventurer, William Walker, set out in 1855 to conquer Nicaragua, which he did, and proclaimed himself president in 1856. The next year he was ousted by other Central American countries, assisted by Vanderbilt.

The country enjoyed a period of quiet from 1857 to 1909, most of the time under conservative rule. In 1912, however, U.S. Marines were sent to aid the conservative side in a civil war. They were opposed by guerrilla forces led by Augusto César Sandino until the U.S. withdrawal in 1933. The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1916 gave the United States the right to build a canal, but the treaty was terminated in 1970. In 1936, with U.S. backing, Anastasio Somoza killed Sandino and overthrew the democratically elected president Juan Batista Sacassa. Somoza became the nation's dictator; he and two sons turned the country, for practical purposes, into the private property of the Somoza family, ruling by terror and repression until a revolution in July 1979 destroyed their power. The revolution was broad based and included factions from all parts of the political spectrum, including the Sandinistas, named for the guerrilla leader. Though the original revolutionary government included all these factions, it has since late 1980 moved toward full Sandinista control but includes members of the Roman Catholic clergy. They were accused by U.S. officials of being communist-oriented and of receiving military aid from the USSR and CUBA. The United States has sought to isolate the country diplomatically and economically and to overthrow the regime. The Sandinistas, however, assert they favor pluralistic democracy and negotiated settlements to regional disputes. In 1981, the United States, suspended economic aid and began supporting

counterrevolutionary military forces, or contras. After the U.S. Congress acted to cut off aid to the contras, the government continued to covertly support the Nicaraguan anti-Sandinistas, using revenue from arms sales to IRAN. The United States continued to exert pressure on the Sandinistas, illegally mining Nicaragua's principal export harbors in 1984, and instituting a trade embargo in 1985. Elections in 1984 confirmed the Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega Saavedra, as president. Although the regime received substantial Soviet economic aid, the U.S. embargo destroyed the economy as the aid petered out with Soviet troubles at home.

In 1990 elections, held under a Central American peace initiative, the Sandinistas were defeated by an opposition coalition, and Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, a political moderate, became the new president. The United States lifted its trade embargo, and the Chamorro government tried to revive the economy and promote reconciliation among the factions. In October of 1998 Nicaragua was devastated by Hurricane Mitch, which killed more than 4,000. In 2003 the new president Enrique Bolaños Geyer accused his predecessor of corruption, leading to a split in the governing Liberal Party. MANAGUA is the capital and largest city; León is the second largest.

NICARIA See IKARIA

NICE [*ancient: Nicaea; Italian: Nizza*] (*France*)

Resort city and port on the Mediterranean Sea, capital of the Alpes-Maritimes department, 98 mi NE of MARSEILLES. Settled by Greeks in the fifth century B.C., it was the scene of the Roman's first occupation of GAUL. It was ravaged twice by Saracens in the ninth century A.D. It passed to PROVENCE, then to SAVOY by 1388, and was sacked in 1543 by the Turks. It was taken in 1792 by France during the French Revolution, when it was a refuge for Royalists. It was returned to Savoy in 1814 and became French in 1860 following a plebiscite. The Italian patriot Giuseppe Garibaldi was born here in 1807. A former house of Napoleon's is in the city, as are several old churches dating as far back as the 12th century. See also RIVIERA.

NICEPHORIUM See RAKKA

NICOBAR ISLANDS See ANDAMAN ISLANDS

NICOMEDIA See IZMIT

NICOPOLIS (*Bulgaria*) See NIKOPOL

NICOPOLIS [*Greek: Nikópolis*] (*Greece*)

City of ancient EPIRUS; its ruins lie just N of modern PREVEZA. It was founded in 31 B.C. by Octavian, later Emperor Augustus, to celebrate his victory at neighboring ACTIUM, and settled with the populations of Akarnania and Aetolia. It became the capital of Epirus and ACARNANIA. Host to the famous Actian Games, it was destroyed and rebuilt several times before it was abandoned. St. Paul wrote the Epistle to Titus here c. A.D. 65. Epictetus had a philosophical school here from c. 60 to 140. The city was destroyed by Alaric, Genseric, and Totila; but it was rebuilt by Justinian I. The site contains remains of the city walls and citadel, a theater, odeum, stadium, and museum.

NICOPOLIS (*Turkey*) See AFYONKARAHISAR

NICOSIA [*Nikosia*] [*ancient: Ledrae; Greek: Leukosia, Levkosia; Turkish: Lefkoshia*] (*Cyprus*)

City and capital of Cyprus, on the Pedieos River. Founded before the seventh century B.C., it was the capital of the island from the 10th century A.D. The residence of the crusader LUSIGNAN kings from FRANCE from 1192 to 1489, it then passed to VENICE, and in 1571 it fell to the forces of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after a siege. From 1878 it was the center of British control of the island and was instrumental in the struggle for independence from TURKEY, finally achieved in 1960. It was torn by strife again after the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974. Since the invasion the city has been divided by two zones—one Greek, one Turkish—with a buffer zone in between managed by the United Nations. The Turkish Cypriots use the city as the capital of the occupied area. The 13th-century church of St. Sophia, which houses the Lusignan tombs, survives today as a mosque. See also FAMAGUSTA.

NICOYA (*Costa Rica*)

Town on the Nicoya peninsula, on the Gulf of Nicoya. Colonized by SPAIN c. 1530, it is thought to be the first Spanish settlement in Costa Rica.

NICTHEROY See NITERÓI

NIDAROS See TRONDHEIM

NIEDERÖSTERREICH See LOWER AUSTRIA

NIEMEN See NEMAN RIVER

NIEUPOORT See NIEUWPOORT

NIEUWKERKE See NEUVE-ÉGLISE

NIEUWPOORT [*Nieuport*] (*Belgium*)

Town and port on the Yser River and the North Sea, 10 mi SW of OSTEND. Dating from as far back as the ninth century A.D. and dominated by a fortress, it was the site of many battles and sieges during the wars that swept over the Low Countries from the 14th through 17th centuries. In 1600 Maurice of NASSAU defeated the Spanish here. The commune was nearly obliterated during incessant warfare in 1914–15 during World War I.

NIEWENSTAT See NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE

NIEWIEŻ See NESVIZH

NIĞDE (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Niğde province, central Turkey. It flourished before its capture in the mid-15th century by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. From the 11th through 14th centuries it was held by the Seljuk Turks as part of the sultanate of RUM.

NIGEL (*South Africa*)

Gold-mining town in GAUTENG, and a suburb of JOHANNESBURG. Founded in 1909, it was named for the miner Nigel MacLeish. It is the site of Sub-Nigel, long one of the richest gold mines in the world.

NIGER

Landlocked country of W central Africa, bounded by LIBYA and ALGERIA on the N, BENIN and NIGERIA on the S, BURKINA FASO on the SE, MALI on the W, and CHAD on the E.

The region forming the modern country of Niger did not fall under a unified political dominion until FRANCE incorporated it as part of its colonial African

empire in the late 19th century. Before then, the land was constantly subject to conflicts between various tribes and competing states. The medieval GHANA, Mali, and SONGHAI Empires all claimed parts of the region at different times. In the early 19th century the FULANI EMPIRE in HAUSALAND struggled with the empire of BORNU for control.

By the time European explorers began to traverse the country in the mid-19th century there was no dominant political unit to oppose colonial annexation. The BERLIN conference of 1885 gave Niger to France. The French overcame resistance from the Tuaregs, who were centered around AGADEZ. In 1900 they made Niger a territory within their holdings of Upper Senegal–Niger.

In 1922 Niger was split off and made a separate colony within FRENCH WEST AFRICA and governed as such until it was touched by the great wave of African nationalism that swept across the continent after World War II. In 1958 autonomy was granted, and in 1960 complete independence was gained under President Diori. His leadership lasted until the great SAHEL drought of 1968 to 1974 brought tremendous famine and suffering to the country. In 1974 a coup led by Lieutenant Colonel Seyni Kountché toppled Diori, and a military government took power. Since then, major uranium finds promise to help finance Niger's desperately needy economy. In 1976 Kountché returned a large degree of civilian rule. In 1987, Kountché died and was succeeded by General Ali Seybou who vowed to return the country to civilian rule. In 1991 a 1,204-member national conference suspended the constitution, dissolved the government, and created a civilian transitional government. In 1993 Mahamane Ousmane was elected president. There was conflict between the government and the Tuareg during the early 1990s, but a peace accord was signed in 1995. In 1996 a military coup led by Colonel Ibrahim Baré Mainassara took control of the government. Mainassara held a rigged election, putting himself in the presidency, but was then assassinated by members of his own presidential guard in 1999. France intervened, cutting off foreign aid, and forcing elections in which Tandja Mamadou, a retired army colonel, was elected president. Niger is a major source of uranium, and in 2003, unconfirmed reports of IRAQ seeking yellow cake uranium from Niger was cited in the State of the Union speech by President George W. Bush as proof that Iraq was attempting to construct weapons of mass destruction.

NIGER COAST PROTECTORATE See NIGERIA

NIGERIA

The predominant country in West Africa, with boundaries arbitrarily set a century ago by British colonial rulers. Nigeria stretches from the western edge of the SAHARA Desert to the Atlantic Ocean and is the site of many different tribal cultures. BENIN is to the W, NIGER to the N, CHAD to the E, and CAMEROON to the S.

A flourishing Iron Age village and farming culture at NOK existed by A.D. 100. By A.D. 800 the centralized state of KANEM-BORNU had established itself in the northeastern part of the country and prospered because of its key position on the trans-Sahara trading route. By the 13th century the lucrative Sahara traffic in goods and slaves led to the rise of seven states in HAUSALAND, which traded in competition with Kanem-Bornu. Islam became the dominant religion of the northern states by the 14th century. In the southern forests the Yoruba people had developed a complex culture by the 12th century, centered at IFE. Two major states sprang from Ife: OYO and Benin.

Europeans began exploration and trade with Nigeria in the late 15th century and immediately initiated an extensive, long-lasting, and profitable traffic in slaves. The economy of Benin rested almost entirely on its delivery of captives to English slavers, and Hausaland in the N participated in the funneling of slaves to the coast. Many small coastal city-states arose; notably BONNY, OWOME, Okrika, and OLD CALABAR.

In 1804 a holy war led by a Fulani, the Muslim reformer Usman dan Fodio, erupted against the northern Hausa kings. By 1817 Hausaland had largely been conquered; and under the leadership of Dan Fodio's son the sultanate of SOKOTO flourished.

In 1807 GREAT BRITAIN abolished slavery and attempted to shut down the slave trade entirely, but traffic with slavers of other nations continued unabated. Only in the delta of the NIGER RIVER did the alternative export of palm oil replace human cargoes. In 1861 the British occupied LAGOS, a major center for slave export, and with the concurrent loss of the American market, slavery's importance declined.

The British exploited the palm oil trade and from 1884 to 1885 claimed Nigeria and slowly gained control of the region through negotiation and military force. In 1914 the entire country was first administered as a unified British protectorate. After World War II Great Britain began to grant Nigeria greater independence while trying to reconcile the different tribal peoples. In 1960 Nigeria became an indepen-

dent state, and in 1966 a series of coups brought to power a military government controlled by Lieutenant Colonel Yakubu Gowon. In 1967 the independent republic of BIAFRA split off in the E, and three years of disastrous civil war killed many thousands of people before the secession was put down and reconciliation effected. In 1975, Gowon was replaced in a coup by General Murtala Muhammad and a group of officers who pledged a return to civilian rule. Muhammad was assassinated in an attempted coup one year after taking office and succeeded by General Olusegun Obasanjo. In 1979, an election brought back civilian government under Alhaji Shehu Shagari. In 1983 Nigeria repatriated thousands of foreign laborers. Shagari was reelected president in 1983, but was removed in another military coup.

In 1985 another coup led by Major General Ibrahim Babangida promised a return to civilian rule. In 1991, ABUJA, which had been planned as the new capital since the 1970s was made the official capital of Nigeria. In 1992, elections were held, but were voided by Babangida. New elections in 1993 declared Moshood Abiola as president. Babangida tried to void the election, but he was forced to resign. In another coup, General Sani Abacha became president and banned all political institutions and labor unions. Abacha crushed resistance, jailing Abiola and Obasanjo, and executing Ken Saro-Wiwa, a prominent writer, and eight other human-rights activists in 1995. Abacha died suddenly in 1998, and was succeeded by General Abdulsalam Abubakar, who immediately freed Obasanjo and other political prisoners. Riots followed the announcement that Abiola had also died unexpectedly soon after Abacha, while still in detention. In 1999, elections were held to return to civilian government and the presidency was won by General Obasanjo, running as a civilian. Following Obasanjo's inauguration in 1999, Nigeria was readmitted to the Commonwealth of Nations; it had been expelled for human rights violations during the Abacha regime. Nigeria has had religious unrest in the northern states, which have locally instituted Islamic law, that has led to violence between Muslim, Christian, and Animist peoples. There has also been unrest in the Niger delta area where local peoples are demanding more revenue from and local control of the country's lucrative oil reserves.

NIGER RIVER

Africa's third-largest river, it arises in the highlands of GUINEA and flows NE inland through MALI, then between TIMBUKTU and GAO turns S through NIGER,

BENIN, and NIGERIA, a total of 2,000 mi emptying into the Gulf of Guinea, to the S of Nigeria. The river was an important source of water for the arid sub-Saharan medieval Mali and SONGHAI Empires. The city of Timbuktu arose along the riverbank near the great bend of the Niger, which sends it S to the Gulf of Guinea. The Niger was never a highway for trade and settlement, however, because of rapids, falls, shifting channels, and seasonal drops in flow.

In the 18th century European explorers began to probe the river. The widely held notion that the Niger flowed from E to W was dispelled by the Scotsman Mungo Park in 1805, when he sailed from Timbuktu to Bussa. In 1830 Richard Cander managed to sail from Bussa to the Niger's mouth in the Gulf of Guinea. He showed that the coastal region known as the OIL RIVERS was in reality the Niger's delta.

NIHAVAND See NAHÁVAND

NIHON See JAPAN

NIJMEGEN [Nimeguen] [*ancient*: Noviomagus; *French*: Nimègue; *German*: Nimwegen] (*Netherlands*)

Town on the Waal River, 10 mi S of ARNHEM, in the E Netherlands. An old Roman town and an important residence of Charlemagne and the Carolingian emperors in the ninth century A.D., it was chartered in 1184 and later joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Loyal to SPAIN during the Dutch struggle for independence in the 16th century, it was captured in 1591 by Prince Maurice of NASSAU. A series of treaties was signed here in 1678 and 1679, ending the Dutch Wars of Louis XIV of 1672 to 1678 and leaving France in a supreme political position. In September 1944, during World War II, the U.S. 82nd Airborne dropped troops here. They took the town but were unable to rescue the ground troops surrounded in Arnhem nearby. The city suffered heavy damage at this time. A medieval church and the ruins of an eighth-century palace built by Charlemagne are here.

NIKARIA See IKARIA

NIKKŌ (*Japan*)

City and religious center in Tochigi prefecture, central HONSHŪ, 72 mi N of TOKYO. Early Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples from the eighth century are located here; but the city is famous for its ornate temples and

mausoleums of the Yedo period of 1600 to 1868. The first and third Tokugawa shoguns, or military leaders, Ieyasu and Iemitsu, built temples here in the 17th century. The famous Gate of Sunlight is in the shrine of Ieyasu.

NIKOLAINKAUPUNKI, NIKOLAISTAD See VAASA

NIKOLAYEV [Vernoleninsk] (*Ukraine*)

City and port on the BUG RIVER, 70 mi NE of ODESSA, in the Ukraine. It was founded in A.D. 1784 near the site of the ancient Greek colony of OLBIA. Originally used as a naval fortress and shipbuilding center, it began to industrialize in the 20th century. The Germans captured the city in August 1941 during World War II and destroyed its naval base.

NIKOLSBURG See MIKULOV

NIKOPOL [*ancient: Nicopolis*] (*Bulgaria*)

Commercial port on the DANUBE RIVER, 23 mi NE of PLEVEN. Founded in A.D. 629 by the Byzantine emperor Heraclius, it flourished as a mercantile and cultural center. It has been the scene of countless historic battles. The Ottoman Turks defeated an army of crusaders here in 1396, thus opening the path to a Muslim invasion of Europe. It was besieged by HUNGARY in 1444, and the forces of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE were defeated here in 1595 and 1598. It figured prominently in the Russo-Turkish wars of the 18th and 19th centuries and was burned by RUSSIA in 1877. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

NIKOPOL (*Ukraine*)

Town on the DNEPER RIVER, in the E central Ukraine. Founded in the 1630s, it flourished as a center of river trade. Once a fortified Zaporozhe Cossack station, it has seen much fighting throughout its history. From late 1941 to February 1944 it was held by GERMANY.

NIKÓPOLIS See NICOPOLIS

NIKOSIA See NICOSIA

NIKŠIĆ [*former: Ogonoste*] (*Serbia and Montenegro*)

Town in Montenegro, approximately 27 mi SE of PODGORICA. A medieval Turkish fortress guarded the old town until it was taken by Montenegro in 1878.

The town's cathedral was donated by Czar Nicholas II. A Roman bridge is located here, as are the ruins of the old fortress.

NILE RIVER [*ancient: Nilus; Arabic: Al-Bahr*]

The world's longest river, flowing N approximately 4,180 mi from its source near LAKE VICTORIA, to its Egyptian outlet on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. EGYPT's early prosperity was based on the Nile, and the great cities of ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, and THEBES arose along its banks. The river's annual inundations fertilized Egypt's farmland and have provided unfailing irrigation from 4000 B.C., turning the desert into a granary of the ancient world. The Blue Nile and the White Nile join at KHARTOUM to form its main stream. Further S, the cataracts of the middle Nile served as a barrier to easy travel and sheltered the SUDAN from invasion from the N. The kingdoms of KUSH and then of MEROË flourished on the banks of the Nile until destroyed by invaders from ETHIOPIA.

The source of the Nile had been a matter of conjecture since antiquity, and in the middle of the 19th century British explorers began to search actively for it. In 1858 John Speke found Lake Victoria and two years later, accompanied by James Grant, discovered the Nile's source at its northern end. David Livingstone, Sir Richard Burton, and Sir Samuel White Baker all provided detailed information about the Nile basin and its upper course as a result of their explorations. The ASWĀN High Dam, completed in 1971 S of ASWĀN, now contributes to Egypt's hydroelectric power, but has stopped the flow of vital nutrients downstream and caused the silting of the delta. The vast majority of Egypt's population and towns are still centered along the Nile and in the delta.

NILES (*United States*)

City in SW MICHIGAN, 48 mi SW of KALAMAZOO. A Jesuit mission was established here in 1690, and Fort St. Joseph was built by the French seven years later. The fort fell to the British in 1761, to Chief Pontiac in 1763, and to the Spanish in 1780. The city was settled permanently in 1827 on a stagecoach route between DETROIT and CHICAGO and was incorporated in 1829. The site of Ft. St. Joseph was rediscovered by Western Michigan University researchers Michael Nassaney and William Cremin in 1998.

NILES (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Mahoning River, 8 mi NW of YOUNGSTOWN, NE OHIO. William McKinley, 25th

U.S. president (1897–1901), was born here in 1843. The city was settled in 1806 and incorporated in 1895.

NILUS See NILE RIVER

NIMÈGUE See NIJMEGEN

NIMEGUEN See NIJMEGEN

NÎMES [*ancient: Nemausus; former: Nismes*] (*France*)
City and capital of Gard department, 64 mi NW of MARSEILLES. Founded in 28 B.C. by the emperor Augustus for his veterans, by the second century A.D. it was the principal city of the province of NARBONENSIS and one of the largest cities in Roman GAUL. At the close of the ROMAN EMPIRE it was invaded by barbarians, and later became a medieval viscounty. In 1271 it became part of France. A center of the Protestant Reformation, it was the scene of a massacre of Catholics on September 29, 1567, and many of its citizens fled after the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685.

The city has an extraordinary array of Roman ruins. Its first century A.D. amphitheater is one of the best preserved in the world, and is still used for bull-fights. The small temple called the Maison Carrée was built by Agrippa in 16 B.C. and is almost perfectly preserved. A temple of Diana and a nymphaeum survive from the adornments of the healing spring of Nemausus. Two city gates and a massive Roman tower also survive. The famous three-tiered aqueduct bridge, the Pont du Gard, is nearby.

NIMRUD See CALAH

NIMWEGEN See NIJMEGEN

NINEVEH [*ancient: Ninus*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient capital of ASSYRIA. Its remains lie on the E bank of the TIGRIS RIVER, opposite modern MOSUL. Sargon II made it his capital in the late eighth century B.C., succeeding Nimrud (CALAH); but Sennacherib, his successor, built it into the spectacular capital of the ancient Assyrian Empire, one of the great cities of the world. Ashurbanipal developed it further in the seventh century as a cultural center and collected a huge library of cuneiform tablets, containing the

knowledge and learning of ancient SUMER, BABYLON, and AKKAD, some of which has been recovered in excavations.

Nineveh and the Assyrian Empire fell to Nabopolassar of Babylon and the king of MEDIA in 612 B.C. Excavations on the site were begun by the pioneer archaeologist and explorer, Austen Layard, in 1845. The city wall, the foundations of the lavish palaces of Sennacherib and Ashurbanipal, and much else have been uncovered. See also MESOPOTAMIA.

NINGBO [*Ning-Po*] [*ancient: Ching-Yüan; former: Ninghsien; Portuguese: Liampo*] (*China*)

City and port on Hungzhou Bay, 100 mi S of SHANGHAI. Dating from A.D. 713, it traded with the Portuguese in the 16th century, was occupied in 1841 by the British during the Opium War, and became a treaty port in the following year under the Treaty of NANJING. It was held by JAPAN from 1941 to 1945 during World War II. Called Ninghsien from 1911 to 1949, it fell to the communists in 1949. Several Buddhist temples and monasteries are located here.

NINGHSIA See NINGSIA

NINGHSIEN See NING-PO

NINGSIA [*Ninghsia*] (*China*)

Former province of W INNER MONGOLIA. Part of the 13th-century MONGOL EMPIRES, it was split between Manchu and Mongolian rule in the 17th century. In 1958 it became part of Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region. The Yellow River (HUANG HE) flows through its southern part, on which is situated its capital, YINCHUAN. See also GANSU.

NINGYUAN See I-NING

NINUS See NINEVEH

NIORO (*Mali*)

Market center and town in W Mali, 200 mi NW of BAMAKO. It was a trading center of the SONGHAI EMPIRE in the 16th century and became the independent state of Kaarta in the following century. This fell to the Muslim leader Al-hajj Umar in 1854 and to FRANCE in 1891.

NIORT [*ancient: Novioritum*] (*France*)

City and capital of Deux-Sèvres department, 83 mi SE of NANTES, W France. A Gallo-Roman town, it was restructured around a 12th-century Plantagenet castle. A Huguenot stronghold during the Protestant Reformation, it suffered from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Two towers remain from its medieval fortress. See also NÎMES.

NIPHON See JAPAN

NIPPON See JAPAN

NIPPUR (*Iraq*)

City in ancient MESOPOTAMIA, 100 mi SE of BABYLON on the EUPHRATES RIVER. A religious and cultural center of the Sumerians and Babylonians, it was especially sacred to the ancient earth god, En-lil. It was ruled later by PERSIA and PARTHIA. Many important archaeological remains and artifacts have been uncovered here, including a horde of Sumerian clay tablets illuminating Sumerian literature, temples dating from the third millennium B.C., and the seventh-century ziggurat of Ashurbanipal. See also ASSYRIA, BABYLON, SUMER.

NIŠ [*Nish*] [*Greek: Nissa; Latin: Naissus, Naïssus*] (*Serbia*)

Transport center on the Nišava River, approximately 125 mi SE of BELGRADE, in Serbia. An ancient Greek and Roman city on the Via Militaris through the Balkans, it was the birthplace of Constantine I the Great c. A.D. 290, and here Claudius II had defeated the OSTROGOTHS some 20 years earlier. The Huns ravaged Naïssus in A.D. 441, but Justinian I of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE rebuilt it a century later as an important frontier fortress. It was also an important military center in the Balkans for the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1386 to 1878, when it passed to SERBIA. From 1941 to 1944 it was occupied by GERMANY during World War II. The town has a medieval fortress and the Tower of Skulls, built in memory of the Serbs who blew up the powder magazine in 1809, killing themselves and the attacking Turks.

NISH See NIŠ

NISHAPUR [*Neyshābūr*] (*Iran*)

Market town in KHORĀSĀN, approximately 40 mi W of MASHHAD, NE Iran. Founded by Shapur I in the

third century A.D., it was rebuilt in the next century by Shapur II. It flourished as the capital of the Sassanid dynasty until the mid-fifth century and was rejuvenated during the Tahirid and Samanid dynasties of the ninth and 10th centuries. The Seljuk Turks made it a cultural center in the 11th and 12th centuries. Here the Islamic philosopher Al-Ghazali studied, and the mathematician and poet Omar Khayyam was born and is buried. It was destroyed by earthquakes and foreign invasion in the 13th century. Significant medieval archaeological finds have been unearthed here. See also PERSIA.

NISIBIN See NUSAYBIN

NISIBIS See NUSAYBIN

NISMES See NÎMES

NISSA See NIŠ

NISTRUL See DNIESTER RIVER

NITERÓI [*former: Nictheroy*] (*Brazil*)

Industrial city and suburb across from the city of RIO DE JANEIRO, on Guanabara Bay. Settled by Indians in 1573 on a Portuguese land grant site, it was chartered in 1671. By 1819 the Indians had gone, and it became the provincial capital in 1835.

NITRA [*German: Neutra; Hungarian: Nyitra*] (*Slovakia*)

Market center on the Nitra River, approximately 35 miles NE of BRATISLAVA. First a Roman town, it was a medieval religious center and fortress for four centuries before it became a free city in 1248. Its church and castle, dating from c. A.D. 830, are the oldest in Slovakia.

NIVE (*France*)

River, approximately 50 mi long, at the base of the PYRENEES MOUNTAINS. The British triumphed over the French in battles along the banks of the Nive in December 1813 during the Napoleonic Wars.

NIVERNAIS (*France*)

Historic region of central France, now part of the Nièvre department, with its capital at NEVERS. The

land of the Aedui in ancient GAUL, it later became a countship in the 11th century A.D. and passed to BURGUNDY and many other rulers before joining the duchy of the Gonzaga family in 1565. It was purchased by Cardinal Mazarin in 1659, who passed it on to his heirs, the Mancini family. They were dispossessed by the French Revolution in 1789.

NIZHNEVARTOVSK (*Russia*)

City in N Siberia, now a developing city in the oil area of western SIBERIA. It was a very small village until the discovery of one of the world's largest oil fields here in 1965 at nearby Lake Samotlar.

NIZHNI NOVGOROD [*former: Gory, Gorki*] (*Russia*)

Capital city of the Nizhni Novgorod oblast, on the S bank of the VOLGA RIVER, at its confluence with the Oka River, 250 mi E of MOSCOW. Now the third-largest city in Russia, it is known as the cradle of the Russian Empire. It was first established as a fort by Prince Yuri Vsevolodovich, a prince of VLADIMIR, as a frontier post against the Volga Bulgars and the Mordvinians. It became a major trading post for Russia and the East when east-west travel along the Oka River met north-south travel on the Volga. It became the capital of SUZDAL-Nizhny Novgorod in 1350, and was annexed by Moscow in 1392. From 1608 to 1612 it was a rallying point for the Russian army that defeated the combined Polish, Lithuanian, and Cossack armies. The city became famous as Nizhni Novgorod for its fair, held at irregular intervals from 1817 to 1930. In the 18th and 19th centuries it was a cultural center. A turreted stone fortress from the 13th century, several churches dating from the 13th to 18th centuries, and a 17th-century palace are reminders of its past. Renamed in 1932 in honor of Maxim Gorky, it is a major industrial center of the Soviet Union. The city resumed its original name in 1991.

NIZIB See NIZIP

NIZIP [*former: Nezib, Nizib*] (*Turkey*)

Town in Gaziantep province, 22 mi E of GAZIANTEP. Ibrahim Pasha, directing the Egyptian campaign of Mehmet Ali against the Turks, won impressively here on June 24, 1839. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

NIZZA See NICE

NO See THEBES, EGYPT

NOAILLES [*former: Longvilliers*] (*France*)

Town in central Oise department. Having belonged to the famous Noailles family, it took its present name from that family in the 17th century.

NOEMFOOR See NUMFOOR

NOGALES (*Mexico*)

Railroad terminus and port of entry on the ARIZONA border, adjacent to the U.S. city of the same name, SONORA state, NW Mexico. A bloody border clash was fought here in 1918 as the city was occupied by Anglo-Americans from NOGALES, Arizona.

NOGALES [*former: Isaactown*] (*United States*)

Mining center and city on the Mexican border, adjacent to the city in MEXICO of the same name, 60 mi S of TUCSON, ARIZONA. Founded in 1880 and incorporated in 1893, it was the scene of several forays against Pancho Villa in 1916. The 1699 Tumacacori Mission is preserved, but the Guevavi Mission, established here in 1692, is now in ruins, as is nearby Tubac, Arizona's first European settlement, dating from 1752.

NOGENT-LE-ROTHOU (*France*)

Town in the W Eure-et-Loir department. A hospital located in the town houses the tomb of the duke of Sully (1560–1641), French statesman and close adviser to Henry IV.

NOGENT-SUR-SEINE (*France*)

Town in the NW Aube department, approximately 56 mi SE of PARIS. A few miles away is the site of the monastery of the Paraclete established in 1123 by Peter Abélard, the famous logician, theologian, and philosopher instrumental in laying the foundation of the University of Paris. Originally a haven for Abélard's followers, the Paraclete was later given by Abélard to Héloïse, his pupil whom he had loved and secretly married. After Abélard had been castrated by her relatives for the union, Héloïse founded a sisterhood here in 1129, while Abélard himself entered a monastery and guided and consoled his wife at the Paraclete. It was here that Héloïse received Abélard's *History of My Calamities* c. 1135. In 1136 she was

made abbess of the house. Eventually it housed the tombs of both Héloïse and Abélard.

NOGINSK [*former: Bogorodsk, Rogozhi*] (*Russia*)

City 35 mi E of Moscow. Founded in the 16th century as Rogozhi and later renamed Bogorodsk, it has been a major textile center since the 19th century.

NOK (*Nigeria*)

Village of central Nigeria that has given its name to a culture that flourished from c. 900 B.C. to A.D. 200. Nok culture produced a wide variety of highly decorative and finely crafted terracotta figurines. Primarily an agricultural society, Nok was actively smelting and working iron deposits as early as 400 B.C.

NOKUHIVA See NUKU HIVA

NOLA (*Italy*)

Agricultural town in Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, 16 mi NE of NAPLES. The town was of Oscan origin but was settled by Etruscans before the fifth century B.C. and passed to the Samnites. It thrived as a possession of ROME after 313 B.C., and as an early center of Christianity. Marcellus fought the great general Hannibal of CARTHAGE here in 216 and 215 B.C. Augustus, the first ruler of the ROMAN EMPIRE, died in this town in A.D. 14. Roman ruins located here include an amphitheater, tombs, and an early Christian cemetery.

NOLICHUCKEY RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 150 mi long, rising in the Blue Ridge Mts in W NORTH CAROLINA, and flowing NW across the TENNESSEE border to join the French Broad River. Its first settlement was founded in 1772, and the frontiersman Davy Crockett was born in 1786 along its banks at Limestone, near GREENVILLE, Tennessee.

NOMBRE DE DIOS (*Panama*)

Spanish colonial settlement in N Panama, NE of PORTOBELLO. Founded in 1510, it was abandoned toward the end of the 16th century because of its unhealthy location. For several years it was an important port of NEW SPAIN.

NOME (*United States*)

City on S Seward Peninsula, at the mouth of the Snake River, W central ALASKA. Only a small fishing village,

it was founded in 1896 as a gold-mining camp. It boomed almost overnight as the center of the Alaskan gold rush from 1899 to 1903. Almost entirely destroyed by fire or violent storms on more than one occasion, it has always been rebuilt. It is the terminus of the Iditarod dogsledding race commemorating the delivery of serum to Nome.

NOMENKAN [*Nomonhan, Khalkhin Gol*] (*Mongolia*)

Town on the Chinese border in E Mongolia. The town was disputed by Mongolia and China in the 1930s based upon disputed Manchu and Ming historical borders with Mongolia. The USSR, fighting with Mongolian forces, was victorious in a battle fought here in 1939 against forces from JAPAN that was a turning point in World War II. The Japanese Kwangtung Army was destroyed by the Soviets under Zhukov. As a result, Mongolia retained the disputed area and the Japanese signed an agreement with the USSR that allowed the Soviets to move Zhukov's division to Europe and turned Japanese aggression to the Pacific.

NOMONHAN See NOMENKAN

NONNEBAKKEN See SLAGELSE, DENMARK

NOORDBRABANT See NORTH BRABANT

NOORDHOLLAND See NORTH HOLLAND

NOOTEN EYLANDT See GOVERNORS ISLAND

NOOTKA SOUND (*Canada*)

Inlet of the Pacific Ocean, W VANCOUVER ISLAND, SW BRITISH COLUMBIA. Captain James Cook discovered it in 1778, and the British established a trading post here in 1788. The Spanish seized it in 1789, opening a controversy settled by the Nootka Convention in 1790, which permitted British settlement in the region.

NOPH See MEMPHIS, EGYPT

NORBA CAESARINA See CÁCERES

NORCIA [Nursia] (*Italy*)

Market town in Perugia province, UMBRIA region, 41 mi SE of PERUGIA. An ancient Sabine center, it was colonized by ROME in 290 B.C. St. Benedict, founder of the Benedictine monastic movement in the West, was born here c. A.D. 480. Medieval city walls and buildings, along with a 16th-century fortress, have survived a series of major earthquakes that first hit the area in the early 18th century and have continued in recent years.

NORDALBINGIA See DITHMARSCHEN**NORDEN** (*Germany*)

Industrial port and city in EAST FRIESLAND in NW Lower SAXONY, 16 mi N of EMDEN. First mentioned in 1124, it is the oldest town in the East Friesland region.

NORDHAUSEN (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, 69 mi W of LEIPZIG. A royal residence as early as the 10th century A.D., it was a free city from 1253 to 1803. It was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. The infamous Nazi concentration camp Dora, and underground rocket production plants for the V-2 ballistic missile were located here during World War II, in which the city was badly damaged. A 12th-century Gothic cathedral has survived here along with a 17th-century town hall.

NÖRDLINGEN (*Germany*)

Picturesque walled town, once in SWABIA, now in BAVARIA. It was founded in the ninth century A.D. and became a free city in 1217. Two battles were fought here during the Thirty Years' War. In 1634 imperial troops defeated a Swedish army directed by Duke Bernhard of SAXE-WEIMAR, partly facilitating FRANCE's entry into the war. The French defeated the imperial forces here in 1645. Nördlingen passed to Bavaria in 1803. The town is built inside of a meteor crater called the Nördlingen Ries.

NORD-OSTSEE KANAL [*former: Kaiser Wilhelm Canal*] (*Germany*)

Canal, approximately 60 mi long, extending from the BALTIC SEA, through SCHESWIG-HOLSTEIN, to the NORTH SEA. Constructed between 1887 and 1895, it

was a prime target of aerial attacks and bombings in World War II.

NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN See NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA**NORE, THE** (*England*)

Sandbank in the THAMES RIVER estuary, 3 mi NE of SHEERNESS. A historic mooring, it was the scene of a mutiny in the British fleet a short time after the 1797 SPITHEAD mutiny. This mutiny, unlike its predecessor, was unsuccessful; and its leader, Richard Parker, was executed.

NORFOLK (*England*)

Maritime county in the E, on the NORTH SEA, with its administrative headquarters at NORWICH. Inhabited in prehistoric times, it became part of the SAXON SHORE in late Roman times, and of the kingdom of EAST ANGLIA following the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain in the late fifth century A.D. It was also included in the DANELAW. In the late Middle Ages it was a center of the English wool trade. See also GREAT YARMOUTH, KING'S LYNN, THETFORD.

NORFOLK (*United States*)

Commercial and industrial city and a major port at the mouth of the JAMES RIVER in SE VIRGINIA. One of the largest cities in the state, with nearby PORTSMOUTH and NEWPORT NEWS it makes up the huge port of HAMPTON ROADS. Founded in 1682, at the onset of the American Revolution the town, which was a Tory stronghold, was attacked by Patriots. It was subsequently almost entirely burned, except for St. Paul's Church, built in 1738, which still stands today. It was incorporated in 1845. In May 1862 the pioneer ironclad warships *Monitor* and *Merrimac* clashed here in nearby Hampton Roads in the same month that Union troops occupied the city during the Civil War. Norfolk was an important naval center during World War II and now contains many top naval and marine installations. This major military complex also includes aeronautical facilities.

NORFOLK ISLAND (*Australia*)

Island in the S Pacific Ocean, NE of SYDNEY, 800 mi E of the mainland. Discovered by Captain James Cook in 1774, it became a penal colony of GREAT BRITAIN between 1788 and 1855. In 1856 the prisoners were

removed, many descendants of the ship *Bounty* mutineers were brought here from PITCAIRN ISLAND, and the island was placed under the jurisdiction of NEW SOUTH WALES. It was incorporated into Australia in 1913.

NORICUM (*Austria*)

Ancient region and Roman province, S of the DANUBE RIVER and W of modern VIENNA, in the E ALPS. An old Celtic area, it was captured in 16 B.C. by ROME and its iron ore was profitably mined. It flourished as an outpost of the ROMAN EMPIRE, but was overrun by Germanic invaders in the fifth century A.D.

NORMAN (*United States*)

Agricultural center and city, 18 mi S of OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA. It was first settled on April 22, 1889, during the great homestead "run" when the government permitted a large strip of land to be settled on a first-come basis. It was incorporated in 1902.

NORMANDIE See NORMANDY

NORRIDGEWOCK (*United States*)

Town on the KENNEBEC RIVER, 13 mi NW of WATERVILLE, W MAINE. Close by was an Indian village inhabited by Algonquians, who had been in the NE for several thousand years. This tribe, called Abnaki by the French, was driven out and the village destroyed by the British in 1774. They then settled among the French in CANADA. The word *wigwam* is from their language.

NORRISTOWN (*United States*)

Town on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER, 17 mi NW of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. Purchased from William Penn in 1704 by Isaac Norris, the Quaker mayor of Philadelphia, it was incorporated in 1812. Civil War general Winfield Scott Hancock, Democratic presidential candidate in 1880, was born and is buried here.

NORRKÖPING (*Sweden*)

Industrial center and port on an inlet of the BALTIC SEA, Östergötland county, 30 mi SW of STOCKHOLM. Dating from the Bronze Age, it was founded as a city in the mid-14th century and chartered in 1384. In

1719 it was burned by Russian troops during the Great Northern War. It has been an important textile center since that industry's inception in Sweden in 1621 and was the scene of the coronation of Gustavus IV in 1800.

NORTH ADAMS (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Hoosic River, 22 mi NE of PITTSFIELD, NW MASSACHUSETTS. Founded in 1748, it was incorporated and separated from ADAMS in 1878. Portions of the old Indian MOHAWK TRAIL go through the area. Fort Massachusetts, now in ruins, was erected here in 1745 by the Bay Colony and was burned a year later by a force of Indians and French soldiers.

NORTHALLERTON (*England*)

Town and administrative headquarters of North YORKSHIRE, 31 mi NNW of YORK. The Battle of the Standard, fought here on August 22, 1138, was the scene of an English triumph as King Stephen (1135–54) stopped an invasion by King David of SCOTLAND. The latter's forces marched in service of the English queen, Matilda, who was at civil war with Stephen. The peace treaty following, however, gave NORTHUMBRIA to David.

NORTHAMPTON (*England*)

Town and administrative headquarters of NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, 60 mi NW of LONDON, on the Nene River. Once a Roman settlement, it was significant as a habitation of the Anglo-Saxons, beginning in the sixth century A.D., and of the Danes from the ninth to the 11th centuries A.D. Its Norman castle, razed in the 19th century, was the scene of parliamentary meetings from the 12th to 14th centuries, including the one that granted independence to SCOTLAND in 1328. It was also the scene of the trial and condemnation of Thomas à Becket in 1164. Henry VI was defeated and abducted by the Yorkists in a battle fought here in 1460 during the Wars of the Roses. The city, largely destroyed by fire in 1675, has Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains.

NORTHAMPTON (*United States*)

Manufacturing city, 16 mi N of SPRINGFIELD, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, W MASSACHUSETTS. It was founded in 1654 and incorporated in 1883. The famous colonial pastor, Jonathan Edwards, preached

here for 25 years. Calvin Coolidge, 30th president of the United States, was the city's mayor from 1910 to 1911. The Parsons House, built in 1658, is located here.

NORTHAMPTON (*Pennsylvania*) See ALLENTOWN

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE [*Northampton, Northants*] (*England*)

Agricultural county of the Midlands. The old Roman roads, WATLING STREET and ERMINE STREET, run through it. Later it was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of MERCA until the Danish occupation. The Danes were finally integrated into the kingdom in the 10th and 11th centuries, leaving many place-names on the land. The county's administrative headquarters is NORTHAMPTON. See also DANELAW.

NORTH ANDOVER (*United States*)

Town on the MERRIMACK RIVER, 23 mi N of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Founded in 1646, it was set off from ANDOVER and incorporated in 1855. Anne Bradstreet (1612–72), one of America's first woman writers, lived here with her husband Simon, governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony from 1679 to 1686 and 1689 to 1692. Samuel Phillips, educator and statesman, was born here in 1752. The town partook in the early textile growth in New ENGLAND, but it now has diversified industries and several well-known schools.

NORTH ANNA (*United States*)

River in E central VIRGINIA, joining the South Anna River to form the Pamunkey River in N Hanover county. Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant were unable to drive General Robert E. Lee's Confederate army from its positions near the river's confluence with the Pamunkey. The Civil War battle here was fought from May 23 to 25, 1864, during Grant's campaign designed to capture RICHMOND.

NORTHANTS See NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

NORTH ATTLEBORO (*United States*)

Town, 28 mi SW of BOSTON, SE MASSACHUSETTS. Founded in 1669 and set off from ATTLEBORO in 1887, it has been the site of a notable jewelry industry

since 1807. The colonial Woodcock tavern of 1670 and Attleboro Falls are attractions here.

NORTH BORNEO See SABAH

NORTH BRABANT [*Dutch: Noordbrabant*] (*Netherlands*)

Province of S Netherlands, bordered by BELGIUM to the S. It was part of BRABANT until its active participation in the struggle for Dutch independence from Spanish rule brought it under the UNITED PROVINCES after the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648. It became a province in 1795.

NORTH BRADDOCK (*United States*)

Town on the MONONGAHELA RIVER, a suburb of PITTSBURGH, SE PENNSYLVANIA. General Edward Braddock's troops were defeated here during the French and Indian War in 1755. It figured prominently in events leading up to the Whiskey Rebellion after the American Revolution. Andrew Carnegie inaugurated his first steel factory here in 1875.

NORTH CAROLINA (*United States*)

State in the SE, on the Atlantic Ocean, with VIRGINIA to the N, SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA to the S, and TENNESSEE to the W. It was the 12th and next-to-last of the original states to ratify the Constitution, in November 1789, after the Constitution had gone into effect.

The coast was explored by Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524, and Spanish navigators may have been in the area by the 1580s. Sir Walter Raleigh sent out colonists from ENGLAND in 1585 who settled on ROANOKE ISLAND but returned to England the next year. Two years later Raleigh sent out another group under John White. White went back to England for supplies, returned to Roanoke in 1591 and found all the colonists gone. Their fate and that of their Lost Colony has never been determined. Among them was Virginia Dare (b. 1587), the first child of English parents born in America. The first permanent settlement here was made in 1563 around Albemarle Sound.

In 1629 King Charles I granted a large area here to Sir Robert Heath, and it was named Carolina in the king's honor; but in 1663 Charles II reallocated the land to eight of his favorites. After 1691 the region was known as North Carolina and ruled by deputy governors appointed from CHARLESTON, South Carolina,

until 1711. Growth was slow, and at this time there were only three towns. Also in 1711 a bitter war with the Tuscarora Indians broke out. They were defeated and in 1714 moved to NEW YORK and joined the Iroquois. After North Carolina was made a royal colony in 1729 it developed more rapidly, as more immigrants arrived.

An insurrection, put down with bloodshed by the militia, disturbed the colony from 1768 to 1771. This was the Regulator Movement, a protest of back-country farmers against domination by eastern coast aristocrats. In May 1775 the citizens of Mecklenburg County adopted anti-British resolutions that implied independence, but there is serious question as to the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, supposedly proclaimed that month. During the American Revolution, Carolina Loyalists were defeated in February 1776 at the Battle of MOORES CREEK Bridge, near WILMINGTON. In the Carolina Campaign of 1780–81, the British attempted to revive Loyalist support in both the Carolinas by invading the region. In North Carolina, at the end of the campaign, General Cornwallis won a battle at GUILFORD COURTHOUSE in March 1781 but felt compelled to retreat, first to Wilmington, and then to Virginia, where he was forced to surrender at YORKTOWN.

The state continued to be dominated by eastern planters until 1835, when the western part of the state, now the most populous, forced through a new constitution. The final removal of the Cherokee Indians began that year, too. The state made progress until the Civil War, passing an early public-school law in 1839. It seceded in May 1861 at the start of the Civil War. At its end, on April 26, 1865, General J.E. Johnston surrendered the last large Confederate force on North Carolina soil.

The state became involved in the struggle over Reconstruction; abolished slavery in 1868; then saw the conservatives regain control in 1871. Meanwhile, the state prospered, especially because of the increased demand for tobacco. An agrarian revolt, spearheaded by the Granger Movement, the Farmers' Alliance, and the Populist Party, created turbulence in the 1880s and 1890s. In the 20th century North Carolina has been progressive in supporting education and in developing agriculture and industry. The state leads the nation in the production of textiles, tobacco, and furniture. In the 1950s, and 1960s North Carolina made a more peaceful adjustment to school integration than most southern states. It is the site of the University of North Carolina at CHAPEL HILL and of

Duke University at DURHAM. At KITTY HAWK, on the coast, the Wright brothers made the first controlled airplane flight in 1903. RALEIGH is the capital; and CHARLOTTE, GREENSBORO, and WINSTON-SALEM are other large cities.

NORTH CHICAGO (*United States*)

Industrial city on LAKE MICHIGAN, 5 mi S of the port of WAUKEGAN, NE ILLINOIS. Incorporated in 1909, it was the scene of a sitdown strike engaged in by steelworkers in 1937. This led to a decision in 1939 by the Supreme Court outlawing such strikes.

NORTH DAKOTA (*United States*)

State in the N central region, bordering on CANADA to the N, MINNESOTA to the E, SOUTH DAKOTA to the S, and MONTANA to the W. It is in the geographical center of North America. It was admitted to the Union in 1889 as the 39th state. *Dakota* is the name of an Indian tribe of the western Sioux.

In 1738, when the French explorer and trader Pierre de la Vérendrye entered this region, he found the Mandan Indians farming on the banks of the MISSOURI RIVER. There were other tribes, some also agricultural, such as the Arikara and Hidatsa; some nomadic, such as the Cheyenne Cree, Sioux, Assiniboin, Crow, and Ojibwa. Two sons of Vérendrye arrived in 1742, seeking a route to the Far East. A few years later fur traders became active and in 1804–05 the Lewis and Clark Expedition spent the winter with the Mandans. Both the North West Fur Company and the Hudson's Bay Company set up trading posts in the Red River of the North Valley, but after 1828 John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company won control of the fur trade. When North Dakota's state boundaries were set, the northwestern half came from the LOUISIANA PURCHASE, while the southeastern half was the result of the boundary adjustment of 1818 between the United States and GREAT BRITAIN.

The first settlement was made at PEMBINA in 1812, and the arrival of the steamboat on the upper Missouri encouraged more settlement. However, the permanent population was still very small in 1861 when Dakota Territory was created, including both present North and South Dakota and part of Montana and WYOMING. In 1857 military posts began to be built to protect travelers and railroad workers; and the Homestead Act of 1862 promoted settlement. On the other hand, concern with the Civil War and Indian

troubles discouraged many pioneers. War with the Sioux was ended by treaty in 1868 but broke out again in the Dakotas in 1876, when gold was discovered in the BLACK HILLS of South Dakota and prospectors refused to respect Indian rights to the land. In 1881 the Sioux under Sitting Bull fled to Canada, where they surrendered. They were returned to the United States and were placed on reservations.

In the 1870s agriculture bloomed in the RED RIVER valley, when the “bonanza” wheat fields, farms of 3,000 to 65,000 acres, were created. The flow of settlers increased as railroads were built in the 1870s and 1880s, the immigrants being mostly from SCANDINAVIA, GERMANY, and CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Differences between agrarians and mining and railroad interests aroused political controversy. The Republicans were in power until the Farmers’ Alliance grew in strength and elected a governor in 1892, with Democratic and Populist Party support. In 1915 the Non-Partisan League was formed by farmers to oppose the grain industry owners. The League achieved power in 1919 and brought about state ownership of grain elevators and the establishment of a state bank. The state suffered a farming crisis in the 1920s and was severely effected by drought during the Great Depression. Oil was discovered in 1951, and mining has become a big business in the mineral-rich state. Also in the 1950s the U.S. government funded the construction of Garrison Dam on the Missouri River, generating enough electricity for half the state. North Dakota has seen steady declines in population, with the current population at the start of the 21st century is roughly the same as the 1920s.

BISMARCK is the capital; other cities are FARGO, GRAND FORKS, and Minot. The Badlands, in the SW, where Theodore Roosevelt owned a ranch and spent part of each year from 1883 to 1886, were long known as “Hell with the fires out,” because the topography made travel so difficult.

NORTH-EAST NEW GUINEA See BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, NEW GUINEA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NORTHERN CAPE (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the N part of CAPE PROVINCE. The capital and largest city is KIMBERLY.

NORTHERN IRELAND See IRELAND, NORTHERN

NORTHERN NECK (*United States*)

Region in colonial VIRGINIA between the RAPPAHANNOCK and POTOMAC rivers. It was inherited by Thomas Fairfax from his grandfather Baron Culpeper, colonial governor. The Fairfax proprietors held their grant through the American Revolution, and Thomas Fairfax was the only British peer in America at that time; he remained unharmed. In 1785 the state of Virginia cancelled the Northern Neck proprietorship.

NORTHERN RHODESIA (*Zambia*)

Former British colonial possession of central Africa; now the republic of ZAMBIA. The early history of the region is conjectural. During the 16th and 17th centuries a flow of migrations to the area between Lake Malawi and the headwaters of the ZAMBEZI RIVER brought a mixed group of Bantu-speaking peoples together here. By the 19th century several tribes dominated major parts of the country. The Lunda controlled a large area in the N, the Bemba ruled E of them, and the Luyana dominated the far W along the Zambezi. In the middle of the 19th century the Ngoni became an important force as they crossed the Zambezi from the S. The Kololo left their native BASUTO LAND and invaded Barotseland in the W from 1863 to 1864, when they were ousted by the LOZI KINGDOM.

European interest in the area began with the explorations of the Scottish missionary David Livingstone, though explorers from PORTUGAL had entered the northeastern part of the country more than 20 years earlier. Several missions were established here during the latter half of the 19th century, and in 1890 agents of the British South Africa Company, set up by Cecil Rhodes, who gave his name to RHODESIA, obtained treaties from some local tribal leaders. Using these as an excuse, GREAT BRITAIN claimed the area in 1891 and sent troops to subdue Lunda and Ngoni warriors who resisted their domination. In 1911 Great Britain consolidated its protectorates of Northeastern and Northwestern Rhodesia into the single protectorate of Northern Rhodesia.

In 1923–24 major copper reserves were discovered in Northern Rhodesia, and six years later a mining boom created cities and towns peopled by black and white workers drawn from across southern Africa. Segregation and racial discrimination were imported from SOUTH AFRICA, while Northern Rhodesia’s Africans constantly fought for better conditions. Strikes and riots erupted in 1925, 1940, and 1956.

The first organized African nationalist political movement was formed following World War II and unsuccessfully resisted the formation of the white-dominated Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Harry Nkumbala was the first leader of the African nationalist movement, but in 1958 Kenneth Kaunda became prominent. By 1960 Great Britain had decided to implement the gradual transfer of power to the African majority, but violent opposition from Northern Rhodesia's 70,000 white occupants slowed the process. In 1964 the first open election with universal suffrage was held, and Kaunda took over as prime minister. Northern Rhodesia became the independent Republic of Zambia on October 24, 1964, with Kenneth Kaunda as its first president. See also LUNDALAND, MALAWI, ZIMBABWE.

NORTHERN TERRITORY (*Australia*)

Territory in N Australia. Originally settled from 1825 to 1863 as part of NEW SOUTH WALES, it was under SOUTH AUSTRALIA from 1863 to 1911 and became a territory in 1931. Bombed by JAPAN in February 1942, it was subsequently placed under military control until the end of World War II. The capital is DARWIN.

NORTHFIELD (*United States*)

City, 36 mi S of St. PAUL, S MINNESOTA. Founded in 1855 and incorporated two decades later, it was the scene on September 7, 1876, of an attempted bank robbery by the noted bandits Frank and Jesse James and their gang. Several people were killed as the robbery was aborted.

NORTH FRISIAN ISLANDS See FRISIAN ISLANDS

NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION (*Germany*)

A league of 22 German states lying N of the MAIN RIVER, it replaced the GERMAN CONFEDERATION after the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. Created in 1867 by the Prussian chancellor Bismarck and dominated by PRUSSIA, it marked the new supremacy of Prussia over AUSTRIA in German affairs. It was superseded by the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1871. See also GERMANY.

NORTH GRAHAM ISLAND See GRAHAM LAND

NORTH HOLLAND [*Dutch: Noordholland*] (*Netherlands*)

Peninsular province in the NW, on the NORTH SEA. Separated from SOUTH HOLLAND in 1840, it had pre-

viously played a leading role in the struggle for Dutch independence from Spain from 1568 to 1648. Its capital is HAARLEM. See also AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.

NORTH INGERMANLAND (*Russia*)

N part of the historic region of INGRYA, which is presently contained in St. PETERSBURG oblast. It seceded in 1920 from the new revolutionary government set up after the Russian Revolution but was soon forced into submission.

NORTH KANARA See KANARA

NORTH KINGSTOWN [*former: Kingstowne*] (*United States*)

Commercial town on NARRAGANSETT BAY, 18 mi S of PROVIDENCE, S central RHODE ISLAND. Founded in 1641 by Roger Williams and incorporated in 1674 as Kings Towne, it was separated from SOUTH KINGSTOWN in 1723. Minutemen and British troops clashed here during the American Revolution. Painter Charles Gilbert Stuart (1755–1828) was born here. Many colonial buildings are located in the town.

NORTH KOREA [*Democratic People's Republic of North Korea*]

Country in NE Asia, W of JAPAN and N of SOUTH KOREA, SE of Chinese MANCHURIA, and S of Far E Russian SIBERIA. After World War II, there was to be a united KOREA, but Soviet forces had occupied the north peninsula, and Americans the south with a dividing line at the 38th parallel. In 1948, the Republic of SOUTH KOREA was declared in the south and the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea in the north. In 1950, North Korea invaded and American and UN troops counterattacked and pushed the North Koreans back north. The Korean War lasted until 1953, as Chinese and North Korean forces battled American and UN troops. A demilitarized zone was set up on the border along the 38th parallel. The capital city is P'YONGYANG.

North Korea was ruled from 1948 by Kim Il-sung who created a Stalinist state dominated by a personality cult centered on himself. Kim fostered a state ideology called Juche, which promotes sacrifice and self-reliance in the name of the North Korean state. North Korea has been one of the world's most isolated states due to its closed borders, state support of terrorism, and national research efforts toward weap-

ons of mass destruction. Kim died in 1994, and was succeeded by his son Kim Jong-il. Under the younger Kim, North Korea has had some opening of relations with South Korea and there was a North-South summit in 2000. North Korea has also tried to improve relations with Japan, admitting the kidnapping of Japanese citizens for training spies. There has also been limited visits to the North by families in the South who had been divided since the war.

North Korea's Juche policies of militarization and heavy industrial development have been disastrous in terms of the country's economic development. In the late 1990s drought conditions created food shortages such that many died of starvation and many more crossed illegally into China in search of food. North Korea has pursued a policy of nuclear weapons brinkmanship in order to extort food aid and electrical power from South Korea, Japan, China, the UNITED STATES, and RUSSIA. In 2005 North Korea announced to the world that it has nuclear weapons.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK [*former: Argenta, Silver City*]
(United States)

Agricultural center and industrial city, on the Arkansas River, opposite LITTLE ROCK, central ARKANSAS. Settled by prospectors as Silver City c. 1855, it was incorporated in 1903. It grew with the onrush of silver miners late in the 19th century and was part of Little Rock until its citizenry proposed a bill, passed by the state legislature in 1903, allowing it to secede. It was then briefly named Argenta.

NORTH OLMSTEAD (United States)

Residential city and suburb of CLEVELAND, NE OHIO. It was settled in 1815 and incorporated in 1951. The first national intracity bus line was inaugurated here in 1931.

NORTH OSSETIA-ALANIA [Alania, formerly North OSSETIAN AUTONOMOUS OBLAST] (Russia)

Republic in the N central CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS, S Russia. Alans, descendants of the early Scythian tribes, had inhabited the region since the fifth century A.D. Its people were converted to Christianity in the 15th century. The region was taken by Russia in 1802. After the Soviets took control it briefly became the Soviet Mountain Republic in 1921. It became the North Ossetian Autonomous Oblast in 1924. In 1991 it was given its current name and made a republic in the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The collapse of the Soviet

Union posed a problem for the Ossetian people, now that North Ossetia is within Russia while SOUTH OSSETIA is within GEORGIA. Many refugees from South Ossetia have crossed into North Ossetia to escape Georgian persecution. In 2004 the Beslan hostage crisis took place in North Ossetia, when Chechen terrorists stormed a school and took hostages. After the standoff, more than 314 civilians were dead. Its capital is Vladikavkaz. See also OSSETIA, OSSETIAN MILITARY ROAD, SCYTHIA.

NORTH PLATTE (United States)

City between the North Platte and South Platte rivers, central NEBRASKA. It was founded in 1866 and incorporated in 1910. Scouts Rest Ranch, for three decades the home of the army scout, Pony Express rider, and showman Buffalo Bill (William) Cody, is located nearby. See PLATTE RIVER.

NORTH PLATTE RIVER See PLATTE RIVER

NORTH POLE

The N extremity of the earth's axis, not to be confused with the North Magnetic Pole north of Borden Island in CANADA or the North Geomagnetic Pole NW of Ellesmere Island. It was the goal of many explorers, including, for instance, the fatal trip of S. A. Andrée in a balloon in 1897, during which he lost his life. In the race to reach the pole overland, the American explorer Admiral Robert E. Peary, after a number of attempts, reached it on April 6, 1909. In 1926 Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett flew over the pole, and in 1958 the pioneer atomic-powered submarine, the *Nautilus*, crossed the pole underwater. Another U.S. atomic submarine, the *Skate*, followed the same route and surfaced at the pole in 1960. In 1968 and 1969 a foot and dogsled expedition crossed over the pole for the first time. In 1971 Guido Monzino of ITALY followed Peary's route here. In 1978 Naomi Uemura of JAPAN was the first man to reach the pole alone by dogsled. In 1977 the Soviet icebreaker *Arktika* reached it, and in 1979 a Soviet team reached it on skis. See also the ARCTIC.

NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA [German: Nordrhein-Westfalen] (Germany)

State in W Germany. Much of this region was badly destroyed during World War II. It was formed in 1946 by the amalgamation of the historic Prussian

province of WESTPHALIA, the northern part of the former RHINE PROVINCE of PRUSSIA, and the former state of LIPPE.

NORTH SEA [German Ocean] [*ancient: Mare Germanicum*]

Arm of the Atlantic Ocean between the European mainland and GREAT BRITAIN, the invasion route for the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes invading Britain in the late Roman Empire period, and for the Vikings in the ninth and 10th centuries. King Canute briefly joined the British Isles and Scandinavia across the North Sea in the 11th century. The cities of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE traded across its waters, and it has been a battleground for European nations from the 16th century on through both world wars. Important and extensive natural gas and oil fields have been discovered near its shores off NORWAY and SCOTLAND in recent years, and in 1970 oil was found under the ocean's floor. See also DOGGER BANK, JUTLAND, SCANDINAVIA.

NORTH SHORE See DEVONPORT, NEW ZEALAND

NORTH SLOPE See ALASKA

NORTH TARRYTOWN (*United States*)

Residential village on the HUDSON RIVER, 26 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. It was founded in 1680 by the early Dutch settler, Frederick Philipse, whose restored manor house and mill are located here. The village provided the setting for Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*. The Old Dutch Church of 1697 and the adjacent old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery are also in the village. See also TARRYTOWN.

NORTHUMBERLAND (*England*)

Northernmost English county, bordering on SCOTLAND, with a coastal plain on the NORTH SEA, moors and hills inland, and an industrial area in the SE. The administrative headquarters, NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, now in the independent metropolitan county of Tyne and Wear, was retained after reorganization. The Roman HADRIAN'S WALL crosses the county from Carlisle to Newcastle. In the sixth century A.D. the area was overrun by the Anglo-Saxons. Circa A.D. 600 the settlements of DEIRA and BERNICIA were united to form NORTHUMBRIA, which became under

Edwin, Oswald, and Oswiu the dominant Anglo-Saxon kingdom in England, extending at one time from the Scottish lowlands S through YORKSHIRE. From the late seventh century Northumbria was a renowned center of the arts and learning, centering on monasteries at LINDISFARNE, WEARMOUTH, and JARROW. The Venerable Bede, (673–735) of Jarrow, was the greatest scholar of his age. Oswiu called the famous synod of WHITBY in 664.

Little survived from the Danish invasions of 867; and in the 10th century Northumbria came under the kings of WESSEX. The Normans ravaged the area after William I's conquest in 1066; but in the later Middle Ages, despite recurring border warfare, Northumberland flourished in the wool trade, hides, shipping, and in exporting coal for London. Shipbuilding, sheep-raising, and coal-based industries still dominate the economy today. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED is its most northerly city.

NORTHUMBERLAND (*United States*)

Town on the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 28 mi SE of WILLIAMSPORT, E central PENNSYLVANIA. Joseph Priestley (1733–1804), noted English scientist, clergyman, and theologian, was driven out of his home country in 1794 because of his revolutionary teachings and his sympathetic attitude toward the democratic revolutions in America and France. He found refuge in this town, which was his home for the last decade of his life.

NORTHUMBRIA (*England*)

Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Formed in the late sixth century A.D., its King Edwin of DEIRA (616–32) made it the supreme power in England and also converted it to Christianity. Oswald (633–41) introduced Celtic Christianity to the kingdom, which soon was subjugated by MERCA. It thrived as a cultural and religious center until the Danes conquered it in 867. It was annexed by WESSEX in 920. See also NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTH VIETNAM See VIETNAM

NORTH WEST (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 from NE CAPE PROVINCE, NW TRANSVAAL, and part of the black homeland of Bophuthatswana. The capital and largest city is MAFIKENG.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (*Pakistan*)

Province in the NW, on the border of AFGHANISTAN. Strategically located near the KHYBER PASS, it was conquered c. 325 B.C. by Alexander the Great, followed by many other rulers over the centuries. The Muslim Pathan tribes arrived here in the seventh century A.D., and by the 12th century they controlled the region. They were subjugated by the MOGUL EMPIRE in the 16th and 17th centuries; then by the Afghan Durrani in the 18th century; then by the Sikhs in the 19th century; and finally by GREAT BRITAIN from 1849 to 1947, who had considerable difficulty in maintaining order among the rebellious tribesmen. Many ancient remains have been found in this province where the Buddhist Mahayana tradition was founded. After the fall of the Taliban government in Afghanistan in 2001, the North-West Frontier Province has been a haven for them since the Pakistani military is not well established there.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE

Navigable water routes connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans via the ARCTIC archipelago off North America. Sir Martin Frobisher was the first to seek this passage, in 1576, in an attempt to reach the Far East. He was followed by John Davis in 1585 and Henry Hudson in 1610, who discovered HUDSON BAY, where he died in 1611 when mutineers set him afloat. The Hudson's Bay Company was chartered to find the passage. Explorations were later started from the Pacific coast. With the end of wars between France and England in the early 19th century, the effort was resumed. By 1854 the existence of the passage was proven. During the period 1845–48 Sir John Franklin's expedition was frozen in and perished in Victoria Strait. It was first navigated by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen from 1903 to 1906. In 1969, spurred by the discovery of oil in ALASKA in the 1960s, the icebreaker *Manhattan* became the first commercial vessel to traverse the passage. See also NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES (*Canada*)

Governmental division that originally encompassed all of the country N of the Canadian provinces, except YUKON TERRITORY. It included the islands of the ARCTIC archipelago. Sir Martin Frobisher, who made three annual voyages beginning in 1576, was the first European to explore the region, in the area of lower BAFFIN ISLAND and Hudson Strait. Henry Hudson

saw more of it when he discovered HUDSON BAY in 1610. The Hudson's Bay Company, established in 1670 by a grant from Charles II of ENGLAND, sent fur traders and explorers into the vast unknown land it controlled. Samuel Hearne reached the mouth of the Coppermine River in 1771 and Alexander Mackenzie the mouth of the Mackenzie River in 1789.

The region attracted explorers seeking the NORTHWEST PASSAGE around the mainland and through the many islands. Sir John Franklin carried out his first such expedition from 1819 to 1822, his second from 1825 to 1827, and disappeared on his final voyage in 1845. In 1870 the land of the Hudson's Bay Company was sold to the Dominion of Canada. This, with the Arctic islands transferred by GREAT BRITAIN to Canada in 1880, constituted the original Northwest Territories. Some of the land was transferred to ONTARIO, LABRADOR, and QUEBEC; and later the provinces of ALBERTA, MANITOBA, and SASKATCHEWAN were carved out of it, as was the Yukon Territory. The boundaries of the Northwest Territories were settled in 1912, but in 1999, the territory was split along an irregular line running N from the Saskatchewan-Manitoba border through the Arctic Archipelago to the North Pole with the land on the E side of the line going to the new territory of NUNAVUT. There was a spirited discussion over whether the territory should be renamed. One native group proposed *Denendeh*, or our land, in the native Dene tongue, as well as a tongue and cheek campaign to rename the territory "Bob." In the end, the polled majority preferred to maintain the name of the Northwest Territories. The capital of the territory is YELLOWKNIFE.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY (*United States*)

Former governmental division, consisting of what became the states of ILLINOIS, INDIANA, MICHIGAN, OHIO, WISCONSIN, and part of MINNESOTA. As a geographical region it was earlier known as the Old Northwest, being then land W of PENNSYLVANIA, N of the OHIO RIVER, E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, and S of the Great Lakes. Europeans were attracted to it as rich fur country, and in 1634 Jean Nicolet of FRANCE was the first to enter the region. In 1749 the Ohio Company received a British land grant and was active in the Ohio River valley. The British and French conflict for the region culminated in the French and Indian War of 1755–63, which ended with a victory by GREAT BRITAIN. That same year a

royal proclamation forbade settlement west of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS, to pacify the Indians and protect the fur trade, but it angered the American colonists. Despite Great Britain's efforts, the Indians rose against them in Chief Pontiac's Rebellion from 1763 to 1766 but were defeated.

During the American Revolution George Rogers Clark led a successful American expedition, beginning in 1778, which gave the Americans control of the region. This was confirmed by the Treaty of 1783. CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK State, and VIRGINIA claimed portions of the area, but between 1780 and 1786 they ceded them to the federal government except for the Virginia Military District and the WESTERN RESERVE. In 1786 the Ohio Company of Associates was formed and in April 1788 began laying out MARIETTA, Ohio. With the Ordinance of 1787 Congress established a government that provided for the admission of states made from the region and prohibited slavery in them. Indian resistance continued, but Anthony Wayne defeated them in the Battle of FALLEN TIMBERS near TOLEDO, Ohio, on August 20, 1794. The next year he negotiated the GREENVILLE Treaty by which the Indians ceded large tracts to the United States.

The British had not evacuated their posts in the area, but by Jay's Treaty of 1794 they promised to leave by June 1, 1796. In 1811 the Indians once more rebelled against the Americans, but their strength was broken by William Henry Harrison's troops at the Battle of TIPPECANOE on November 7. In the War of 1812 Americans and British once more fought for the Old Northwest, and at its conclusion the United States retained the region. Meanwhile, the territory began to be split up. Ohio was admitted as a state in 1803, and the other states were gradually formed. Government policy made it fairly easy for settlers to acquire land, and the region soon became a settled and prolific agricultural area.

NORTHWICH (*England*)

Town in CHESHIRE, 19 mi SW of MANCHESTER. Once the site of a Roman military camp, it has been the center of a salt-mining industry since antiquity.

NORWALK (*United States*)

Industrial city on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 42 mi NE of NEW YORK CITY, in SW CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1640 and incorporated as a city in 1893, it had been burned by British troops in 1779, during the Ameri-

can Revolution. Over the centuries it has expanded to take in many nearby villages. It is now a major electronics and aircraft research center. The colonial home of Colonel Thomas Fitch, who inspired the composition of *Yankee Doodle*, is located here. See also NORWALK, OHIO.

NORWALK (*United States*)

City, 15 mi S of SANDUSKY, N OHIO. It was founded in 1816 by former residents of NORWALK, CONNECTICUT, who had been burned out of their homes by raiding British troops in 1779, during the American Revolution. Incorporated in 1881, it has a pioneer museum.

NORWAY

Kingdom of N Europe, it is a long and narrow country that stretches along the NORTH SEA and the Norwegian Sea of the North Atlantic, in W SCANDINAVIA, from the Skagerrak in the S to the Barents Sea in the N. It is predominantly mountainous, and its coastline is indented by many inlets, or fjords. Its capital is OSLO. Under Danish and Swedish rule for much of its history, Norway has only been independent since the beginning of the 20th century. Since that time and because of the Norwegians' traditional reliance on the sea, Norway has developed into an important maritime nation with the fourth-largest merchant marine in the world.

During its early history Norway was divided politically into *fylker* or petty kingdoms. Circa A.D. 900 Harald Haarfager of the Yngling dynasty united these kingdoms and conquered the SHETLAND and ORKNEY ISLANDS but failed to establish lasting unity. While Viking Norsemen raided western Europe from the late eighth to 11th centuries, Norway itself was split by civil strife. It was finally united under the rule of the Danish king Canute between 1028 and 1035. The rule of Sverre in the 12th century did much to assert the power of the monarchy, and in the 13th century the country enjoyed considerable peace and prosperity. By the Union of KALMAR in 1397, Norway, SWEDEN, and DENMARK were united under the Danish crown; and for the next four centuries Norway was ruled as a province of Denmark. Under Danish rule Lutheranism was introduced in the 16th century; and although land was lost to Sweden, which left the union in 1523, Norway developed economically and became a naval power. During the Napoleonic Wars of 1803 to 1815, Norway was blockaded

by GREAT BRITAIN; and in 1814, by the Treaty of KIEL, it passed from Denmark to Sweden.

Although the Swedes allowed Norway its own constitution and parliament, the movement for an independent Norway grew in strength throughout the 19th century, fueled by the rapid expansion of Norway's commercial interests. In 1905 the Norwegian parliament dissolved the union, and after a plebiscite this decision was accepted peacefully by Sweden. Norway remained neutral during World War I; but during World War II, despite attempts at neutrality, it was invaded by GERMANY in April 1940. It remained occupied until the end of the war, although its merchant fleet, having escaped capture, played an important role in the Allied war effort.

After the war Norway made a rapid recovery, becoming one of the founding members of the United Nations with Norwegian Trygve Lie as the first UN Secretary-General. In 1959, Norway joined the European Free Trade Association, but later rejected membership in the European Economic Community in 1972. The discovery of oil in the North Sea off Norway in the early 1970s added a new impetus to the country's economy. In 1991, Harold V succeeded his father Olaf V as king of Norway. In 1993 the Norwegian government facilitated secret negotiations between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which led to the Oslo accords on Palestinian self-rule. In 1994 Norway again rejected membership in the European Union.

NORWICH (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of NORFOLK, on the Wensum River, 97 mi NE of London. Sacked by the Danes in the 11th century, the town founded its Norman cathedral in 1096 under its first bishop. After the Norman Conquest it became the site of a massive Norman castle. It suffered from the Black Death in 1348 as well as from Wat Tyler's peasant rebellion in 1381. The city was at the center of EAST ANGLIA's rich wool trade from the late Middle Ages on. Chartered in 1404, it flourished and was one of the largest cities in England from the 17th to 19th centuries and was also a cultural center. The castle now houses artifacts and artworks of the notable local art school of the 18th and 19th centuries. Bombed during World War II, the city still has its public library, built in 1608, a medieval hospital, over 30 medieval parish churches, and a grammar school. The 19th-century social philosopher Harriet Martineau came from here.

NORWICH (*United States*)

City at the confluence of the Yantic and Shetucket rivers, SE CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1659 and incorporated in 1784, it was the site of a great Indian battle between the Mohegan and the Narragansett tribes in 1643. A colonial industrial and shipbuilding center, it figured prominently in the War of 1812. The Revolutionary turncoat Benedict Arnold was born here. The old Leffingwell Inn has stood here since 1675.

NOTABLE See MDINA

NOTION See NOTIUM

NOTIUM [Notion] (*Turkey*)

Ancient port for the city of COLOPHON, on the SW coast of ASIA MINOR, in IONIA. During the Peloponnesian Wars Lysander of SPARTA directed its navy to a victory in 407 B.C. over the fleet of ATHENS just off Notium. Notium later took the place of Colophon as the important city of the area, after the inhabitants of Colophon had moved to EPHEBUS in 299 B.C. It flourished thereafter on its own.

NOTRE-DAME-DES-ERMITES See EINSIEDELN

NOTTINGHAM (*England*)

City and administrative headquarters of NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, on the TRENT RIVER, 115 mi N of LONDON. It was a Danish borough in the ninth century A.D. Its 11th-century castle was built by William the Conqueror. Parliaments were held here in 1334, 1337, and 1357. The Civil War began when Charles I raised his standard here in 1642. The town was badly damaged by Oliver Cromwell's army in 1644, by fire during the Reform Bill riots of 1831, and by World War II bombings. According to tradition, Robin Hood was born here.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE [Nottingham, Notts] (*England*)

County in the Midlands. The remnants of SHERWOOD FOREST, famous as the haunt of the legendary Robin Hood and his merry men, are located in the county. Once a part of the old Anglo-Saxon kingdom of MERCA, it was here that the Pilgrim Separatist movement first took shape in 1606, leading to the founding of PLYMOUTH Colony in America. William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, was born in the county's administrative headquarters, NOTTINGHAM, in 1829.

NOTTS See NOTTINGHAMSHIRE**NOUAKCHOTT** (*Mauritania*)

Town and capital of Mauritania, a port on the Atlantic Ocean, West Africa. Once a village, it replaced St. Louis as the national capital in 1957. The Muslims of the ALMORAVID Caliphate are believed by some to have departed from a nearby monastery as they began their conquests of North Africa and SPAIN in the 11th century.

NOUMÉA (*New Caledonia*)

Port and capital of the French Overseas Territory of NEW CALEDONIA, on the SW coast of the island, SW Pacific Ocean. Founded in 1854, it served as a French penal colony from 1864 to 1897. It harbored the Free French movement during World War II and was developed by the Allies as a major military base starting in 1942. Nouméa is a center of industry in the South Pacific and is one of the regions fastest growing cities.

NOUVELLE CALÉDONIE See NEW CALEDONIA**NOUVELLES HÉBRIDES** See NEW HEBRIDES**NOVA CIVITAS** See NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE**NOVAESIUM** See NEUSS**NOVANTIA** See GALLOWAY**NOVARA** [*ancient: Novaria*] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Novara province, in Piedmont region, 28 mi W of Milan. A Celtic town before its capture by ROME in the third century B.C., it flourished as an important medieval city of the duchy of MILAN. It was the site of several early 16th-century battles during the Italian Wars. It passed to AUSTRIA in 1714 and to SARDINIA in 1738. King Charles Albert of Sardinia abdicated his power here following the defeat of his Piedmontese troops by the Austrians in the famous Battle of Novara on March 25, 1849. His son, Victor Emmanuel II, succeeded him during the Risorgimento, or movement for the independence and unification of Italy.

NOVARIA See NOVARA**NOVA SCOTIA** (*Canada*)

Maritime province consisting of a peninsula in the Atlantic Ocean and of CAPE BRETON ISLAND to the NE. The Abnaki and Micmac Indians lived in the area before Europeans came. John Cabot of ENGLAND may have landed on Cape Breton Island in 1497, by which time European fishermen were already stopping here. The Sieur de Monts of FRANCE made the first settlement at Port Royal in 1605. This was unsuccessful and was succeeded by another in 1610. By 1710 the settlement had changed hands five times between the French and the English. That year a force of men from NEW ENGLAND captured it and changed its name to ANNAPOLIS ROYAL.

The French called the region ACADIA, but the English named it Nova Scotia after James I gave a grant to Sir William Alexander in 1621. By the Treaty of UTRECHT in 1713 Nova Scotia became British, but France retained Cape Breton Island. In 1720 the French began to build the fortress of LOUISBOURG on the island, which they named Île Royale. New Englanders captured it in 1745, it was returned to France in 1748 and retaken by the British in 1758. At the start of the French and Indian War in 1755, the British expelled the French Acadians from Nova Scotia, distributing them along the Atlantic coast. By the Treaty of PARIS of 1763 both Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island were ceded to GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1783–84, after the American Revolution, many Loyalists fled to Nova Scotia, and in 1784 it and Cape Breton Island were made separate provinces. In 1820 they were joined as one province. Nova Scotia became the first Canadian province of the British Empire to be granted responsible self-government, in 1848. In 1867 it was one of the first four provinces to be federated as the Dominion of Canada. HALIFAX is the capital.

NOVA SOFALA [*former: Sofala*] (*Mozambique*)

City in SE Mozambique, on the Mozambique Channel, approximately 25 mi S of BEIRA. Circa A.D. 1000 Arab and Swahili traders settled here and at other points on the coast in order to trade with the interior of Africa. Sofala became famous as a center for exporting gold and ivory. It had close ties with KILWA, on the coast in present TANZANIA, and at times was controlled by that town. In 1500 and 1502 two Portuguese navigators, Pedro Alvares Cabral and Sancho de Tovar, visited Sofala; and in 1505 another Portuguese

explorer, Pedro de Anhaia, captured Sofala and built a fort. The town continued to be a starting point for expeditions into the interior, especially the region between the ZAMBEZI and the Save rivers, which was a rich source of gold. In 1574 a force of approximately 400 men under Vasco Fernandes Homen set out for the interior from Sofala to conquer inland areas, but most of the men were killed fighting black Africans.

NOVAYA ZEMLYA (*Russia*)

Two large islands in the ARCTIC Ocean, between the Barents and Kara seas, N of the Arctic Circle. Travelers from NOVGOROD discovered the islands in the 11th or 12th century. Explorers searching for the NORTHWEST PASSAGE often sighted them. They have been used recently as a Soviet thermonuclear testing site and contain several settlements and scientific stations.

NOVÉ ZÁMKY [*German: Neuhäusel; Hungarian: Ersekújvár*] (*Slovakia*)

Town on the Slovak River, Slovak Republic. A Hungarian fortress founded in 1561, it was important during the Turkish wars. It was occupied throughout World War II by HUNGARY but was returned to Czech rule in 1945.

NOVGOROD [*former: Velikiy-Novgorod*] (*Russia*)

Principality and city with roots in the Middle Ages. As a principality from the 11th to 15th centuries it covered all of N Russia from Lake Peipus and LITHUANIA to the URAL MOUNTAINS. The city that was its capital was built on both sides of the VOLKHOV RIVER just N of Lake Ilmen, approximately 110 mi S of the present city of ST. PETERSBURG. Peopled by Slavs, from antiquity the city was a cultural and commercial center of medieval Europe. In 862 the Eastern Slavs invited Rurik, the prince of a Varangian or Viking band, to rule them. He accepted, and the city became the capital of the principality. Novgorod was the cultural equal of KIEV, some 600 to 700 miles to the S, but was dependent upon it until it obtained self-government in 997.

Finally it became the capital of the independent republic of Sovereign Great Novgorod in 1136, covering all of northern Russia to the Urals. It was ruled by Prince Alexander Nevski from 1238 to 1263, and it developed economically by its location on the major trade route from Russia to the Orient and CONSTANTINOPLE. With LÜBECK, BRUGES, and BERGEN it was one of the four key trading centers in the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Novgorod fought off the Teutonic and the

Livonian Knights and SWEDEN and escaped the Mongol invasion of 1240 to 1242 because of its surrounding marshes. It reached its apex in the 14th century with famous fairs, great shops, and hundreds of churches. It rivaled Moscow, but by 1478 it was conquered by Ivan III, grand duke of Muscovy, and lost its independence. It was devastated by Ivan IV in 1570. In 1611 it was taken by the Swedes and held for seven years.

Novgorod retained its commercial supremacy until after the founding of St. Petersburg in 1703. Its architectural beauty gave it the name Museum City, but during World War II it was held by GERMANY from 1941 to 1944 and suffered great damage. Many of the buildings have been restored, but much of the artwork and frescoes have been irretrievably lost. Badly damaged but restored is the 12th-century Kremlin containing the cathedral of St. Sophia, founded in 1045, with massive bronze doors dating from the 12th century.

NOVIBAZAR See NOVI PAZAR

NOVI LIGURE (*Italy*)

Town in Alessandria province, 14 mi SE of ALESSANDRIA, in PIEMONTE region. It was the scene of a battle in 1799, during the Napoleonic Wars, in which a Russo-Austrian force led by Marshal Suvorov triumphed over French forces under Barthélémy Joubert, director of the French armies in Italy, who was mortally wounded.

NOVIODUNUM See NEVERS, NOYON, NYON, SOISSONS

NOVIOMAGUS (*Netherlands*) See NIJMEGEN

NOVIOMAGUS (*West Germany*) See SPEYER

NOVIOMAGUS LEXOVIORUM See LISIEUX

NOVIOMAGUS REGENSIUM See CHICHESTER

NOVIORITUM See NIORT

NOVI PAZAR [*Novibazar*] [*ancient: Rascia; former: Rarka, Raškka; Turkish: Yeni-Paza*] (*Serbia*)

Town on the Raška River, in SERBIA. A trading center and the capital of Serbia from the 12th to 14th centuries, it was taken by the Turks in 1456. They

made it the seat of the Turkish administrative district of Novibazar, which separated MONTENEGRO and Serbia. Occupied by AUSTRIA from 1879 to 1908, it was taken in 1912 by the Serbians in the First Balkan War. It became part of YUGOSLAVIA in 1918 after World War I but was occupied by GERMANY in 1941 during World War II. The Turkish Altun-Alem mosque is located here, as are many oriental-style buildings.

NOVI SAD [*German: Neusatz; Hungarian: Újvidék*] (*Serbia*)

City and port on the DANUBE RIVER, 45 mi NW of BELGRADE, in SERBIA. Known since the 17th century, it became a Serbian episcopal see in the next century. It developed as a commercial and cultural center of the Serbians into the 19th century, before it was destroyed during the revolution of 1849. It became part of Yugoslavia in 1918 but was occupied by Hungarian forces during World War II.

NOVI SLANKAMEN [*Slankamen*] [*Hungarian: Szálánkemén*] (*Serbia*)

Town on the DANUBE RIVER, in SERBIA. The margrave of BADEN, Louis William I, led his forces to a victory over the Turks in a battle fought here on August 19, 1691. He had been battling the Turks since 1683.

NOVO-ALEKSANDROVKA See MELITOPOL

NOVOCHERKASSK (*Russia*)

City, 21 mi NE of ROSTOV-NA-DONU, SW Russia. Don Cossacks founded it in 1805 as the capital of the Don Cossack region after the old capital, CHERKASSY, was flooded by an arm of the DON RIVER. A stronghold of anti-Bolshevism, it was held from 1917 to 1920 by White armies before the final communist takeover. It was occupied in 1942–43 by German troops during World War II. The hetman's palace and a Don Cossack museum are in the city.

NOVOGEORGIEVSK See MODLIN

NOVOGRUDOK [*Polish: Nowogródek*] (*Belarus*)

Town, 77 mi SE of VILNIUS in Belarus. Controlled at various times in its history by LITHUANIA, POLAND, and RUSSIA, it was occupied by GERMANY during World War II but was retaken by Soviet forces in the

summer of 1944 and ceded to the USSR in 1945. The house of the Polish poet Adam Mickiewicz, born here in 1798, is now a museum.

NOVOKUZNETSK [*Kuznetsk Sibirski*] [*former: Stalinsk*] (*Russia*)

City on the Tom River, in SIBERIA, 190 mi SE of NOVOSIBIRSK. The Cossacks established a fort here in 1617. It remained a small trading center until its industrialization in the 20th century under the regime of Joseph Stalin.

NOVONIKOLAEVSK See NOVOSIBIRSK

NOVOROSIYSK See DNEPROPETROVSK

NOVOROSSIISK See NOVOROSSIYSK

NOVOROSSISK See NOVOROSSIYSK

NOVOROSSIYSK [*Novorossiisk, Novorossisk*] (*Russia*)

Port city on the BLACK SEA, 200 mi SW of ROSTOV-NA-DONU, Russian SFSR. A medieval Genoese colony in the 13th and 14th centuries and then a fortified Turkish town, it passed to Russia in 1829. White armies led by General Denikin occupied the city in 1919 and 1920 during the Russian Civil War, and GERMANY occupied it during World War II in 1942 and 1943. It is the terminus of an oil pipeline from the oil fields near SARATOV.

NOVOSIBIRSK [*former: Novonikolaevsk*] (*Russia*)

City and capital of Novosibirsk oblast in SIBERIA, 390 mi E of OMSK. Originally founded in 1896 as a construction settlement by Trans-Siberian Railway crews, it became the capital of the West Siberian region. It received dismantled factories from the West during World War II and used them to develop into a notable industrial center itself. See also SIBERIA.

NOVOSIBIRSKIYE OSTROVA See NEW SIBERIAN ISLANDS

NOWA SÓL [*Nowasól*] [*German: Neusalz an der Oder*] (*Poland*)

Industrial city and port on the ODER RIVER, Zielona Góra province, SW Poland. A medieval town, it was

once incorporated in SILESIA in the state of GERMANY. Taken by the USSR at the end of World War II, it was assigned to Poland in 1945 by the POTSDAM Conference.

NOWOGRÓDEK See NOVOGRUDOK

NOWY SĄCZ [*German: Neusandez*] (*Poland*)

Industrial town on the Dunajec River, 46 mi SE of KRAKÓW. It was chartered in 1298, passed to AUSTRIA in 1772 and again to Poland in 1919. Its 14th-century palace was destroyed in World War II.

NOYON [*ancient: Noviodunum*] (*France*)

Town on the Oise Canal, 65 mi N of PARIS. An old Roman town, it became a bishopric in the sixth century A.D. It was the scene of the Frankish coronations of Pepin the Short in 752 and of Charlemagne in 768, and of the election in 987 of Hugh Capet as king of France. Many battles occurred here during the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453. France and SPAIN signed a treaty in the town in 1516 during the Italian Wars. John Calvin, Protestant reformer, was born here in 1509. The city was devastated in both world wars, but its 15th-century library and 12th-century cathedral have survived.

NUBIA (*Egypt; Sudan*)

Ancient state in the NILE RIVER valley, included today in Egypt and Sudan. From the 20th to the eighth century B.C. it was dominated by Egypt, but in the eighth and seventh centuries the Nubian kingdom of KUSH dominated the area. Subsequently, it was ruled by ASSYRIA, ETHIOPIA, and a powerful local tribe, the Nobatae. Its ancient capital of NAPATA was removed to MEROË c. 530 B.C. by the Assyrians. Its Nobataen capital of DUNQULAH was a Christian stronghold from the fifth to the 14th centuries A.D., before it finally fell to the Muslim Arabs. Much of the region was flooded during the construction of the High Dam at ASWÂN in the 1960s. See also MAKURIA.

NU CHIANG See SALWEEN

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA ASUNCIÓN See ASUNCIÓN

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PAZ See LA PAZ, BOLIVIA

NUEVA BUENOS AIRES See BAHÍA BLANCA

NUEVA CACERES See NAGA

NUEVA CARTAGO See COSTA RICA

NUEVA CÓRDOBA See CUMANÁ

NUEVA GALICIA (*Mexico*)

Colony of NEW SPAIN, roughly corresponding to modern Jalisco and Nayarit states, and S Sinaloa. Conquered first by Nūno de Guzmán from 1529 to 1531 and then by Francisco Coronado, it obtained its own *audiencia* at GUADALAJARA in 1548. An Indian uprising was staged here in 1541 against Spanish rule. The Mixtón War, as it was called, ended with the bloody reinstatement of Spanish authority. The colony's importance waned with the rise of MEXICO CITY.

NUEVA SAN SALVADOR [*former: Santa Tecla*] (*El Salvador*)

Coffee-growing center, city, and capital of La Libertad department, 8 mi NW of SAN SALVADOR, SW El Salvador. Founded in 1854 as an interim national capital following the earthquake destruction of San Salvador, it remained such for five years. Subsequently, it developed into a prestigious residential suburb.

NUEVA VISCAYA See DURANGO

NUEVA ZAMORA See MARACAIBO

NUEVO LAREDO (*Mexico*)

Transportation center on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, opposite LAREDO, TEXAS. Founded in 1755, it was part of Laredo, Texas, until the conclusion of the Mexican War in 1848. An important participant during the Mexican Revolution of 1910, it was badly damaged by fire in 1914. It is the terminus of the northern railroad and of the Inter-American Highway.

NUEVO LEÓN (*Mexico*)

State in N Mexico with its capital at MONTERREY. Settled by the Spanish in the 16th century, it became

a state in independent Mexico in 1824. A stronghold of opposition to advances by the UNITED STATES, it was occupied by U.S. forces during the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848.

NÛK See GODTHÅB

NUKUALOFA See TONGA

NUKU HIVA [Nokuhiva, Nukahiva] (*French Polynesia*)

Largest island of the MARQUESAS ISLANDS, in the S Pacific Ocean, E of the LINE ISLANDS. The island was settled by Polynesians perhaps as early as 150 B.C. Nuku Hiva and others of the northern part of the Marquesas were discovered in 1791 by Captain Joseph Ingraham, an American navigator. David Porter, an officer of the U.S. Navy, claimed it for the UNITED STATES in 1813, naming it Madison Island; but Congress did not act on the claim. France took possession of the island as part of FRENCH POLYNESIA, and established a settlement in 1842 that was abandoned in 1859. Copra is the chief export, Hakapehi (Taiohae) is the chief town.

NUMANTIA (*Spain*)

Archaeological site and ancient Spanish town, on the Duero River, just N of modern SORIA. It was a stronghold of Celtiberian opposition to the conquest of Spain by ROME, and withstood many Roman offensives, especially between 143 and 133 B.C., when it finally fell after an eight-month siege directed by Scipio the Younger, the destroyer of CARTHAGE. The 4,000 defenders resorted to cannibalism and mass suicide before yielding. Numantia has become a symbol of Spanish resistance in modern Spain, as MASADA is in ISRAEL. A series of Roman military camps dating from the 20-year campaign have been traced in the area; and Numantia itself, later a Roman town, has yielded rich remains.

NUMFOOR [*Dutch*: Noemfoor] (*Indonesia*)

One of the SCHOUTEN ISLANDS, on Sarera Bay, N IRIAN BARAT. JAPAN established several strategic air bases here in World War II, but they were captured from July 1 to 6, 1944, by Allied forces.

NUMIDIA (*Algeria*)

Ancient country in North Africa that occupied approximately the same area as modern Algeria. It

was a long-time stronghold of CARTHAGE; its allegiance during the Second Punic War of 218 to 201 B.C. was split when a tribe led by Masinissa joined ranks with the Romans against Carthage. He later became king, and Numidia flourished under his rule and that of his successor, Micipsa (c. 148–118 B.C.). Later, however, it suffered in a war against ROME from 111 to 106 B.C. incited by King Jugurtha, and was subdued in 46 B.C. by the Romans when King Juba I sided with Pompey during the Roman civil wars.

The country flourished under Roman rule but was sacked and overrun by the Vandals in the fifth century A.D. and by the Arabs in the eighth century. Numidia's capital was at Cirta; and Hippo, the diocesan seat of St. Augustine, was its most important city. See ANNABA, CONSTANTINE.

NUNAVUT (*Canada*)

Governmental division E of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and N of MANITOBA, ONTARIO, and QUEBEC. Nunavut was originally the eastern half of the Northwest Territories. The Territory of Nunavut was separated from the Northwest Territories in 1999 to give the native Inuit people more self-government. In 1976, the Inuit began negotiations with the federal Canadian government, over land claims. In 1982, the majority of the voters in the Northwest Territories voted to split the territory, and this was approved conditionally by the Canadian parliament. In 1992, a land claims agreement was reached and ratified by more than 85% of the registered voters in Nunavut. The agreement was ratified by the parliament in 1993, and in 1999, Nunavut became Canada's newest territory. Nunavut's capital is Iqualuit on BAFFIN ISLAND. See also NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

NUPE (*Nigeria*)

Former kingdom in Nigeria, centered on BIDA, in W central Nigeria, approximately 180 mi NE of ABADAN. The founder and first king of Nupe was Tsoede (Edegi), who captured Bida c. 1530 and made it his capital. Circa 1805 the kingdom was conquered by the FULANI, and Nupe became an emirate of that empire. From 1859 to 1873 Nupe was again a powerful kingdom in central Nigeria and established trade relations with GREAT BRITAIN in 1871. The Nupe occupied an area important for trade routes; but disputes over commercial relations led to war with Great Britain, which defeated the Nupe in 1897. In 1908

the Nupe region, then known as the Bida Emirate, was incorporated by the British into the province of Nigeria.

NUREMBEGA See NEW ENGLAND.

NUREMBERG [*German: Nürnberg*] (*Germany*)

City on the Pegnitz River, 92 mi NW of MUNICH, BAVARIA. Founded by the mid-11th century and chartered in 1219, it flourished after the 12th century as a commercial link with ITALY and subsequently, in the 15th and 16th centuries, as the cultural center of the German Renaissance and a renowned center of early printing. Albrecht Dürer (1471–1528), the great and influential artist, was born here; and Humanists, scientists, and publishers congregated here. The Peace of Nuremberg of 1532 granted tolerance to Lutherans. Nuremberg declined after the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 and passed to Bavaria in 1803.

In the 1930s it became a headquarters of the National Socialist (Nazi) movement directed by Adolf Hitler. The Nuremberg Laws and other anti-Semitic propaganda were created here, and it became the main industrial and political focus of Hitler's war effort. The Nuremberg Stadium was the scene of several massive Nazi assemblies. It was greatly damaged during World War II by Allied bombings and was the site of postwar judicial hearings on international war crimes. These Nuremberg Trials have become a legal precedent for, and symbol of, the right of the individual to resist unjust orders and his or her guilt in obeying them. Medieval churches, a Hohenzollern castle, and portions of its old city walls remain; and the old interior city has been reconstructed.

NÜRNBERG See NUREMBERG

NURSIA See NORCIA

NUSAYBIN [*Nisibin*] [*ancient: Nisibis*] (*Turkey*)

Town on the Syrian border. An ancient frontier fortress and trading center, it was a royal residence of the kings of ARMENIA from the second century B.C. to the early second century A.D. It was important to both PARTHIA and ROME and was a center of Nestorian Christianity for many years. In A.D. 1839 the Egyptians defeated the Turks here.

NUTTEN ISLAND See GOVERNORS ISLAND

NUUANU PALI (*United States*)

Mountain pass and cliff leading into Nuuanu valley, near HONOLULU, SE OAHU ISLAND, HAWAII. Kamehameha I, originator of the Kamehameha dynasty in Hawaii, sealed his conquest of Oahu with a victory here in 1795. He later allowed traders from America and Europe to settle in Hawaii.

NUWARA ELIYA (*Sri Lanka*)

Resort town in ancient Ceylon, now Sri Lanka, high up on a plateau. According to tradition, it provided the setting for the imprisonment of Sita, wife of Rama, in the Sanskrit epic *Ramayana*. It was discovered and settled by the British in 1827 as a health resort.

NUZI (*Iraq*)

Ancient site in N Iraq, near KIRKUK. Archaeologists have unearthed here many clay tablets in the Akkadian language, dating from the third millennium B.C., which have thrown a great deal of light on the laws and customs of the early biblical period in MESOPOTAMIA. See also AKKAD.

NYASALAND See MALAWI

NYBORG (*Denmark*)

Port on FYN Island. Eric V in 1282 inaugurated the first constitution in Denmark's history at the 12th-century Nyborg Castle here, which now stands in ruins.

NYEMAN See NEMAN RIVER

NYEZHIN See NEZHIN

NYÍREGYHÁZA (*Hungary*)

City, 30 mi N of DEBRECEN. Dating from the 13th century, it was leveled by invading Turks in the 16th century. Its renovation began in the 18th century.

NYITRA See NITRA

NYKÖPING (*Sweden*)

Port on the BALTIC SEA, in Södermanland county. Founded in the 13th century, it was devastated by fire in 1665 and by RUSSIA in 1719 during the Great Northern War.

NYMPHAION, CAPE [Cape Nymphaeum] [*Greek: Akra Nimfaion*] (*Greece*)

Cape thrusting into the AEGEAN SEA on the CHALCIDICE, or Acte, Peninsula. In a campaign during the Persian Wars against the Greek city-states, the fleet of Darius of PERSIA commanded by Mardonius was wrecked in 492 B.C. by a storm in waters just off the cape.

NYMPHENBURG (*Germany*)

Former village, now a historic section of MUNICH, BAVARIA. The castle of the dukes of Bavaria, begun in 1664, is located here. By the terms of a secret pact endorsed here in 1741 during the War of the Austrian Succession, SPAIN allied itself to Bavaria against AUSTRIA.

NYON [*ancient: Noviodunum; German: Neuss*] (*Switzerland*)

Resort commune in VAUD canton, 13 mi N of GENEVA, W Switzerland. A 16th-century castle is located in this old commune, as are remains of the Roman town.

NYSA [*German: Neisse*] (*Poland*)

City on the NEISSE RIVER, 47 mi SE of WROCLAW. Founded in the early 13th century, it was occupied several times during the Thirty Years' War. Earlier under SILESIA, it became part of PRUSSIA in 1742 and was occupied in 1807–08 by French forces during the Napoleonic Wars. It passed to Poland after World War II at the POTSDAM Conference.

NYSLOTT See SAVONLINNA

NYSSA (*Turkey*)

Ancient town in the district of CAPPADOCIA, E ASIA MINOR, near the Halys River. A center of the cult of the Greek god Dionysus, it became the home of the noted Christian orthodox theologian, Saint Gregory of Nyssa (c. 335–c. 395).

NYSTAD See UUSIKAUPUNKI

O



OAHU (*United States*)

Most important island of HAWAII. King Kamehameha I consolidated his power over Oahu by 1795 and over the rest of the Hawaiian Islands by 1810. Oahu was the seat of the Kamehameha dynasty in the 19th century. It is now an important U.S. military center, which includes the PEARL HARBOR naval base on the S coast.

OAKLAND (*United States*)

Industrial city in W CALIFORNIA, adjacent to SAN FRANCISCO on the E coast of SAN FRANCISCO BAY. Spaniards settled here in 1820, followed by gold seekers in 1849. It served as a refuge for 65,000 people fleeing the great San Francisco earthquake of 1906. It was the home of writers Jack London and Robert Louis Stevenson. It became an important port and shipbuilding center during World War II. The city was hard hit by the Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 and the fire of 1991. Oakland is the fourth-busiest container port in the United States.

OAK PARK (*United States*)

Town in NE ILLINOIS, a suburb 10 mi W of CHICAGO. Novelist Ernest Hemingway was born here in 1899. It displays some 25 houses, as well as the Oak Park Unity Temple, built by architect Frank Lloyd Wright early in the 20th century.

OAK RIDGE (*United States*)

City in E TENNESSEE, 17 mi W of KNOXVILLE. It is active in highly secret nuclear research and radioactive isotope production. Founded by the United States government in 1942, it served until 1945 as a site for

the secret development of uranium and plutonium needed for the atomic bomb project. It was incorporated as an independent city in 1959.

OARUS See VOLGA RIVER

OAXACA [**Oaxaca de Juárez**] [*Aztec: Huasyacac*] (*Mexico*)

Commercial and tourist center and capital of Oaxaca state. Founded in 1486 by the Aztec Indians, it is near the ruins of the ancient Indian cities of MONTE ALBÁN and MITLA. The site of the monastery of Santo Domingo, the city has suffered strong earthquakes. A center of resistance against SPAIN during the Mexican revolution of 1810 to 1821, it is also the birthplace of Porfirio Díaz, Mexican dictator from 1877 to 1911.

OBAN (*Scotland*)

Seaport in Argyll and Bute, on the Firth of Lorne, 61 mi NW of GLASGOW. Nearby are the ruins of 12th-century Dunollie castle. Among these stands a huge rock known as the Dog Stone, purported to be where Fin- gal's giant dog Bran was chained. Oban serves as back- ground for Sir Walter Scott's work *Lord of the Isles*.

AL-OBEID See AL-UBAYYID

OBERRAMMERGAU (*Germany*)

Resort town located 42 mi SW of MUNICH. It has gained international recognition for its performance each decade of the *Passion Play*. This is done in fulfillment of a vow made in 1633 celebrating deliver- ance of the village during a plague.

OBERDONAU See UPPER AUSTRIA

OBERHAUSEN (*Germany*)

Industrial city in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA in the RUHR, 7 mi WNW of ESSEN. It became a city in 1874 and in 1929 absorbed the nearby towns of Sterkrade and Osterfeld. It has 14th- and 16th-century castles.

OBERHESSEN See UPPER HESSE

OBERHOLLABRUNN See HOLLABRUNN

OBERLIN (*United States*)

Residential city in N OHIO, 30 mi WSW of CLEVELAND. Before the Civil War it was an antislavery center. Oberlin College, founded in 1833, was staffed largely by Congregationalists from New England and was one of the earliest coeducational colleges.

OBERÖSTERREICH See UPPER AUSTRIA

OBOCK [*Obok*] (*Djibouti*)

Seaport village in E Africa, nearly opposite DJIBOUTI CITY. The port became an entry point for France into East Africa in 1862 and was occupied in 1884.

OBOK See OBOCK

OB' RIVER (*Russia*)

River in W SIBERIA, rising in the Altai Mts, and flowing generally N across Siberia to empty into the Gulf of Ob', an arm of the ARCTIC Ocean. With its main tributary, the IRTYSH RIVER, its length is approximately 3,460 mi. It drains an area of more than one million sq mi. Although much of it is frozen nearly half the year, it is important as a trade and transportation route. The Ob' was first visited by Europeans before 1667, and the lower Ob' was studied by Russian scientists on the Great Northern Expedition of 1733 to 1743. NOVOSIBIRSK, the largest city on the Ob', was founded in 1893, while Barnaul was founded in 1738.

OCEAN GROVE (*United States*)

Summer resort in E central NEW JERSEY on the Atlantic coast, adjoining ASBURY PARK. It was founded in 1869, as a site for religious revivals and conferences.

OCEAN ISLAND [*Banaba*] (*Kiribati*)

Island in the W Pacific Ocean, approximately 57 mi S of the equator. It was claimed by the British in 1900, was made part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony in 1916, and served as its capital for a time. It was occupied by the Japanese in 1942. It became independent in 1979 with the GILBERT ISLANDS, now Kiribati.

OCEAN POND See OLUSTEE (United States)

OCEANUS BRITANNICUS See ENGLISH CHANNEL

OCEANVIEW See BERKELEY

OCHAKOV [*Greek: Alektor*] (*Ukraine*)

Important seaport of S Ukraine on the BLACK SEA between ODESSA and KHERSON. It is the site of the ancient Greek city of Alektor of the seventh and sixth centuries B.C., then near the Greek colony of OLBIA. A fortress called Kara-Kerman was built here by a Tatar khan from the CRIMEA in 1492. Ochakov was contested by Ukrainian Cossacks and Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries, taken by RUSSIA in 1788 during the Russo-Turkish War, and occupied by the Allies during the Crimean War in 1855.

OCHRIDA See OHRID

OCMULGEE RIVER (*United States*)

A river, 255 mi long, in central GEORGIA, formed SE of Atlanta. It flows past the Ocmulgee National Monument, where one of the most important prehistoric Indian villages of the Southeast was found. The ruins here date after 1000 B.C. and include a restored council chamber. The national monument was established in 1936.

ODA See KYŌTO

ÖDENBURG See SOPRON

ODENDAALSRUS (*South Africa*)

Town of FREE STATE, 38 mi SW of KROONSTAD. It grew rapidly after an important gold field was found nearby in 1946.

ODENSE (*Denmark*)

Commercial, industrial, and cultural center on FYN ISLAND. It was founded in the 10th century. There is an ancient shrine here dedicated to the Norse god Odin, as well as a 12th-century church and a 13th-century cathedral of St. Knud, who was murdered in the city in 1086 and canonized as patron saint in 1101. The house of the writer Hans Christian Andersen, who was born in the city in 1805, is now a museum. Odense was a center of Allied resistance against GERMANY during World War II.

ODENSVOLD See UDDEVALLA**ODER-NEISSE LINE** (*Germany; Poland*)

Boundary line between E Germany and W Poland, adopted at the POTSDAM Conference in 1945. It is defined by the NEISSE RIVER from the Sudetic Mountains to its junction with the ODER RIVER, south of FRANKFURT, and then by the Oder flowing N to the Baltic Sea.

ODER RIVER [*Czech and Polish: Odra; Earlier: Viadua*] (*Czech Republic; Germany; Poland*)

River, 567 mi long, flowing through the Czech Republic, along the border between Poland and Germany and into the Baltic Sea. A transportation route for the Polish industrial economy, it has facilitated contact between southern and northern European peoples from ancient times. It allowed the introduction of Lusitanian cultures of the Bronze Age, which influenced the later evolution of the Slavic people. Internationalized by the Treaty of VERSAILLES in 1919, it was a common battle site during World War II and became part of the ODER-NEISSE LINE established at the POTSDAM Conference.

ODESSA [*Greek: Odessos, Ordas; Ordysos; Tatar: Khadzhi-Bei*] (*Ukraine*)

Industrial city, 25 mi NE of the mouth of the DNIESTER RIVER on Odessa Bay, in Odessa oblast, in the Ukraine. The city is said to be on the site of a Miletian Greek colony settled c. 800 B.C. The Russians gained it from the Turks in 1792 and established it as a fort, naval base, and commercial port. It became important during the labor movement in the 19th century and spawned the abortive revolution of 1905, which included the mutiny on the battleship *Potemkin* here. It fell to GERMANY in 1941 after an epic defense but was liberated in 1944.

ODESSOS See ODESSA**ODESSUS** See VARNA**ODEYPORE** See UDAIPUR**ODON** (*France*)

Small river in NORMANDY that flows into the Orne River at CAEN. There was heavy fighting along its banks in June and July 1944 after the landing in Normandy in World War II.

ODRA See ODER RIVER**OEA** See TRIPOLI**OELS** See OLEŚNICA**OELS IN SCHLESIE** See OLEŚNICA**OENGARAN** See UNGARAN**OENOTRIA** See LUCANIA, ITALY**OESEL** See SAAREMAA**OFFALY** [*former: Kings; Gaelic: Uabh Failghe*] (*Ireland*)

County in the central part of the country. Much of the W boundary is formed by the SHANNON RIVER, and sections of the county are covered by the Bog of Allen. The area, with some adjacent land, made up the ancient Irish kingdom of Offaly. In A.D. 548 St. Kieran, one of the most active founders of monasteries in Ireland, established a house at CLONMACNOISE, a village on the Shannon. It became a notable center of learning and survived 10 centuries of raids and invasions but was destroyed by the English in 1552. Its ruins and those of other ancient buildings can still be seen. In 553 St. Columba, a prince of the O'Donnells of Donegal, founded DURROW Abbey, near Tullamore. Circa 700, the *Book of Durrow*, a copy of the Gospels, was written here. It is now in Trinity College Library, Dublin. The abbey was torn down in the 12th century.

OFFA'S DYKE (*England; Wales*)

Remnants of an ancient dyke and ditch extending from Tidenham, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, on the SEVERN

RIVER, to Prestatyn, Denbighshire, at the mouth of the Dee River. Built by Offa, king of the Mercians, who died in A.D. 796, it served as a defense against the Welsh along the western border of MERCIA.

OFFENBACH [Offenbach am Main] (Germany)

Long an industrial center of HESSE, known for its leather goods, Offenbach lies on the Main River very close to FRANKFURT AM MAIN. It first appears in history in the 10th century, and was taken over by Hesse-Darmstadt in 1816. Heavily damaged during World War II by bombing, it has been reconstructed.

OFFENBACH AM MAIN See OFFENBACH

OGADEN (Ethiopia)

Region bordering on SOMALIA, in Harar province. It was claimed as a protectorate by ITALY in 1891, but recaptured the same year by Menelik II. It was coveted by Mussolini, and a contrived dispute at Walwal in 1934 was used as a pretext for the Italian war against Ethiopia in 1935–36. Restored to Ethiopia in 1948, it has been involved in boundary disputes between Somalia and Ethiopia since 1960. A major Ethiopian offensive aided by CUBA and the USSR resulted in the withdrawal of Somali troops in 1978, and by 1981 the rebels were defeated.

OGAKI (Japan)

Town, Gifu prefecture, W central HONSHŪ, just W of GIFU and 20 mi NW of NAGOYA. It first became prominent in feudal times and remained so under the shoguns until the 19th century. It was bombed in 1945 during World War II.

OGALLALA See NEBRASKA

OGASAWARA-GUNTO See BONIN ISLANDS

OGBOMOSHO (Nigeria)

City in SW Nigeria, 50 mi NNE of IBADAN. It is a busy trading center. Founded as a military camp in the 17th century, it became important in the resistance to FULANI invasions. It grew after the influx of refugees from the Fulani in the early 19th century.

OGDEN (United States)

Intermountain railway center between the ROCKY MOUNTAINS and the West Coast, 35 mi N of SALT

LAKE CITY, in N UTAH. Founded and planned by Brigham Young and the Mormons in 1847 and incorporated in 1851, it is the oldest community in Utah.

OGDENSBURG (United States)

Industrial port city in NE NEW YORK State on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 55 mi NNE of WATERTOWN. It was founded in 1749 as a mission for converted Iroquois and incorporated as a city in 1868. The British built Fort Presentation here during the Revolution and held it until 1796. The city was an important point of defense against the British during the War of 1812 and a center of American sympathizers during CANADA's brief rebellion against GREAT BRITAIN in 1837. In 1940 U.S. president Roosevelt and Canadian prime minister King met here to initiate studies of the defense problems of North America, resulting in the Ogdensburg Agreement.

OGDEN'S RIVER See HUMBOLDT RIVER

OGONOSTE See NIKŠIĆ

OGUMKIQUEOK See LIVERPOOL, CANADA

OHIO (United States)

State, in the Midwest between LAKE ERIE on the N and the OHIO RIVER on the S. PENNSYLVANIA is on the E, KENTUCKY and WEST VIRGINIA on the S, Indiana on the W, and MICHIGAN on the NW. It was the 17th state of the Union and the first to be admitted from the old Northwest Territory, in 1803. With its rich natural resources, thriving industry and agriculture, excellent transportation, and varied population, Ohio is considered to be the most representative state of the Union. Beginning with General Ulysses Grant in 1869, it has furnished seven native-born presidents to the nation.

Plentiful remains of prehistoric Indian Mound Builders dot the state, but by the colonial era the area had become a battleground of later, intrusive tribes. FRANCE first explored it in the 17th century but met competition in the 1730s from traders from the British colonies and the Virginia-based Ohio Company, which sent Christopher Gist to explore the region in 1750. Such rivalry led to the French and Indian War beginning in 1754, which ended in 1763 with control of the whole Northwest by GREAT BRITAIN. A major Indian uprising, Pontiac's Rebellion of 1763–64, fore-

shadowed the bitter fighting during the American Revolution between Indians, supported by the British at DETROIT, and the Americans based at FORT PITT. In 1783 the Northwest became American.

The land claims of the eastern states were ceded to Congress between 1781 and 1786, except the Virginia Military District and the WESTERN RESERVE, retained by VIRGINIA and CONNECTICUT for veterans. Congress then established a pattern for the subsequent western development of the nation through the Ordinance of 1785, which provided for an orderly survey and sale of government lands, and the great Ordinance of 1787, which created the NORTHWEST TERRITORY, with a territorial governor and provision for the admission of three to five states, when population growth warranted it, on equal terms with the original states. New Englanders of the Ohio Company of Associates made the first settlement at MARIETTA in 1788; New Jerseyites settled the SYMMES PURCHASE; and Virginians entered the Military District in the 1780s. Moses Cleaveland founded CLEVELAND in 1796. Indian resistance was finally broken by General Anthony Wayne at FALLEN TIMBERS in 1794.

Statehood followed in 1803, with the capital finally located at COLUMBUS in 1816. In 1804 Ohio University became the first university west of the Allegheny Mts. In Ohio, the War of 1812 was marked by Captain Oliver H. Perry's naval victory on Lake Erie. After this the population grew rapidly, swelled by German, Irish, Swiss, and Welsh immigrants. The first railroad was opened in 1832, heavy steamboat traffic developed on the Ohio River; the NATIONAL ROAD was pushed across the state, toll roads were opened, canals dug, and the four main railroad systems were completed by 1850. Ohio was then the leading agricultural state of the Union, and the third most populous with approximately 2 million inhabitants. During the Civil War it contributed over 300,000 troops to the Union cause.

Between 1850 and 1880 industry grew rapidly, outstripping agriculture—though the latter is still important today—and after 1880, attracting a new wave of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe to increase the polyglot nature of the big cities, which also gained a substantial black population. Industrial growth brought political domination by the moneyed interests that made Ohio-born William McKinley president in 1896. It also brought bitter strikes and the 1894 march of “Coxey's Army” to WASHINGTON, D.C., to demand reforms.

In 1912, in a liberal reaction, the constitution of 1851 was amended, and in subsequent years much

attention was paid to municipal reform and social legislation. During both world wars Ohio furnished considerable industrial might and manpower, and thereafter continued to reflect the problems and accomplishments of the nation: Lake Erie became badly polluted, there was racial strife in 1966 and the deaths of four students at Kent State University in a Vietnam War protest in 1970; but also the election of a black mayor of Cleveland in 1968, and new efforts to conserve natural resources and solve growing urban problems. Growth has been slow from the 1980s on due to the disappearance of manufacturing jobs from the state. Ohio is known as the “Modern Mother of Presidents” having sent eight of its residents to the White House. See also ERIE CANAL.

OHIO AND ERIE CANAL (*United States*)

Former waterway of OHIO, 307 mi long. This canal connected LAKE ERIE and the OHIO RIVER. It was built from 1825 to 1832. It flourished as a means of transporting freight between Ohio and the East in the first half of the 19th century. The canal helped to link Ohio economically and politically to the East instead of the South, also preparing the way for future railroad development along similar routes. Among the places it served were AKRON, CLEVELAND, and COLUMBUS.

OHIO RIVER (*United States*)

River, 981 mi long that empties into the MISSISSIPPI RIVER at CAIRO, ILLINOIS. It forms in western PENNSYLVANIA at the joining of the ALLEGHENY and MONONGAHELA rivers, then flows NW, SW, and W. It was reached by the French explorer Rene-Robert Cavalier, sieur de La Salle in 1669 and became the site of the French Fort DUQUESNE in 1754 and the British Fort Pitt in 1758, both trading and military outposts. It became a major travel and commercial route linking East and West during the late 18th and early 19th centuries and was known as the Gateway to the West. Flatboats, steamers, and showboats became commonplace during this period. Prior to the Civil War it was a notable boundary between the slave and the free states. With the growth of the railroads its traffic fell off.

OHLAU See OLAWA

OHRID [*Ochrida, Okhrida*] [*Greek: Lychnidos; Latin: Lychnidus*] (*Macedonia*)

Town on Lake Ohrid in Macedonia. It is Macedonia's chief resort area. The ancient Greek colony of

Lychnidos was founded here in the third century B.C. In the second century A.D. it was taken by ROME and later served as an episcopal see. It was the seat of the Bulgarian patriarchate in the ninth century. It has been ruled by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. It has numerous ancient churches, including the ninth-century cathedral of St. Sophia and the 13th-century cathedral of St. Clement and two 14th-century churches; also parts of a former Turkish citadel.

OIL CITY (*United States*)

City in NW PENNSYLVANIA, approximately 50 mi SSE of ERIE, on the ALLEGHENY RIVER, at the mouth of Oil Creek. It is on the site of a former Indian village. The city owes its founding in 1860 to the discovery of oil and the introduction of the first producing well in the United States the previous year near TITUSVILLE, approximately 12 mi to the N. Until 1870 Oil City was the chief shipping point for petroleum produced during the frantic boom period of the country's first oil field. During the 1990s all the oil companies left the area for Texas.

OIL RIVERS (*Nigeria*)

A large area of vague boundaries centering around the delta of the NIGER RIVER, West Africa. In 1885 the British established a protectorate of this name, which in 1893 became the Niger Coast Protectorate. In 1886 they had established the Colony and Protectorate of LAGOS. The two were combined in 1899 into the Protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria. By 1914, when the area was renamed the Protectorate and Colony of Nigeria, the beginnings of modern Nigeria had taken shape.

OIROT AUTONOMOUS OBLAST See GORNO-ALTAI AUTONOMOUS OBLAST

OISE RIVER (*Belgium; France*)

River, 186 mi long, which rises in the ARDENNES Mountains of S Belgium, then flows SW through N France, joining the SEINE RIVER near PONTOISE. Mostly navigable and linked to other rivers by canals, the Oise is an important transportation route. COMPIÈGNE on its banks was a gathering place for royalty from the seventh century A.D. Pontoise, which has a 12th-century cathedral, was often besieged in the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries. The armistice end-

ing World War I was signed at Compiègne on November 11, 1918; in World War II Hitler forced France to surrender to Germany on the same spot on June 22, 1940. Several battles were fought on the banks of the Oise in World War I, and the Oise-Cambre Canal formed a battle line. LA FÈRE was occupied by the Germans from September 1914 to October 1918.

OITA (*Japan*)

Rail hub and manufacturing center in NE KYŪSHŪ, Oita prefecture, 65 mi SE of Moji on Beppu Bay. A castle city controlling most of Kyūshū Island, it became the center of 16th-century Portuguese trade. It has remnants of early markets from this period.

OKAYAMA (*Japan*)

Port and industrial center in SW HONSHŪ, on the Inland Sea. A former castle town of the Ikeda clan, the city has a 16th-century castle and the famous 18th-century Korakuen Park.

OKAZAKI (*Japan*)

Town, Aichi prefecture, S HONSHŪ, 21 mi SE of NAGOYA. This is the birthplace of Iyeyasu, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, which ruled Japan through a feudal system and central bureaucracy from 1603 to 1867.

OKEECHOBEE, LAKE (*United States*)

Lake in SE FLORIDA, N of the EVERGLADES, approximately 700 sq mi in area. Here on December 25, 1837, the bloodiest battle of the Second Seminole War was fought as General Zachary Taylor defeated a force of Seminole Indians. In 1926 it was struck by a disastrous hurricane. Recent construction of canals and a levee have reduced the flow of water from the lake into the Everglades, making these huge marshes subject to saltwater seepage and underground fires.

OKEL DAMA See ACELDAMA

OKHRIDA See OHRID

OKINAWA (*Japan*)

An agricultural and resort island in the N Pacific Ocean, 350 mi SW of KYŪSHŪ, part of the RYUKU ISLANDS chain. It was the scene of a successful but costly U.S. amphibious campaign, from April 1 to

June 21, 1945, to establish air bases close to mainland Japan during World War II. One of the bloodiest campaigns of the war, it saw heavy damage done to the U.S. ships by suicide air attacks. The UNITED STATES returned the island to Japan in 1972 but retains some military bases.

OKLAHOMA (*United States*)

State, in the SW, it has the RED RIVER as its S boundary with TEXAS, NEW MEXICO is on the W, KANSAS on the N, and ARKANSAS on the E. It was admitted to the Union in 1907 as the 46th state. *Oklahoma* is a Choctaw word meaning “people red,” coined in 1866 by a chief for his tribe’s land in Indian Territory.

The first Europeans in Oklahoma were those of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado’s expedition in 1541, searching for the fabled land of QUIVIRA. Hernando de Soto reached here as did Juan de Oñate. Other Spanish and some French explorers also visited Oklahoma. At the time there were Osage, Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indians in the west and more sedentary Indians, such as the Wichita, in the east. The first European settlement was the post established by Jean-Pierre Chouteau, a fur-trader from ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, at Salina in 1796.

The LOUISIANA PURCHASE in 1803 made Oklahoma U.S. territory, and the Adams-Onís Treaty of 1819 with SPAIN made it the southwestern boundary of the nation. In the meantime, American explorers and travelers began to visit the region. These included Stephen H. Long, the scientist; Washington Irving, the author; and George Catlin, the painter. After the War of 1812 the United States tried to induce the eastern Indians to move W across the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, but by the 1830s force was being used; and the Cherokees and others of the Five Civilized Tribes were moved to Indian Territory, which included present Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska. These Indians had been farmers settled in villages, including some plantations with slaves. They tried to reestablish their way of life in Oklahoma but with little success. They also clashed with the Plains Indians. In the Civil War most of the Indians sided with the Confederacy. There were no important battles but many skirmishes and considerable violence in the state.

After the war the federal government punished the Indians by taking away some of their land, while cattle drives from Texas to Kansas began and crossed Oklahoma on the CHISHOLM TRAIL. The railroads came too, beginning in 1870, and it became more dif-

ficult to keep white settlers out of Indian Territory. On April 22, 1889, a large area was thrown open to settlement, and people lined up at the border to rush in on signal at noon. Those who beat the gun became known as “sooners.” By nightfall the area had 60,000 inhabitants. In 1890 the western section became Oklahoma Territory.

A federal law of 1906 was intended to break up Indian reservations into individually held units and so possibly open more land to settlers. When the state was formed in 1907, Oklahoma and Indian Territory were united. The state was ready for large-scale economic development, and in a few years World War I quickened a demand for agricultural products created by the country’s rapid urban population growth. In the 1920s, drought, overplanting, and too much grazing brought hard times early to the state. Oklahoma was part of the DUST BOWL in the 1930s and became known for the “Okies,” who abandoned their stricken farms and headed W. The New Deal’s government price supports, irrigation projects, World War II, and postwar prosperity brought back better times for farmers. The state experienced an oil bust in the 1980s, followed a stabilization of prices in the 1990s. Oklahoma has a long Democratic tradition but has voted Republican in recent presidential elections. OKLAHOMA CITY, settled during the land rush of 1889, is the capital and largest city. The other important city is TULSA, first settled as a Creek Indian village in the 1830s.

OKLAHOMA CITY (*United States*)

Oil, agricultural, and aviation center and state capital in central OKLAHOMA. It was first settled by the five Indian nations of the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole, who had been forcibly evacuated from the E to the area in the 1830s in the tragic long death march. Although given to them as a reservation in the early 1880s, the area was opened to homesteaders on April 22, 1889, by presidential proclamation. Some 10,000 people had settled there overnight in the ensuing startling land rush. The city was incorporated in 1890 and became the state capital in 1910. When oil was discovered in December 1928, it became a major petroleum producing area. In 1995 right-wing extremists bombed a federal building, killing 168 people.

OKMULGEE (*United States*)

An oil and farming center in E central OKLAHOMA. It began as the capital of the Creek nation, which existed

from 1868 to 1907. The city has an Indian mission dating from 1882, and an original Creek council house built in 1878. It was incorporated in 1900. The town boomed with the discovery of oil in 1907.

ÖLAND (*Sweden*)

Island in the BALTIC SEA off the SE coast of Sweden. Stone Age burial monuments have been found here. They are formed of groups of rocks placed in the shape of ships. Öland first appeared in history in the eighth century. On the W coast are the ruins of a once magnificent Swedish castle begun in the 13th century, rebuilt, and enlarged in the 16th.

OLAWA [*German: Ohlau*] (*Poland*)

City in E Wrocław province, on the ODER RIVER, 18 mi SE of WROCŁAW. Chartered as a city in 1291, it was taken by Soviet troops during World War II on February 7, 1945, and was later assigned to Poland.

OLBIA (*Ukraine*)

Excavation site on the right bank of the BUG RIVER in the Ukraine. As a leading Greek Milesian colony between the sixth and third centuries B.C., it specialized in handicrafts, trade, and the export of wheat. In the second century B.C. it became a part of Scythian CRIMEA. It had disappeared by the sixth century A.D. Hellenic towers, city gates, parts of a fortified wall, and temple from the Roman period have been found here. See also OCHAKOV, SARMATIA, UKRAINE.

OLCHIONIA See SOROKI

OLCINIUM See ULCINJ

OLD CALABAR See CALABAR

OLD CRIMEA See STARY KRYM

OLD DEER (*Scotland*)

Village, 26 mi N of ABERDEEN, in GRAMPIAN Region. The founding of a monastery here by St. Columba in the sixth century A.D. is described in the *Book of Deer*, discovered in 1857 at Cambridge University. A manuscript copy of portions of the Gospels is included. While most of the book is in Latin Vulgate, marginal notes are in Gaelic; and this is the oldest

Scottish document containing Gaelic. There are no remains of the abbey.

OLD DELHI See DELHI

OLDENBURG (*Germany*)

Former German state bounded by the North Sea, and elsewhere by the former Prussian province of HANOVER. Its history is mainly of dynastic importance. A part of SAXONY in the 12th century, it passed to DENMARK from 1676 to 1773, and to RUSSIA from 1773 to 1777. It was given to the bishop of LÜBECK who temporarily lost it to Napoleon but regained it in 1813. It joined the GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1815, the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1871, and the WEIMAR Republic in 1918. Its capital is also Oldenburg.

OLD HARBOUR BAY See PORTLAND BIGHT

OLD HARRYSTOWN See MANCHESTER

OLD JHELUM See JHELUM (*Pakistan*)

OLD LYME (*United States*)

Town in SE CONNECTICUT at the mouth of the CONNECTICUT RIVER. Settled in 1665, it was incorporated in 1885. It has become a summer resort and residential town noted for many old homes of architectural interest. In addition to seaside homes, it has a Congregational church that was a subject for the American impressionist painter Childe Hassam.

OLD MACKINAC See MACKINAC

OLD MARGILAN See MARGILAN

OLD MOSHI See MOSHI

OLD NORTHWEST See NORTHWEST TERRITORY

OLD PANAMA [*Spanish: Panamá Vieja*] (*Panama*)

Former city on the S shore of the Isthmus of Panama. It was a port on the Pacific Ocean used by SPAIN in the 16th and 17th centuries. It was sacked by the buccaneer Henry Morgan in 1671. The ruined city is near the present city of PANAMA.

OLD SARATOGA See SCHUYLERVILLE

OLD SARUM [*Latin: Sorbiodunum*] (*England*)

Former city 2 mi N of SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE, S England. Extensive ruins remain from its history as an ancient British fort, a Roman station, and a Saxon and Norman town. It was the seat of a bishopric between 1075 and 1220. The "Use of Sarum," a Liturgy, was formulated by Osmund, bishop from 1078 to 1099. The see was transferred to Salisbury along with materials from its great cathedral, in the 1220s. It was a "rotten borough," which, though deserted, retained its parliamentary representation until the Reform Bill of 1832.

OLD SAYBROOK See SAYBROOK

OLD SITKA See SITKA

OLD SPANISH TRAIL See SANTA FE, UTAH

OLD STURBRIDGE VILLAGE (*United States*)

Re-created farm village in Sturbridge MASSACHUSETTS, 20 mi SW of WORCESTER. It shows the life, art, and handicrafts of NEW ENGLAND in the period of 1790 to 1840. It has over 35 original buildings.

OLDUVAI GORGE (*Tanzania*)

Ravine in East Africa, 150 mi NW of MT KILIMANJARO. It is the site of rich fossil beds. The ancient fossil skull of *Homo habilis*, 1.75 million years old, was discovered here in 1959 by British anthropologist L. S.B. Leakey. Anthropological explorations and discoveries have continued since then.

OLÉRON [*Île d'Oléron*] [*Latin: Uliarus Insula*] (*France*)

Island W of France in the BAY OF BISCAY. It is a resort and oystering spot. The 12th-century Laws of Oléron, promulgated by Louis IX, form the basis for modern maritime law. It was a Protestant refuge during the Reformation. It is the site of prehistoric megalithic monuments.

OLEŚNICA [*German: Oels, Oels in Schlesien*] (*Poland*)

Manufacturing city in E Wrocław province, 17 mi ENE of WROCŁAW. Founded in the 10th century, by the 14th century it was the capital of an independent

principality. Poland acquired it during the POTSDAM Conference after World War II.

OLGIONIA See SOROKI

ÓLIMBOS See OLYMPUS

OLINDA (*Brazil*)

City in Pernambuco state, N of RECIFE. A Jesuit seminary founded here in 1796 is the basis for its reputation as a center of learning. The city was burned to the ground in 1630 and then rebuilt by the Dutch during their occupation from 1630 to 1654. It has notable 16th- and 17th-century buildings.

OLISIPO See LISBON

OLIVA See OLIWA

OLIVES, MOUNT OF [Olivet] (*Israel; Palestine*)

Ridge E of JERUSALEM on the Judaeon Plateau. Its four peaks are scenes of biblical events: David's flight from the city, Ezekiel's theophany, Zechariah's prophecy, and the Ascension of Jesus. It is the site of ancient catacombs, a sacred Jewish graveyard, and of the Garden of GETHSEMANE. It is also the site of Hebrew University and of several churches. The Mount of Olives is in a section of Jerusalem that has been annexed by Israel, but is claimed by the Palestinian Authority.

OLIVET See OLIVES, MOUNT OF

OLIWA [*German: Oliva*] (*Poland*)

Town, now part of GDAŃSK, Gdańsk province. A peace treaty signed here with SWEDEN on May 3, 1660, ended the war with Sweden begun in 1655, as John II Casimir of Poland gave up his claim to the Swedish throne.

OLMÜTZ See OLOMOUC

OLOMOUC [*German: Olmütz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Moravian city on the Morava River, 40 mi NW of BRNO. This industrial and cultural center was the capital of MORAVIA until 1640. The Conference of Olmütz in 1850 dissolved the German Union under

the rule of PRUSSIA and therefore became known in that country as the “humiliation of Olmütz.” It was a leading trading city in the 10th and 11th centuries and the scene of the coronation of the king of BOHEMIA in 1469. It has many intact examples of Gothic architecture.

OLONETS [*Finnish: Alavoinen; former: Aunus*] (*Russia*)
City in Russia on Olonets Isthmus near the E shore of LAKE LADOGA, 112 mi NE of ST. PETERSBURG. It is famous for the ironworks established here by Peter the Great of Russia (1672–1725).

OLONGAPO (*Philippines*)
City and harbor on LUZON, on the NE coast of Subic Bay near the BATAAN border. Once a U.S. naval station, it was occupied by the Japanese from December 1941 to February 1945 during World War II. The city was hit hard economically from the Mount Pinatubo volcanic eruption in 1991, and the closure of American military bases in 1992.

OLORON-SAINTE-MARIE [*former: Iloro*] (*France*)
City in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department, SW France, 13 mi SW of PAU. It was an ancient city at the N end of a road across the PYRENEES. Destroyed by the Saracens and the Normans, it was rebuilt in 1080. It was also an episcopal see, founded in the fourth century, which lasted until 1790.

OLSZTYN [*German: Allenstein*] (*Poland*)
Capital city of Olsztyn province, approximately 120 mi NW of WARSAW. It was founded by the Teutonic Knights in 1348, who built an impressive castle (14th century) which stands today. Ceded to Poland in 1772, it was taken over by PRUSSIA in 1772 and by GERMANY in 1920, but was finally returned to Poland in 1945 after the POTSDAM Conference, since it had long been a center of Polish nationalist movements. Although it was heavily damaged in World War II, the old city has been reconstructed.

OLTENIȚA [*Oltenitza*] [*Latin: Constantiola*] (*Romania*)
City in Ilfov county, on the Argeș River at its confluence with the DANUBE RIVER. It was the scene of a battle on November 4, 1853, in which the Turks defeated the Russians during the preliminaries of the Crimean War.

OLTENITZA See OLTENIȚA

OLTRE GIUBA See JUBALAND

OLUSTEE (*United States*)
Village in NE FLORIDA, 45 mi SW of JACKSONVILLE. A Confederate force led by General Joseph Finnegan defeated Union troops under General Truman Seymour here in the battle of Ocean Pond, on February 20, 1864. It was an important victory and the major military engagement of the Civil War in Florida.

OLYMPIA (*Greece*)
Valley in ancient ELIS in the NW PELOPONNESUS on the N bank of the Alpheus River. Excavations here starting in the 19th century have unearthed the ruins of many temples and buildings indicating that it was once a religious sanctuary and the scene of the original Olympian Games in honor of Zeus. The games were first held in 776 B.C. The games were held every four years thereafter, and while the athletes were competing the Greek city-states stopped warring. It is the site of the temple of Olympian Zeus, now fallen, in which stood the statue of Zeus by Phidias. Part of the workshop of Phidias has been found, and Praxiteles' statue of Hermes is here.

OLYMPIA (*United States*)
City in W WASHINGTON State, at the southern end of PUGET SOUND, capital of the state. Founded in 1846, it was made the capital of the new Washington Territory in 1853. It became the first port of entry on Puget Sound in 1851. Lumber products and fisheries are important to its economy.

OLYMPUS [*Greek: Ólimbos*] (*Greece*)
Mountain range in THESSALY. The peak, overlooking the Vale of Tempe and enshrouded by clouds, was the mythic home of the Olympian gods.

OLYNTHUS (*Greece*)
Excavation site on the CHALCIDICE Peninsula at the head of the Toronaic Gulf. It was the most important of the Greek cities on the Macedonian coast. As the head of the Chalcidian League, in the late fifth century B.C., it had to face severe opposition from ATHENS and SPARTA. It was captured by Sparta in 379 B.C., and in 348 B.C., despite Demosthenes' famous

Olynthiac orations, was laid waste by Philip II of MACEDON. The only city on the Greek mainland with completely excavated city plans, because it was never reestablished after its destruction, it offers a unique view of the great Greek cultural period of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.

OMAHA (*United States*)

City 50 mi NE of LINCOLN in E NEBRASKA, on the MISSOURI RIVER. It is an industrial and transportation hub today, as well as a major livestock and farming market, and during the cold war was the headquarters of the U.S. Air Force's Strategic Air Command. A Mormon encampment in 1846, it was first permanently settled in 1854 and served as the capital of the Nebraska Territory from 1854 to 1867. In 1869 it became an important transportation and industrial center, linking the East and the West, as the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific portion of the first transcontinental railroad.

OMAHA BEACH (*France*)

Code name during World War II for the W central portion of the NORMANDY coast. U.S. Army troops, with intensive air and naval protection, landed on these beaches on what was called D-day, June 6, 1944, opening a major invasion of German-held Europe. There was prolonged and bitter fighting before the Allies gained their first landhold in northern Europe.

OMAN [*former: Masqat and Oman, Muscat and Oman*] Sultanate on the SE ARABIAN PENINSULA, on the Gulf of Oman and the Arabian Sea. Its capital is MASQAT. It was first Islamicized in the seventh century. In the 16th century it was subject to PORTUGAL. The most powerful Arabian state in the early 19th century, it controlled ZANZIBAR and much of the coast of Persia. After its fall from power in the 19th century, it became dependent upon the British government. It has been the scene of constant civil strife in the 20th century, including a civil war in the Dhofar region during the 1960s. Oil was discovered in commercial quantities in 1964. In 1970 Sultan Said ibn Timer was deposed by his son, Qabus bin Said, who promised to use oil revenues for modernization. Oman joined the United Nations and the Arab League in 1971. In 1981, Oman and other Persian Gulf nations joined SAUDI ARABIA as founding members of the Gulf Cooperation Council. After the Iraqi invasion of KUWAIT, Oman opened

its bases to the international coalition forces against Iraq in the 1991 Gulf War. In 1996 the sultan issued a decree clarifying the royal succession, providing for a bicameral advisory council with some limited legislative powers and a prime minister, and guaranteeing basic civil liberties for Omani citizens. Military bases in Oman were used in 2001 by U.S. forces involved in ground raids against Afghanistan and Osama bin Laden. In 2003 the lower house of the advisory council was freely elected for the first time.

OMBOS (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on the NILE RIVER, S of EDFU. The city became important under the Ptolemies, who reigned from the fourth century B.C. until the Roman conquest of Egypt in the first century B.C. Temples were erected here in honor of the crocodile-headed god Suchos and the falcon-headed god Horus.

OMDURMAN [*Arabic: Umm Durmān*] (*Sudan*)

City on the left bank of the White NILE RIVER, opposite KHARTOUM. It is an important trading center. In January 1884 it became the military headquarters of the Mahdi Muhammad Ahmad, who tried to make it the model African city after he had sacked Khartoum. The Mahdi's tomb, built in 1885, replaced MECCA briefly as the object of the obligatory Islamic pilgrimage, and the city flourished. The nearby battle of Karari on September 2, 1898, saw the defeat of the Mahdist forces by Lord Kitchener's Anglo-Egyptian army. Most of the city was destroyed at this time, but the tomb survives, and the city has revived.

OMSK (*Russia*)

City, industrial center, and capital of Omsk oblast, at the confluence of the Om River and the IRTYSH RIVER in SIBERIA. The only major town in the region, it was founded in 1716. In the 19th century it was headquarters for the Siberian Cossacks. During the civil war following the Revolution of 1917, it became the anti-Bolshevik headquarters of the armed forces of Admiral A.V. Kolchak. During World War II the government moved many factories from combat zones to Omsk, giving rise to its later industrial development.

OMUDA See OMUTA

OMUTA [*Omuda*] (*Japan*)

Coal-mining and chemical center in KYŪSHŪ, FUKUOKA prefecture, on the Amakusa Sea. The city was

heavily bombed in 1944 and 1945 during World II as the U.S. forces came within reach of Japan.

ON See HELIOPOLIS

ONEGA (*Russia*)

Town at the SW end of the White Sea, at the mouth of the Onega River 90 mi S of ARKHANGELSK. Settled in the 15th century, the medieval town became a lumbering center. The port is navigable only about half of the year when the sea is not frozen.

ONEGLIA See IMPERIA (Italy)

ONEIDA (*United States*)

City in NEW YORK State, 13 mi WSW of ROME. The city was founded in 1829 and became well known after 1848 when the Oneida Community was established by John Humphrey Noyes and his followers. Noyes first set up a Perfectionist community in PUTNEY, VERMONT, in 1839, preaching that human beings can become sinless by right living. When he developed a complex marriage system, a form of polygamy, his neighbors' opposition forced him to flee. The people of the Oneida Community held all property in common, and children were raised in a community nursery. The community prospered, at first by manufacturing a trap for small animals, later by producing silverware. Unlike most utopian communities, this one lasted for three decades, but in 1879 opposition again forced Noyes to flee, this time to CANADA. The communal lifestyle was abandoned at Oneida, and in 1881 the group was reorganized as a business corporation. Oneida is now an industrial city.

ONEIDA COMMUNITY See ONEIDA

ONITSHA (*Nigeria*)

Port and trading center on the NIGER RIVER, 135 mi from its mouth. Settlers from BENIN came here in the 16th century and were followed by Ibo tribesmen in the 17th century. In 1857 the British set up a trading station and a Christian mission here. The city became part of a British protectorate in 1884.

ONONDAGA, LAKE (*United States*)

Lake in central NEW YORK State, 5 mi long, 1 mi wide, NW of SYRACUSE. The Onondaga Indians

guided a French missionary to salt springs along its shore in 1654. In 1795 New York State purchased these springs and the area around them, and a sizable salt industry developed that lasted until the mid-19th century. The Salt Museum in Syracuse displays many of the tools and processes of the industry, and there is also a museum on the lake shore near Liverpool.

ONTARIO (*Canada*)

Province of CANADA, in the E central region. Its capital and largest city is TORONTO. Other cities include OTTAWA, HAMILTON, London, and WINDSOR. Before Europeans appeared the region was inhabited by several Indian tribes, of which the Hurons were the largest. Étienne Brulé of FRANCE explored southern Ontario from 1610 to 1612. Henry Hudson's discovery of HUDSON BAY in 1610 resulted in his claiming for ENGLAND what became part of Ontario. The French explorer Samuel de Champlain crossed to the eastern shore of LAKE HURON in 1615, and other Frenchmen reached LAKE ERIE in 1640. The French built a number of posts for defense, trading, and missionary work among the Indians in the 17th and 18th centuries. Meanwhile, the British built trading posts in the Hudson Bay area.

The French and British fought several wars for control of Canada until the French were forced to give up all the mainland in 1763 after the French and Indian War. In 1774 Great Britain combined Ontario and QUEBEC into one province. After the American Revolution, fleeing Loyalists increased Ontario's population, so that the British government in 1791 divided the two regions into Lower Canada (Quebec) and Upper Canada (Ontario). During the War of 1812 a number of engagements were fought on Ontario soil between the British-Canadians and the Americans, especially in the NIAGARA peninsula area. U.S. forces burned TORONTO in 1813. In the 19th century conflict arose between the ruling aristocrats and conservatives, known as the Family Compact, and a group of reformers and radicals. The struggle led to an armed uprising in 1837 that was quickly suppressed. As a result of the conflict, however, Ontario and Quebec were once more joined as Canada West (Ontario) and Canada East (Quebec) in the new Province of Canada in 1849. In 1867, when the Dominion was formed, Ontario became one of the first four provinces. Its present boundaries, however, were not established until 1912.

ONTARIO, LAKE [*French: Lac Frontenac*] (*Canada and United States*)

Easternmost and smallest of the Great Lakes, its W end is fed by the NIAGARA RIVER while at its E end it forms the start of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Two French explorers, Étienne Brulé and Samuel de Champlain, were the first Europeans to see Lake Ontario, in 1615. It was part of the vast region of North America that became controlled by GREAT BRITAIN after the French and Indian War in 1763. Following the American Revolution the border between Canada and the United States was drawn through the lake. The end of warfare speeded settlement and commerce around the lake. The Welland Ship Canal, first opened in 1829 and enlarged since, together with the St. Lawrence Seaway project completed in 1959 have increased the importance of Lake Ontario as a shipping artery.

OODEYPORE See UDAIPUR

OOS-LONDEN See EAST LONDON

OOSTENDE See OSTEND

OOTHCALOGA See CALHOUN

OPAR See MOROCCO

OPAVA [*German: Troppau*] (*Czech Republic*)

Moravian market center on the Opava River, approximately 15 mi NW of OSTRAVA. An important commercial center on the junction of trade routes from the BALTIC SEA to the Adriatic Sea for centuries, it was founded in the 12th century and later became the capital of Austrian SILESIA. It was the site of the Congress of Troppau in 1820, at which several European powers adopted a policy of armed intervention to suppress the liberal movements that followed the Napoleonic Wars. The Czech population was driven from the city when it was taken in September 1938 by Nazi Germany, but the town was returned to Czechoslovakia after World War II.

OPELOUSAS (*United States*)

Old farming and livestock center in S central LOUISIANA, 53 mi W of BATON ROUGE. Settled in 1690, it was taken by the French in 1765. They established a

military and trading post here. It was incorporated as a town in 1821 and served as state capital in 1863, during the Civil War.

OPEQUON (*United States*)

Village at N end of SHENANDOAH VALLEY, N VIRGINIA, 60 mi NW of Washington, D.C. It is the site of a Civil War battle known also as the battle of WINCHESTER. Here on September 19, 1864, Confederate forces under General Jubal Sheridan were defeated by Union troops under General Philip Sheridan, thus initiating his famous drive down the Shenandoah Valley.

OPHIR (*Arabian Peninsula*)

Ancient seaport of unknown location, now considered to have been in SW SAUDI ARABIA or YEMEN. It has also been associated with NE Africa. It was frequently mentioned in the Old Testament as a place from which the ships of Solomon brought gold in great quantities. Gems, sandalwood, apes, peacocks, and ivory were also part of their cargo.

OPIS (*Iraq*)

Ancient town on the W bank of the TIGRIS RIVER, approximately 43 mi N of BAGHDAD. Here are the ruins of an Assyrian city, which was the site of a battle in 539 B.C. in which Cyrus the Great of PERSIA defeated the Babylonians. See also BABYLON.

OPOBO (*Nigeria*)

A center for the palm oil trade in the NIGER RIVER delta. The town was founded in 1869 when a middleman in the trade named JaJa led a group of people there from nearby BONNY. The town grew, but Jaja antagonized European traders and was deported by the British in 1887. Opobo's trade later shrank, as did that of Bonny. See also PORT HARCOURT.

OPOLE [*German: Oppeln*] (*Poland*)

City on the ODER RIVER, 190 mi SW of WARSAW. A 10th-century Slavic settlement, it became the capital of the Silesian duchy of Opole, ruled by a branch of the Polish Piast dynasty through the Middle Ages. It was under Bohemian and then Austrian Hapsburg rule from 1532. The city was taken by PRUSSIA in 1742 and remained under German rule until it was assigned to Poland in 1945 by the POTSDAM Conference. The 10th-century church of St. Adalbert is here. See also SILESIA.

OPORTO [*Iberian: Cale; Latin: Portus Cale; Portuguese: Pôrto*] (*Portugal*)

Atlantic seaport and capital of Pôrto district, near the mouth of the DOURO RIVER, 170 mi NE of LISBON. An ancient settlement of pre-Roman origin, it was captured in A.D. 716 by the Moors, who lost it to the Christians in 1092. It was the capital of northern Portugal until 1174. After the Methuen Treaty in 1703, it became a major wine exporter. In 1757 it was the scene of the Tipplers' Revolt, which involved the wine monopoly of the marquês de Pombal. Portugal was conquered by the French in the Peninsular Campaign of 1808 to 1813, but Oporto was first to revolt in 1808 and was liberated in 1809. In the Miguelist Wars, Dom Pedro I of BRAZIL withstood a long siege of the city by his brother Dom Miguel in 1832. An abortive republican government was set up in the city in 1891.

OPPELN See OPOLE

OPPIDUM See GERONA

OPPIDUM UBIORUM See COLOGNE

OQAIR See DAMMAM

ORADEA [Oradea-Mare] [*German: Grosswardein; Hungarian: Nagyvárad*] (*Romania*)

Industrial city and seat of an Orthodox Eastern bishopric in Crișana-Maramureș. It was made a Roman Catholic bishopric in 1083 by King Ladislaus I of HUNGARY. Destroyed by the Tatars in 1241, it was rebuilt in the 15th century. Having passed to TRANSYLVANIA in 1556 for a short time and then to the Turks from 1660 to 1692, it became part of Romania in 1919; it was occupied by Hungarian forces during World War II. Hungary ceded it to Romania after the war.

ORADEA-MARE See ORADEA

ORAIBI (*United States*)

Pueblo in the Hopi Indian Reservation in N ARIZONA, on a high mesa 60 mi N of WINSLOW. For many years the greatest and one of the oldest of Indian pueblos, it can be dated to c. A.D. 1150. It was discovered in 1540 during one of Francisco Coronado's expeditions. In

1629 a Franciscan mission was set up here, but it perished in 1680 when the Hopi revolted. Dissension and economic changes led to the pueblo's gradual abandonment. Those remaining went to Hotevila and Bakavi pueblos in 1907. The mesa is now mainly in ruins. At its foot is the village of Lower Oraibi.

ORAN (*Algeria*)

Commercial port on the Gulf of Oran of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 225 mi W of ALGIERS. Settled in prehistoric times, it was built up in the 10th century by Moorish traders from ANDALUSIA. By the 15th century it was flourishing. Much of its prosperity was due to piracy, however, and in 1509 SPAIN took it from the Moors in a fierce battle and held it for two centuries. After earthquakes, famine, and disease had decimated it c. 1790, the Bey of MASCARA established his capital there. FRANCE occupied it and made it a naval base in 1831, and it became an important economic center. Held by Vichy France during World War II, it was taken by the Allies on November 10, 1942, at the beginning of the North African campaign. In the 1950s most of its European inhabitants left because of the violent activities of French terrorists and Algerian nationalists.

ORANGE [*Latin: Arausio*] (*France*)

Town in the Vaucluse department, 17 mi N of AVIGNON. Ancient capital of the Celtic Cavares, it saw the defeat of the Romans by the Cimbri and the Teutones in 105 B.C. Later conquered by ROME, it became an episcopal see in the third century A.D. By Charlemagne's time, c. 800, it was an earldom. It was an independent city in the 11th century but was inherited by William the Silent of the House of NASSAU in 1554. French possession began when the city was conquered by Louis XIV in 1672 and was confirmed by the Treaty of UTRECHT in 1713; but the Dutch princes of Orange retained the title. The town has many Roman ruins, including a triumphal arch built in A.D. 26 and an amphitheater, still in use.

ORANGE (*United States*)

Village in N OHIO. It was the birthplace of James A. Garfield, the 20th president of the United States.

ORANGEBURG (*United States*)

Cotton trading and processing center in central SOUTH CAROLINA, on the Edisto River, 75 mi NE of CHARLES-

TON. Among the oldest townships in the state, it was settled in 1732 and incorporated in 1883. German-Swiss immigrants on free land grants planned and carried out the settlement.

ORANGE FREE STATE [*Afrikaans*: Oranje Vrystaat] (*South Africa*)

Province of the Republic of South Africa, S of TRANSVAAL, and N and E of CAPE PROVINCE. Before European settlers arrived in the early 19th century, the region was inhabited mainly and sparsely by people of the Bantu ethnic group. Beginning in the 1820s Boers, African colonists of Dutch and French Huguenot descent, began to enter the territory. This immigration increased during the Great Trek of 1835–36, when large numbers of Boers, using ox-drawn wagons, moved here to escape British rule in what is now Cape Province. In 1848, however, the British annexed the territory as the Orange River Sovereignty. This action led to armed conflict with the Boers, led by Andries Pretorius, but the British quickly prevailed. Nevertheless, in 1854, by the BLOEMFONTEIN Convention, Great Britain gave the territory its independence as the Orange Free State. Continuing tensions between Great Britain and the Boers of southern Africa led to the South African (or Boer) War, which began in 1899. The people of the Orange Free State sided with their fellow Boers in the struggle. By May 1900 the British controlled the region and that year annexed it again and named it the Orange River Colony. It was given self-government in 1907 and in 1910 was one of the provinces that founded the Union of South Africa. The capital is Bloemfontein, which was founded in 1846. In 1994, the province was integrated into the new province of Free State with the former Black Homeland of Qwa Qwa.

ORANIENBAUM See LOMONOSOV

ORANIENBURG [*former*: Bötzw] (*Germany*)

Center of a fruit-growing region on the Havel River in POTSDAM district. The town was first mentioned as Bötzw in the 12th century. One of the earliest Nazi concentration camps was set up here in 1933.

ORANIYENBAUM See LOMONOSOV

ORANJE VRYSTAAT See ORANGE FREE STATE

ORASUL STALIN See BRAȘOV

ORBETELLO (*Italy*)

Town in central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, 25 mi S of Grosseto. Site of ancient Etruscan ruins and a medieval cathedral. See also COSA.

ORCADES See ORKNEY ISLANDS

ORCHOE See ERECH

ORCHOMENUS (*Greece*)

City of ancient BOEOTIA, NW of Lake Copais, 7 mi NE of Lebadea. A center of Mycenaean civilization from c. 1600 B.C., it was later eclipsed by THEBES. In 85 B.C. Sulla won a significant victory nearby, destroying the army of Mithridates VI. Settled by the Minyans of prehistory, the city has been extensively excavated. It has no connection to Orchomenus in ARCADIA. See MYCENAE, ROME.

ORDAS See ODESSA

ORDU See COTYORA

ORDYSSOS See ODESSA

ORDZHONIKIDZE See VLADIKAVKAZ

ORDZHONIKIDZE KRAI See STAVROPOL KRAI

ÖREBRO (*Sweden*)

The capital of Örebro county, on Lake Hjälmaren, 100 mi W of STOCKHOLM. Known since the 11th century, it has been the site of many national diets, particularly that of 1529 marking the start of the Reformation in Sweden, and one in 1810 which saw Marshal Bernadotte, who later was Charles XIV, elected crown prince of Sweden and NORWAY. In 1854 it was almost completely rebuilt after a great fire. Swedish patriot Engelbrekt Engelbrektsson was born here. The Kungs Stuga, one of the most typical timber buildings remaining from ancient times, is here.

OREGON (*United States*)

State in the far NW, on the Pacific Ocean to WASHINGTON to the N, IDAHO to the E, and NEVADA and

CALIFORNIA to the S. It was admitted to the Union in 1859 as the 33rd state. The origin of its name is uncertain. Oregon was discovered during the search for the NORTHWEST PASSAGE, the hoped-for water route from Europe to the Far East. Spanish navigators sailed along the coast from the 16th to the 18th centuries, and in 1579 Sir Francis Drake may have sailed this far north and may have landed here. In 1778 Captain James Cook charted some of the coastline. At this time RUSSIA was pushing S from ALASKA, and British fur traders were coming in through CANADA as the fur trade with CHINA became important.

Beginning in 1792, George Vancouver of GREAT BRITAIN spent considerable time navigating the area. Also that year, Robert Gray, the first American to circumnavigate the globe, made the first venture into the COLUMBIA RIVER. This established the U.S. claim to the region. The Lewis and Clark Expedition wintered near the mouth of the river from 1805 to 1806, calling their camp Fort Clatsop. John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company founded ASTORIA at the river's mouth in 1811 but sold it to the North West Company of Canada in 1813. A treaty in 1818 between the United States and Great Britain provided for joint occupation of the region, which included Oregon and what are now the states of Washington, Idaho, part of MONTANA, and in Canada, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The merger of the North West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 gave Great Britain dominance of the fur trade, but the American presence was maintained by Jedediah S. Smith and other mountain men in the SE. The eastern and midwestern United States showed great interest in this far-away land, and in 1829 Hall J. Kelley of NEW ENGLAND founded the American Society for Encouraging the Settlement of the Oregon Territory. One of his disciples, Nathaniel J. Wyeth, tried but failed to establish a colony in 1832. He returned in 1834 to found FORT HALL and to build Fort William on the Columbia River, but two years later he again gave up. The missionary Marcus Whitman arrived in 1836, however, and some of his party settled in the valley of the WILLAMETTE RIVER. "Oregon fever" struck the Midwest, and the lure of forests, water, and good soil started the wagon trains rolling over the OREGON TRAIL in 1842.

In 1846 the United States and Great Britain agreed on a boundary at 49° north, and Oregon Territory was formally established in 1848. In 1859 the state constitution excluded slavery but also forbade free blacks to enter. Agriculture prospered, and by

1867 a surplus from the wheat crop could be exported. Large cattle ranches were established. From the 1850s through the 1870s there was conflict with the Indians, but this was over by 1880. At that time railroads were built from both the E and the S to CALIFORNIA. The rails spurred lumbering on a large scale.

The 1880s also saw opposition to the influx of the Chinese, a feeling shown again in the 20th century against the Japanese. In politics, Oregon has been a leading state in inaugurating reforms, such as the initiative, the recall, and the referendum. A dispute in the 1930s over whether electric power should be developed by the state or by private interests was won by advocates of public power. Timber continues to be a major part of the state's economy, but Oregon is also a center for high-technology industries.

Important cities are SALEM, the capital; PORTLAND, the largest; and EUGENE. See also OREGON COUNTRY.

OREGON CITY (*United States*)

City in NW OREGON, on the WILLAMETTE RIVER, 11 mi S of Portland. Founded in 1829 at the terminus of the OREGON TRAIL, it was the first capital of the Oregon Territory, from 1849 to 1852.

OREGON COUNTRY (*United States; Canada*)

Region, W North America, between the Pacific coast and the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, extending from the N border of CALIFORNIA to ALASKA, often so called in the early 19th century. The pioneer Marcus Whitman started a mission in the COLUMBIA RIVER valley in 1836 and was massacred there with his wife and others in 1847. The Oregon Territory was established in 1848 after GREAT BRITAIN had withdrawn its claim to land below the 49th parallel in 1846. See also OREGON.

OREGON TERRITORY See OREGON

OREGON TRAIL (*United States*)

The way west for pioneer emigration to the OREGON COUNTRY, especially between 1842 and 1860. It extended 2,000 mi between the MISSOURI RIVER and the COLUMBIA RIVER and was the longest of the frontier routes. It was partially traveled by Lewis and Clark in 1805; a group led by Elijah White first reached Oregon on the Trail in 1842. The following year saw the "great emigration" of more than 900 persons and 1,000 cattle into the area. Travel declined

with the advent of the railroads, and the trail was abandoned in the 1870s. Indian attacks, flooded rivers, and food and water shortages were common perils of the trail.

The route began in INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, and went 600 mi to FORT LARAMIE en route to Oregon Country. The next stretch went 430 mi through the South Pass to FORT BRIDGER; this difficult mountain terrain is now littered with horse and oxen bones and the shallow graves of pioneers. It then continued 220 mi to FORT HALL on the Snake River where wagons were often abandoned for pack horses. The Grand Ronde Valley offered recuperation before the Blue Mts were encountered. Finally, the trail wound through Fort Walla Walla, down the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver and the WILLAMETTE Valley, center of the early settlement. See also OREGON.

OREKHOVO-ZUYEVO (*Russia*)

Industrial city 54 mi E of MOSCOW, in Moscow oblast, on the Klyazma River. It was formed in 1917 by the merging of two adjacent 17th-century industrial villages, Orekhovo and Zuyevo. It had a textile industry dating from the 18th century, which made it an important industrial center in the 19th century. Numerous strikes and uprisings occurred here before the Bolshevik Revolution as the large working class in the city became a source of the labor and revolutionary movements.

OREL [Orlov, Oryol] (*Russia*)

An important railroad junction and the capital of Orel oblast, on the Oka River, 200 mi S of Moscow. Ivan IV founded the city in 1564 to protect the southern border of Muscovy from Tatar attacks from the CRIMEA. It was a trading center in the 18th and 19th centuries. Here was the northernmost point reached by General Denikin's White Army in 1919 during the Russian civil war. Captured by GERMANY on October 3, 1941, it was retaken by the Soviets in 1943 as the entire central front was cleared of German control by the battles of KURSK and Orel in World War II. It was nearly destroyed during the war. The writer Ivan Turgenev was born here.

ORELLANA See AMAZON RIVER

ORENBURG [former: Chkalov] (*Russia*)

Rail junction and capital of Orenburg oblast on the Ural River. Founded at ORSK in 1735 as a Russian

fort and outpost, it was moved 155 mi W in 1743. It was inhabited by Orenburg Cossacks who defended the country against invading nomads. In 1773–74 it resisted a siege by E.I. Pugachev, and after the Revolution of 1917 it saw severe fighting. A great famine swept it in 1920–21. It was temporarily renamed in honor of Valeri Chkalov, the aviator who made a nonstop flight from Moscow to Vancouver, Washington, in 1937.

ORENSE (*Spain*)

Capital of Orense province, in GALICIA, on the Miño River, 250 mi NW of MADRID. It was originally a Roman settlement around popular hot sulfur and mineral springs. It was important as the capital of the kings of the Suevi under the Visigoths in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D. Demolished by the Arabs in 713, it was rebuilt by Alfonso II in the ninth century. It declined commercially after the expulsion of the Jews at the end of the Middle Ages.

ØRESUND [The Sound] [*Swedish: Öresund*] (*Denmark, Sweden*)

A strait, approximately 45 mi long, between the Danish island of SJAELLAND and the mainland of Sweden, connecting the KATTEGAT with the BALTIC SEA. COPENHAGEN and MALMÖ are on the Øresund. It has always been a strategic passage, long contested between Denmark and Sweden.

ORIEL, KINGDOM OF See LOUTH

ORIENTALE [Haut-Zäire] (*Congo*)

Province of NE Congo. After the Congo's independence it was a political stronghold of Patrice Lumumba, who tried with Antoine Gizenga to establish a government at KISANGANI, then Stanleyville. The central government at KINSHASA, then Léopoldville, reestablished control in 1962. There were further rebellions in 1964, 1966, and 1967.

ORIENTE [former: Santiago de Cuba] (*Cuba*)

Easternmost and wealthiest Cuban province. This was the site of the first settlement and the starting point for the conquest of the island by SPAIN in the early 16th century. It has been a scene of fighting in all of Cuba's many political disturbances.

ORIHUELA (*Spain*)

Agricultural city in Alicante province, on the Segura River, 30 mi SW of ALICANTE. The site has been inhabited from c. 1500 B.C. It was held by the Moors from A.D. 713 to 1264. In 1829 it was rocked by an earthquake. There was a university here from 1516 to 1701, and a 14th-century cathedral and church can both be found here today.

ORILLIA (*Canada*)

Town and resort on Lake Couchiching, 80 mi N of TORONTO in SE ONTARIO. Samuel de Champlain explored this former Huron Indian territory in 1615. The first white settlers came in 1833, and the town was incorporated in 1875. A monument was erected in 1925 to commemorate Champlain's discovery.

ORINOCO RIVER (*Venezuela*)

Major commercial river approximately 1,700 mi long. Beginning in the Parima highlands near the BRAZIL boundary, it flows NW to the border of COLOMBIA and then NE across Venezuela to the Atlantic Ocean. Christopher Columbus probably discovered the mouth in 1498, and Lope de Aguirre traveled most of its length in 1560. Its source was undiscovered until aerial explorations in 1944. Ships run along the chief route between TRINIDAD and CIUDAD BOLÍVAR most of the year.

ORISKANY (*United States*)

Village in central NEW YORK State, on the MOHAWK RIVER, approximately 7 mi WNW of UTICA. The Oriskany battlefield to the W was the site of a Revolutionary War battle on August 6, 1777. A British and Indian ambush here defeated an American force that refused, nonetheless, to be driven from the field. There were severe losses on both sides, and American general Nicholas Herkimer was killed.

ORISSA (*India*)

Agricultural and fishing state on the Bay of Bengal, 60,162 sq. mi. in area. For centuries it was the heart of the strong KALINGA kingdom. It was temporarily ruled by Asoka, c. 250 B.C., and held for almost a century by the MAURYA EMPIRE. Hindu dynasties then came to dominate. Afghan invaders took it in 1586, and it soon passed to the MOGUL EMPIRE. In 1803 it was taken by the British, who governed it through BENGAL until 1936 when it became a sepa-

rate province. In 1950 it gained Indian statehood. The capital city is BHUBANESWAR.

ORIZABA (*Mexico*)

Agricultural and industrial city in Veracruz state, 65 mi SW of VERACRUZ. Originally an Indian village taken by the Aztecs and used as a garrison, it was conquered by SPAIN in the 1550s. It has been a chartered city since 1774. An inactive volcano, Orizaba Peak, the highest in Mexico, is nearby. It was known to the Aztecs as Citlaltépetl. In 1862 Benito Juárez held a conference here with foreign powers to try to limit their intervention in Mexico. He failed, and FRANCE later used the city as a base for invading Mexico. The Emperor Maximilian, who reigned with the support of France from 1864 to 1867, frequented Orizaba as a favorite resort.

ORKNEY ISLANDS [Orkneys] [*Latin: Orcades*] (*Scotland*)

Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea, separated from the N mainland of Scotland by the six-mi-wide Pentland Firth, a group of 70 islands, many uninhabited. The islands were settled early by Picts and ruled from the ninth century A.D. by Norse earls. Scottish nobles had moved in by 1231, but the Orkneys remained the possessions of Norwegian and Danish kings. In 1468 they were promised as security for the dowry of Princess Margaret of DENMARK, engaged to marry James III of Scotland. The dowry was never paid, but Scotland took the islands in 1472. SCAPA FLOW, S of Mainland island, was a major British naval base in World Wars I and II. The islands formed a county before 1975, and they are now an island area, with administrative headquarters at KIRKWALL, on MAINLAND island.

There are many prehistoric relics on the islands. On Hoy, The Old Man of Hoy, a famous standing stone, and the Dwarfie Stone, a Neolithic sepulcher of sandstone; at Stennes the Ring of Brogar, famous standing stones, and MAES HOWE, one of the finest chamber tombs in Great Britain; at Rinyo on Rousay a broch, or Pictish fort; at SKARA BRAE, an extensive excavated Neolithic village of stone.

ORKNEYS See ORKNEY ISLANDS**ORLANDO** (*United States*)

City in E central FLORIDA, 78 mi NE of TAMPA. Founded in 1843, it was first settled near Fort Gatlin.

It was named for Orlando Reeves, a soldier who died in the Second Seminole War. Incorporated in 1875, it is close to Walt Disney World and is a tourist center for other attractions, such as CAPE CANAVERAL.

ORLANDO, CAPE (*Italy*)

Point near NE point of SICILY. During World War II U.S. forces landed just E of the cape on August 12, 1943, as part of the invasion and conquest of Sicily prior to the invasion of Italy.

ORLÉANAIS (*France*)

Region and former province on both banks of the LOIRE RIVER. During the Roman occupation of GAUL the Celts in the area revolted unsuccessfully against Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. Its central lands, with the town of ORLÉANS, belonged to the French royal domain since the rule of Hugh Capet in the 10th century. The large, old forest of Orléans is here, as well as many châteaux and ruins of fortresses and churches from the Carolingian period. There are also many prehistoric remains. See also BLOIS, CHARTRES, FRANKISH EMPIRE.

ORLÉANS [*early: Genabum; Latin: Aurelianum*] (*France*)

Important commercial town and capital of the Loiret department. It is 70 mi SSW of PARIS on the LOIRE RIVER in the heart of the château country. Once a market center for the Celtic Carnutes, it fell to Roman rule and was burned by Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. after a revolt. Orléans resisted attacks in A.D. 451 by Attila the Hun and in 471 by the German Odoacer; but it fell in 498 to Clovis I and by 511 became the capital of the Frankish kingdom of Orléans. Joan of Arc was called the Maid of Orléans after she broke the siege of the city by England in 1429 during the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453. It became a Huguenot stronghold during the Wars of Religion in the 16th century and was besieged by Catholic forces in 1563. It was given peace by the Edict of NANTES in 1598. Its famous university was founded in the 14th century, and the cathedral of Sainte Croix, destroyed by the Huguenots in 1567, was rebuilt by Henry IV and his successors. A large section of the city was damaged during World War II.

ORLÉANS, ÎLE D' (*Canada*) See ORLEANS, ISLAND OF

ORLÉANS, ÎLE D' (*United States*) See ORLEANS, ISLE OF

ORLEANS, ISLAND OF [*Orleans Island*] [*French:*

Orléans, Île d'] (*Canada*)

An island, 20 mi long, in the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 4 mi downstream from QUEBEC. Settled by the French in 1651, it became the site of one of Wolfe's camps in his attacks against Quebec in 1759 during the French and Indian War. It has remained largely agricultural and attracts many tourists.

ORLEANS, ISLE OF [*French: Orléans, Île d'*] (*United States*)

District around NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, approximately 2,800 sq mi in area, E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. It was ceded to SPAIN by FRANCE as part of the Treaty of PARIS in 1763. France also ceded the balance of eastern Louisiana territory to GREAT BRITAIN at this time.

ORLEANS TERRITORY See LOUISIANA

ORLOV See OREL

ORMOC [*MacArthur*] (*Philippines*)

City in Leyte province on the W coast of LEYTE Island, on Ormoc Bay, 36 mi SW of TACLOBAN. It was the main Japanese military supply base on Leyte during World War II. It was retaken by U.S. forces in bitter fighting on December 11, 1944.

ORMSKIRK (*England*)

Town in LANCASHIRE, 11 mi NNE of LIVERPOOL. Its church, with its tower arrayed for battle, contains the burial chapel of the earls of DERBY. The nearby ruins of the abbey of Burscough date from the 12th century.

ORMUZ See HORMUZ

ORO BAY (*Papua New Guinea*)

Small inlet of Dyke Ackland Bay on NEW GUINEA Island, 20 mi S of BUNA. By 1943, during World War II, it was an Allied base under constant attack by the Japanese.

OROLAUNUM See ARLON

ORONTES RIVER [*Arabic*: Nahr Al-Āṣī; *Turkish*: Asi Nehri] (*Lebanon; Syria; Turkey*)

River, approximately 250 mi long, rising in N Lebanon, flowing N through Syria, then W into S Turkey and to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. An unnavigable river, it rises near the site of ancient BAALBEK. HAMA in Syria, the site of a Hittite settlement, is also on the river. Here are found huge medieval water wheels that are used to lift water from the river to irrigate the plains above.

OROTE See APRA HARBOR

ORRHOE See URFA

ORSHA [*former*: Rsha] (*Belarus*)

City in VITEBSK oblast, a port at the confluence of the DNIEPER RIVER and the Orshitsa River, 122 mi NE of MINSK. It was first mentioned in 1067 and by the 13th century belonged to LITHUANIA. By the 16th century it had become a Polish fortress and trading center, but in 1772 RUSSIA annexed it during the first partition of POLAND. GERMANY held it from 1941 to 1944, during World War II.

ORSK (*Russia*)

Town in Orenburg oblast on the Ural River, 155 mi E of ORENBURG, 309 mi SW of Chelyabinsk. It is the first site of Orenburg, with which it became a fort in 1735. After Orenburg's move downriver in 1743 it continued to grow and was a town by 1866. It became important industrially and as a cattle-breeding center after it was joined by rail with CHELYABINSK and Orenburg in the late 19th century.

ORSONA See OSUNA

ORTELSBURG See SZCZYTNO

ORTHEZ (*France*)

Town in the N Pyrénées-Atlantiques department, on the Gave de Pau River, approximately 25 mi NW of PAU. It was the capital of BÉARN until the 15th century and later a center of the Protestant Reformation. A Calvinist university was founded here by Jeanne d'Albret, mother of Henri IV, king of France, but was suppressed by King Louis XIII, who annexed Béarn in 1620. Marshal Soult was defeated here by the duke of Wellington, on February 27, 1814, during the Peninsular Campaign.

ORTONA (*Italy*)

Seaside town and resort in ABRUZZI, on the Adriatic Sea, approximately 100 mi ENE of ROME. Originally the home of the Frentani, the town was under Roman rule by the fourth century B.C. By the 11th century it was growing in importance, but in 1447 VENICE destroyed its fleet and arsenal. In the 18th century it was controlled by NAPLES. During World War II, among its historic buildings damaged were a 12th-century castle, now restored, and a 15th-century Aragonese castle. The British occupied it on December 27, 1943.

ORURO [*Spanish*: Real Villa de San Felipe de Austria] (*Bolivia*)

Tin-mining city at an altitude of approximately 12,000 ft, and capital of Oruro department, 130 mi SE of LA PAZ. It was founded in 1595 to mine rich lodes of silver. It was fortified by SPAIN in 1820 and renamed in 1826, just after Bolivia had gained independence. With the drop in silver production in the 19th century it became almost deserted. Exploitation of other mineral deposits since then has rebuilt it.

ORVIETO [*Etruscan*: Velsuna, Volsinii; *Latin*: Urbs Vetus] (*Italy*)

Town and pilgrimage center in UMBRIA, on the Paglia River, 29 mi WNW of TERNI. It stands on the site of the Etruscan town of Volsinii, one of 12 cities of ancient ETRURIA. This was destroyed by Rome in 280 B.C. After the fall of Rome it was ruled by Goths, Byzantines, and Lombards. It came under papal control in 1448. In the 12th to 14th centuries it was embroiled in constant strife between the papal (Guelph) and imperial (Ghibelline) parties. Its creativity is shown by its many superb Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance buildings, including its cathedral. Medieval mines are nearby, and an Etruscan necropolis was discovered here in 1874.

ORYOL See OREL

ÔSAKA [*former*: Naniwa] (*Japan*)

Capital of Ôsaka prefecture in S HONSHÛ, 27 mi W of KYOTO, 20 mi E of KOBE, on Ôsaka Bay. It is one of the oldest cities in Japan and one of the greatest industrial cities of Asia. Its imperial palaces date back to the fourth century A.D. when it was called Naniwa. There is a restoration of an imposing castle first built

by the shogun Toyomoti Hideyoshi in 1583 and destroyed in a fire in 1868. This shogun united Japan under his rule. Ōsaka became his capital, and it prospered as a commercial city. It received a city charter in 1889 and was an important industrial center during World War II. It was therefore a target for devastating U.S. air raids, in 1944 and 1945. The city is a center of Japanese culture and theater and was the site of the 1970 World's Fair. The sixth-century Buddhist temple of Shitennoji is here. Kansai Airport, built on an island in Osaka Bay and opened in 1994, is one of the largest and most expensive public works projects of the 20th century.

OSAWATOMIE (*United States*)

Farm and trading center in E KANSAS, on the Marais des Cygnes River, 45 mi SSW of KANSAS CITY. It was founded in 1855 by the New England Emigrant Aid Company and was incorporated in 1883. Once a station on the Underground Railroad, it has a memorial park that contains the cabin where John Brown, "Old Brown of Osawatomie," lived in 1856. Here, in August 1856, Brown and his sympathizers fiercely battled supporters of slavery.

OSCA See HUESCA

OSCELA See DOMODOSSOLA

ÖSEL See SAAREMAA

OSETIA See OSSETIA

OSH (*Kyrgyzstan*)

Capital of Osh oblast in FERGANA VALLEY in Kyrgyzstan, approximately 30 mi SE of Andizhan. A very old settlement of central Asia, for centuries it was on a main trade route to INDIA. It later became a silk production center. The Oriental and Western sections adjoin. The rock called Takht-i-Sulaiman, or Solomon's throne, once a Muslim pilgrimage goal, is just W of the town.

OSHAWA [*former: Skea's Corners*] (*Canada*)

Auto manufacturing city in SE ONTARIO, on LAKE ONTARIO, 33 mi ENE of TORONTO. It was started as a French trading post in 1752. Settlement began after the building of the Toronto-Kingston military road in

1793. It was incorporated as a town in 1879 and as a city in 1924. The city has been producing automobiles since 1907. The Canadian Automotive Museum is here.

OSHKOSH (*United States*)

Industrial city in E WISCONSIN, on the W shore of Lake Winnebago. Beginning as a French fur-trading post, it was settled in 1836 and named for a local Menominee Indian chief. It was incorporated as a city in 1853. In the later 19th century it grew as a major lumbering center, even though the downtown district was destroyed by fire in 1875. Today it is a woodworking and leather finishing center in the midst of a resort area.

OSHOGBO (*Nigeria*)

Farming city in Western State, on a railroad line approximately 50 mi NE of IBADAN. Settled from Ibokun in the precolonial era, in the 17th century it was founded as a town in the Yoruba kingdom of ILESHA. In 1839 it was a battle site where the Yoruba city-state of Ibadan halted the southward advance of the FULANI state of ILORIN. The victory sent many refugees into Oshogbo, which continued to pay tribute to Ibadan until 1951.

OSIJEK [*ancient: Mursa; German: Esseg; Hungarian: Eszek*] (*Croatia*)

City in Croatia, approximately 130 mi ESE of ZAGREB. The Roman colony and fortress of Mursa was established here early in the Christian era. On September 28, 351, Constantius II, the Roman emperor of ASIA MINOR, EGYPT, and Syria, defeated Magnentius, a German who had been a general in the western part of the ROMAN EMPIRE and was attempting to usurp the throne. Casualties were so heavy that they may have done permanent damage to the military strength of the empire as a whole. The battle also marked the first time heavy cavalry won out over the traditional foot soldiers of the Roman legion. The present city grew up around a castle, built in 1091 on the site of the Roman colony. The city was ruled by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1526 to 1687, was later incorporated into the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, and became part of the new nation of Yugoslavia in 1918.

OSKALOOSA (*United States*)

Farm and trading city in SE central IOWA, 55 mi ESE of DES MOINES. A fort was established here in 1835,

which became a post stop on a route west. Settled by Quakers in 1844, it was incorporated in 1852. Coal mining started more than a century ago, and a huge strip mining project is active now.

OSLO [*former: Christiania, Kristiania*] (*Norway*)

Cultural and commercial center and capital of Norway, in Akershus county, at the N end of Oslo Fjord. Founded c. 1050 by Harald III, it became the capital in 1299. It was dominated by the HANSEATIC LEAGUE from the 14th century on. Destroyed by fire in 1624, it was rebuilt as a Renaissance city by Christian IV and renamed Kristiania. The city was captured by SWEDEN in 1716. In the 19th century it replaced BERGEN as the main city in Norway, becoming the center of a cultural renaissance that was followed by a wave of nationalism. The movement resulted in Norway's split with Sweden in 1905. Renamed Oslo in 1925, the city was delivered up to GERMANY by Vidkun Quisling's group on April 9, 1940. It was occupied by the Nazis until the end of World War II. Its medieval architecture includes the Akerskirke of the 12th century; the Akershus, a 13th-century fortress; and the ruins of its first cathedral, St. Hallvard, erected for Harald III in the 11th century.

OSNABRÜCK (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city and inland port, LOWER SAXONY, 30 mi NE of MÜNSTER. An episcopal see was founded here by Charlemagne in A.D. 793 on the site of an ancient Saxon settlement. A city since 1171, it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and a leading linen center. It took part in the Reformation in 1543. From 1648, as a result of the Peace of WESTPHALIA, largely negotiated here, the see was occupied alternately by Catholic and Lutheran bishops until it was secularized and granted to HANOVER in 1803. It passed to the kingdom of Westphalia in 1807 and back to Hanover by order of the Congress of VIENNA in 1815. In World War II it was badly damaged when bombed by the Allies in 1944 and 1945. It was captured in April 1945. Its three-towered cathedral was begun in 783, burned in 1254, and rebuilt soon after. The Gothic church of St. Mary is also here. Its city hall was built between 1487 and 1512.

OSNABURGH See DAIRSIE

OSORHEI See TÎRGU-MURES

OSORNO (*Chile*)

City and capital of Osorno province, approximately 240 mi S of CONCEPCIÓN. It was founded in 1553 and destroyed by Araucanian Indians in 1602. Its reestablishment was ordered by Ambrosio Higgins in 1796. In the late 19th century many Germans swelled its population.

OSRHOENE See OSROENE

OSROENE [*Osrhoene*] (*Syria; Turkey*)

Ancient kingdom in NW MESOPOTAMIA, E of the EUPHRATES RIVER, with its capital at EDESSA. Founded in the second century B.C. in a revolt from the Seleucids, it was later ruled by PARTHIA, ARMENIA, and ROME. The Roman emperor Caracalla abolished it in A.D. 216.

OSSETIA [*Osetia*] (*Russia; Georgia*)

Region of the central CAUCASUS, between the Black and Caspian seas. Administratively it is divided into NORTH OSSETIA in Russia, with its capital at ORDZHONIKIDZE, and the SOUTH OSSETIA in Georgia, with its capital at TSKHINVALI. The region takes its name from the Ossetians, an Iranian-Japhetic people. From the seventh century B.C. to the first century A.D. the region was generally under Scythian-Sarmatian domination. After that Ossetia was controlled by the Alani, a nomadic people from NE of the BLACK SEA. The Tatars took control in the 13th century, and in the 17th Karbada princes ruled in the north. Beginning in the late 18th century Russia started to conquer Ossetia and by 1806 had annexed all of it. In World War II the German invasion of the Soviet Union reached as far as northern Ossetia in November 1942. The OSSETIAN MILITARY ROAD runs through the region. See also SCYTHIA.

OSSETIAN MILITARY ROAD (*Russia; Georgia*)

Highway, approximately 170 mi long, across the CAUCASUS Mountains. Built in 1889 in a wild area inhabited by Ossetian tribesmen, it links KUTAISI with Alagir. It crosses the Caucasian crest through a pass at Mamison. See also OSSETIA.

OSSINING [*former: Sing Sing*] (*United States*)

Town on the HUDSON RIVER in SE NEW YORK State, 30 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. Settled c. 1750, it was incorporated under the Indian name Sing Sing in

1813. It was renamed in 1901. It is the location of the Ossining Correctional Facility, formerly known as Sing Sing state prison, built by convicts from Auburn State Prison from 1825 to 1828. This institution was known for its extreme disciplinary regimen before reforms were initiated in the mid-20th century. The town also contains Maryknoll, worldwide headquarters for the Catholic Foreign Missions, and parts of a New York City aqueduct completed in 1839 but no longer used.

OSSORY (*Ireland*)

Ancient kingdom in SW LEINSTER. Its borders are now largely those of the Roman Catholic diocese of Ossory. Its control was long disputed. In 1110, it was dissolved, and it became a part of Leinster under the Normans in the 12th century. By the mid-14th century it was a part of the earldom of Ormonde.

OSTEND [*Oostende French: Ostende*] (*Belgium*)

Major commercial and fishing port on the NORTH SEA in W FLANDERS province. A port by the 11th century, it was fortified in 1583 by William the Silent and became most important in the Dutch struggle for independence from SPAIN. A three-year siege ended in 1604 when the Spaniards finally took the nearly destroyed city. In the 19th century it became one of Europe's most fashionable social centers and remained so until it was occupied and used as a submarine base by the Germans in World War I. It was heavily bombed by the Allies during World War II. See also FLANDERS.

OSTERFELD See OBERHAUSEN

ÖSTERREICH See AUSTRIA

OSTFRIESLAND See EAST FRIESLAND

OSTIA [*Ostia Antica*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town and the port for ROME at the mouth of the TIBER RIVER in LATIUM. The town was founded in the fourth century B.C. as protection for Rome. After A.D. 100, with large harbor installations, it rivaled Puteoli, now PUZZUOLI, as Italy's major port. It declined after the third century A.D. and was abandoned c. 850 in the face of malaria and Arab raids. The mouth of the Tiber here has since silted up, and

the old town is 4 mi inland. It has been extensively excavated. The ruins graphically show the layout of an ancient Roman town and the life of its largely working class people. A modern village is just to the E.

OSTIA ANTICA See OSTIA

OSTIA ATERNI See PESCARA

OSTIAN WAY [*Latin: Via Ostiensis*] (*Italy*)

Old Roman road from ROME to OSTIA following the TIBER RIVER. There are many ancient bridges along the modern road, which takes nearly the same course.

OSTPREUSSEN See EAST PRUSSIA

OSTRAVA [*former: Moravská; German: Märisch-Ostrau*] (*Czech Republic*)

Industrial, cultural, and educational city in MORAVIA, near the junction of the ODER RIVER and the Ostravice River, 170 mi E of PRAGUE. The town was known in the Middle Ages because of its location guarding the Moravian Gate, the pass to the Moravian lowlands. In the 19th century the opening of coal mines and railroad development made it important. Its industrial plants were damaged while the city was under Nazi martial law from 1939 to 1945, during World War II.

OSTRIHOM See ESZTERGOM

OSTROG (*Ukraine*)

Town in W Ukraine, 59 mi SE of LUTSK, on the upper Goryn River. It was founded in the ninth century, and was an independent principality until the 17th century. It passed from RUSSIA to POLAND in 1921 and back to Russia in 1945. The first complete Slavonic bible was printed here in 1581.

OSTROGOTHIC KINGDOM (*Italy*)

One of two kingdoms that evolved following the exodus of large numbers of Goths from the S of SWEDEN to the territory N of the BLACK SEA in the late second and early third centuries A.D. In the late third and early fourth centuries they split into two groups, the Ostrogoths, or East Goths, occupying the UKRAINE

and the Visigoths, or West Goths, settling in DACIA, now part of ROMANIA and HUNGARY.

Under Ermanaric's rule in the fourth century A.D., the Ostrogoths were conquered by the Huns from the E and remained subjugated until the death of Attila in A.D. 453. Following this, they moved W into the Roman province of PANNONIA, modern Hungary. With Theodoric, their king from A.D. 471, they became allies of the Eastern Roman or BYZANTINE EMPIRE. The Byzantine emperor Zeno the Great instructed Theodoric to undertake the reconquest of Italy from Odoacer and the Lombards. He invaded Italy in 488, murdered Odoacer in 493, and founded the Ostrogothic kingdom of Italy, establishing its capital at RAVENNA.

The Ostrogoths' decline began with the death of Theodoric in A.D. 526. He was succeeded by his daughter, Amalasuntha, who served as regent for her son Alaric. The Byzantine emperor Justinian I acted as her protector until she was assassinated in A.D. 535. He then commanded his general, Belisarius, to reconquer Italy from the Ostrogoths. Although Belisarius was successful, Totila led the Ostrogoths in rebellion in A.D. 541. He was defeated and killed in battle by the Byzantine general Narses. This signalled the end of the Ostrogothic kingdom as a definable political entity. Italy passed to the Byzantines and was then almost immediately overrun by the Lombards.

Although the Ostrogoths were always regarded by the Italians as outsiders, under the influence of Cassiodorus and Boethius they introduced a renewed appreciation of Classical culture and Roman institutions. They were converts to Arian Christianity by the fourth century A.D. During this period St. Benedict laid the foundations of the Western monastic system, which helped to nurture Christian and Western civilization through the Middle Ages. See also VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

OSTROŁĘKA [*Russian: Ostrolenka*] (*Poland*)

Manufacturing town in NE Warszawa province, on the Narew River, 62 mi NNE of WARSAW. Chartered in 1427, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1795, RUSSIA in 1815, and Poland in 1920. It was the site of several battles involving FRANCE, Russia, and GERMANY in the 19th and 20th centuries.

OSTROLENKA See OSTROŁĘKA

OSTSEE See BALTIC SEA

OSUNA [*Latin: Gemina Urbanorum, Orsona, Urso; Moorish: Oxuna*] (*Spain*)

Town in Sevilla, 52 mi ESE of SEVILLE. Once an ancient Roman garrison post, it was taken by the Moors in A.D. 711. Ferdinand III of León and Castile regained the town from the Moors in 1239. It has Roman ruins, a ducal castle, a 16th-century Gothic church, and remains of a university founded in 1549 but closed in 1820.

OSWEGO (*United States*)

Port city on LAKE ONTARIO and the Oswego River, N central NEW YORK State, 33 mi NNW of SYRACUSE. A Jesuit mission to the Iroquois Indians was founded here in 1653. This was followed by the British establishment of the first Great Lakes trading post here in 1722. It became a vital outlet for the ALBANY fur trade. Other forts were built in the strategic vicinity of Fort Oswego, including Fort George and Fort Ontario. All were greatly contested in the colonial wars of the 18th century. Fort Oswego was the last British foothold during the Revolution, held by them until 1796. Its importance as a lake port came with the completion of the Barge Canal in 1917 and the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER Seaway in 1959. Oswego provided the setting for James Fenimore Cooper's novel *The Pathfinder*. See also ERIE CANAL.

OSWESTRY (*England*)

Market town and district in W central England in SALOP, near the Welsh border, 16 mi NW of SHREWSBURY. It was named for St. Oswald, a seventh-century Northumbrian king killed in battle against Penda, king of MERCA. In the 12th century the town was fortified by the Normans. Poet Wilfred Owen was born here.

OŚWIĘCIM See AUSCHWITZ

OTAHEITE See TAHITI

OTAVALO (*Ecuador*)

Manufacturing town high in the ANDES, in Imbabura province, in an Indian area approximately 42 mi NNE of QUITO. It was settled in 1534 and was heavily damaged by an earthquake in 1868.

OTRANTO [*Greek: Hydrus; Latin: Hydruntum*] (*Italy*)

Town of ancient CALABRIA now in SE APULIA, 29 mi SE of LECCE. It was originally a Greek settlement,

then a Roman port. It served as a center for trade with the Orient until 1480 when it was razed by the Turks. It was a supply base during World War II. The ruins of the 15th-century castle built here by the Aragonese is the setting for Horace Walpole's novel, *The Castle of Otranto*.

OTSEGO, LAKE (*United States*)

Lake in N central Otsego county, central NEW YORK State. COOPERSTOWN lies at the S end. It is the "Glimmerglass" of the novels in *The Leatherstocking Tales* of James Fenimore Cooper.

ÔTSU [Ôtu] (*Japan*)

City in W central HONSHÛ, capital of Shiga prefecture, approximately 10 mi from KYÔTO. A former castle town, it was a flourishing city and an imperial seat in the second and seventh centuries A.D. It is the site of two famous Buddhist temples, the Ishiyamadera, and the seventh-century Mii-dera. The grave of the famous poet Basho (1640–94) is here.

OTTAWA [former: Bytown] (*Canada*)

Capital of Canada, SE ONTARIO, 100 mi W of MONTREAL. Reached by Samuel de Champlain in 1613, it was permanently settled by Colonel John By following the construction of the Rideau Canal in 1827. Incorporated in 1854, it was selected by Queen Victoria as capital of Canada in 1858. There are numerous notable public buildings, foremost being the Gothic Parliament Buildings, built between 1859 to 1865. The University of Ottawa dates back to 1848.

OTTAWA (*United States*)

City in N ILLINOIS, on the Illinois River, 40 mi WSW of JOLIET. Fort Johnson was established here in 1832. The site was incorporated as a city in 1853. Here Abraham Lincoln first debated Stephen Douglas on August 21, 1858.

OTTAWA (*United States*)

Industrial center in rural E KANSAS on the Marais des Cygnes River, 37 mi SE of TOPEKA. It was named after Ottawa Indians from OHIO who settled here in 1832 after turning over their eastern lands to the federal government. The city was incorporated in 1866, and in 1867 the Indians were removed to OKLAHOMA.

OTTAWA RIVER [former: Grand River] (*Canada*)

River in SE ONTARIO and S QUEBEC, 696 mi long. It forms in the lower section of the boundary between Ontario and Quebec, continues E across S Quebec, and empties into the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER at MONTREAL. It was discovered by Jacques Cartier in 1535; Samuel de Champlain was the first European to explore it, from 1613 to 1615. For centuries it was a well-traveled route for the fur trade, and for exploration and missionary activity. Lumbering developed as an industry here in the 19th century.

OTTERBURN (*England*)

Village in NORTHUMBERLAND, 29 mi NW of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, site of a battle in 1388 in which the English, led by Sir Henry Percy, Shakespeare's Hotspur, were defeated by the Scots under James Douglas. The battle is celebrated by the English ballad *Chevy Chase* and by the old Scottish ballad *The Battle of Otterburn*. In 1402, however, Percy won a famous victory over the Scots at HAMILTON HILL.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Former empire, originating in ASIA MINOR. At its height it controlled the BALKANS, much of E Europe, the North African seaboard, and the ARABIAN PENINSULA as far as the PERSIAN GULF. It dominated the eastern MEDITERRANEAN SEA and posed a serious threat to the countries of central Europe. When it collapsed after World War I, its place in Asia Minor was taken by the modern state of TURKEY.

The founders of the Ottoman Empire were the Osmanlis dynasty of a Turkish tribe that entered Asia Minor from Central Asia in the 13th century A.D. The collapse of the empire of the Seljuk Turks at the hands of the Mongols in the 14th century saw the emergence of small principalities, of which the Ottomans emerged as the most powerful.

The Ottomans first entered the BYZANTINE EMPIRE as mercenaries, but later in the 14th century they expanded westward, consolidating their hold on the Byzantine Empire and taking BURSA in 1326 and ADRIANOPLE in 1361. By the end of the 14th century, all of Asia Minor and much of the Balkans lay under Ottoman control, though in the early 15th century, just as they were on the verge of taking CONSTANTINOPLE, their lands in Asia Minor were completely, though briefly, overrun by Tamerlane and his Mongol armies. With the withdrawal of Tamerlane, the Ottoman sultans recovered their territory and under

Sultan Mahomet II in 1453 dealt the death blow to the Byzantine Empire by capturing Constantinople, which then became their capital of ISTANBUL. The remaining Venetian fortresses in Greece were formally surrendered in 1503.

The 15th and 16th centuries were years of rapid expansion, and the empire reached its zenith during the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent from 1520 to 1566. During the 1460s and 1470s BOSNIA and the Adriatic coast and the BLACK SEA area were taken. In the early 16th century SYRIA, CAIRO, and ALGIERS fell. The island of RHODES was wrested from the Knights Hospitalers after a long siege in 1522. HUNGARY was crushed at the Battle of MOHÁCS in 1526, Buda seized, and VIENNA itself laid under siege in 1529. In the meantime the forces of Suleiman were contesting the INDIAN OCEAN with the Portuguese. By 1562 AUSTRIA was paying tribute to the Turks in an attempt to maintain the peace. However, in a Christian victory the island of MALTA resisted a siege in 1565, and the myth of Ottoman invincibility was dealt a blow by the naval defeat at LEPANTO in 1571, at the hands of VENICE, SPAIN, and the Papacy.

All of this was carried out with a military force second to none. A characteristic was the use of massed artillery, both in the field and at sieges. Discipline was severely enforced, and the armies were often led by the fanatical corps of Janissaries, an elite guard made up of captured Christian slaves who were devoted to the sultan. The Turkish fleet was lavishly supported from its main base in the arsenal at Istanbul.

In 1638 the Ottoman Empire recovered from the setback of Lepanto and waged a successful campaign against PERSIA, a rival since the early 16th century. In 1683 the empire posed its greatest threat to Europe when VIENNA was again besieged. The war however turned against the Ottomans, and by the Treaty of KARLOWITZ of 1699 they were forced to cede Hungary.

From the 18th century the history of the empire is one of slow disintegration, hastened by unsuccessful wars against the increasing might of RUSSIA and by the growing nationalist aspirations of peoples within the empire. Nor were matters helped by an administration hampered by corruption and the antiquated nature of Ottoman society. In 1770 MOLDAVIA and WALACHIA fell to Russia; and during the Napoleonic Wars EGYPT, a province of the empire, was briefly under French rule. Thanks to the intervention of Russia and GREAT BRITAIN, the Ottomans were forced to

recognize the independence of GREECE by the Treaty of Adrianople of 1828.

The collapse of the southern part of the empire followed in 1833, when the sultan was obliged to sign over Syria and Egypt to his rebellious vassal, Mehmet Ali. Although the empire was nominally victorious in the Crimean War, this campaign placed a further strain on an already floundering economy. Increasingly the sultans were only able to survive thanks to the political and economic support they received from European nations who favored bolstering the empire, "The Sick Man of Europe," in the interests of the balance of power.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78 weakened the sultan's control over his remaining Balkan territories, and with growing political unrest in Istanbul, BULGARIA proclaimed her independence in 1908. LIBYA was lost to ITALY in 1912, and by 1913 the Balkan Wars had ended Turkish rule in Europe. Allied to GERMANY in World War I, the Turks effectively foiled the Allied GALLIPOLI venture; in Arabia, however, the campaign went badly and after the fall of BAGHDAD and JERUSALEM an armistice was signed in 1918, which marked the end of the Ottoman Empire.

OTTUMWA (*United States*)

Commercial and industrial center of an agricultural area in SE IOWA, on both banks of the Des Moines River, 75 mi SE of DES MOINES. It was incorporated in 1851. Its municipal airport was a large inland flying base for the navy during World War II.

OTUMBA (*Mexico*)

Town in NE Mexico state. A battle was fought here on July 7, 1520, on the plain of Otumba. Hernán Cortés and his forces, during their retreat from MEXICO CITY, here defeated a large Aztec army.

OUACHITA POST See MONROE

OUADAÏ See WADAI

OUAGADOUGOU [*Wagadugu*] (*Burkina Faso*)

Economic center and capital of Burkina Faso, in West Africa. Founded in the 11th century as the capital of a Mossi empire, it was a center of their power until the French took it in 1896.

OUARGLA [Wargla, Warqla] (*Algeria*)

Town, oasis, and capital of the Oasis department, approximately 90 mi SW of Touggourt, in the heart of a palm grove. It was settled c. 1000 by Kharijite Muslims in flight from religious persecution. From the 16th century it paid tribute to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until it was conquered by FRANCE in 1853. The Hassi Messaoud oil fields are nearby.

OUBANGI-CHARI See UBANGI-SHARI**OUBANGI-CHARI-TCHAD** See UGANGI-SHARI**OUCHY** (*Switzerland*)

Port and shorefront of LAUSANNE, a village in Vaud canton, on LAKE GENEVA. The site of the preliminary Treaty of Ouchy, settling the Tripolitan War between Italy and the Ottoman Empire (May 1912), it is the former residence of two famous poets, Shelley and Byron.

OUDENAARDE [*French*: Audenarde] (*Belgium*)

Town, textile center in East FLANDERS province, W Belgium, on the SCHELDE RIVER. The Battle of Oudenarde on June 30 to July 11, 1708, saw the defeat of the French under the duc de Vendôme by the duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene of SAVOY here during the War of the Spanish Succession. The defeat completely undermined French military confidence and hastened their ultimate defeat. French and American troops took the town in November 1918 near the end of World War I.

ODDH [Audh] (*India*)

A province of former British India in a central and historic region, now a part of UTTAR PRADESH state. In ancient times AJODHYA was a sacred Hindu city, and capital of the kingdom of KOSALA, which was close to modern Oudh in area. It came under the Guptas in the fourth century A.D., and was taken by Muslim invaders in the 11th century. It then became the center of the Rajput state of Kanauj. In the 16th century it was a province of the MOGUL EMPIRE and was later governed by the nawabs of Oudh. The British annexed it in 1856, raising the tension that erupted into the Indian mutiny in 1857–58. In 1877 it was joined with AGRA to the United Provinces, governed by GREAT BRITAIN. In 1947 it became a state of India. See also GUPTA EMPIRE, RAJPUTANA.

OUJDJA See OUJDA**OUZZANE** See WAZZAN**OUIDAH** [Whydah, Wida] (*Benin*)

Seaport town in West Africa on a lagoon 23 mi W of COTONOU. Capital of a small state founded in the 16th century, it was a center of activity from the early 17th century for Portuguese, French, and Dutch traders. PORTUGAL built a fort here in 1788, which still stands. In the 18th and early 19th centuries it became an important point of export for African slaves. In the 1840s FRANCE established a substantial trade with Ouidah for palm oil and ivory and in 1866 annexed it.

OUJDA [Oudjda] [*Arabic*: Ujda] (*Morocco*)

Commercial city of NW Africa, near the Algerian border. Founded in A.D. 944, and ruled by Berbers and Arabs for centuries, it was taken by Morocco in 1797. It was intermittently held by FRANCE in 1844, 1859, and 1907.

OULILI See VOLUBILIS**OULU** [*Swedish*: Uleaborg] (*Finland*)

Port, cultural center, and capital of Oulu province, on the Gulf of Bothnia at the mouth of the Oulu River, 320 mi N of HELSINKI. The city grew around a castle built in 1590, was chartered in 1610, and destroyed by a fire in 1822. Long an important port for exporting tar from the forests of Finland, by the 19th century it became a major commercial center.

OURIQUE (*Portugal*)

Town in Beja district, 31 mi SSW of BEJA. The Moors suffered a great defeat nearby in 1139, leading to the establishment of the kingdom of Portugal by its earliest king, Alfonso I. He had already freed the country from the rule of LEÓN, and in 1147 he extended his power by taking SANTARÉM from the Moors.

OURO PRÊTO [*former*: Vila Rica] (*Brazil*)

Town in Minas Gerais state, 40 mi SE of BELO HORIZONTE, 175 mi N of RIO DE JANEIRO. Founded in 1701 as a gold-mining settlement, it became the Brazilian center of gold production in the 18th century. It was the core of Tiradentes' early and unsuccessful drive for independence at that time. The 18th century

was also one of great cultural achievement here; and the town is noted for its many buildings, churches, and private homes that present examples of baroque colonial architecture. So many works of art are here that the town was made a national monument in 1933.

OUTER HEBRIDES See **HEBRIDES**

OUTER MONGOLIA See **MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC**

OUTER PROVINCES See **INDONESIA**

OUTREMER See **JERUSALEM, LATIN KINGDOM OF**

OVALAU (*Fiji*)

Island in the Lomai Viti group, in the SW Pacific Ocean, approximately 12 mi off the E coast of Viti Levu. The capital of Fiji until 1882, it was a favorite residence of Europeans in the early days of its settlement.

OVERIJSEL (*Netherlands*)

Province between the IJsselmeer to the W and Germany to the E. It once belonged to the bishop of Utrecht, but was sold in 1527 to Emperor Charles V. In 1579 it joined the Union of Utrecht and became one of the UNITED PROVINCES of the Netherlands. Some of man's earliest settlements were probably located here. Traces of pre-Christian customs still remain.

OVERLAND TRAIL (*United States*)

Routes across the United States traveled by emigrants and the U.S. Mail in the 19th century. The term is used for any of the trails between the Missouri-Mississippi river system and the Pacific Coast, but sometimes its application is to the central trails only. Best known of these was the trail that provided an alternate, more southern route to the OREGON TRAIL. It branched off from the Oregon Trail where the North and South Platte rivers join near North Platte City, NEBRASKA, followed the South Platte to present JULESBERG, in northeastern Colorado, went overland to the North Platte, and rejoined the Oregon Trail E of FORT LARAMIE, in southeastern WYOMING.

Overland Trail is also the name of a trail that went to CALIFORNIA, sometimes known as the Cali-

fornia Trail. This one went W from FORT BRIDGER in southwestern Wyoming to the GREAT SALT LAKE, which meant that in part it followed the Mormon Trail. It then went on to SUTTER'S MILL near SACRAMENTO, California. Another trail led SW from SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, to LOS ANGELES, California. A southern route from ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, to SAN FRANCISCO, California, swung SW through EL PASO, Texas, and TUCSON, ARIZONA.

The famous but short-lived Pony Express used the trails from ST. JOSEPH, Missouri, then the end of the telegraph line, to Sacramento. Relays of riders took the U.S. Mail 2,000 miles in eight days. The service began in April 1860, but it did not last long after a transcontinental telegraph line opened in October 1861.

OVIEDO [*earlier: Asturias*] (*Spain*)

Mining center and capital of Oviedo province, NW Spain, 230 mi NNW of MADRID, near the mines of the Cantabrian Mountains. Founded c. A.D. 760 as a monastery, it was important in the ninth century as the capital of the Asturian kings until it was replaced in 924 by LEÓN. Noted for its fierce defense of independence, Oviedo was sacked by FRANCE in 1809 for disobedience during the Napoleonic era. It suffered during an uprising of Asturian miners in 1934 and again in a siege during the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939, when it was defended by the Nationalists. Its Gothic cathedral, begun in 1388, contains the tombs of the Asturian kings. Its university was founded in 1604. See also ASTURIAS.

OVIEDO PROVINCE (*Spain*)

Coal-mining province in NW Spain, on the BAY OF BISCAY. It is coextensive with the historical kingdom of ASTURIAS. A sanctuary in COVADONGA marks the defeat of the Arabs by the Christians in A.D. 772. This was the beginning of the reconquest of the IBERIAN PENINSULA.

OVILAVA See **WELS**

OWATONNA (*United States*)

Industrial city in S MINNESOTA, 15 mi S of Faribault. It was incorporated in 1854. A bank was built here in 1908 designed by Louis Sullivan, American architect, many of whose buildings were notable for their modern design. Sullivan designed several early skyscrapers.

OWENSBORO [*former: Rossboro, Yellow Banks*] (*United States*)

City on the OHIO RIVER, in W KENTUCKY, 80 mi SW of LOUISVILLE. Founded in 1797 as Yellow Banks, it was renamed later for Colonel Abraham Owens who died in the battle of TIPPECANOE. Settled c. 1800, it was incorporated as a city in 1866. In 1864 Confederate guerrillas raided it during the Civil War.

OWO See NIGERIA

OWYHEE RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 300 mi long, in SE OREGON. Formed in the SW corner of IDAHO, it flows NW across the Oregon boundary and empties into the SNAKE RIVER. It was named in 1826 for two Hawaiian employees of the Hudson's Bay Company who were killed by Indians. Gold and silver were discovered in the region in 1863, and many mining camps sprang up along the river. The river has now been dammed and is part of a reclamation project.

OXFORD [*Latin: Oxonia*] (*England*)

City, administrative headquarters of OXFORDSHIRE, and seat of Oxford University, on the THAMES RIVER, 52 mi WNW of LONDON. It was first mentioned in A.D. 912. By the 12th century it had a castle, an abbey, and the university, which is the oldest in England, founded in the 12th century. The seat of a bishopric from the 16th century, it was headquarters for the Royalists during the Civil War and was besieged for a time by the Parliamentarians. It became a manufacturing area after William R. Morris, Lord Nuffield, founded an automobile works at nearby Cowley in 1918. The university colleges, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Radcliffe Camera, the Observatory, and several medieval churches are here. The city cathedral is the chapel of Christ Church College.

OXFORD (*United States*)

Residential town in central MASSACHUSETTS, 10 mi SSW of WORCESTER. Settled in 1687 by French Protestants, it was incorporated in 1693. Clara Barton, organizer of the American Red Cross, was born here in 1821.

OXFORD (*United States*)

College town in N MISSISSIPPI, 70 mi SE of MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE. It was founded in 1835, incorpo-

rated in 1837, and has been the home of the University of Mississippi since 1844. It was the scene of racial rioting when the first black university student was enrolled there in 1962. It was the home of the novelist William Faulkner.

OXFORDSHIRE [*Oxford, Oxon*] (*England*)

County in central England. The site of prehistoric monuments in the northern region, it was occupied by the Romans during the early years of their conquest of Britain, as evidenced by traces of riverside villas found here. In the Middle Ages it was part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of MERCA. Norman kings hunted here, and during the English Civil War it was a stronghold of the Royalists after the 1642 battle of EDGEHILL. Historic WOODSTOCK is here, where Henry I built a palace. Here also is Blenheim Palace, seat of the dukes of Marlborough. Ardent Jacobites were large landowners here at the time of the "Forty-five," the Young Pretender's attempted restoration of the Stuarts in 1745. Since 1974 Oxfordshire has included a large area taken from Berkshire.

OXON See OXFORDSHIRE

OXONIA See OXFORD

OXUNA See OSUNA

OXUS RIVER See AMU DARYA

OXYRHYNCHUS [*Arabic: Al-Bahnasā, Behnesa*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient site on the heights above Bahr Yusef, on the W bank of the NILE RIVER, approximately 54 mi S of AL-FAIYUM. The Oxyrhynchus papyri, discovered on the ancient site of what is now the village of Behnesa, probably date from the first century B.C. to the 10th A.D. Ptolemaic, Roman, and Byzantine, they include formerly lost literary works of famous Greek authors. They mention earlier settlements at this site, including a Greek colony and a later Christian monastic center. The papyri, discovered in 1897 and 1903, also contain fragments of the apocryphal sayings of Jesus, which probably date from the third century A.D.

OYO (*Nigeria*)

Farm town in Western State, approximately 32 mi N of IBADAN. It was founded c. 1835 as the successor to

976 Oyster Bay

Old Oyo or Katunga, the capital of the Yorubas of Oyo, which was destroyed in the Yoruba civil wars in the early 19th century. It came under a British protectorate in 1893.

OYSTER BAY (*United States*)

Residential suburb of NEW YORK CITY. Town on LONG ISLAND SOUND on LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

It is known as the home of President Theodore Roosevelt, although his Sagamore Hill estate is actually in nearby Cove Neck. Also here are several 18th-century homes and the Theodore Roosevelt bird sanctuary, which adjoins his grave site.

OYSTER RIVER See DURHAM

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**PAARDEBERG** (*South Africa*)

Battle site in W FREE STATE, E central Republic of South Africa, on the Modder River, 23 mi SE of KIMBERLEY. General Piet Cronje and the Boers surrendered here to the British under Lord Roberts on February 28, 1900, during the Boer War of 1899 to 1902.

PAARL (*South Africa*)

Agricultural town in WESTERN CAPE Province, S Republic of South Africa, 30 mi ENE of CAPE TOWN, on the Berge River. Dutch farmers founded it in 1687, and French Huguenots came soon after.

PABIANICE [*Pabjanice*] (*Poland*)

Industrial town in Łódź province, 10 mi SSW of ŁÓDŹ, in central Poland. It was founded in the 13th century and flourished under Russian rule in the 19th century as a textile center. There is a castle and a 16th-century church in the town. The town was occupied by Germany in 1914 and was returned to Poland in 1919. The Germans captured it again in 1939.

PABJANICE See PABIANICE**PACHÁCAMAC** (*Peru*)

Ruins of a pre-Incan city, approximately 25 mi SE of LIMA, near present La Mamacoma. Noted for its ancient Yuncán pyramidal temple with tombs and frescoes, it was also the site of an important later Inca temple. Francisco Pizarro attacked and plundered the city in 1523 during the Spanish conquest, stripping the gold from the temple.

PACHUCA [*Pachuca de Soto*] (*Mexico*)

Silver-mining center, city, and capital of HIDALGO state, 50 mi N of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. Founded in 1534 on the site of an ancient Toltec city, it has been a silver-mining center since the Aztec period. Its silver deposits invited conquest by SPAIN in the 16th century. A royal tribute treasury was established here in 1670 at La Caja, and the church of San Francisco has stood in the city since 1596.

PACHUCA DE SOTO See PACHUCA**PACHYNUS PROMONTORIUM** See PASSERO, CAPE**PACIFIC ISLANDS, TRUST TERRITORY OF THE** (*United States*)

A former U.S. trust territory consisting of the CAROLINE, MARSHALL, and MARIANA islands, except Guam. They were taken by JAPAN during World War I in 1914 but occupied by the United States during World War II in 1944. The islands became a U.S. trusteeship by approval of the United Nations in 1947. In 1986, the United States ended its trusteeship of the islands and the UN officially terminated the trusteeship in 1990. The islands now are divided into three nations and one U.S. Commonwealth—the Republic of the MARSHALL ISLANDS, the FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, the REPUBLIC OF PALAU, and the Commonwealth of the NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS.

PACKHOI See BEIHAI

PACTOLUS (*Turkey*)

A river in W central Turkey, joining the Hermus, the modern Gediz, after passing SARDIS. In antiquity gold was washed from its sands, providing great wealth to the Lydian kings.

PADANG (*Indonesia*)

City, capital of West Sumatra province, a port on the W coast of SUMATRA ISLAND, on the Indian Ocean. Founded by the Dutch East India Company in the 1630s, it was fortified in 1667. It was briefly occupied by the British in the late 18th century. Its port was constructed toward the end of the 19th century. The city was held by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945 during World War II.

PADDY'S TOWN See KEYSER**PADERBORN** (*Germany*)

Industrial city in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 50 mi ESE of MÜNSTER. Charlemagne met with Pope Leo III here in A.D. 799, prior to his coronation as emperor in ROME. It became an episcopal see six years later and was subsequently a center of imperial diets. It joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 13th century and became Prussian and secularized in 1803. The city was badly damaged during bombings in World War II. A 13th-century town hall and an 11th-century cathedral are located here. A theological school here was a Catholic university from 1614 to 1819.

PADOVA See PADUA**PADRE ISLAND** (*United States*)

The longest barrier island in the United States, in S TEXAS, in the Gulf of Mexico, off the coast near CORPUS CHRISTI. Discovered in 1519, it gained a reputation as a death trap after a Spanish treasure fleet went aground here in 1553. A cattle ranch was founded on the island c. 1800. In 1974, the 2.5 mile long Queen Isabella Causeway, the longest bridge in Texas, was completed, opening some of the island to development while the majority is part of the Padre Island National Seashore.

PADUA [*ancient: Patavium; Italian: Padova*] (*Italy*)

Commercial town, capital of Padova province, VENETO region, NE Italy, 22 mi W of VENICE. According to Livy, who was born here, the city was founded

by the Trojans. The native Eugenei and Veneti were made Roman citizens in 89 B.C. A wealthy Roman city, it was sacked by Goths and Huns in the fifth century and by the Lombards in A.D. 601. An independent republic by 1164, it was commercially, politically, and culturally important in the Middle Ages, before it fell to Venice in 1405. The University of Padua, called *la Dotta*, "The Learned," was founded in 1222 by students who left BOLOGNA and is the second oldest in Italy. Galileo taught here, and Dante and Petrarch studied here. There are many churches and works of art remaining from the ancient and medieval periods. Giotto's famous frescoes in the Scrovegni Chapel are also here.

PADUCAH (*United States*)

City, W KENTUCKY, approximately 100 mi SW of OWENSBORO, on the OHIO RIVER. Settled in 1827, it became a city in 1856. It was damaged during the Civil War as the Confederates raided Union supplies, and was flooded badly in 1884, 1913, and 1937.

PADUS See PO RIVER**PAEKCHE** (*South Korea*)

Former kingdom occupying the SW part of the peninsula. According to tradition, Paekche was founded in 18 B.C. by a legendary leader, Onjo. By the third century A.D. Paekche was a fully developed kingdom under King Koi (234–80). In the mid-fourth century control was secured of the Han River basin in central Korea. In the late fifth century the rival northern kingdom of KOGURYO took away the Han territory and later advanced farther south. To attempt to regain this territory, Paekche allied itself with the SILLA kingdom of southern Korea, but later Silla, with Chinese help, conquered both Koguryo and Paekche, and the latter's dynasty came to an end in 660. Chinese Buddhism and culture initially came to JAPAN in the 6th century A.D. through Paekche.

PAEONIA (*Macedonia*)

Ancient district N of Macedonia. Originally settled, according to tradition, by the Trojans, it was conquered by Phillip II of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE in 358 B.C. STOBI is its chief town.

PAESTUM [*ancient: Poseidonia*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city on the Gulf of Salerno, in Salerno province, CAMPANIA region, approximately 22 mi SE of

SALERNO. Founded in the sixth century B.C. by Greeks from SYBARIS, it was later colonized by the Romans in 273 B.C. Some of the best-preserved Greek Doric temples in existence can be found here. The city declined in antiquity and was abandoned after its destruction by Saracens in A.D. 871.

PAG [*Italian: Pago*] (*Croatia*)

Agricultural and resort island in the Adriatic Sea off the N Dalmatian coast, W Croatia. A palace and cathedral are located in its main village, also named Pag, dating back to Venetian times (A.D. 1420–1797). See also DALMATIA, VENICE.

PAGAN [*Bagan*] (*Myanmar*)

Ruined city in Myingyan district, central Myanmar, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 92 mi SW of MANDALAY. Founded in A.D. 847, it was the capital of an important dynasty from c. 1050 to 1298. Thousands of impressive pagodas and temples remain from the era of King Anawratha, when the introduction of Buddhism made this city a pilgrimage center of great religious importance. It is one of the great archaeological treasures of Southeast Asia.

PAGO See PAG

PAGO PAGO [*former: Pango-Pango*] (*American Samoa*)

Village and port on S Tutuila Island, capital of American Samoa, SW Pacific Ocean. Ceded to the United States in 1878, it was an important coaling and naval station until 1951. It became the capital in 1899 and was an important U.S. military staging area during World War II.

PAGUS VADENSIS See VALOIS

PAHANG (*Malaysia*)

State on the SE coast of the MALAY PENINSULA. It was a vassal state under the control of various powers prior to the 16th century. After the fall of MALACCA in 1511, it became part of the Riau and Johor Sultanate until it came under British protection in 1888. It joined the Federated Malay States eight years later. It has been a state of Malaysia since 1963.

PAIMPOL (*France*)

Fishing port, village in Côtes-du-Nord department, NNW of St.-Brieuc, on the Gulf of St. Malo, NW

France. It was the setting of Pierre Loti's tale of Breton fishermen, *Pêcheurs d'Islande*, written in 1886.

PAISLEY (*Scotland*)

Manufacturing town in STRATHCLYDE region, 7 mi W of GLASGOW. Scottish royalty are entombed in Paisley Priory, built in 1163, around which the town developed. The priory was burned by the English in 1307 and exists today in its 15th-century restored form. The town became a textile center in the 18th century and was once famous for its shawls.

PAKHOI See BEIHAI

PAKISTAN

Nation in the NW part of the Indian subcontinent, bounded on the W and N by AFGHANISTAN, on the NE by CHINA, on the E and SE by INDIA, on the S by the Arabian Sea, and on the SW by IRAN. The many ethnic groups in the country are witness to the numerous peoples who have invaded the land over the centuries. Today the population is about 90 percent Muslim; and Urdu is the official language. Present Pakistan was part of British India from 1857 to 1947. Movements for freedom and for Muslim political rights in relation to the dominant Hindu population of India grew after the formation of the Muslim League in 1906. By 1930 there was increasing sentiment, led by the poet and statesman Muhammad Iqbal, for a separate Muslim nation. In 1940 Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the league leader and then the first head of the new nation when it received independence in 1947. The division of British India into the two nations, Pakistan and India, was marked by bloodshed in fighting between Muslims and Hindus and much hardship as hundreds of thousands of people shifted their homes to be with fellow Muslims or Hindus. Pakistan at that time was in two sections, separated by approximately 1,000 miles of Indian territory. Present Pakistan was called West Pakistan; and the eastern section, now BANGLADESH, was first known as East Bengal and then as East Pakistan. KARACHI was Pakistan's first capital. Pakistan and India went to war over the division of KASHMIR in 1947–48 and again in 1965. A boundary line was finally agreed on in December 1972. Dissatisfaction grew in East Pakistan, which felt the government favored the W, although most of the population was in the E. When East Pakistan won a majority in parliament in December 1970, the legislature was not

allowed to meet and matters came to a head. In March 1971 East Pakistan declared its independence as Bangladesh. West Pakistan troops tried brutally to put down the revolt but were badly defeated by India when that nation entered the war in December. In August 1973, India and Pakistan reached an agreement on the release of Pakistani prisoners-of-war and the exchange of hostage populations in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in February 1974, prior to the start of a world Islamic summit conference in LAHORE. In the mid-1970s the government of President Bhutto faced increasing regional tensions among Pakistan's various ethnic groups. After the opposition parties challenged Bhutto's 1977 election victory, widespread riots ensued.

The unrest prompted the army chief of staff, General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, to depose Bhutto in a military coup in July 1977, and declare martial law. Zia was declared president, and Bhutto, convicted of ordering the murder of political opponents, was hanged in April 1979. Tension on the Afghanistan border heightened in December 1979, when RUSSIA invaded that country. In the early 1980s Pakistan received nearly 3 million refugees from Afghanistan and was a haven for anti-Soviet partisans. In 1985, Zia declared an end to martial law and installed himself as civilian president of Pakistan. In 1986, Bhutto's daughter Benazir returned to the country as head of her father's Pakistan Peoples Party. In 1988, Zia dissolved parliament and called for new elections. Zia died in a plane crash and Bhutto's PPP won the election. Bhutto's government was dismissed in 1990, replaced by a coalition government headed by Nawaz Sharif, who instituted economic reforms. In 1991, the parliament approve measures strengthening Islamic law. In 1993, the government again fell, and Bhutto's PP, won the majority of seats and formed a government. In 1996 Bhutto was dismissed for corruption and Sharif again replaced her in 1997. In 1998 Pakistan tested its first nuclear device after an underground test by India. In the summer of 1999, conflict with India over Kashmir erupted again, with Pakistani-backed troops withdrawing from Indian-held territory after several weeks of fighting.

In October, 1999, a bloodless military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf ousted Sharif, suspended the constitution, and again declared martial law. Sharif was convicted of multiple crimes and exiled, and in 2001 Musharraf appointed himself president. Following the 9-11 terrorist attacks on the UNITED STATES

that were linked to Osama bin Laden, the United States ended its sanctions on Pakistan and sought its help in securing bin Laden from the Taliban government of Afghanistan. Pakistan permitted U.S. planes to cross its airspace and U.S. forces to be based there during the subsequent military attack on the Taliban in Afghanistan. In 2001 after a series of attacks on Indian cities by Pakistani based terror groups, India threatened war, but in 2002 Musharraf cracked down on terror groups. Elections in 2003 brought greater representation by anti-Western fundamentalist parties, and there were two assassination attempts on Musharraf. In 2004, there appeared evidence of the proliferation of Pakistani nuclear weapons technology to IRAN, LIBYA, and NORTH KOREA by Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan, the head of the Pakistani nuclear program. Khan, revered by many Pakistanis as the "father of the Islamic bomb," was pardoned by President Musharraf. In 2005 a powerful earthquake devastated Kashmir and North West Frontier province.

Although Pakistan is nominally a republic, it has often been under martial law in recent years. Its relations with India, although improved, are still far from cordial. ISLAMABAD, a completely new city begun in 1960, is the capital.

PAKNAM PHO See NAKHON SAWAN

PAKOKKU (*Myanmar*)

Trading center, town, capital of Pakokku district, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 75 mi SW of MANDALAY, central Myanmar. It gained commercial importance as a British protectorate in the 19th century. The nearby Yenangyuang oil fields have operated since the 1870s; they were badly damaged during World War II but have been rebuilt since. Pakokku was occupied by communist rebels from 1949 to 1955.

PAKSHITIRTHAM See TIRUKKALIKKUNRAM

PALAESTINA See PALESTINE

PALAESTINA SALUTARIS See ARABIA, PROVINCE OF

PALAIKASTRO (*Greece*)

Archaeological site on the NE coast of CRETE. Excavations here have uncovered the ruins of a town that dates back to the Middle and Late Minoan periods.

PALANAN (*Philippines*)

City in E Isabela province, LUZON. The Filipino revolutionary government under General Emilio Aguinaldo had its headquarters here from 1900 to 1901. The general was captured by U.S. general Frederick Funston on March 23, 1901, ending the rebellion against U.S. occupation following the Spanish-American War.

PALANTIA See PALENCIA**PALATINATE** [*German: Pfalz*] (*Germany*)

Name derived from the title of its medieval lord, the Count Palatine, an office that existed under the Roman, Byzantine, and Holy Roman Empires and was used as well in POLAND, HUNGARY and ENGLAND. At present the name refers to two geographically separate but historically connected districts. The Lower or Rhenish Palatinate, the German Niederpfalz or Rheinpfalz, is part of the state of RHINELAND-PALATINATE and is situated on the E bank of the RHINE RIVER. It extends S to France and W to Saarland and Luxembourg. The Upper Palatinate, the German Oberpfalz, is located in NE BAVARIA and is bounded on the E by the Bohemian Forest. Their respective capital towns are NEUSTADT AN DER WEINSTRASSE and REGENSBURG.

In the 15th and early 16th centuries HEIDELBERG, then capital of the Rhenish Palatinate, flourished as a center of the German Renaissance. As electors of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE from the 14th century, the counts palatine were influential on both sides during the Protestant Reformation and the Catholic Counter-Reformation. Indeed, Elector Frederick V's acceptance of the Bohemian throne aroused such violent religious sentiments that it triggered the Thirty Years' War, which eventually devastated the Palatinate.

The Palatinate again suffered devastation during the political wars beginning in the late 17th century and continuing through the Napoleonic Wars. However, Maximilian I Wittelsbach of Bavaria gained control of both Palatinates as constituent parts of Bavaria through shrewd negotiations with Napoleon and at the Congress of Vienna. Following World War II the Rhenish Palatinate became part of the new state of Rhineland-Palatinate, while the Upper Palatinate became part of the state of Bavaria.

PALATINE HILL (*Italy*)

Most important of the seven hills on which ROME was built, on the E bank of the TIBER RIVER. It actu-

ally contains three summits, the Palatium, the Germalus, and the Velia. The name is traditionally attributed to Pales, the god of shepherds, whose feast day, April 21, is the traditional birthdate of Rome. According to legend Romulus founded Rome on the Palatine Hill in 753 B.C. The rock-cut post holes of primitive Iron Age huts have been found on the slopes of the Palatine and are on display. Traces of occupation have been dated to the ninth century B.C. with certainty. Later all the hills of Rome were occupied by various tribes, since the low-lying areas were subject to malaria. They became the meeting ground of ancient Latins, Sabines, and Etruscans.

During the late Roman Republic and early empire the Palatine Hill was a favored location for upper-class villas, including those of Catulus, Cicero, and Mark Antony. The House of Livia and of Augustus, her husband and first emperor, who was born here, has been excavated near the huts of Romulus. It contains well-preserved frescoes and is on display. Later the hill became the site of the enormous imperial palaces, of which impressive remains survive.

Augustus began the building program, while Tiberius and Caligula demolished most of the other villas for the expansion of the Palatine villa, or "Palace." Augustus also built the Temple of Apollo, with Greek and Latin libraries, while the Temple of Augustus was built later. Under Domitian (81–96) the Palace was expanded on a grand scale to include an official area, a residence, and a stadium. Septimius Severus (193–211) extended the Palace to include an imperial box overlooking the Circus Maximus, the Septizonium, whose huge arches survive, and a bath complex.

With the fall of Rome the Palace became residence of the barbarian kings Odoacer and Theodoric, and of the Byzantine exarchs. In the early Middle Ages it fell into disrepair, while churches and monasteries sprung up on the hill. Roman nobles built castles on the ruins in the Middle Ages. In the 16th century the Farnese built a large garden here. Excavations were begun in 1724. See also ETRURIA, ROMAN EMPIRE.

PALATION See MILETUS**PALAU ISLANDS** [*Republic of Palau*] [*former: Pelew*]

An independent nation in a Compact of Free Association with the United States. The islands are the largest cluster of the CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the W Pacific,

formerly in the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, 1,060 mi SE of Manila. It was controlled by SPAIN for three centuries preceding its purchase by GERMANY in 1899. It was taken by JAPAN in 1914 during World War I and held one of their most important naval bases during World War II. The base was occupied by the Allies on October 13, 1944, following several months of bitter fighting. The Palaus became a U.S. trusteeship in 1947. In 1994, the island became an independent state. The capital is KOROR.

PALAWAN [former: Paragua] (*Philippines*)

Agricultural island in SW Philippines. It was settled early by Muslims, who were followed by SPAIN in the 18th and 19th centuries. The Japanese occupied the island in 1942 during World War II and massacred a group of U.S. war prisoners here. The Allies regained it early in 1945 and developed a strategic air base here.

PALAZZOLO ACREIDE [ancient: Acrae] (*Italy*)

Town in Siracusa province, 22 mi W of Syracuse, SE SICILY. Founded by ancient SYRACUSE as an outpost in 664 B.C., the Greek colony here has been excavated, revealing a small Greek theater, a council chamber, an agora or main square, and a number of tombs.

PALEMBANG (*Indonesia*)

Industrial and commercial city and port, capital of South Sumatra province, on the Musi River. The largest city of SUMATRA, it was the capital of the important Hindu-Sumatran kingdom of SRIVIJAYA in the eighth century A.D. It became Islamic in the 17th century. The Dutch, who first settled here in 1617, abolished the sultanate in 1825 shortly after the sultan had massacred Dutch settlers here. It was occupied by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945 during World War II.

PALENCIA [ancient: Palantia] (*Spain*)

Transportation center, city, and capital of Palencia province, LEÓN region, on the Carrión River, approximately 120 mi NW of MADRID, N Spain. A former Roman colony, it was sacked by the Visigoths in the sixth century A.D. and retaken by León from the Moors in the 10th century. A medieval residence of the Leónese royalty, it was the site of Spain's first university, founded c. 1210, until its removal in 1238. It flourished in the Middle Ages but declined following

Charles I's severe chastisement for its role in the Comuneros revolt of 1520. A 14th-century Gothic cathedral is here, as well as several notable churches.

PALENQUE (*Mexico*)

Ancient city in N CHIAPAS state, S Mexico. A city containing exquisite examples of Mayan architecture and culture from the Classic period, it is the site of one of the best-preserved Mayan temples, the Temple of Inscriptions, famous for its hieroglyphic tablets.

PALERMO [ancient: Panhormus, Panormus] (*Italy*)

Commercial city and port, capital of both Palermo province and SICILY, on the Bay of Palermo, 265 mi SE of ROME. The city has countless examples of Norman and Byzantine art and architecture, the most famous of which is the 12th-century Palatine Chapel. An ancient Phoenician settlement dating back to the eighth century B.C., it was later occupied by the Carthaginians and by the Romans in 254 B.C. It was ruled by the Byzantines and Arabs before becoming the prosperous capital of Norman Sicily from A.D. 1072 to 1194. It was a center of commercial and cultural wealth during the Hohenstaufen period until their defeat by Charles of ANJOU in 1266. It overthrew its French rulers in the Sicilian Vespers insurrection, which started here in 1282. It then offered the Sicilian crown to ARAGON. The city reflects its Spanish history under the Aragonese, Hapsburgs, and Bourbons, until the revolutions and reunification of the 19th century. Garibaldi made it part of Italy in 1861, and it suffered great damage in World War II before the Allied takeover on July 30, 1943. Since the war Palermo's recovery has been slow, due to the agricultural basis of Sicilian life, the great damage done to its port, and government inability to bring investment south. See also CARTHAGE, PHOENICIA, ROME.

PALESTINE [biblical: Canaan; Latin: Palaestina]

Ancient region of the Middle East, much of which is now part of modern ISRAEL and Palestine. Now a self-governing state (Palestinian Authority) in the WEST BANK and GAZA STRIP. Extending inland from the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, its shifting boundaries generally reached E to the JORDAN RIVER. It has been inhabited since the Paleolithic Age, and discoveries have shown that its earliest people were much like the Neanderthals of Europe. In the prehistoric period and in the earliest years of Middle Eastern civilization,

Palestine, with SYRIA to the N, was a crossroads of influences from all the great early civilizations, Egyptian, Babylonian, and Hittite. It was also a crossroads of trade from E, N, and S as part of the FERTILE CRESCENT, the terminus of caravan routes from the ARABIAN PENINSULA, and the locus of the earliest extensive navigation and maritime trade in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The first fully developed civilization in the area was that of CANAAN, consisting of a group of fortified city-states, such as HAZOR or MEGIDDO. The nomadic Hebrews first entered Canaan when their patriarch, Abraham, led his people westward from MESOPOTAMIA c. 1900 B.C. The region was then dominated by the Hyksos and the Egyptians. When Canaan was conquered by EGYPT in 1479 B.C., many of the Hebrews were taken to Egypt in enslavement.

Moses led a group of these Hebrews back into Canaan in the 13th century B.C., beginning the slow Hebrew conquest of the country. Much of the superior Canaanite culture was absorbed by the Hebrews as they settled down in the Promised Land. Circa 1225 B.C. the Philistines (Pulesti), a branch of the piratical Sea Peoples who ravaged the eastern Mediterranean after the breakup of the earliest civilizations around the AEGEAN SEA, invaded the southern coastal region called after them, PHILISTIA, and for a time subjugated the Hebrews. The Sea Peoples brought iron tools and weapons with them, destroying the HITTITE EMPIRE and subduing such powerful coastal city-states as TYRE and UGARIT.

The Hebrews fought back under Saul and their great king, David, and defeated the Philistines, whose enmity had done much to awaken a national consciousness among the Hebrews themselves. The new Hebrew kingdom, established c. 1000 B.C., grew powerful under David and his son, Solomon, and was distinguished in the Palestinian region for its devotion to a monotheistic religion. Solomon's death brought the division of the kingdom into Israel in the N and JUDAH in the S, with its capital at JERUSALEM. The conquest of Israel by ASSYRIA in 721 B.C. and the taking of Judah in 586 by BABYLON and the exiling of the Judaeans to BABYLONIA ended the first great period of Hebrew history. Babylonia soon fell to Cyrus the Great (c. 600–529 B.C.) of PERSIA, who allowed many of the Jews to return to Israel, where they maintained their national and religious identity by compiling a strict code of social and religious conduct enshrined in the Old Testament of the Bible.

Once more they were submerged by the conquering armies of Alexander the Great of MACEDON in

333 B.C. and by his successors, the SELEUCID EMPIRE and the empire of the Ptolemies of Egypt. It was at this time that the name *Palestine* was first applied to the land, as the Greek Herodotus referred to the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean as "Syria Palaestina" meaning "the land of the Philistines." The Seleucid attempt to impose Hellenism on the Jews forged a new unity among them and inspired a revolt under the Maccabean family that led to the founding of a new Maccabean Jewish state in 142 B.C. This endured until the Roman conquest of Judaea under Pompey in 64–63 B.C., after which the country was put under the rule of the puppet kings, the Herods. From c. 5 B.C. to A.D. 29, during the lifetime of Jesus Christ, Palestine was part of the Roman province of Judaea, at times a separate province and at times a subprovince of SYRIA. Once more the Jews arose in the great revolt of A.D. 66 to 73, which was ruthlessly suppressed by the Roman Vespasian and his son Titus, who destroyed the temple in Jerusalem and vanquished the last desperate Jews in the fortress of MASADA. The Diaspora that followed, or exodus of Jews to all the countries of the known world, made them an international people, held together as always by their strict religion and laws. A second revolt in A.D. 135, under the Roman Emperor Hadrian, led to further destruction in Judaea, the renaming of the province as Palestine, and the rebuilding of Jerusalem as the Roman city of Aelia Capitolina.

Following Constantine's recognition of Christianity in A.D. 313, Palestine flourished as an important center of Christianity and pilgrimage. Under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE many of the cities were refortified and the Christian holy sites richly endowed. Taken by the Sassanian Persians in 614, Palestine was recovered briefly by the Byzantines under Heraclius before falling to Muslim Arabs by A.D. 640. Then came the territorial contention between the Muslim Umayyad and ABBASID Caliphates in the late eighth century, the conquest of Palestine by the Egyptian Fatimids in the ninth, domination by the Seljuk Turks after 1071, and the capture of Jerusalem by the Christian crusaders in 1099, when the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM was established. The crusaders suffered a disastrous defeat at the Battle of HATTIN in 1187, and were finally expelled by the armies of the Egyptian MAMLUK EMPIRE in 1291.

The defeat of the Mamluks by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1516 isolated Palestine as part of the province of Syria for more than three centuries until 1831, when the Egyptian viceroy opened the region

to European influence. In 1882 the first Russian Jews arrived with the goal of establishing a Jewish homeland there. At the same time the first stirrings of Arab nationalism developed in opposition to Turkish rule. Both Jews and Arabs received encouragement from the British, who eventually found themselves compromised by their dual policy. During World War I the Arabs aided the British in gaining control of Palestine.

The scientist-statesman, Chaim Weizman, persuaded Great Britain to support the establishment of a national home for the Jews. The Balfour Declaration of 1917 formalizing this was approved by the League of Nations in 1922, and GREAT BRITAIN was appointed to govern Palestine as a mandate. Increased Jewish immigration between the wars met resistance by Arabs already resident there, and from the British. During World War II both Arabs and Zionists supported the Allied side, but extremist groups were emerging within each. Hitler's genocide against the Jews generated a wave of sympathy for the establishment of a Jewish state, and survivors of the Nazi terror emigrated to Palestine in great numbers. By 1947 the British considered their mandate unmanageable and passed the problem to the United Nations in February. At this time the Palestinian population was composed of 1,091,000 Muslim Arabs, 614,000 Jews, and 146,000 Christians. The Palestinian territory was divided in 1948 to form the state of Israel, with the western portion going to JORDAN. The solution was not a happy one. Arab-Israeli relations have existed in a state of tension with sporadic fighting and occasional wars to the present. In the 1967 war, Israel acquired the entire territory of the former League of Nations mandate.

After the 1967 Arab-Israeli War, the area remained under Israeli occupation. Conflicts with Arab residents there grew in the late 1970s as Israeli Jewish settlers began to build a series of large-scale housing developments. Although the 1978 Camp David accords incorporated plans for Arab self-rule in the West Bank, these goals were never implemented. Israel's invasion of LEBANON in 1982 to destroy Palestinian guerrilla bases brought renewed rioting and political turmoil in the West Bank. In 1987, the Intifada began in Gaza, and spread to the West Bank, bringing a cycle of violence and counter-violence resulting in many Palestinian deaths and the destruction of the local economy. In 1991, Palestinian support of IRAQ in the Gulf War led to the expulsion of many Palestinian guest workers and increased unemployment in the West Bank.

In 1993, after secret negotiations, an agreement was reached between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization calling for limited Palestinian self-rule in the WEST BANK and GAZA STRIP in mid-1994. These agreements were delayed after a series of suicide bombings inside Israel. Yasser Arafat was elected president of the Palestinian Authority, and Israel withdrew from some West Bank territory. Progress in further withdrawals was slowed due to continual terrorist attacks in Israel and the increasing settlements developing in the West Bank and Gaza by Jewish settlers.

In, 2003, the Palestinian parliament established the post of prime minister, effectively reducing Arafat's powers as president, something the United States and Israel had been demanding for some time. Mahmoud Abbas, regarded as more moderate than Arafat, was appointed to the post. Abbas resigned after clashing with Arafat over control of Palestinian security forces. After Arafat's death in 2004, Abbas was elected president in 2005. Israel has been accelerating the withdrawal of forces from Gaza, but has been gaining international opposition to its construction of a fence along the West Bank to protect its territory from terrorist incursions. The fence also divides some Arab lands and take some territory in its route designed for defensibility.

PALESTRINA [*ancient: Praeneste*] (*Italy*)

Agricultural town, in Roma province, LATIUM region, central Italy, approximately 25 mi E of ROME. It flourished before the eighth century B.C. but was conquered by ROME following the Latin War of 340 to 338 B.C. Sulla seized it from Marius's troops and destroyed it in 82 B.C. The city and its sanctuary of Fortuna Primigenia were rebuilt by Sulla in recompense, and have been excavated and restored. The town prospered greatly under the ROMAN EMPIRE, and it was famous for its oracles.

Taken by the Lombards in A.D. 752, it passed to the counts of Tusculum, and then to the Colonna family in 1043. It was a major stronghold for them during their resistance to Cola di Rienzi, the tribune of Rome between 1348 and 1354. The composer Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina was born here c. 1525. The town has a notable museum of antiquities.

PALGHAT [*Pulicat*] (*India*)

Trading center and town in central KERALA, on the Ponnani River, 112 mi WNW of MADURAI, SW India.

Strategically located at the entrance to the Western Ghats, the passageway known at the Palghat Gap, it became a thriving center of East-West trade in India. It was of great strategic importance in the British wars with Hyder Ali and passed to GREAT BRITAIN in 1790.

PALIA See SIVRIHISAR

PALIKAO [Pa-li-ch'iao] (*China*)

Village in HEBEI province, near BEIJING. A British and French expeditionary force defeated the Chinese here in 1860 en route to the capture of Beijing.

PALLAVA EMPIRE (*India*)

Ancient realm in S India, established by the Pallava dynasty. They rose to power in the fourth century A.D. and made KANCHIPURAM their capital. The strength and wealth of the Pallavas reached a peak between c. A.D. 600 to 630 during the reign of Mahendravarman I. They fought regularly with the CHALUKYA dynasty and in the eighth century lost their power to the CHOLA dynasty. The Pallavas were noted patrons of Dravidian architecture, especially in MAHABALIPURAM, a religious center founded by their kings in the seventh century.

PALMA [Palma de Mallorca] (*Spain*)

Agricultural and commercial town, capital of both Balears province and MAJORCA Island, on the Bay of Palma. It was probably founded in the second century B.C. and later fell to the Moors, who lost it to James I of ARAGON in A.D. 1229. There is an impressive Gothic cathedral begun in 1230 in the town. There are also several ancient churches and the royal Moorish palace known as the Almudaina.

PALMA DE MALLORCA See PALMA

PALMA SORIANO (*Cuba*)

City in Oriente province, E Cuba, 18 mi NW of SANTIAGO DE CUBA. French Haitians came here during the 19th century and developed it into the commercial center of an important coffee-growing region.

PALMERSTON See DARWIN

PALM SPRINGS [former: Agua Caliente] (*United States*)

Resort city in Coachella Valley, approximately 100 mi SE of LOS ANGELES, SE CALIFORNIA. Well known in the 18th century to the Spanish for its hot springs, it became popular as a stagecoach stop in the late 19th century. It was settled in 1884 and incorporated in 1938.

PALMYRA [ancient: Tadmor] (*Syria*)

Ancient city, in an oasis on the N edge of the Syrian Desert, 135 mi NE of Damascus. Reputedly founded by Solomon, it flourished as a center of trade between Syria and BABYLONIA after it came under Roman control c. A.D. 30. It became the capital of an empire of its own during the reign of Queen Zenobia, who succeeded her husband, Septimius Odenathus, in the third century A.D. Aurelian destroyed the city in 273, and its rich ruins were first discovered in the 17th century. A temple to Baal, a theater, a civic center, and many tombs were found, dating back to its days of glory. See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

PALMYRA (*United States*)

Village in W NEW YORK State 21 mi E of ROCHESTER. Nearby is the glacial drumlin, Hill Cumorah, where the gold plates that were the source of the *Book of Mormon* were reputedly unearthed in 1827 by the Mormon founder, Joseph Smith.

PALMYRA ISLAND (*United States*)

Tiny atoll, one of the LINE ISLANDS, SW of HONOLULU in the central Pacific Ocean. It was discovered by an American, Captain Sawle, in 1802. It was later claimed by the kingdom of HAWAII in 1862, by GREAT BRITAIN in 1889 and by the United States in 1898. Formerly part of the Hawaiian Islands, it was excluded from the newly formed state in 1960. Now privately owned, it is administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

PALO ALTO (*United States*)

Residential city in W CALIFORNIA, 32 mi SE of SAN FRANCISCO. It was established in 1889 by an associate of Leland Stanford, who founded Stanford University nearby in 1885. Incorporated in 1894 and known for an ancient redwood tree for which the city was named, it has developed as a naval aviation center.

PALO ALTO (*United States*)

Battlefield in S TEXAS, 12 mi NE of BROWNSVILLE. U.S. forces under General Zachary Taylor here

defeated a Mexican force led by General Mariano Arista in the first battle of the Mexican War on May 8, 1846.

PALOS See PALOS DE LA FRONTERA

PALOS DE LA FRONTERA [Palos] (Spain)

Town and former port of Huelva province, on the Rió Tinto River in SW Spain. Columbus set sail from here on his initial voyage in 1492, and it was the site of his reembarkation a year later. Hernán Cortés landed here in 1528 following his conquest of MEXICO. The port has since silted up.

PALWAL (India)

Town in the PUNJAB, approximately 35 mi S of DELHI, in NW India. Palwal is a town of great antiquity that, according to the earliest Aryan traditions, was important under the name of Apelava, part of the Pandava kingdom of Indraprastha.

PAMIR [The Pamirs] (Afghanistan, China, Tajikistan)

Mountain region in central Asia, mostly in Tajikistan, bordering on parts of China, INDIA, and Afghanistan. Marco Polo traveled along its Terak Pass in 1271 en route to China. The first north-south expedition across the Pamirs was led by the French explorer, Pierre Bonvalot, in 1886.

PAMIRS, THE See PAMIR

PAMPANGA (Philippines)

Province in central LUZON. The ancient home of the once prosperous Pampangan tribe, it was overcome by the neighboring city of LEGASPI in 1572 after bitter fighting. Since then it has been a province and was one of the first to join the revolution of 1896 against SPAIN. It was recaptured from Japan by U.S. forces in February 1945 during World War II.

PAMPELUNA See PAMPLONA

PAMPHYLIA (Turkey)

Ancient district and Roman province in S ASIA MINOR, between LYCIA and CILICIA. It was subject to several rulers of the area but first became a political unit following its capture by the Romans, who defeated Antiochus III in 188 B.C. See also PISIDIA.

PAMPLONA [ancient: Pompaelo; former: Pampeluna] (Spain)

Commercial and communications center, city, and capital of Spanish NAVARRE, on the Arga River, N Spain, 196 mi NNE of MADRID. An ancient Basque metropolis, it was founded by Pompey as a Roman colony in 75 B.C. Taken by the Visigoths and Moors, it became the capital of the kingdom of Navarre in 824 after its capture from the Moors by Charlemagne. It remained the capital following the kingdom's union with CASTILE in 1512, effected by Ferdinand V. It was captured by the French in 1808 and by the British in 1813 during the Peninsular campaign. The city is dominated by its citadel, built by Philip II in 1571. There is also a 14th-century Gothic church here built on the site of a Romanesque sanctuary. It is famous for the annual running of the bulls.

PANAJI [Ponn'je, Pangim, Panjim, New Goa] (India)

Town, port, and capital of former territory of GOA, DAMAN, and DIU and the current Indian state of Goa, W India, on the Arabian Sea. The capital of former Portuguese India, it became their viceroy's residence in 1759. It was annexed by India in 1962.

PANAMA [former: Darién; Spanish: Panamá]

A nation occupying the Isthmus of Panama, which connects South America and Central America. Cuna Indians inhabited the region when Europeans arrived. The coast was first seen by navigators from SPAIN, Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1501 and then Christopher Columbus, who anchored near present PORTOBELLO in 1502. Circa 1510 Diego de Nicuesa attempted to found a colony on DARIÉN, the eastern part of Panama. He was followed by Martín Fernández de Encisco, but it was Vasco Núñez de Balboa, another conquistador, who stabilized the colony in 1510. In 1513 Balboa crossed the isthmus and on September 13 became the first European to see the Pacific Ocean. PANAMA CITY, founded in 1519 by Pedro Arias de Avila, became the transshipment port for Andean gold on its way to Spain.

The Darién Scheme was an attempt by a Scottish company to establish a colony on Darién. Two expeditions, in 1698 and 1699, founded New Saint Andrew, but the scheme was a disastrous failure. Until 1717 Panama was part of the Spanish viceroyalty of PERU but in 1739 it became permanently part of the viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA, which also included modern COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA, and ECUA-

DOR. When independence from Spain was won in 1821, Panama became part of GRAN COLOMBIA, comprising the same territory as the viceroyalty. After Venezuela and Ecuador seceded in 1830, Panama remained part of Colombia.

A treaty between Colombia and the United States resulted in the building of a railroad across the isthmus between 1850 and 1855. The route was much used by Americans on their way to the CALIFORNIA gold fields and the OREGON Territory. In 1903 another treaty with Colombia gave the United States the right to build a canal across the isthmus, but the Colombian senate refused to ratify the treaty. On November 3, aided by U.S. warships, Panama declared its independence from Colombia. The Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty quickly established the Panama CANAL ZONE and provided for a lump-sum payment and an annuity to Panama. The PANAMA CANAL was constructed by the United States between 1904 and 1914. In the early 20th century there were many changes of government; and in 1908, 1912, and 1918 the United States sent armed forces to Panama to restore order. By another treaty in 1936 the United States gave up its protectorate over Panama and increased the annual canal payments. This movement culminated in a treaty of 1978 by which, on October 1, 1979, the zone was returned to Panama and the canal itself became Panamanian property in 1999.

From the 1930s until late into the 1950s, first Arnulfo Arias and then José Antonio Remon dominated politics. In early 1969 Omar Torrijos Herrera emerged as ruler and remained so until August 1981, when he died in a plane crash, and was replaced as dictator by Colonel Manuel Antonio Noriega Moreno. Noriega ruled through a series of puppet presidents, and engaged in drug smuggling and money laundering with the Colombian drug cartel. In 1987 the U.S. government imposed sanctions on Panama that hurt the local economy. In 1989 the Panamanian legislature declared Noriega president and proclaimed that the United States and Panama were in a state of war. The United States invaded five days later, removed Noriega from power, and extradited him to the United States to stand trial for drug trafficking offenses. In 2004, Martin Torrijos Espino, the son of Torrijos was elected president. Panama City is the capital and largest city; COLON and DAVID are the next largest.

PANAMA CANAL (*Panama*)

Artificial waterway crossing the Isthmus of Panama and connecting the CARIBBEAN SEA and the Atlantic

Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. From shore to shore the canal is 40 mi long, and the Pacific end is E of the Caribbean end. Three sets of locks raise and lower ships in their transit as they go through Gatun Lake, Gaillard (formerly Culebra) Cut, and Miraflores Lake. The city of Balboa is at the Pacific end, and Colón at the Atlantic end. Almost as soon as the narrow Isthmus of Panama was discovered in the 16th century, men proposed cutting a canal across it and thus shortening the water voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which otherwise took ships around CAPE HORN at the southern tip of South America. After the United States acquired CALIFORNIA in 1848, interest in a canal increased. GREAT BRITAIN also had designs on such a waterway, and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850 provided that neither nation would have exclusive rights to a canal.

The first attempt to dig a canal began in 1881 when a French company undertook the task. Disease, inadequate planning, and lack of funds brought this effort to an end in 1889. In 1901 the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty between Great Britain and the United States gave the latter the right to build a canal. The Hay-Herrán treaty of 1903 between the United States and COLOMBIA, of which the isthmus was then a part, would have allowed the work to proceed, but the Colombian Congress refused to ratify the treaty. Revolution in the Panama region broke out and was encouraged by President Theodore Roosevelt. Panama's independence was quickly recognized, and on November 17 the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty allowed the United States to go ahead. Panama received \$10 million and an annual rent of \$250,000. The United States obtained a CANAL ZONE five miles wide on each side of the canal.

Work began in 1904 after plans had been made to control disease, especially yellow fever. The canal, one of the great engineering feats of all time, was opened on August 15, 1914. It was at once of enormous benefit to merchant shipping and was a prime strategic asset to the United States since it allowed U.S. Navy ships to move from one ocean to another. In 1921 the United States paid Colombia \$25 million, and the latter finally recognized the independence of Panama. Over the years the terms of the treaty have been made more favorable to Panama, and improvements have been made in the canal. Nevertheless, since the 1960s there was increasing agitation in Panama for more control over the canal and the zone.

In 1967 the presidents of the United States and Panama agreed on a treaty that would have given

988 Panama Canal Zone

Panama rule over the Canal Zone, among other terms, but neither country ratified it. New negotiations began in 1973 and were completed in 1978, at which time two treaties were ratified that provided for turning the canal over to Panama at the end of 1999. The United States has retained the right to protect the canal against attack.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE See CANAL ZONE

PANAMA CITY (*Panama*)

Manufacturing city, capital of Panama, on the Gulf of Panama. Founded in 1519, it was a prosperous colonial port until it was raided and leveled for its gold stores by Sir Henry Morgan in 1671. It was refounded five miles W of the original site in 1673 but declined as its Andean gold sources diminished. Revived during the California gold rush and the construction of the trans-Panama railway in the mid-19th century, it was the center of the revolt against Colombia in 1903. Its university, founded in 1935, is a recognized center of inter-American affairs. See also COLOMBIA, PANAMA CANAL.

PANAMÁ VIEJA See OLD PANAMA

PANAY (*Philippines*)

City in Capiz province, Panay Island in the VISAYAN ISLANDS, 3 mi SE of Roxas. In 1569 the old town was the site of the first Spanish colony on the island and the second settlement in all the Philippines. During World War II the island was attacked in September 1944 by the Allies, who occupied it between March 18 and 20 of the following year.

PANČEVO [*Hungarian: Pancsova*] (*Serbia*)

Industrial city in SERBIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, opposite BELGRADE. A trading center since the 12th century, it has been under Turkish and then Austrian rule. It was occupied from 1941 to 1944 by the Axis forces during World War II. It has an old church that is a monument of Serbian art, culture, and religion.

PANCHAVATI See NASIK

PANC SOVA See PANCEVO

PANDERMA See BANDIRMA

PANDHARPUR (*India*)

Town in SE MAHARASHTRA, on the Bima River, 185 mi ESE of MUMBAI, W India. A famous temple to Vishnu located here attracts large numbers of Hindu pilgrims triannually.

PANDOSIA (*Italy*)

Ancient town in S Italy. According to tradition, Alexander I of EPIRUS was killed here in a battle in 326 B.C. on an attempted invasion of Italy. A half century later Pyrrhus of Epirus had considerably more success on his invasion of Italy.

PANEVEZHIS See PANEVĖŽYS

PANEVĖŽYS [*Russian: Panevezhis*] (*Lithuania*)

Industrial city 55 mi NNE of KAUNAS. An important trading center since the 14th century, it became Russian in 1795. It joined Lithuania in 1918 but passed to the USSR in 1940. It was occupied by GERMANY from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

PANGASINAN (*Philippines*)

Province in N central LUZON. It was probably an ancient kingdom. Spanish explorers and missionaries arrived here in the 16th century, and it became a province by 1611. Revolts were staged here in 1660 and 1765, and a civil government was created in February 1901, following the Spanish-American War. The Japanese occupied it through most of World War II, until the U.S. takeover in January 1945.

PANGIM See PANAJI

PANGKOR (*Malaysia*)

Island in the Strait of Malacca, off the W coast of S MALAY PENINSULA. Formerly part of PERAK, it came under British protection in 1826, was incorporated into the Dindings in 1874, and was returned to Perak in 1935.

PANGO-PANGO See PAGO PAGO

PANHORMUS See PALERMO

PANIPAT (*India*)

Market town in HARYANA, 53 mi N of DELHI, NW India. A very old town, it was the site of three decisive

battles. In 1526 the DELHI SULTANATE was defeated by Babur, who went on to forge the MOGUL EMPIRE. Thirty years later that rule was reinforced with Akbar's victory over the Afghans. In 1761 the Afghans were victors over the MARATHAS here.

PANJĀB See PUNJAB

PANJDEH [Penjdeh] (*Turkmenistan*)

Village in Turkmenistan, on the Kushka River. A boundary dispute resulted in a battle here on March 30, 1885, between RUSSIA and AFGHANISTAN. The Afghans were defeated, and the boundary was settled the following year, narrowly averting a war between Russia and GREAT BRITAIN.

PANJIM See PANAJI

PANKOW (*Germany*)

Industrial district of BERLIN, E central Germany, on the Panke River. The former seat of the government of East Germany, it has several noteworthy castles.

PANMUNJOM (*South Korea*)

Village in N South Korea, on the boundary of North Korea, in the demilitarized zone set up after the Korean War. Peace negotiations were held in the village in October 1951, during the war. A truce was ultimately signed here on July 27, 1953.

PANNONIA (*Austria; Hungary; Slovenia; Croatia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Serbia; Montenegro*)

Ancient Roman province W of the DANUBE RIVER, Central Europe. It was conquered by the Romans between 39 B.C. and A.D. 9 and was incorporated as a province of the empire with ILLYRIA. It was divided c. A.D. 105 into Lower Pannonia and Upper Pannonia and included the important towns of Vindobona (VIENNA) and Aquincum (BUDAPEST). It was the scene of much resistance against the barbarian invasions but was abandoned by the Romans after 395. See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

PANOPOLIS See AKHMIM

PANORMOS See BANDIRMA

PANORMUS See PALERMO

PANTELLERIA [*ancient: Cossyra, Cosyra; Italian: Isola di Pantelleria*] (*Italy*)

Island in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, between SICILY and TUNISIA, forming part of Trapani province, Sicily. It was inhabited in the Neolithic age and megalithic tombs were built here. It was ruled by the Phoenicians in the seventh century B.C., by CARTHAGE, and then by ROME from 217 B.C. and by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until c. A.D. 700. The Muslims controlled the island until the 13th century, when it fell to the kingdom of the Two SICILIES. Strategically located, it was strongly fortified by Italy prior to World War II but surrendered to the Allies on June 11, 1943, after heavy attack.

PANTICAPAEUM See KERCH

PAOTOW See BAOTOU

PÁPA (*Hungary*)

Commercial city in Veszprém county, 80 mi W of BUDAPEST, W Hungary. A castle was built here by Count Maurice Esterházy in the 18th century.

PAPAL STATES [Pontifical States, States of the Church] [*former: Patrimony of St. Peter; Italian: Lo Stato della Chiesa*] (*Italy*)

Territorial possessions of the papacy, land holdings donated to the bishops and church of Rome, which existed early in the church's history. The properties grew from that time by endowments and gifts until by the fifth century A.D. they extended to all parts of Italy, the Mediterranean islands, Gaul, Africa, and the Balkans. With the disintegration of the empire, they were gradually confined to Italy but became more directly controlled by the popes, especially Gregory I, the Great (590–604). Discord with the BYZANTINE EMPIRE brought a further loss of territory in the S, so that papal holdings eventually centered around ROME, which, with its neighboring territories, was regarded as the realm of the apostle Peter and his papal successors.

By the eighth century A.D. the popes, facing the threat of a Lombard invasion, sought the protection of the Frankish princes, Pepin the Short and his son Charlemagne. In 754 Pepin presented to Pope Stephen II the exarchate of RAVENNA, which he had reconquered from the Lombards. This famous *Donation of Pepin* laid the basis for the Papal States. In

return Pepin received the pope's endorsement as the legitimate king of the Franks. Charlemagne confirmed his father's donation in 774. To provide greater force to papal authority, a forged document, entitled the *Donation of Constantine*, seems also to have been issued in the eighth century. This document purported to have recorded the donation by the Emperor Constantine of the Western Empire to the papacy upon his departure to CONSTANTINOPLE and was used as a support for many later papal claims to temporal power.

As papal authority was established, so lay political power became more ensconced, with the inevitable result of conflicting interests in the realm of worldly possessions and authority. With the Babylonian Captivity at AVIGNON between 1305 and 1378 and the Great Schism between 1378 and 1417, the Papal States fell into chaos. Several attempts were made to pacify the states, now the region between Ravenna and Rome, most notably by Giles Albornoz, the cardinal general (1360–67), but not until the 16th century did real papal control return; but this was at the price of rampant nepotism epitomized by the career of Cesare Borgia (1476–1507), son of Pope Alexander VI. Nepotism ceased only with the Catholic Reformation later in the 16th century. Throughout the Renaissance the Papal States played a major role in the military and diplomatic balance of power, first in Italy, and then in Europe, but the political power of the papacy declined as it fell under the sway of the surrounding power of the Hapsburgs as Holy Roman Emperors and Spanish kings of NAPLES. Spanish rule in Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries preserved the states in a weakened position. By the time Napoleon invaded Italy in the late 18th century, the papal mercenary troops offered little resistance, and Popes Pius VI and VII twice endured occupation and the abolition of their states between 1796 and 1814.

The states were returned to the papacy in 1815 and placed under Austrian protection by the terms of the Congress of Vienna. The papacy was initially sympathetic to the 19th-century nationalist and revolutionary movements, but as nationalism emerged as a threat to papal power, the popes' enthusiasm waned. French intervention in Rome following Garibaldi's revolution of 1848–49 prevented the confiscation of the Papal States during the early phases of the Risorgimento, but Austria's departure from BOLOGNA and ROMAGNA allied these two with the kingdom of SARDINIA in the push toward unification. During the final unifying stages, Garibaldi invaded the remaining

Papal States but was twice prevented from taking Rome by Victor Emmanuel II, in 1862, and by Napoleon III in 1867. However, the fall of Napoleon III in 1870 left the way open for Victor Emmanuel II to occupy Rome. Pius IX refused to recognize the loss of his temporal domain and remained, along with his successors, a prisoner in the Vatican until the Lateran Treaty of 1929, negotiated with Benito Mussolini, established VATICAN CITY as the temporal center of the papacy, and an independent state—thereby settling the so-called Roman Question.

PAPANTLA [Papantla de Olarte] [*former*: Papantla de Hidalgo] (Mexico)

Town in Veracruz state, approximately 70 mi NNW of JALAPA, E Mexico. The ruins of TAJÍN are nearby, dating back to pre-Columbian times and referred to as Classic Veracruz.

PAPANTLA DE HIDALGO See PAPANTLA

PAPANTLA DE OLARTE See PAPANTLA

PAPEETE [Pape'ete] (French Polynesia)

Commercial port, capital of both French Polynesia and the SOCIETY ISLANDS, on the NW coast of TAHITI. Captain James Cook led a scientific expedition that anchored nearby in 1768, and Captain Bligh of H.M.S. *Bounty* visited the harbor in 1788, before the famous mutiny. Papeete was the commercial and cultural center of Tahiti in the 18th century, especially as part of the French protectorate in the 19th century. A French nuclear laboratory is located here today, and the city is the center of Tahiti's tourism industry.

PAPHLAGONIA (Turkey)

Ancient country of N ASIA MINOR, on the BLACK SEA. The major settlement here in antiquity was at the Ionian town of SINOPE. It was part of the Lydian and Persian empires before being occupied by the kings of BITHYNIA, then by the kings of PONTUS. It was colonized by the Romans in 63 B.C. It became a Roman province, and was occupied by the Turks in the Middle Ages.

PAPHOS [*modern*: Baffo, Neo Paphos] (Cyprus)

Ancient city in Paphos district, 1 mi S of Ktima. Old Paphos, approximately 10 mi to the SE, was probably

founded by Phoenicians. The present town, New Paphos, was founded c. 1200 B.C. probably by Greeks from MYCENAE and was famous for its worship of Aphrodite. It suffered from several tremendous earthquakes. The new town became capital of Cyprus from the middle of the Hellenistic period until the end of the ROMAN EMPIRE. It was visited by St. Paul in the first century A.D. It was destroyed by Arabs in the 10th century, only to be revived in recent times. Excavations have revealed many Hellenistic and Roman remains, including a theater, the elaborate tombs of Hellenistic kings, a large Roman villa, and much more.

PAPIA See PAVIA

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Nation in the SW Pacific Ocean, independent since 1975, occupying the eastern half of the island of NEW GUINEA and including a number of islands: the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, the D'ENTRECASTEAUX ISLANDS, the Louisiade archipelago, Samarai Island, the TROBRIAND ISLANDS, and the northernmost SOLOMON ISLANDS of Buka and BOUGAINVILLE. Largely tropical, New Guinea is a land of rugged mountains and thick forests, containing exotic plant and animal life. Much of it is still unexplored. Native arts and crafts have attracted attention in recent years; and although cannibalism and head-hunting seem to have disappeared, tribal warfare still goes on. There are some 700 linguistic groups in the area, and so pidgin English has become the lingua franca. Agriculture and the mining of various metals are the main industries, wooden digging sticks and mammoth mining machines both being in use. PORT MORESBY is the capital and a modern city that contrasts sharply with the primitive tribal villages of the interior.

New Guinea was probably first sighted in 1511 by an explorer from PORTUGAL, Antonio d'Abreu, and named for its resemblance to the Guinea coast of West Africa. Papua, the southern section of Papua New Guinea, was annexed by QUEENSLAND in 1883, and the next year the British proclaimed a protectorate over it. In 1905 it came under the control of AUSTRALIA as the Territory of Papua. The northern region became German New Guinea in 1884, was occupied by Australian forces in World War I, and became an Australian mandated territory in 1920 as the Territory of New Guinea. In 1949 the two territories were

merged for administrative purposes. During World War II the region was the scene of an intense struggle between the Japanese and the Allies. JAPAN captured LAE and RABAU in early 1942, but the latter was so heavily bombed that it was of little use to the Japanese, while Lae was retaken by the Australians in September 1943. Port Moresby was the chief Allied base on New Guinea. On December 1, 1973, the two sections became self-governing as Papua New Guinea, which on September 16, 1975, became completely independent and a member of the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS. In the late 1980s an armed secessionist movement broke out on BOUGAINVILLE. A cease-fire, monitored by Australia, went into effect in 1998, and a peace accord that granted the island broad autonomy was signed in 2001. A weeklong mutiny broke out in 2001 over proposed cuts in defense forces as result of economic reforms demanded by Australia and international organizations. Sir Michael Somare, of the National Alliance Party, was elected prime minister in 2002.

PAQUIMÉ See CASAS GRANDES

PARÁ (Brazil)

State in N Brazil, bisected by the AMAZON RIVER. Long a haven for smugglers, it was settled by PORTUGAL in the early 17th century. Captive Indians worked the sugar and coffee fields in the next century, and from the mid-19th to the early 20th century an impressive rubber industry flourished. The capital is BELÉM.

PARACALE (Philippines)

City on an inlet of the N coast of Camarines Norte, approximately 16 mi NW of Daet, in LUZON. The Spanish were attracted here because of its rich gold mines, which they exploited for two centuries.

PARACEL ISLANDS [*Chinese*: Hsi-sha; *Japanese*: Hirata Gunto *Vietnamese*: Quan dao Hoang Sa] (*China*)

Group of small islands in the South China Sea. Occupied by JAPAN in 1939, they reverted to China at the end of World War II. They were claimed and occupied during the VIETNAM War by South Vietnam and then by reunited Vietnam until Chinese forces recaptured them in 1974. There are indications of gas and oil under the sea here. The islands are still claimed by TAIWAN and Vietnam.

PARADISE (*United States*)

Town, in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada range, N of SACRAMENTO, N CALIFORNIA. Gold was discovered nearby in 1859 during the great California gold rush.

PARAGUA See PALAWAN**PARAGUARÍ** (*Paraguay*)

Agricultural town, capital of Paraguarí department, 35 mi SE of ASUNCIÓN, S central Paraguay. The town was founded in 1775. Argentine forces from BUENOS AIRES were defeated here in 1811 by Paraguayan patriots during the wars of independence.

PARAGUAY

A landlocked nation in S central South America, bounded on the N and NW by BOLIVIA; on the NE and E by BRAZIL; and on the SE, S, and W by ARGENTINA. Sebastian Cabot, in the service of SPAIN, explored the Paraguay River in 1527, hoping it would lead him to Peru. Circa 1535 the Spanish Juan de Ayolas and Domingo Martínez de Irala sailed up the Paraguay River for the same reason. The first settlement was made at ASUNCIÓN c. 1535 by Juan de Salazar and Gonzalo de Mendoza, and Irala became not only the first governor of what was later Paraguay, but also the first freely elected governor in the Americas. In 1542 Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca was appointed governor of the RIO DE LA PLATA area, which then included Paraguay.

As governor of Río de la Plata, Hernando Arias de Saavedra succeeded in having Paraguay, then called Guaira, made a separate province in 1617. He gave territorial rights to the Jesuits who established *reducciones*, settlements of Indians, mostly Guaraní, for the purpose of using their labor as well as converting them to Christianity. The Jesuits went on to establish their own nearly independent country here until the order was dissolved in 1773. The colonial fight for freedom from Spain began in 1721, with the revolt of the *comuneros*, citizens organized to defend their rights. They were led by José de Antequera y Castro, a Peruvian; and although he was captured and beheaded in 1731, the *comuneros* effectively ruled for nearly 10 years. In 1776 the whole region was made part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Río de la Plata.

In 1810 another revolt, beginning in Argentina, spread to Paraguay, and the next year independence was declared. José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, who

took part in the revolt, declared himself dictator in 1814 and ruled until his death in 1840. Known as El Supremo, he was a just despot, isolating Paraguay from the world and making it more self-sufficient. After his death, Carlos Antonio López became much the same kind of dictator. However, his son, Francisco Solano López, who ruled from 1862 to 1870, considered himself the Napoleon of South America. He pushed the country into the War of the Triple Alliance against Brazil, Argentina, and URUGUAY in 1865 and led the nation to devastating defeat in 1870.

Liberal forces ultimately secured control in 1904 and ruled for 20 years, but the Great Depression of the 1930s brought economic problems and unrest. The Chaco War of 1932 to 1935 was fought over the GRAN CHACO, a lowland plain in Paraguay, Bolivia, and Argentina. The boundary had long been disputed, and the discovery of oil caused war between Paraguay and Bolivia. At the end both sides were badly worn down. A treaty in 1938 gave three-fourths of the disputed area to Paraguay, while Bolivia received a corridor to the Paraguay River. Higinio Morínigo, president in 1940, established a military dictatorship but was ousted in 1948. After a series of short-lived governments, Alfredo Stroessner led a coup and became president in 1954. Although virtual dictator, he continued to hold elections and to campaign vigorously. He was reelected several times and in 1978 was sworn in for a sixth consecutive term. There have been charges of abuses of human rights by this right-wing government, but Stroessner insisted that order and prosperity outweigh abuses. Stroessner was overthrown in a coup in February 1989. The coup leader, General Andrés Rodríguez, was elected president, and gradually began moving the country away from its authoritarian past.

In 1993, Juan Carlos Wasmosy of the Colorado Party was elected president. In 1996, there was an attempted military coup by the army chief, Lino Oviedo. When Oviedo became the presidential candidate of the Colorado Party in 1997, he was arrested on charges of insubordination in the 1996 coup. Oviedo was sentenced to 10 years in prison; but his running mate, Raúl Cubas Grau, won the 1998 election. In 2002, Wasmosy was convicted of corruption because of his role in a bank scandal during his presidency.

Shortly after taking office Cubas freed Oviedo, and later ignored a supreme court order to return Oviedo to prison. A bitter power struggle developed between Cubas and Vice President Luis María Argaña, resulting in Argaña being killed in a street ambush in 1999. After several days of rioting, Cubas was

impeached, and then resigned and fled to Brazil. Cubas returned in 2002 to face charges arising from the assassination. Oviedo fled to Argentina. The president of the senate, Luis González Macchi, became president, heading a government of national unity. An attempted coup by supporters of Oviedo failed in 2000, and Oviedo was arrested the following month in Brazil. A special vice presidential election in August was narrowly won by the Liberal Party candidate, Julio César Franco; it was the first national election lost by the Colorado Party since it came to power in 1947. Franco benefited from the split within the Colorado Party and had the de facto support of Oviedo.

González Macchi's coalition subsequently failed as opponents within the Colorado Party and Franco's supporters undermined the president. In 2001 Paraguay's request to extradite Oviedo from Brazil was rejected by Brazil's supreme court. In 2003 González Macchi was impeached for corruption but survived when his opponents fell short of the two-thirds majority needed to convict him in the Paraguayan senate. In the 2003 presidential election, Óscar Nicanor Duarte Frutos, the Colorado Party candidate, won; Franco placed second. Oviedo returned to Paraguay in 2004 and was immediately arrested and jailed.

Asunción is the capital and largest city; ENCARNACIÓN is also an important center.

PARAHIBA See PARAÍBA

PARAHYBA DO NORTE See PARAÍBA

PARAÍBA [former: Parahiba, Parahyba do Norte] (Brazil)

State in NE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean. It was settled in the late 16th century by Portuguese, but the resistance of the large native population of Indians delayed development for nearly a century. Although Paraíba prospered in the 17th century, the Indians continued their efforts, and the Dutch occupied the area between 1634 and 1654. There was a nationalist uprising here in 1710. Violence continued into the 19th century, when slavery was abolished. There have been many severe droughts leading to massive migrations from the countryside.

PARAMARIBO (Suriname)

Port, city, and capital of Suriname, on the Suriname River, in what was formerly Netherlands Guiana.

The French settled here on the site of an Indian village in 1640, and the English made it the capital of their settlement 10 years later. A Jewish refuge for many years, it came under Dutch control in 1815 and was partly destroyed by fire in 1821 and 1832. There is a fine Dutch church and museum in the city.

PARAMUS (United States)

City, NE NEW JERSEY, 12 mi W of NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK State. It was settled in 1668 and incorporated in 1922. A colonial Dutch church is located here.

PARAMUSHIR (Russia)

Island, part of the KURIL ISLANDS, Russian Pacific. A well-defended naval base was operated here by JAPAN during World War II. It came under U.S. aerial attack in 1943 and 1944 and was taken by the USSR in 1945.

PARAN, WILDERNESS OF (Egypt)

Desert region in NE SINAI Peninsula, SE of Kadesh. According to the Bible, the Israelites settled here for 38 years before continuing on to the Promised Land. Ishmael and David both settled here at various times. It is mentioned in the Old Testament books of Genesis, Numbers, and I Samuel.

PARANÁ [former: Bajada de Santa Fe] (Argentina)

Agricultural center, city, and capital of Entre Rios province, 250 mi W of BUENOS AIRES, on the Paraná River, NE Argentina. It was founded in the late 16th century by settlers from nearby Santa Fé who called it Bajada. It served as Argentina's capital from 1852 to 1862. The bishop's palace and a museum of fine arts are located here.

PARANAGUÁ (Brazil)

Town and port, on the Atlantic Ocean, Paraná state, SE Brazil. One of Brazil's chief export centers, it was founded in 1560. Many fine examples of colonial architecture can be found in the town.

PARAY-LE-MONIAL (France)

Manufacturing town, Saône-et-Loire department, approximately 55 mi NNW of LYONS, E central France. St. Margaret Mary established the cult of the Sacred Heart of Jesus here in the 17th century. Made

famous by the nun's visions, it has since become an important French pilgrimage site. The 12th-century Romanesque basilica of Paray-le-Monial is located in the town.

PARCHIM (*Germany*)

Town in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, 23 mi SE of SCHWERIN. Founded in 1210, it flourished as a trading center in the 14th century but declined after the Thirty Years' War.

PARDUBICE [*German: Pardubitz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Industrial town, 60 mi E of PRAGUE, on the ELBE RIVER, NW central Czech Republic. Dating from the 13th century, the town was refurbished in the Renaissance style in the 16th century by the Pernštejn family. Swedish forces attacked and razed it in 1645. The town has many fine examples of Gothic and Renaissance architecture, including a 13th-century church and a royal castle.

PARDUBITZ See PARDUBICE

PARENZO See POREČ

PARIS [*ancient: Lutetia, Lutetia Parisiorum*] (*France*)

City and river port, capital of France, on both banks of the SEINE RIVER, 110 mi ESE of LE HAVRE, and 107 mi from the ENGLISH CHANNEL, NE central France. It is economically, culturally, and politically the nucleus of the nation and has for centuries been one of the leading cultural and intellectual centers of the world. It is an important transportation center for its region, and as a city it preserves a unique atmosphere that for centuries has attracted artists, writers, students, and tourists from all over the world.

Originally concentrated on the ÎLE DE LA CITÉ, it began as a small Gallic fishing village of the Parisi tribe, called Lutetia Parisiorum by the Romans. On an important bridgehead, it was conquered by Julius Caesar in 52 B.C. It expanded under the Roman occupation, and in the sixth century A.D. it became important as the capital of the Frankish Merovingian kings. The city started to develop as a cultural center during the reign of Charlemagne (764–814), but soon after it came under the devastating attacks of the Norsemen. The city was burned in 845 and again in 856 and 866. Finally in 885 its rebuilt walls and fortified bridges across the Seine halted the Vikings.

With the accession of Hugh Capet in 987, Paris became acknowledged as the center of the remnant of the royal domain, the ÎLE DE FRANCE, and expanded along with the fortunes of the French monarchy. After his defeat at FRÉTEVAL and the destruction of most of his traveling archives, King Philip II (1180–1228) made Paris his permanent capital. Soon the *curia regis*, or king's council, expanded into the Parlement, which began to meet at Paris under Louis IX (1214–70). The first known meeting of the Estates General was held here under Philip IV in 1302.

The 12th and 13th centuries saw the blossoming of the city's economic and cultural life as French court circles, wandering scholars, and members of the monastic and cathedral schools mingled together in the city. At first the schools were a center of the liberal arts, but with the introduction of Aristotle's recovered works, the University of Paris, chartered in 1200, became the European center of the new logical, theological, and scientific studies called Scholasticism. Paris became the home of such scholars as Abélard, Albert the Great, Thomas Aquinas, Jean Buridian, and Nicolas of Cusa. The Gothic cathedral of Nôtre-Dame, the gem-like Sainte-Chapelle, the fortress-palace of the Louvre, and a new, larger ring of walls were built during this period of growth.

By the Peace of Paris in 1259, King Louis IX had eased the relationship between the French Crown and its major vassal, the king of ENGLAND. Under the terms of the treaty King Henry III of England renounced his claims to NORMANDY, MAINE, ANJOU, and POITOU and did personal homage for AQUITAINE and GASCONY. This uncomfortable arrangement eventually led to the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453 between the two countries. During this period the city suffered the ravages of the Black Death in 1348 and of the peasants' revolt called the Jacquerie in 1358.

In 1407, during the virtual civil war between the dukes of BURGUNDY and ARMAGNAC, the craftspeople of Paris overthrew the city's government with the help of the duke of Burgundy. In 1413 they forced the Estates General to enact civil reforms known as the Ordonnance Cabochienne, but the revolt was soon overthrown by the duke of Armagnac. The city was occupied by England from 1419 to 1436 and saw English king Henry V reign as king of France. In the Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1598 Paris became the scene of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day in 1572 in which French Protestants were slaughtered by the Catholics.

As the cradle of the outstanding achievements of the French classical period, Paris in the late 17th and 18th centuries came to be the acknowledged cultural center of Europe. The French court, which moved to nearby VERSAILLES in 1682, was a model for foreign monarchs and the arbiter of fashions of every kind. By the 18th century Paris had become the second-largest city in Europe, after LONDON. The Peace of Paris, which ended the worldwide Seven Years' War, was signed here in 1763. During this period the city became the center of the Enlightenment as its salons played host to the Philosophes and Encyclopaedists, thinkers like Montesquieu (1689–1755), Voltaire (1694–1778), Rousseau (1712–78), Diderot (1713–84), and Condorcet (1743–94).

Paris played a key role in the French Revolution and centered some of the principal events of the period: the storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, the meeting of the National Assembly from October 1789 to September 1791, the Paris Commune of 1792, the execution of the king and queen in 1793, and the Terror of 1793–94. Paris was also the seat of the revolutionary Jacobin party and of the Directory of 1795 to 1799. Under Napoleon I the city became the focal point of a considerable empire and was suitably embellished. After Napoleon's defeat at WATERLOO in 1815 it was occupied by the Allies, who also met here in 1814–15 to forge the Peace of Paris.

With industrialization, Paris expanded rapidly in the 19th century. The resulting social and political problems, allied with democratic ideals, brought about revolutions here in 1830 and 1848 that were significant for all of Europe. Under Napoleon III the city began to assume its modern aspect, thanks largely to the work of Baron Haussmann, who constructed the wide radiating boulevards and circular plazas for which Paris is famous. In 1856 another Peace of Paris settled the Crimean War. During the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 there was a bitter four-month siege of the city by PRUSSIA, during which the Parisians set up a republic, the Commune. After the withdrawal of the Prussians, bloodshed and atrocities on both sides marked the suppression of the Commune, many of the leaders of which were the new socialists.

In the 20th century Paris was the scene of the Peace of Paris in 1919, which settled World War I with five treaties, the most famous of which is the Treaty of Versailles. During World War II the city was occupied by the Germans from 1940 to 1944, but suffered only slight damage, escaping total annihilation when German officers refused Hitler's order

to leave the city in ashes. The Paris Peace Conference of 1946 assembled the Allied victors of that war. The headquarters of NATO from 1950 to 1967, Paris was the scene of unrest among students and workers in 1968 that nearly caused the fall of the Fifth Republic. Today the city's old aspect has changed somewhat with the appearance of new skyscrapers and expressways along the banks of the Seine.

PARKERSBURG (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in W WEST VIRGINIA, at the confluence of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers, approximately 65 mi N of CHARLESTON. Settled in 1773, it was incorporated in 1820. Nearby BLENNERHASSET ISLAND was the scene of Aaron Burr's conspiracy in 1805 to form a Southwest empire.

PARKINSON'S FERRY See MONONGAHELA

PARMA (*Italy*)

Commercial and industrial town, capital of Parma province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 75 mi SE of MILAN, N Italy. Founded as a Roman city in 183 B.C. as a station on the AEMILIAN WAY, it had previously been occupied by Etruscans and Celts. It was made a bishopric in the fourth century A.D. and was a Ghibelline republic from the 11th to 14th centuries. It was added to the PAPAL STATES in 1531. It came under the rule of the Farnese line by papal bestowal in 1545 as part of the duchy of Parma and PIACENZA, which in the 18th century passed to the house of Bourbon-Parma until 1801. Ruled by the French from 1815 to 1859 it became part of the kingdom SARDEGNA in 1860, then of united Italy. It was severely damaged by Allied bombings during World War II. It was the home of a famous painting school after the arrival of Correggio c. 1520 and produced the painter Parmigianino. Palazzo della Pilotta was built for the Farnese c. 1585 to 1622 and restored after 1944. The city also has an 11th-century cathedral and a university founded in 1064. The conductor Arturo Toscanini was born here in 1867.

PARNASSÓS See PARNASSUS

PARNASSUS [*Greek: Parnassós*] (*Greece*)

Mountain, N of the Gulf of Corinth, central Greece. It was sacred to Apollo, Dionysus, and the Muses in antiquity. DELPHI is located at its foot, between its

flanks called the “Shining Rocks,” and the sacred Castalian Spring is on its slopes. The mountain has long been a favorite subject of painters and poets.

PARNU [Pernov, Pyarnu] [*German: Pernau*] (*Estonia*)

An industrial port on Parnu Bay, it was founded in 1251 by the Livonian Knights, it later joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was occupied by SWEDEN in the 17th century and was taken by Peter the Great of RUSSIA in 1710. It was incorporated into an independent Estonia in 1918.

PAROPAMISUS See HINDU KUSH

PÁROS (*Greece*)

Island in the AEGEAN SEA, in the CYCLADES Islands, 6 mi W of NAXOS. Its marble was a favorite material of ancient sculptors. Founded by Ionians from Athens, it flourished as a maritime and commercial center of the Aegean from the seventh century B.C. until 479 B.C. At that time it was captured by ATHENS during the Persian Wars. One of the Arundel marbles, the Parian Chronicle, an inscription recounting pre-Hellenistic events, was discovered here in 1627.

PARRAL See HIDALGO DEL PARRAL

PARRAMATTA (*Australia*)

City, near SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, SE Australia. Founded in 1788 and incorporated in 1861, it is Australia's second-oldest settlement.

PARRAS See PARRAS DE LA FUENTE

PARRAS DE LA FUENTE [Parras] (*Mexico*)

Wine-producing center in S Coahuila state, approximately 120 mi WSW of MONTERREY, N Mexico. It was occupied in 1846 by U.S. forces during the Mexican War. When FRANCE intervened in Mexican affairs in the 19th century, a French force met defeat at the hands of the Mexicans in a battle fought here in 1866.

PARRIS ISLAND (*United States*)

Island, part of the SEA ISLANDS chain, off the S coast of SOUTH CAROLINA, S of Port Royal Island. A U.S. Marine Corps training station was established here in 1915.

PARROT'S BEAK (*Cambodia*)

Region of SE Cambodia. Communist Vietnamese forces used the region as a military staging area for raids on SAIGON and the Mekong Delta region during the VIETNAM War. South Vietnamese and U.S. troops invaded the stronghold in April 1970. The invasion and bombings of a third country by U.S. forces caused a massive outcry in the United States and calls for an investigation and the resignation of then president Richard M. Nixon.

PARRSBORO (*Canada*)

Lumbering port town, Cumberland county, NOVA SCOTIA, on the N shore of Minas Bay, 119 mi NW of HALIFAX. It was once a noted shipbuilding center. Many important geological discoveries have been made here, including one of fossilized animal footprints.

PARR TOWN AND CARLETON See SAINT JOHN

PARRY ISLANDS See QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS

PARS See FARS

PARSA See PERSEPOLIS

PARSNIP RIVER (*Canada*)

River, rising in E central BRITISH COLUMBIA, flowing NW to join the Finlay River and going on to form the PEACE RIVER. It was discovered in 1793 by Sir Alexander Mackenzie during the first overland journey across North America north of Mexico, ending at the Pacific Ocean. The Parsnip subsequently became an important route used by fur traders.

PARTHENOPE See NAPLES

PARTHENOPEAN REPUBLIC See NAPLES

PARTHIA [*ancient: Regnum Parthorum*] (*Iran, Iraq*)

Ancient country of W Asia, approximately the same as modern KHORASAN province, NE Iran. It was part of the Assyrian and Persian empires before being taken by Alexander the Great in 334–33 B.C. After the end of the SELEUCID EMPIRE, the Arsaces dynasty founded a new Parthian kingdom c. 250 B.C., which

flourished in the first century B.C. but later fell to Ardashir, the first Sassanid ruler of PERSIA, in A.D. 226. In its greatest days between c.A.D. 65 and 150 the Parthian empire stretched from the EUPHRATES RIVER on the W to the OXUS RIVER on the E and challenged the power of the Romans in the East. It fought with Rome over ARMENIA between 53 and 63 and stalemated a Roman invasion in 114 and 115.

PARTHIAN EMPIRE See PARTHIA, PERSIA

PASADENA (*United States*)

Industrial city in SE TEXAS, 10 mi S of HOUSTON. Founded in 1895 and incorporated in 1929, it was the site of General Antonio Santa Anna's capture in 1836 following the battle of SAN JACINTO, a turning point of the Texas Revolution.

PASAI See INDONESIA

PASARGADAE (*Iran*)

Ruins of an ancient city in PERSIA, 54 mi NE of PERSEPOLIS. Cyrus the Great founded his capital here, where he had defeated Astyages in 550 B.C. In 522 B.C., after Darius I the Great came to power, it was succeeded by Persepolis as the dynastic home. Alexander the Great captured it in 336 B.C. The ruins include a temple, a palace, and the impressive tomb of Cyrus.

PASAY (*Philippines*)

City in Rizal province, LUZON, on Manila Bay. It was almost destroyed by Japanese attacks on the city in December 1941 during World War II.

PASCAGOULA (*United States*)

Commercial and resort city in SE MISSISSIPPI, on the Mississippi Sound, 18 mi E of BILOXI. It was founded in 1634. A 19th-century lumbering center, it was incorporated in 1907. The homes of Admiral David Farragut and poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who resided here in 1850, are in the city, as is the Old Spanish Fort, built in 1718, around which Pascagoula developed.

PASCO (*United States*)

Commercial river city, at the junction of the COLUMBIA and SNAKE rivers, 185 mi SE of SEATTLE, SE

WASHINGTON. Founded in 1880 and incorporated in 1891, it was developed as a supply center during World War II for the nearby HANFORD Works, constructed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

PAS-DE-CALAIS (*France*)

Maritime department in NE France, on the STRAIT OF DOVER. A battleground through much of French history, the department has an old fortified town called Petit-Fort-Philippe and a fortified medieval castle at St. Pol. It was occupied by GERMANY in 1940 and 1944 and suffered from heavy fighting in both world wars. See also ARRAS and BOULOGNE.

PASSAIC [*former: Acquackanonk*] (*United States*)

Industrial city in NE NEW JERSEY, on the PASSAIC RIVER, 4 mi S of PATERSON. It was settled by Dutch traders in 1678 and incorporated in 1873. Washington crossed the Passaic River at this point during his retreat of 1776 through the state during the American Revolution. Several important labor strikes have occurred here, especially in 1926.

PASSAIC RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 80 mi long, which rises near MORRISTOWN in NE NEW JERSEY and follows a winding course, first NE and then S, to Newark Bay and the city of NEWARK. The Passaic has played a role in both the military history and the industrial development of the nation. At the city of PASSAIC, George Washington led the Continental Army across the river as he retreated from New York City in 1776, pursued by Lord Cornwallis and his British troops. The river has supplied both water and power to its region, most importantly at PATERSON. Here are the Great Falls, 70 ft high, around which Alexander Hamilton, Washington's secretary of the treasury, organized a company in 1791 to use the water power and to create America's first important industrial center; the first step in the nation's road to independence in manufacturing. In 1970 the area around the falls was designated a national historic site. Poet William Carlos Williams used the course of the river as a metaphor in his poem, *Paterson*, published between 1946 and 1958.

PASSARO, CAPE See PASSERO, CAPE

PASSAROWITZ See POŽAREVAC

PASSAU [*ancient: Bojodurum, Castra Batava*] (*Germany*)

Commercial city in BAVARIA, SE Germany, 93 mi NE of MUNICH, at the confluence of the DANUBE, Inn, and Ilz rivers. Of ancient Celtic origin, it was once a Roman outpost and was made an episcopal see in A.D. 738. A religious center and a center of the salt trade in the Middle Ages, it was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Passau in 1552, leading to the religious freedom of the German states. There are a 15th-century cathedral, a 14th-century city hall, a baroque palace, and an eighth-century Benedictine monastery in this city.

PASSCHENDAELE (*Belgium*)

Commune in West Flanders province, NW Belgium. Heavy fighting occurred here in October and November 1917 during World War I.

PASSERO, CAPE [Cape Passaro] [*ancient: Pachynus Promontorium*] (*Italy*)

Cape, SE SICILY, projecting into the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. In a naval battle here on August 11, 1718, during the War of the Quadruple Alliance an entire Spanish fleet was destroyed by the British under Admiral George Byng. The British landed here on July 10, 1943, initiating their Sicilian invasion during World War II.

PASSO DEL BRENNERO See BRENNER PASS

PASTO (*Colombia*)

Commercial city, capital of Nariño department, at the foot of the Galeras volcano, SW Colombia. Founded in 1539 by a Spanish conquistador, it was a royalist stronghold during the struggle for independence from SPAIN until this was achieved in 1819. It was occupied by ECUADOR in 1831 but gained separate status in the following year by the terms of a peace treaty signed here. There are many colonial churches in the city.

PATAGONIA (*Argentina; Chile*)

Wild region in South America, mostly in extreme S Argentina. It was explored by Magellan in 1520, but hostile natives discouraged settlement in the next two centuries. The area was visited by Charles Darwin in the mid-19th century during the voyage of the *Beagle*. Following the lead of the Argentine general Julio

Roca, Europeans began ranching in the region in the late 19th century.

PATALIPUTRA See PATNA

PATAN [Pattan] (*India*)

Town in GUJARAT, on the Saraswati River, 65 mi NNW of AHMEDABAD, W India. It is located on the site of Anhilwara, the ancient Gujarat capital, captured by Mahmud of GHAZNI in A.D. 1024. Many Jain temples housing important Jain manuscripts are here.

PATAN [Lalitpur] (*Nepal*)

City in central Nepal, 5 mi S of KATMANDU, on the Bagmati River. Founded in the seventh century A.D., it became the capital of a local kingdom in the 17th century. It was plundered in 1768 by Prithvi Narayan Shah and the Gurkhas and declined steadily thereafter. There are a palace and several Buddhist temples in the city.

PATANI See PATTANI

PATAN SOMNATH See SOMNATH

PATARA (*Turkey*)

City of ancient LYCIA, S ASIA MINOR, just E of the mouth of the Xanthus River, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. An ancient port, it was a Dorian colony and a center of the worship of Apollo. St. Paul came to the city, as mentioned in the New Testament book of Acts 21:1. See also XANTHUS.

PATAVIUM See PADUA

PATAY (*France*)

Town, Loiret department, N central France, NW of ORLÉANS. During the Hundred Years' War, Joan of Arc won a major victory over the English here on June 18, 1429, shortly after their unsuccessful siege of Orléans.

PATERNÒ (*Italy*)

Town in Catania province, E SICILY, on the S slope of MT ETNA, 12 mi WNW of CATANIA. An 11th-century castle was rebuilt here in the 14th century. It is probably the site of ancient Hybla. It was heavily bombed

during the Sicilian campaign of World War II, when it was taken by the British in August 1943.

PATERSON (*United States*)

Industrial city in N NEW JERSEY, on the PASSAIC RIVER, 14 mi N of NEWARK. It was founded on a site chosen by Alexander Hamilton in 1791 for the development of independent American industry. The first Colt revolvers (1835) and the first successful submarine (1881) were built in this city, which became the silk center of the world in the second half of the 19th century. There were several serious labor strikes here, especially in the 1930s. There are many historical buildings and restorations here, evoking life and society during the Industrial Revolution.

PATIALA [**Puttiala**] (*India*)

Manufacturing city in N India, approximately 125 mi NW of NEW DELHI. It is the foremost of three Phulkian centers in PUNJAB. Founded by a Sikh chieftain c. 1765, it came under British protection in 1809. The capital of the former state of Patiala, it was incorporated into Punjab in 1956. It is still a major Sikh center and was the seat of the maharajahs of Patiala.

PATMO See PÁTMOS

PÁTMOS [**Patmos**] [*Italian: Patmo*] (*Greece*)

An island of the DODECANESE, approximately 28 mi SSW of SAMOS, in the Aegean Sea, SE Greece. St. John supposedly wrote the Apocalypse or Book of Revelation during his exile here c. A.D. 95. The 11th-century monastery of St. John, located on the island, has a valuable library of early Christian manuscripts.

PATNA [*ancient: Pataliputra; former: Putna*] (*India*)

Commercial center, city, and capital of both BIHAR state and Patna division, on the GANGES RIVER, 290 mi NW of KOLKATA, NE India. It was founded in the fifth century B.C. as Pataliputra. It became the Mauryan capital of Asoka between 270 and 30 B.C. and is the site of this emperor's impressive palace, in addition to having many other ruins from the period. Abandoned by the fourth century A.D., it regained importance as Putna, the 16th-century viceregal capital of the Moguls. A 15th-century mosque remains from this time. The place of Guru Gobind Singh's birth in 1666, it is still a sacred Sikh city. See also MAURYA EMPIRE, MOGUL EMPIRE.

PATOS (*Venezuela*)

Island in W Dragon's Mouth, a strait between NW TRINIDAD and NE Venezuela. Venezuela was given sole possession of the island by GREAT BRITAIN in 1942, ending a century and a half of conflict between the two nations.

PATRAE See PÁTRAI

PÁTRAI [**Patras**] [*ancient: Colonia Augusta Aroë Patrensis, Patrae*] (*Greece*)

Port city on the Gulf of Pátrai, capital of Achaea department, NW PELOPONNESUS, S Greece. An important commercial center by the fifth century B.C., it joined with ATHENS in the Peloponnesian Wars and was an important member of the Second Achaean League in the third century B.C. It was revived and colonized by Roman emperor Augustus late in the first century B.C. The apostle Andrew preached here and may have been martyred here in the first century A.D.

The city became commercially important again in the Middle Ages. It was besieged by the Saracens in 805, and was taken by the Latins in 1205, after the fall of CONSTANTINOPLE to the crusaders on the Fourth Crusade. The Latins founded an archbishopric and a barony here, which was sold to VENICE in 1408. The city fell to a revived BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 1429, and in 1460 it was taken by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The first Greek city to revolt against the Turks, in 1770, it was also the first to revolt in the Greek war of independence, but was destroyed by the Turks in 1821. The city was rebuilt eight years later. See also ACHAEA.

PATRAS See PÁTRAI

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER See PAPAL STATES

PATTAN See PATAN

PATTANI [**Patani**] (*Thailand*)

Town and capital of Pattani province in SW Thailand, 50 mi ESE of Songkhla. The medieval seat of Sailendra power on the MALAY PENINSULA, it was one of the first ports in Siam (Thailand) to be opened to Portuguese trade in the 16th century. It rebelled several times against the royal courts of AYUTTHAYA

1000 Pátzcuaro

and BANGKOK. It was given provincial status in the 19th century.

PÁTZCUARO (*Mexico*)

Lake and town in MICHOACÁN state, W Mexico. It was a center of the brilliant pre-Columbian Tarascan Indian civilization, which the Aztecs could not conquer. The lake's shores are still dotted with their villages.

PAU (*France*)

Tourist center, city, and capital of Pyrénées-Atlantiques department, on the Gave de Pau, 109 mi S of BORDEAUX, SW France. Founded by the viscounts of BÉARN in the 11th century A.D., it became their capital in the 15th century and the royal residence of NAVARRE after 1512. It was a center of learning in the 16th century. Henry IV was born here in 1553. There is a 12th-century castle here. Charles XIV, Bernadotte, of Sweden was born in the city in 1763.

PAUGUSSET See DERBY

PAULSBORO (*United States*)

City in SW NEW JERSEY, 10 mi SSW of CAMDEN. It was settled in 1681. There is a battleground nearby, where the colonists and Hessians clashed during the American Revolution. Shortly after the war it was the headquarters of a notorious group of counterfeiters.

PAUTANIA See KYUSTENDIL

PAVIA [*ancient: Ticinum; former: Papia*] (*Italy*)

Manufacturing town, capital of Pavia province, LOMBARDY region, 19 mi S of MILAN, N Italy. It was an important Roman municipality and, in the sixth century A.D., the capital of the Lombards. Here were crowned Charlemagne as king of Lombardy in 774, Berengar as king of Italy in 888, and Frederick I Barbarossa as king of Italy in 1155. The city was Ghibelline in the disputes between pope and emperor in the 12th and 13th centuries.

It fell to the Visconti in 1359 and flourished in the following centuries under their rule. Its 15th-century cathedral, 14th-century castle, monastery (Certosa di Pavia), and church were all built during this era. At the Battle of Pavia in 1525 Holy Roman Emperor Charles V defeated Francis I of FRANCE nearby during the Italian Wars, which ruined much

of the city. It was ruled by several European powers before its liberation in 1859 by the kingdom of PIEMONTE. Lanfranc (1005–89), archbishop of CANTERBURY in England and noted scholar, was born here. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

PAVLODAR (*Kazakhstan*)

Agricultural town, capital of Pavlodar oblast, NE Kazakhstan, on the Irtysh River, approximately 240 mi SE of OMSK. It was founded in 1720 as a Russian fort and was incorporated as a town in 1861. It became the capital of the oblast in 1938.

PAVLOVSK [*former: Slutsk*] (*Russia*)

Resort town, St. Petersburg oblast, approximately 15 mi S of ST. PETERSBURG. Catherine the Great founded the town in 1777. It became the royal summer residence of St. Petersburg, in the 19th century and was the scene of concerts conducted by Johann Strauss and other famous musicians during the same century. It was heavily damaged during World War II. It has many fine examples of Russian classical architecture, including its 18th-century palace and park pavilions and the Pil Tower.

PAWHUSKA (*United States*)

City, approximately 40 mi from TULSA, N OKLAHOMA. In 1906 it was given to the Osage Indians, who have since profited from the discovery of oil here. There is a fine museum of Osage culture in the city.

PAWNEE (*United States*)

Agricultural city in N OKLAHOMA, 30 mi SSE of PONCA CITY. The Pawnee Indians left their homelands in Nebraska to settle here and were granted the right to individual ownership of property. The seat of the Pawnee Agency was established in 1876; the city was settled in 1893.

PAWTUCKET (*United States*)

Industrial city, 4 mi NE of PROVIDENCE, on the Blackstone River, at Pawtucket Falls, N RHODE ISLAND. Originally deeded in 1638 to Roger Williams, the area was a colonial center of religious freedom. Settled in 1671 and incorporated in 1851, it became a textile center after Samuel Slater built and operated the nation's first successful water-powered cotton mill here in 1790. The mill now exists as a museum.

PAX AUGUSTA See BADAJOZ

PAX JULIA See BEJA (Portugal)

PAYERNE [*German: Peterlingen*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in VAUD canton, approximately 10 mi W of FRIBOURG. Bertha of Burgundy, the wife of Robert II of France, founded an abbey in the town in the 10th century.

PAYSANDÚ (*Uruguay*)

Commercial city and port, capital of Paysandú department, on the Uruguay River, 210 mi NW of MONTEVIDEO, W Uruguay. It was founded in 1772 by a Christian missionary and his Indian converts.

PAZARDZHIK [*former: Tatar Pazardzhik*] (*Bulgaria*)

Commercial center, city, and capital of Pazardzhik province, on the Maritsa River, S central Bulgaria. Controlled by the Turks from the 15th to 19th centuries, it has an old church with an impressive store of icons and religious artifacts.

PAZIN [*German: Mitterburg; Italian: Pisino*] (*Croatia*)

Village and commune in NW Croatia, S central Istrian Peninsula (see ISTRIA), 27 mi NE of PULA. A part of Italy until 1947, Pazin is an ancient cultural center of the Istrian Croats. There is a 16th-century castle and a cathedral built in 1266.

PAZYRYK (*Russia*)

An eastern extension of the area once occupied by the Scythians. It lies in the Gorno-Altai region of southern SIBERIA. In this arctic area the tombs of their chieftains, from c. 500 to 600 B.C., have been discovered completely frozen, so that archaeologists have been able to preserve their clothes, food, weapons, and trade goods. These people were nomadic traders who were in contact with the great civilizations on their borders, from CHINA to HUNGARY and S to the upper limits of MESOPOTAMIA. See also SCYTHIA.

PEABODY [*former: South Danvers*] (*United States*)

Industrial city, 18 mi N of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in the 1630s, it was originally part of SALEM and was incorporated as South Danvers in 1855. In 1868 it was renamed in honor of George Peabody, the philanthropist who was born and bur-

ied in the city. Glass-making began here in 1638, and tanning was introduced shortly after the American Revolution. The tanning industry is still operating here.

PEACE RIVER (*Canada*)

River, 1,195 mi long, formed by the confluence of the Finlay and PARSNIP Rivers, E central BRITISH COLUMBIA, flowing E into ALBERTA, then NE to join the Slave River. Discovered c. 1775 by the American fur trader Peter Pond, it was first explored by Sir Alexander MacKenzie in 1792–93. A log fort built by MacKenzie at the present town, named Peace River, was the first settlement along its banks. It was an important fur-trading route in the 19th century.

PEACH TREE CREEK (*United States*)

Creek in GEORGIA, joining the Chattahoochee River, near Atlanta. General John Hood and his Confederate troops were unable to stop General William Sherman's march to ATLANTA here during the Civil War. The Union army continued on its way, following three days of battle between July 20 and 22, 1864.

PEA RIDGE (*United States*)

City in NW ARKANSAS. The Union army under General Samuel R. Curtis won its first victory west of the Mississippi here between March 6 and 8, 1862, during the Civil War. The battle was initiated by General Earl Van Dorn, and his Confederate troops.

PEARL COAST (*Panama*)

Coastal region in the NE, along the Isthmus of Darien. Alonso de Ojeda of Spain received a settlement grant for this area in 1508. Its first successful community was established two years later at DARIÉN with the help of Vasco Balboa and Francisco Pizarro.

PEARL HARBOR (*United States*)

Inlet on the S coast of OAHU Island, HAWAII, 6 mi W of HONOLULU, near the Pacific Ocean. The United States was granted permission in 1887 by the kingdom of Hawaii to use the harbor as a repair station. It was not until after Hawaii's annexation in 1900 that a naval base was constructed here. It was attacked on December 7, 1941, by Japanese planes. Thousands of military personnel were killed or wounded, several battleships sunk, and the Pacific Fleet crippled. The

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following day the United States declared war on JAPAN, thus entering World War II.

PEARY LAND [Pearyland] (*Greenland*)

Region of N Greenland, on the Arctic Ocean. It was first explored by Adolphus Greely and James Lockwood in 1881–82 but was named after Admiral Robert E. Peary who explored it in 1892 and 1900.

PEĆ [Pech, Petch] [*Turkish: Ipek*] (*Serbia*)

Agricultural town in SERBIA, approximately 75 mi NW of SKOPJE. It was the seat of the Orthodox Serbian patriarchs from 1346 to 1766. There are Turkish mosques and a notable 13th-century cathedral in the town.

PECH See PEĆ

PECHENGA [*Finnish: Petsamo*] (*Russia*)

Territory forming a 135-mi-long strip, also a copper-mining port and village, in Murmansk oblast, Russian SFSR, on the ARCTIC Ocean, 60 mi W of MURMANSK. The village was first settled by Russian monks and became a Muscovite trading port in the 16th century. FINLAND took the region, known popularly as the Pechenga Corridor, in 1920 when it became independent of the USSR. Its warm-water port was the object of the USSR's interest, and it regained the territory in 1939. It became part of the USSR again in 1944 following German occupation of 1940 to 1944 and use of the port as a military base during World War II.

PECOS (*United States*)

Oil-producing city in W TEXAS, 40 mi S of the NEW MEXICO border, on the PECOS RIVER. Founded in the 1880s as a cattle town, it was incorporated in 1903. Its annual rodeo, which began in 1883, was the first in the world. There is a museum dedicated to the lawman, Judge Roy Bean.

PECOS RIVER [*Río Pecos*] (*United States*)

River, 500 mi long, rising in E NEW MEXICO and emptying into the RIO GRANDE in SW TEXAS. In the early days of settlement in the Southwest, in the second half of the 19th century, the Pecos became an unofficial dividing line between law-abiding civilization and the Wild West. The area identified as "west of the Pecos" was first "tamed" by the famous lawman, Judge Roy Bean. See PECOS.

PÉCS [*German: Fünfkirchen*] (*Hungary*)

Coal-mining center, city in Baranya county, 106 mi W of BUDAPEST, S Hungary. It was once a Celtic settlement. Emperor Hadrian (A.D. 117–138) made it the capital of the Roman province of Lower PANNONIA. The Hungarians took it in the ninth century A.D. and made it an episcopal see by 1009. In 1367 the first Hungarian university was founded here. Occupied by the Turks from 1543 to 1686, it became a free city in 1780. There is an 11th-century cathedral here, a palace, and former Turkish mosques.

PEDDA VEGI See ELURU

PEEKSKILL (*United States*)

Commercial city in SE NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, 41 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. Founded in 1764 and incorporated in 1816, it was strategically significant during the American Revolution and was burned by the British in 1777. St. Peter's Church of 1767 has been restored. Camp Smith, a National Guard center, is in the area.

PEEL (*England*)

Resort town on the W coast of the ISLE OF MAN, 6 mi NW of DOUGLAS. A medieval chapel dedicated to St. Patrick is here, as are the ruins of an old castle and cathedral.

PEENEMÜNDE (*Germany*)

Village on USEDOM Island, at the mouth of the Peene River, 58 mi NW of SZCZECIN (Stettin). During World War II it was a major German rocket research and experimentation center. When the V-1 rocket bomb was being developed here, the village was heavily bombed by the Allies on August 18, 1943. The raid killed many scientists and delayed use of the bomb. The village was captured by the USSR in April 1945.

PEGASAE See IOLCUS, VOLOS

PE GEWAT See CANOPUS

PEGU (*Myanmar*)

Town, capital of Pegu division, 47 mi NE of YANGON. Founded by the Mons c. A.D. 825, it was the capital of BURMA for many centuries. The Talaing

capital was established here in the 18th century and was destroyed by the Burmese in 1757. It became a British protectorate in 1852 and was occupied by JAPAN during most of World War II. There are many ancient Buddhist pagodas in the city, including the famous Shwemawdaw.

PEHTANG See BEITANG

PEIPING See BEIJING

PEIPSI See PEIPUS LAKE

PEIPUS, LAKE [*Estonian: Peipsi; Russian: Chudskoye Ozero*] (*Estonia; Russia*)

Lake in E Estonia and W Pskov oblast, NW Russia. The Teutonic Knights were defeated by Alexander Nevsky on the iced-over lake in a great battle fought in 1242. It was later the scene of heavy World War II fighting.

PEIWAR KOTAL See PEIWAR PASS

PEIWAR PASS [*Peiwar Kotal*] (*Afghanistan; Pakistan*)

Pass through the W Safed Koh mountains, connecting NW Pakistan with Afghanistan, SE of KABUL. Lord Roberts defeated the Afghans here during the Second Afghan War in December 1878.

PEKALONGAN (*Indonesia*)

Important port and city in N central JAVA, capital of Pekalongan regency, 55 mi W of SEMARANG. A Dutch fort was built here in 1753. The Buddha Stairs in the city have survived from the Hindu period.

PEKAN (*Malaysia*)

Commercial port and town, on the Pahang River, E Pahang state. Formerly the residence of the sultan, it was the capital of PAHANG until 1898.

PEKIN (*United States*)

Commercial city in central ILLINOIS, on the Illinois River, 10 mi S of Peoria. Incorporated in 1839, it was settled in 1824 by pioneers from VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, and TENNESSEE. Its courthouse was the

scene of cases argued by Abraham Lincoln as a young lawyer.

PEKING See BEIJING

PELAGIAN ISLANDS [*Italian: Isole Pelagie*] (*Italy*)

A small group of mostly uninhabited Mediterranean islands S of SICILY, between MALTA and TUNISIA, in Agrigento province, Italy. A penal colony once existed on one of the islands, LAMPEDUSA. The islands were captured by the Allies in June 1943 during World War II.

PELÉE, MOUNT [*French: Montagne Pelée*] (*Martinique*)

Volcano on N Martinique Island, part of the WINDWARD ISLANDS, in the French WEST INDIES. It erupted in 1792, 1851, 1902, and 1929. In the 1902 eruption the town of SAINT-PIERRE, along with its entire populace of nearly 40,000, was buried, except for one prisoner in a deep dungeon.

PELELIU (*Palau*)

Island at the S end of the Palau group of the CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the W Pacific Ocean, Republic of Palau. U.S. forces landed on this Japanese stronghold on September 15, 1944, during World War II. Severe fighting and bombings ensued until the Japanese were finally displaced in November.

PELEW See PALAU ISLANDS

PELHAM MANOR (*United States*)

Residential suburb of NEW YORK CITY, village in SE NEW YORK State, on LONG ISLAND SOUND. It was settled by Thomas Pell in 1654. The Battle of Pell's Point occurred here in 1776 during the early stages of the American Revolution.

PELLA (*Greece*)

Ruins of an ancient city of Greek MACEDONIA approximately 24 mi NW of modern THESSALÓNÍKI. The capital of Macedon in the fourth century B.C., it declined following the kingdom's conquest by the Romans in 168 B.C. It was the birthplace of Alexander the Great in 356 B.C. Many ancient buildings have been excavated here. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE.

PELLA (*Syria*) See APAMEA AD ORONTEM

PELL'S POINT, BATTLE OF See PELHAM MANOR

PELOPIA See AKHISAR

PELOPÓNNESOS See PELOPONNESUS

PELOPONNESUS [*former: Morea; Greek: Pelopónnisos, Pelopónnesos*] (*Greece*)

Region consisting of a peninsula in S Greece linked to central Greece by the Isthmus of Corinth. On the E it is bounded by the Aegean Sea, and on the S and W by the Ionian Sea. Its ancient divisions were ACHAEA, ARCADIA, ARGOLIS, CORINTH, ELIS, and LACONIA and MESSENIA, which made up LACEDAEMONIA. Chief cities included ARGOS, CORINTH, MEGALOPOLIS, and SPARTA.

The original inhabitants were Leleges and Pelasgians, who reputedly built MYCENAE and TIRYNS. In the 14th and 13th centuries B.C. the Achaeans appeared and by about 1250 B.C. ruled the region. They were displaced by the Dorians, probably between 1150 B.C. and 950 B.C. Except for Achaea and Argos, the peninsula participated in the Persian Wars of 500 to 449 B.C. The Peloponnesian War of 431 B.C. to 404 B.C. not only ruined ATHENS but also left Sparta in control of a land empire that included almost all the peninsula. Spartan power was broken by Epaminondas, a Greek general of THEBES, who defeated the Spartans in 371 B.C. However, the kingdom of MACEDON under Philip II (reigned 359–336 B.C.) overran the Peloponnesus as well as the rest of Greece.

ROME conquered the region in 146 B.C. and from then until the fourth century A.D. the Peloponnesus made up the larger part of the province of Achaea. After the division of the ROMAN EMPIRE in A.D. 395, the Peloponnesus became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, but during this time it was often invaded by Bulgars, Petchenegs, and Slavs. When the Latin Empire of CONSTANTINOPLE temporarily replaced the Byzantines in 1204, the peninsula, except for some ports held by VENICE, became the principality of Achaia under a noble French family, the Villehardouin, who ruled from 1210 to 1278. This was a period of prosperity and cultural activity, a mixture of Hellenic and French civilizations. The principality then passed to the Angevin dynasty of NAPLES, next

to various nobles, and in 1383 to some Navarrese adventurers. Meanwhile, the Byzantines, centered around their despotate of MISTRA, were gradually regaining control of the peninsula, which they achieved in 1432, but by 1460 the Ottoman Turks had crushed the Byzantines here. In the course of wars between Venice and the Turks until 1718, Venice held parts of the region at times and the whole region from 1687 to 1715. Finally, after the Greek war of independence against the Turks from 1821 to 1829, the Peloponnesus became part of a free Greece.

OLYMPIA, in Elis in the northwestern Peloponnesus, was an important center of worship of Zeus, the chief Greek god, and the site of the Olympic Games, which were first staged in 776 B.C. BASSAE, EPIDAUROS, and PYLOS are other ancient sites. METHONE, MONEMVASIA, NAUPLIA, and PATRAI are important medieval centers. KALAMATA in the S is a major port and agricultural center.

PELOPÓNNISOS See PELOPONNESUS

PELOTAS (*Brazil*)

Manufacturing and commercial port, city in SE Rio Grande do Sul state, 29 mi NNW of Rio Grande, in S Brazil. Settled by colonists from the AZORES in the late 18th century, it developed commercially in the 19th century as an inland port on the São Gonçalo canal. It was founded in 1830 and incorporated in 1835.

PELOUSIOU See PELUSIUM

PELUSIUM [*biblical: Sin; Greek: Pelousiou*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city on a branch of the NILE RIVER; its ruins are E of the SUEZ CANAL, approximately 20 mi SE of modern PORT SAID, on the Bay of Pelusium. An important frontier post, it was the scene of the Persian victory of Cambyses over Psamtik III in 525 B.C. Roman remains have been discovered here. It is said to be the birthplace of the astronomer Claudius Ptolemy of the second century A.D.

PEMBA (*Tanzania*)

Agricultural island in NE Tanzania, in the INDIAN OCEAN, E Africa. Settled in the 10th century A.D. by local traders, it was occupied by the Portuguese in the 16th century and by the Omani Arabs by 1698. In the

early 19th century it became part of the sultanate of ZANZIBAR, which passed to GREAT BRITAIN in 1890. It merged with TANGANYIKA in 1964, forming an independent Tanzania.

PEMBINA (*United States*)

City, approximately 22 mi NE of Cavalier, NE NORTH DAKOTA. A trading post established here in 1797 was the first in the state's history. It was also the site of the first pioneer settlement in the state.

PEMBROKE (*Canada*)

Manufacturing town in SE ONTARIO, on Allumette Lake, 98 mi NW of OTTAWA. It was the westernmost point of Samuel Sieur de Champlain's exploration of this area in 1613. Settled in the early days of the timber trade it was incorporated in 1858.

PEMBROKE (*Wales*)

Port and tourist center in PEMBROKESHIRE, 42 mi W of SWANSEA. The earls of Pembroke built fortifications on this site, and the town was used as a base for the English invasion of IRELAND. Here are ruins of an impressive 11th-century castle in which Henry VII was born in 1457 and which fell to Oliver Cromwell during the English Civil War. There is also an 11th-century Benedictine priory in the town.

PEMBROKESHIRE [Pembroke] (*Wales*)

County in SW Wales. Many prehistoric megalithic remains have been found here. Conquered by the Normans in the 11th century A.D., it is the location of Saint David's Cathedral, one of the most famous in Welsh history. It was incorporated in DYFED from 1974 to 1996.

PENANG [Pinang] (*Malaysia*)

A state of Malaysia, MALAY PENINSULA, on the Strait of Malacca. It consists of Penang Island, formerly GEORGE TOWN, and PROVINCE WELLESLEY. The first British settlement in Malaysia, it was ceded to the British East India Company in 1786 by the sultan of KEDAH. The sultan failed to recapture it five years later, and it soon became part of the British colony known as the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and flourished as a commercial center. It was bombed and captured in 1941 by Japanese forces during World War II. The

state joined the Federation of Malay States in 1948. George Town is the capital.

PENANG ISLAND [Pinang] [*former: George Town, Prince of Wales Island*] (*Malaysia*)

Island off the W coast of Malaysia on the Strait of Malacca. With PROVINCE WELLESLEY, a strip of land adjacent to it on the Malay Peninsula, it forms the state of Penang. George Town on the island, also known as Penang, is the capital of the province and is Malaysia's chief port. The first British settlement on the MALAY PENINSULA was made here in 1786 by the British East India Company. This was by agreement with the sultan of KEDAH who, however, tried unsuccessfully to retake the island in 1791. The island became part of the British STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in 1826, of the Malayan Union in 1946, of the Federation of Malaya in 1948, and of the Federation of Malaysia in 1963. The Japanese occupied the island in December 1941 during World War II.

PENCO See CONCEPCIÓN

PENDELIKON [Pentelicus] (*Greece*)

Mountain, 10 mi NE of ATHENS, E central Greece. Its fine marble was quarried in antiquity for use in the construction of many Athenian buildings.

PENDLETON (*United States*)

Trading city in NE OREGON, on the Umatilla River, approximately 209 mi E of PORTLAND. Founded in 1868 and incorporated in 1880, it was originally an important junction on the OREGON TRAIL between Fort WALLA WALLA in WASHINGTON, and CALIFORNIA. It was an important cattle center in the 1870s and 1880s.

PENETANGUISHENE (*Canada*)

Resort town in SE ONTARIO, approximately 84 mi N of TORONTO, on an inlet of Georgian Bay. The Jesuits settled here on the site of a Huron Indian community, in 1634. It was an early fur-trading post; its harbor was a fortified British naval station during the War of 1812 to guard the Great Lakes.

PENGHU [*former: Mako, Makun, Makung*] (*Taiwan*)

Town on P'eng-hu Island, PESCADORES, on the Formosa Strait. Utilized by the Japanese as a naval base

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in World War II, it passed to CHINA after the war and to Taiwan in 1949.

PENGWERN See SHREWSBURY

PENHSIHU See BENXI

PENINSULA, THE (*United States*)

A region in SE VIRGINIA, between the James and York rivers. It was an area of intense activity during the Peninsular campaign of April 4 to July 1, 1862, during the Civil War. Directed by the Union armies at RICHMOND to the NW, the campaign included General Robert E. Lee's offensive at MECHANICSVILLE and battles at GAINES'S MILL and MALVERN HILL. The Confederates held off the Union assault.

PENJDEH See PANJDEH

PENKI See BENXI

PENMARCH (*France*)

Village in the Finistère department, 18 mi SW of QUIMPER, NW France. Nearby is the site of a port that flourished as a commercial center from the 14th to 16th centuries.

PENNSYLVANIA (*United States*)

Middle Atlantic state in the eastern United States, one of the original 13 colonies and the second to ratify the Constitution, in December 1787. NEW YORK State is to the N; NEW JERSEY to the E; DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and WEST VIRGINIA to the S, and OHIO to the W. LAKE ERIE is on the NW.

In the early 17th century the English, Dutch, and Swedes competed for possession of the DELAWARE RIVER valley, and the first permanent settlement was made on Tinicum Island in the SCHUYLKILL RIVER in 1643 by Johan Printz, governor of NEW SWEDEN. Another settlement was started at Uppland (now CHESTER), in 1644. The Dutch gained control of the region in 1655, but the English took it from them in 1664. In 1681 Charles II granted what is now Pennsylvania and most of Delaware to William Penn, a Quaker, in payment of a debt he owed Penn's father. Charles is said to have named the grant Penn's Woods (in Latin "Pennsylvania") against Penn's wishes.

Penn envisaged the area as a haven for religious dissenters and sent men to lay out PHILADELPHIA, the "City of Brotherly Love." He arrived in 1682 and signed a treaty with the Delaware Indians that achieved a goodwill that was only occasionally disrupted. His constitution called for religious freedom and humane penal laws but left him firmly in control of the government. In 1692 Penn was accused of treason, and the colony was put under New York, but it was restored to Penn in 1694. The colony grew as Germans, locally known as Pennsylvania Dutch, took up eastern farm lands; and the hardy Scots-Irish went west. Nevertheless, it was badly hit by the French and Indian War. General Edward Braddock's army was routed when it attempted to capture FORT DUQUESNE, modern Pittsburgh, in July 1755. The Quaker-controlled legislature did little to aid the frontier, causing conflict between the proprietary rulers and the settlers.

A more democratic constitution was forced through by western inhabitants when the American Revolution began. In September 1777 Washington's army was forced to retreat after the Battle of BRANDYWINE CREEK, and the British then captured Philadelphia. In October the Americans attacked unsuccessfully at GERMANTOWN, after which Washington led his army to VALLEY FORGE for the dreary winter of 1777–78. In the WYOMING VALLEY Massacre of 1778, many Americans lost their lives to a force of British rangers, Loyalists, and Indians. Philadelphia was host to the two Continental Congresses in 1774 and 1789; the Declaration of Independence was signed there in 1776; the Constitutional Convention met there in 1787; and from 1790 to 1800 it was the capital of the United States.

After the Revolution, the Whiskey Rebellion broke out in the western counties in 1794 in protest against a new federal excise tax, but troops put down the rioting. The state was growing, especially around PITTSBURGH and ERIE, aided by turnpikes (the LANCASTER was the first in 1792), canals, and eventually the railroads. Pennsylvania was a Union state in the Civil War; and one of the decisive battles of the war was fought at GETTYSBURG in July 1863, after which General Robert E. Lee was forced to retreat S.

The second half of the 19th century witnessed a remarkable economic boom, including the discovery of oil in 1859 and the development of such industries as the efficient steel mills of Andrew Carnegie. Industrial growth brought labor troubles between the coalmine owners and the radical Molly Maguires in the 1870s; between steel mill owners and workers in the

HOMESTEAD Strike of 1892, in which there were a number of deaths; between the operators and the anthracite miners in 1902; and in the steel strike of 1919, which the union lost. By 1941, however, the steel mills and the mines were organized, and the unions were strong. The state's economy has been hurt by the decline in coal use since the 1940s, and by the recession of the 1980s, which hit Pennsylvania's steel industry especially hard. In 1979 an incident at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant just outside Harrisburg caused widespread concern and was expensive to clean up. Pennsylvania is home to many manufacturers, including producers of such iconic American products as Hershey chocolate, Heinz ketchup, and Crayola crayons.

HARRISBURG is the capital and Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are the largest cities; others are ALLENTOWN, BETHLEHEM, Chester, Erie, READING, SCRANTON, and WILKES-BARRE.

PENN YAN (*United States*)

Resort village in W NEW YORK State, on Lake Keuka, approximately 50 mi SE of ROCHESTER. Settled c. 1800 and incorporated in 1833, it is the site of the Oliver House and Garrett Chapel. Jemima Wilkinson's Jerusalem colony of 1790 to 1819 was established and operated here.

PENNYCOMEQUICK See FALMOUTH (England)

PENOBSCOT BAY (*United States*)

Large inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in S MAINE. Claimed for France by Samuel Sieur de Champlain in 1604, its possession was contested by the British, French, and Americans for many years. Trading posts and missions were established here in the colonial era; and it became a shipbuilding center in the 19th century.

PENOBSCOT RIVER (*United States*)

River, 350 mi long, in central MAINE, flowing S into PENOBSCOT BAY. Samuel Sieur de Champlain explored it in 1604, and the Pilgrims of MASSACHUSETTS established a trading post, Pentagoet, on its bay in the 1620s. It marked the border between the French and British possessions in the New World.

PENSACOLA (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in NW FLORIDA, on the Gulf of Mexico, 10 mi E of the ALABAMA border. Settled by

the Spanish in the 16th century, it was captured by U.S. forces under Andrew Jackson in 1814 during the War of 1812. It became part of the United States in 1821 in the Spanish cession of Florida. It was incorporated in 1822. Occupied by the Confederates early in the Civil War, it was taken by Union forces in 1862. There are several old forts here from the 1780s and 1830s.

PENSHURST (*England*)

Village, 4 mi WSW of Tonbridge, KENT. Sir Philip Sidney (1554–86), an illustrious author and diplomat who exemplified Elizabethan court life and manners, was born at the family mansion here.

PENTAPOLIS See CYRENAICA

PENTELICUS See PENDELIKON

PENTHIÈVRE (*France*)

Former medieval countship in BRITTANY, now included in the Côtes-du-Nord department. Lamballe, capital city of its counts from 1134 to 1420, was succeeded by GUINGAMP. Penthievre became an independent duchy in 1569.

PENTUCKET See HAVERHILL

PENYDARREN See MERTHYR TYDFIL

PENZA (*Russia*)

Industrial city, capital of Penza oblast, at the confluence of the Penza and Sura rivers, 225 mi W of KUIBYSHEV. Established in 1666, it was taken during Stenka Razin's revolt in 1670 and E.I. Pugachev's revolt in 1774. It was burned several times. An agricultural center through most of its history, the city was industrialized after the communist revolution.

PENZANCE (*England*)

Resort and seaport in CORNWALL, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 65 mi WSW of PLYMOUTH. Founded in the 14th century and incorporated in 1614, it flourished as a trading port in the 15th century. It was ravaged by the Spanish in 1595 and was the victim of pirate raids until the 18th century. Scientist Sir Humphry Davy was born here in 1778.

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PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN See YEMEN

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA See BULGARIA

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA See CHINA

PEORIA [former: Fort Clark] (United States)

Industrial and transportation center, city in NW central ILLINOIS, on the Illinois River, 130 mi SW of CHICAGO. Fort Crèvecoeur was established here by the French in 1680, and it developed as a trading post. Fort Clark was built here in 1813 during the War of 1812; and Peoria was incorporated in 1845.

PEPPERELLBORO See SACO

PEQUONNOCK See BRIDGEPORT

PERAEA [Perea] (Jordan)

A section of ancient PALESTINE, it was part of the earlier region of GILEAD. It formed part of the Tetrarchy of Herod Antipas. In Roman times it was the region E of the JORDAN RIVER, S of the SEA OF GALILEE, and N of the DEAD SEA.

PERAK (Malaysia)

A state in Malaysia, on the W coast of the MALAY PENINSULA. A vassal state of local powers prior to the 16th century, it was conquered by the Siamese in 1818. Having fallen into anarchy some years later, it became a British protectorate in 1874. In 1896 it joined the Federated Malay States and in 1963 became part of Malaysia. See also THAILAND.

PERCÉ (Canada)

Unincorporated resort village on E GASPÉ PENINSULA, SE QUEBEC. Missionaries settled here in the 18th century; and a well-known bird sanctuary is located on nearby Percé Rock.

PERCHE (France)

Former county and ancient region in N France. It is presently included in the departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loir, and Eure. Well known for its local breed of Percheron horses, which were used by knights of the

Middle Ages, it was joined to the French Crown in 1525.

PEREA See PERAEA

PEREKOP, ISTHMUS OF [ancient: Taphros] (Ukraine)

Isthmus connecting the Crimean oblast, with the mainland. Strategically located, it has ruins of Greek and Tatar fortifications. Russian since 1783, it was the site of a decisive Red Army victory in 1920 over General Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel during the Civil War. It was occupied by German forces from November 1941 to November 1943 during World War II. See also CRIMEA.

PEREMYSHL See PRZEMYŚL

PERESLAVL-ZALESSKI [former: Pereyasavl-Zalesski] (Russia)

Industrial town on Lake Pleshcheyevo, S YAROSLAVL oblast, Russia. Founded in 1152, it was the capital of an independent principality from 1175 until it became part of MOSCOW in 1302. Peter I began to develop the first Russian navy on the lake. The ruins of a 12th-century fortress and cathedral are here, as well as the remains of a 16th-century cathedral.

PEREYASLAV See PEREYASLAV-KHMELNITSKI

PEREYASLAV-KHMELNITSKI [former: Pereyaslav] (Ukraine)

Agricultural town in E Kiev oblast, Ukraine, 50 mi SE of KIEV. Founded before A.D. 907, it was the ancient capital of Pereyaslav principality. Destroyed by the Mongols in 1239, it became the headquarters of Bogdan Chmielnicki and his band of Cossacks during the early stages of the Cossack Wars of 1648 to 1712. The Ukraine became a Russian protectorate by a treaty signed here in 1654. The remains of an 11th-century cathedral are in the town, as well as a 17th-century monastery and cathedral.

PEREYASLAVL-RYAZAN See RYAZAN

PEREYASLAVL-ZALESSKI See PERESLAVL-ZALESSKI

PERGA [*modern: Murtana*] (*Turkey*)

Principal city of ancient PAMPHYLIA, S ASIA MINOR, 10 mi NE of modern ANTALYA, Turkey. The seat of a cult of Artemis, it was visited by St. Paul on his first mission, as recorded in Acts 13:3, 14:25. Its ruins include a theater and a stadium.

PERGAMON See PERGAMUM**PERGAMOS** See PERGAMUM**PERGAMUM** [*Pergamus*] [*Greek: Pergamon, Pergamos; modern: Bergama*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of NW ASIA MINOR, Mysia province, in modern Turkey. Ruled by PERSIA in the fifth century B.C., it flourished as a Hellenistic city under Eumenes I and the Attalids from 263 to 133 B.C. Bequeathed to Rome, it became Christian and was known as one of the Seven Churches of Asia, according to the book of Revelations. Under Greek rule it was famous for its sculpture, most notably for the Great Altar of Zeus, its library, palaces, and fortifications. The word *parchment*, a writing material first used here, is derived from its name. Here remain impressive ruins of the city, which have been called a text for the study of Hellenistic art.

PERGAMUS See PERGAMUM**PÉRIERS** (*France*)

Town in Manche department, 14 mi NW of SAINT-LÔ, NW France. It was captured by the Allies during their attack on Saint-Lô in mid-July 1944, during the battle of NORMANDY in World War II.

PÉRIGORD (*France*)

Former region of N Guienne province, in SW France, now in DORDOGNE and Lot-et-Garonne departments. Under the Carolingians Périgord became a county in the ninth century A.D. It passed to the dukes of AQUITAINE and then to ENGLAND with the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II in 1152. It passed back to France c. 1370 and to the Bourbons in 1574. Inherited by Henri IV of France, it was incorporated as part of GUIENNE province in 1607. There are many Paleolithic cave sites in the area.

PÉRIGUEUX [*ancient: Vesuna*] (*France*)

Commercial town, capital of the DORDOGNE department, 66 mi ENE of BORDEAUX, SW central France. An important Roman settlement of the Gallic Petrocorii, it was sacked by the Saracens in A.D. 730 and by the Normans in 844, before becoming the capital of PÉRIGORD in the ninth century. In the later Middle Ages it developed around an abbey and suffered as a Protestant stronghold in the 16th century in the Wars of Religion. Roman remains include several arenas and an amphitheater, and there are also a number of medieval Romanesque churches here, including the domed church of Saint-Front of c. 1120, modeled on the church of the Holy Apostles in CONSTANTINOPLE, and Saint-Etienne-en-La-Cité, of slightly earlier date.

PERIM [*Arabic: Barim*] (*Yemen*)

Island in BAB AL-MANDAB Strait, between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, Yemen. Strategically situated at the southern entrance to the RED SEA, it was garrisoned in 1799 by GREAT BRITAIN and policed by ADEN. It became part of the British colony of Aden in 1937. It served the British navy as a coaling station between 1883 and 1936, until oil replaced coal as the primary ship fuel.

PERLIS (*Malaysia*)

A Malaysian state in central MALAY PENINSULA, on the Andaman Sea. Once controlled by KEDAH, then by SIAM from 1841, it came under British protection in 1909. One of the Unfederated Malay States, it became a state of Malaya in 1936.

PERM [*former: Brukhanovo, Molotov*] (*Russia*)

Manufacturing city, capital of Perm oblast, W of the S central Ural Mts, Russia. An early frontier settlement inhabited by the Finnic Permiaks, it was occupied by Russian merchants in 1568. Copper and salt were mined here soon after. Political prisoners from Russia were banished to Perm in the 17th and 18th centuries, and the city underwent rapid industrial expansion in the 19th century.

PERNAMBUCO See RECIFE**PERNAU** See PARNU**PERNOV** See PARNU

PÉRONNE (*France*)

Commercial center and town in the Somme department, approximately 35 mi N of AMIENS, N France. The Frankish kings resided here in the 10th century. BURGUNDY under Charles the Bold captured it in 1468. Strategically located, it was taken by Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in 1536 and by the British under the duke of Wellington in 1815. It was almost totally destroyed during World War I after five months of bitter combat in 1916. There is a restored 16th-century church in the town.

PÉROUSE See PERUGIA**PERPIGNAN** (*France*)

Resort city, capital of the Pyrénées-Orientales department, 96 mi S of TOULOUSE, on the Tet River, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, S France. Founded in the 10th century, it was the capital of Spanish ROUSSILLON, and a major city of the kingdom of MAJORCA after 1276. It was captured by Louis XIII of France in 1642. Its university was founded in 1349 and functioned for five centuries. It has a 13th-century citadel and a castle and cathedral from the 14th century. King Robert the Wise of Naples (1278–1343) was married to the Infanta Sancia of Majorca (1286–1345) here in 1304.

PERRYVILLE (*United States*)

City, 40 mi SW of LEXINGTON, E central KENTUCKY. An indecisive battle was waged here during the Civil War on October 8, 1862, between the Confederates under General Braxton Bragg and the Union forces under General Don Carlos Buell.

PERSEPOLIS [Parsa] [*modern: Takht-e Jamshid*] (*Iran*)

An ancient Persian capital, its ruins lie approximately 30 mi NE of SHIRAZ, SW central Iran. There are impressive remains from Achaemenid PERSIA, including the massive palaces of Darius I, Xerxes, and later kings, and a treasury looted by Alexander the Great, all on a massive platform, and the rock tombs of Darius and others at nearby Naksh-e Rostam. A Neolithic village has also been discovered near the site. Persepolis was burned and partly destroyed by Alexander in 330 B.C. It has been excavated and partially restored.

PERSIA [*modern: Iran*]

Ancient empire and modern nation in SW Asia. TEHERAN is the capital. This region was the home of the

ancient civilizations of ELAM and MEDIA as well as of Persia. In the seventh century B.C. the Persians aided the Medes in their struggle with ASSYRIA. In the next century Cyrus the Great founded the Persian Empire and established the Achaemenid dynasty that ruled from c. 550 to 330 B.C. He conquered Media, BACTRIA, LYDIA, BABYLONIA, some Greek city-states and returned the exiled Jews to ISRAEL. By 500 B.C. the Persian Empire extended from North Africa, including EGYPT, eastward to the INDUS RIVER and from the CAUCASUS in the N to the INDIAN OCEAN. Under Darius I, who reigned from 521 to 486 B.C., an extraordinarily efficient centralized government administered the affairs of this extensive empire. The Achaemenids were also noted for their art and architecture, as exemplified in the great palaces of PERSEPOLIS.

The period from 500 to 449 B.C. was marked by the Persian Wars between the empire and the Greek city-states. Persia conquered THRACE and MACEDONIA in 492 but ATHENS, leading the forces of GREECE, defeated Darius in 490 B.C. In 480 and 479 B.C. Xerxes I tried again, and although he captured Athens he was later defeated. Trouble in the empire appeared near the end of the fourth century when Cyrus the Younger rebelled against Artaxerxes II, but he was defeated in 401 B.C. The Corinthian War of 395 to 386 B.C. pitted various Greek city-states against each other, with Persia aiding Athens. The Peace of Antalcidas, ending the war, was a victory for Persia, which recovered CYPRUS and the city-states in ASIA MINOR. In 334 B.C. Alexander the Great of MACEDON invaded the empire and in battles that year, in 333, and in 331 B.C. defeated the Persians and brought an end to the Persian Empire.

After Alexander's death in 323 B.C., one of his generals inherited part of his empire and, as Seleucus I, established a kingdom that included Persia. In 250 B.C., however, PARTHIA threw off SELEUCID rule and created an empire. At its height in the first century B.C., it ruled Persia and challenged the power of ROME in the East. Parthian power ended in A.D. 226 when Ardashir I, a native prince, overthrew the Parthians and established a new Persian Empire under the Sassanid dynasty. Under Khosru I Persia extended its territory E, W, and N and fought successfully against the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. The Sassanids ruled in splendor and with efficiency, but between 636 and 642 the rapidly rising Arab Muslim Empire, under its founder, the Caliph Umar, conquered the empire. The Arabs carried the Islamic religion to Persia. The Shi'ite sect developed here, while Persian culture dominated

the Arab ABBASID dynasty at BAGHDAD. The Arabs ruled until the early 11th century, when the Seljuk Turks conquered Persia. They were followed by the Mongols who controlled Persia by 1260 and who, under Tamerlane, invaded again in the late 14th century (see MONGOL EMPIRES).

Foreign control ended in 1502 when Shah Ismail founded the Safavid dynasty, which ruled until 1736. This dynasty reached its peak under Shah Abbas I, who reigned at ESFAHAN from 1587 to 1628, established trade relations with GREAT BRITAIN, and fought frequently with the Turks. The Afghans brought about the fall of the Safavids after overthrowing Shah Husein in 1722, but Nadir Shah established the short-lived Afshar dynasty in 1736. He was a successful conqueror, bringing back spectacular spoils from India. Shortly after Nadir Shah's death, Karim Khan founded the Zand dynasty, which lasted from 1750 until 1794. SHIRAZ was the Zand capital, which was beautified with mosques and other buildings. The dynasty, however, declined and was overthrown by Aga Muhammad Khan, who founded the Kajar dynasty, which ruled from 1794 until 1925 but under which the nation lost power and prestige.

Persia had to give up the Caucasus to RUSSIA in the early 19th century and was forced to recognize AFGHANISTAN's independence in 1857. After oil was discovered in the early 20th century, the already existing rivalry between Russia and Great Britain for influence over Persia increased. It was settled in 1907 by an agreement between the two nations that divided the country into separate spheres of influence. During World War I Russia and Great Britain occupied the country. An army officer, Reza Khan, staged a coup in 1921, overthrew the last Kajar shah and in 1925 became the head of a new dynasty, the Pahlevi, as Reza Shah Pahlevi. He instituted reforms to modernize the country, and changed its name to Iran in 1935.

PERSIAN EMPIRE See PERSIA

PERSIAN GULF [Arabian Gulf] [*ancient*: Sinus Persicus; *Arabic*: Khalij al 'Ajam; *Persian*: Khalij-i-Fars] Strategic body of water in Asia, an arm of the Arabian Sea. It extends approximately 600 mi SE from the SHATT EL-ARAB delta to the STRAIT OF HORMUZ, and at its maximum is approximately 200 mi wide. In antiquity, when MESOPOTAMIA to the north, drained by the TIGRIS and EUPHRATES rivers, was the center

of dominant civilizations, the gulf was an important trade route. Its importance declined after the Mongols ravaged Mesopotamia in 1258. Arabs, Persians, Turks, Russians, and Western Europeans contested control of the area in later centuries.

In 1853 the Arab sheikhdoms of the gulf signed the Perpetual Maritime Truce, by which they agreed not to attack British shipping in the Arabian Sea and to recognize Britain's dominant position in the area. This position was confirmed in 1907 by an international agreement, no longer in force, which placed the gulf in the British sphere of influence. The gulf attracted worldwide attention in the 1930s when it became clear that here, in the Middle East, were to be found the largest petroleum reserves in the world. Since World War II the region has been the most productive oil center on earth, and today the industrial world depends on the Persian Gulf to provide a vital traffic lane for a never-ending procession of oil tankers. The revolution in Iran in 1979, the Soviet invasion of AFGHANISTAN in the same year, the Iran-Iraq War over the Shatt el-Arab from 1980 to 1988, and an attempted pro-Iranian coup in Bahrain in 1981 have alerted the oil-consuming nations of the West to the vulnerability of the Gulf. In 1991 Iraq invaded Kuwait and was subsequently pushed back by a coalition of UN forces led by the United States. The Arab Gulf States, meanwhile, have formed their own military, political, and economic alliances to promote peace in the area and to forestall superpower interference. The states on the gulf are: BAHRAIN, IRAN, IRAQ, KUWAIT, QATAR, SAUDI ARABIA, and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES (formerly the Trucial States).

PERTH (*Australia*)

Commercial city and capital of WESTERN AUSTRALIA, on the Swan River, SW Australia. Founded in 1829, it became prominent in the 1890s during the COOLGARDIE gold rush, which coincided with the development of its port at FREMANTLE. It was incorporated in 1856.

PERTH [*former*: St. Johnstown] (*Scotland*)

Industrial city in TAYSIDE region, 32 mi NNW of EDINBURGH, on the Tay River. An early Roman settlement, it was made a royal burgh by David I in A.D. 1210 and was the capital of Scotland from the 11th to the 15th centuries. In 1437 James I of Scotland was assassinated here, and in the church of St. John in 1559 John Knox condemned idolatry in one of his

most famous sermons. A conspiracy was formed in 1600 at the Gowrie House to kidnap James I of England, who later opened the church-state conflict by issuing the Five Articles of Perth in 1618. There is a prison here that was built in 1812 to house French prisoners of war.

PERTH AMBOY (*United States*)

Industrial city and port, on the Raritan River, 17 mi SSW of NEWARK, central NEW JERSEY. Deeded to local Indians in 1651, it was bought soon afterward by English settlers. It was the capital of East Jersey from 1684 to 1702. The city was incorporated in 1718. The former mansion of Governor William Franklin here was headquarters for General William Howe's Continental army during the American Revolution.

PERTHSHIRE (*Scotland*)

Former county in central Scotland, now incorporated in Tayside and Central regions. In 1689 Viscount Dundee, "Bonnie Dundee" of the famous ballad, defeated William of Orange in the name of James II at the Pass of KILLIECRANKIE. The kings of Scotland were crowned at SCONE for many years. See also PERTH.

PERU

A nation in western South America, bordering on the Pacific Ocean in the W, on ECUADOR and COLOMBIA in the N, on BRAZIL and BOLIVIA in the E, and on CHILE in the S. Peru was the site of several distinctive Indian cultures before Europeans arrived. The Chavin was probably the earliest, flourishing from c. 700 to 200 B.C. In turn came the Paracas culture, the Nazca culture, developing in the first millennium A.D., and then the Mochica, the Aymara, and the Chimú. The most highly developed was the INCA EMPIRE, whose people settled around CUZCO in the 12th century. By the mid-15th century they had conquered the other Indians of most of Peru and Ecuador, as well as parts of Bolivia, Chile, ARGENTINA, and Colombia.

Led by Francisco Pizarro, Spanish conquistadors arrived in Peru in 1532 and treacherously captured the Inca ruler, Atahualpa, and had him murdered in 1533. Pizarro founded PIURA in 1532 but abandoned it; LIMA and its port, CALLAO, were founded in 1535. The Incas revolted in 1536 and tried unsuccessfully to retake Cuzco. The next year another conquistador, Diego de Almagro, claimed Cuzco and seized it. Pizarro's brother Gonzalo and half brother Hernando

fought Almagro and defeated him. In 1541 Cristóbal Vaca de Castro was sent from Spain to restore order.

Blasco Núñez Vela arrived in 1544 as the first Spanish viceroy, with instructions to enforce the New Laws. These laws resulted from agitation by the missionary Bartolomé de Las Casas to protect the Indians. Under the *encomienda* system, conquistadors were granted the right to use the labor of groups of Indians, a right that resulted in many abuses. Opposing the enforcement of the laws, Gonzalo Pizarro revolted and defeated the viceroy, but in turn was subdued by a new viceroy in 1548. Another viceroy in 1551 refused to enforce the New Laws; the next one, however, Francisca de Toledo, broke the power of the estate owners. In the 17th century the viceroyalty of Peru was expanded to include all of Spanish South America except Venezuela, but in the 18th century it was reduced by the creation of two new viceroyalties.

Peru's independence from SPAIN was due largely to outside leaders; Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre from VENEZUELA and José de San Martín from Argentina. Independence was proclaimed on July 28, 1821, and was established by two military victories in 1824: near JUNÍN on August 6 and near AYACUCHO on December 9. Andres Santa Cruz, president of Bolivia, emerged as ruler of Peru by combining the two countries. Fearing Santa Cruz, Chile declared war and defeated him in 1839. Ramón Castilla served as president of Peru from 1845 to 1851 and 1855 to 1862 and brought some order and prosperity to the country.

Seeking to collect alleged damages, Spain seized Peru's Chincha Islands in 1863. War was declared; and Peru was joined by Chile, Ecuador, and Bolivia. The Spaniards were defeated at Callao in 1866, and in 1879 Spain finally acknowledged Peru's independence. From 1879 to 1884 Peru and Bolivia were again at war with Chile, in the War of the Pacific, this time over nitrate deposits. At the end of the war Peru had to cede one province and yield two others for 10 years. The Tacna-Arica Controversy over these provinces was not settled until 1929, when TACNA—but not ARICA—was returned to Peru.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries were dominated by presidents Nicolás de Piérola (1859–99) and Augusto Bernardino Leguía (1908–12 and 1919–30). Some economic progress was made, but the Great Depression of the 1930s brought a struggle between left and right. Border disputes with Ecuador over the Marañón River area led to war in 1942, by which Peru extended its northeastern border to its present line.

Socialist reform groups won the 1962 election, but the army refused to accept the results. It deposed the next elected president, Fernando Belaúnde Terry, in 1968, but when elections were held in 1980, Belaúnde won again. In January 1981 a 165-year-old border dispute with Ecuador over the Amazonian headwaters in the Marañón River area resulted in armed clashes. The Organization of American States won a cease-fire in March and an agreement to mediate.

In 1985, Alan García Pérez, was elected president, stating many economic and social reforms. Fighting urban and rural terrorism by the Shining Path and by the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary strained the economy and created conditions for government repression. In 1990 Alberto Fujimori became the first Latin American president of Japanese ancestry. In 1992 Fujimori declared a state of emergency, and soon after had captured and jailed many of the Shining Path leaders. Fujimori was elected again in 1995 after voters changed the constitution in 1993 to allow him a second term. In 1995 MRTA guerrillas infiltrated a reception at the Japanese ambassador's residence in Lima and took about 600 hostages, many of whom were soon released. After four months, Peruvian forces stormed the building, saving all but one of the remaining hostages and killing 14 rebels.

In the 2000 election Fujimori's campaign engaged in vote tampering in the primary, so that opposition candidate Alejandro Toledo Manrique boycotted the runoff. Accusations that Fujimori's chief adviser bribed opposition legislators led to Fujimori resigning while visiting JAPAN. Toledo won the 2000 election, but his government has been dogged by rumors and allegations of corruption and has lost much of its early popularity.

Lima is the capital and largest city; others include AREQUIPA and TRUJILLO.

PERUGIA [*ancient: Augusta Perusia, Perusia, French: Pérouse*] (*Italy*)

Industrial and commercial town, capital of Perugia province, UMBRIA region, 85 mi N of Rome, central Italy. A major Etruscan city, it was taken by ROME in 310 B.C., and destroyed in the civil wars in 41–40 B.C. Augustus rebuilt the city as Augusta Perusia. It was captured by the Lombards in A.D. 592. Nominally part of the PAPAL STATES in the Middle Ages, it was finally subdued by the papacy in 1540. Pope Paul III fortified the city with a strong citadel, the Rocca Paolina, after 1540. The city fell to the French in 1809 who renamed it Pérouse. It was retaken by the papacy in 1815 and

liberated in the Italian unification of 1860. There is an Etruscan cemetery and an arch in the city, as well as a university, founded in 1308. The 13th-century Palazzo dei Priori houses some of the great paintings of the Umbrian school that flourished here between the 13th and 16th centuries. Perugino (1446–1523) is its greatest exemplar. See also ETRURIA.

PERUSIA See PERUGIA

PESARO [*ancient: Pisaurum*] (*Italy*)

Agricultural and industrial center, port, and capital of Pesaro e Urbino province, MARCHES region, on the Adriatic Sea, 85 mi ENE of FLORENCE, central Italy. An ancient fortified city, it was settled by Etruscans and others before it was colonized in 184 B.C. by ROME. It was one of the cities of the Pentapolis from the fifth to 11th centuries A.D., before passing to the Malatestas in 1285, to the Sforzas in 1445, to the Della Roveres in 1512, and to the PAPAL STATES in 1631. It was incorporated into a unified Italy in 1860. Here is the ducal Sforza palace from the 15th century, as well as the Villa Imperiale with 16th-century frescoes. Its Biblioteca Oliveriana houses many important medieval and Renaissance manuscripts.

PESCADORES [*Chinese: P'eng-hu; Japanese: Hoko Gunto, Hoko Shoto*] (*Taiwan*)

Group of islands in Formosa Strait between Taiwan and mainland CHINA. Ceded to JAPAN in 1895 after the First Sino-Japanese War, they were returned to China in 1946 after World War II and have been controlled by Taiwan since 1949. The town of PENGHU was a Japanese naval base during World War II.

PESCARA [*ancient: Aternum, Ostia Aterni*] (*Italy*)

Industrial and commercial port and resort, capital of Pescara province, ABRUZZI region, on the Adriatic Sea, 98 mi ENE of ROME, central Italy. Fortified in 1867, it was heavily bombed during World War II and was taken by the Allies in June 1944. The soldier and poet Gabriele D'Annunzio (1863–1938) was born here.

PESCHIERA DEL GARDA [*ancient: Arilica; former: Peschiera sul Garda, Piscaria*] (*Italy*)

Town in Verona province, VENETO region, on an island at the mouth of the Mincio River, on Lake Garda, 14 mi W of VERONA, NE Italy. A fortress

1014 Peschiera sul Garda

town, now no longer of military value, it played an important part as a frontier town, especially during the Napoleonic Wars. It became one of the Quadrilateral cities, together with Verona, LEGNANO, and MANTUA, which formed the center of Austrian rule in Italy. The town was taken by the forces of PIEDMONT in 1848. See also AUSTRIA.

PESCHIERA SUL GARDA See PESCHIERA DEL GARDA

PESCIA (*Italy*)

Town, Pistoia province, TUSCANY region, 14 mi W of PISTOIA, central Italy. A 16th-century cathedral is located here, as are the remains of its ancient city walls. The paper industry has flourished here since the 15th century. The 14th-century church of San Francesco contains a series of paintings on the life of the saint done soon after his death.

PESHAWAR [*former: Purushapura*] (*Pakistan*)

Strategically located city, at the S entrance to the KHYBER PASS, capital of Peshawar division and district, on the Bara River, 240 mi NW of LAHORE. Once the capital of the ancient Greco-Buddhist center of GANDHARA, it was the capital of the KUSHAN EMPIRE in the first and second centuries A.D. The 18th-century residence of the Afghan Durrani rulers, it was captured by the Sikhs a short time before the British takeover in 1848. It became the center of British military operations against the Afghans and the Pathan tribes. There is a second-century Buddhist stupa here. During the Soviet occupation of AFGHANISTAN, the city was a refugee center and center of Afghan resistance.

PESSINUS (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of GALATIA in Asia Minor. A major shrine was dedicated here to the Anatolian nature goddess Cybele.

PETACH TIKVA [*Petah Tiqwa*] (*Israel*)

Town, 7 mi NE of TEL AVIV-JAFFA. Founded in 1878 as the first village and agricultural settlement of the Jews returning to Israel, it was incorporated in 1937.

PETAH TIQWA See PETACH TIKVA

PETALUMA (*United States*)

Agricultural city on the Petaluma River, 38 mi NW of SAN FRANCISCO, W CALIFORNIA. Settled by Mexican officers in 1833, it is one of the nation's oldest dairy centers. Old Adobe, the house of General Mariano Vallejo, is the oldest existing house in the area. The city was incorporated in 1858.

PETCH See PEČ

PETCHABUN See PHETCHABUN

PETÉN (*Guatemala*)

Department of N Guatemala. Hernán Cortés visited here on his march to HONDURAS in 1524–25, but the local Itzá tribe was not driven out until 1697. There are many Mayan ruins in the area.

PETERBORO See PETERBOROUGH, NEW HAMPSHIRE

PETERBOROUGH [*former: Scott's Plains*] (*Canada*)

Industrial city in SE ONTARIO, 70 mi NE of TORONTO, on the Otonabee River and Trent Canal. The city was first settled in 1818. A large group of Irish colonists arrived seven years later. The city was incorporated in 1905 and has important Indian sites nearby.

PETERBOROUGH [*former: Medeshamstede*] (*England*)

Industrial city in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 75 mi N of LONDON, on the Nene River. Having developed around a seventh-century Benedictine abbey, it was chartered in the 13th century and incorporated in 1894. The abbey was destroyed by the Danes in the 10th century, was burned again in 1116, and was damaged by Oliver Cromwell's army in 1643. The chapels of St. Nicholas and Thomas à Becket survive from the abbey. Queen Catherine of Aragon, the first wife of Henry VIII, is buried here.

PETERBOROUGH [*Peterboro*] (*United States*)

Resort town, 16 mi E of KEENE, S NEW HAMPSHIRE. Settled in 1749, it was here that Brigham Young was chosen as the head of the Mormon Church following the assassination of Joseph Smith in 1844.

PETERHEAD (*Scotland*)

Port and town in Aberdeen county, 30 mi NE of ABERDEEN, NE Scotland. George Keith founded the

town in 1593. James Francis Stuart, the Old Pretender, landed here secretly on Christmas Day, 1715, to head the uprising against BRITAIN.

PETERHOF See PETRODVORETS

PETERLINGEN See PAYERNE

PETERSBURG (*United States*)

Commercial city, 22 mi S of Richmond, on the Appomattox River, SE VIRGINIA. Fort Henry was established here in 1646 on the site of an Indian village. The town was incorporated in 1784, shortly after General Charles Cornwallis departed from here en route to YORKTOWN toward the end of the American Revolution. It was an important battle site during the Civil War, as General Robert E. Lee's Confederate troops withstood a Union siege directed by General Ulysses S. Grant in an attempt to approach RICHMOND. Trench warfare lasted for months. The siege, which began in June 1864, was finally successful in April 1865 after the victory at FIVE FORKS. Richmond fell the same day, and Lee surrendered at APPOMATTOX Courthouse on April 9, 1865. Much of the battle site has been preserved. There is also a Confederate cemetery here.

PÉTERVÁRAD See PETROVARADIN

PETERWARDEIN See PETROVARADIN

PETIT CHARENTON See SAINT-MAURICE

PETRA [*biblical: Sela*] (*Jordan*)

A ruined, rock-hewn city in SW Jordan, just W of modern Wadi Musa. It was the ancient capital of the Edomites, then of the kingdom of NABATAEA, beginning c. 300 B.C., before its Roman colonization in A.D. 106. It flourished for centuries as the center of a rich caravan trade between Arabia, the Far East, and the West. It declined as the trade routes changed, and was taken by the Muslims in the seventh century A.D., then by the crusaders in the 12th century. Its ruins were discovered in 1812. Hellenistic temples and tombs have been discovered, as well as a huge theater and inscriptions celebrating local deities.

PETRIKAU See PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI

PETRODVORETS [*former: Leninsk, Peterhof*] (*Russia*)

Town on Neva Bay, 12 mi W of ST. PETERSBURG, NW St. Petersburg oblast, Russia. Founded in 1711 by Peter the Great as the site of imperial palaces, it was designed to rival VERSAILLES as one of the greatest courts in Europe. The palaces were converted into museums under the Soviet regime. Peter the Great's Grand Palace of 1720 was the most lavish, and all the palaces created here were famous for their gardens and fountains. The town was badly damaged in World War II.

PETROGRAD See ST. PETERSBURG

PETROKOV See PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI

PETROKREPOST [*former: Shlisselburg; German: Schlüsselburg*] (*Russia*)

Transportation center, town in NW St. Petersburg oblast, on the Neva River and Lake Ladoga, Russia. A fortress built here by the Novgorodians in 1323 fell to SWEDEN in 1611 and then to Peter the Great in 1702. The fortress soon declined in military importance and was used as a political prison until the Bolshevik revolution. It was recaptured from the Germans by Soviet troops in 1943 during World War II, opening land access to ST. PETERSBURG. See also NOVGOROD.

PETRONELL See CARNUNTUM

PETROPAVLOVSK See PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKI

PETROPAVLOVSK-KAMCHATSKI [*former: Petropavlovsk*] (*Russia*)

Port, town, and capital of Kamchatka oblast, at S end of KAMCHATKA PENINSULA, Russia. Its port, founded in 1740 by Vitus Bering, was attacked by the French and British navies several times during the Crimean War of 1853 to 1856.

PETRÓPOLIS (*Brazil*)

Residential city in Rio de Janeiro state, 27 mi N of RIO DE JANEIRO, SE Brazil. Founded in 1745, it was the royal summer residence of Emperor Dom Pedro II and others; the old imperial palace is now a museum. An inter-American security conference was held here from August 15 to September 2, 1947.

PETROVARADIN [*German: Peterwardein; Hungarian: Pétervárad*] (*Serbia*)

Town in NE SERBIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, opposite NOVI SAD. Peter the Hermit, religious leader of the First Crusade, met here with his followers in 1096. Prince Eugene of SAVOY, in the service of Charles VI and the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, soundly defeated the Turks here on August 5, 1716, during a war against the OTTOMAN EMPIRE between 1714 and 1718.

PETROVSK See MKHACHKALA

PETROZAVODSK [*Kalininsk*] (*Russia*)

Industrial city, capital of Karelian AR, on Lake Onega, 185 mi NE of ST. PETERSBURG. Novgorodian iron works operated here in the Middle Ages; and Peter the Great founded a metal factory here in 1703, making it the industrial center of the region for the next two centuries. It was damaged considerably during World War II. See also KARELIA, NOVGOROD.

PETSAMO See PECHENGA

PETWORTH (*England*)

Village, 42 mi SSW of LONDON, West SUSSEX. Petworth house, located in the village, was once owned by the Percy family, the earls and later dukes of NORTHUMBERLAND. It later passed to the dukes of SOMERSET. Largely built in the late 17th century, it was often visited by the artist J.M.W. Turner in the early 19th century and has a large collection of his paintings of the house and grounds as well as Grinling Gibbons wood carvings.

PEVENSEY (*England*)

Resort village, in East SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 5 mi NE of EASTBOURNE. The site of a Roman fort, it was the landing place of William the Conqueror in 1066. A former CINQUE PORT, the town contains a 12th-century Norman castle built inside the Roman fortress. See also SAXON SHORE.

PÉZENAS (*France*)

Small town in the Hérault department, 13 mi NE of BÉZIERS, S France, chiefly distinguished by the fact that the great French dramatist Jean-Baptiste Molière lived here in 1655–56 and wrote one of his comedies here, *Les précieuses ridicules*.

PFALZ See PALATINATE

PFORTA See SCHULPFORTE

PFORZHEIM [*ancient: Porta Hercyniae*] (*Germany*)

Manufacturing and commercial city, BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG state, 16 mi SE of KARLSRUHE. Once a Roman settlement and a medieval commercial center, it was the residence of the BADEN margraves from the 13th century until 1565. It was nearly destroyed by the French in 1689 in the War of the Grand Alliance and again in World War II. There is an 11th-century church here.

PHAESTOS [*Latin: Phaestus*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city, SW of KNOSSOS, S CRETE. Occupied as early as the fourth millennium B.C., it was the site of an ancient Minoan palace. Phaestos thrived in the Classical and Hellenistic periods, but it declined after the advent of the Roman Empire. The ruins of the palace have been excavated.

PHAESTUS See PHAESTOS

PHALERON [*Latin: Phalerum*] (*Greece*)

Town on Phaleron Bay, an inlet of the Saronic Gulf in the Aegean Sea, close to ATHENS and E of PIRAEUS. Phaleron served as the port of ancient ATHENS in the Archaic period, until Themistocles had the port of PIRAEUS constructed nearby in c. 470 B.C. to serve the growing fleet and the maritime interests of Athens.

PHALERUM See PHALERON

PHANAR [*Fanar*] (*Turkey*)

Greek quarter of CONSTANTINOPLE, now ISTANBUL, on the Bosphorus Strait, Istanbul province, NW Turkey. The Phanariots, a group of prominent Greek families from the 17th to 19th centuries, resided here under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Their political influence waned after the war of Greek independence in the 1820s.

PHARNAKE See APAMEA AD ORONTEM

PHARNUCIA See GIRESUN

PHAROS (*Egypt*)

Peninsula in Lower Egypt, extending into the Mediterranean Sea, now part of the city of ALEXANDRIA. Originally an island, it was connected to the mainland by an earth construction built by Alexander the Great. A lighthouse constructed here c. 280 B.C. was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world but was destroyed by earthquake in the 14th century.

PHARSALA See PHARSALUS

PHARSALIA, BATTLE OF See PHARSALUS

PHÁRSALOS See PHARSALUS

PHARSALUS [*Pharsala*] [*Greek: Phársalos*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city in E THESSALY, S Larissa department, NE Greece. Caesar defeated Pompey here on August 9, 48 B.C., in the famous battle.

PHARUS See HVAR

PHASIS See POTI, RIONI

PHAZANIA See FEZZAN

PHEASANTS, ISLE OF [*Île de la Conférence, Île des Faisans*] (*Spain*)

Island in the Bidassoa River, 10 mi SE of IRÚN, in Navarra province, on the N frontier of Spain. It has several times been the site of international negotiations. Francis I of FRANCE, the prisoner of the Emperor Charles V, was exchanged for his two children here in 1526. The Treaty of the Pyrenees was signed here on November 7, 1659. It settled the French position after the Thirty Years' War in ROUSSILLON, ARTOIS, FLANDERS, and areas to the east of France; while Spain renounced its Hapsburg claims to ALSACE, and France abandoned claims to CATALONIA. Queen Maria Theresa of France also gave up her claims to the Spanish succession by the treaty.

PHENICIA See PHOENICIA

PHENIX CITY (*United States*)

Manufacturing city in E ALABAMA, on the Chattahoochee River, opposite Columbus, Georgia. Incorporated

in 1883, it was placed under martial law for five months in 1954 because of municipal corruption. The site of Fort Mitchell, built between 1811 and 1837, is nearby.

PHERAE [*Pherai*] (*Greece*)

Ancient town of SE THESSALY, approximately 27 mi SE of LARISSA, NE Greece. Its rulers controlled Thessaly in the first half of the fourth century B.C. Lykophron II was defeated by Philip of Macedon in 352 B.C. Antiochus the Great took the city in 191 B.C.; but he was, in turn, defeated by the Roman M. Acilius Glabrio soon after. The city walls, towers, acropolis, a temple to Hercules, the Larissan Gate and other remains have been excavated. It was the mythological home of Admetus.

PHERAI See PHERAE

PHETCHABUN [*Bejraburana, Petchabun, Phetchbun*] (*Thailand*)

Town, capital of Phetchabun province, on the Sak River 70 mi SE of PHITSANULOK. Because of its central location in the country, this small town was made the capital of Thailand by the Japanese, during their occupation of the country between 1944 and 1945, during World War II.

PHETCHBUN See PHETCHABUN

PHIGALIA See BASSAE, GREECE

PHILADELPHIA (*Jordan*) See AMMAN

PHILADELPHIA (*Turkey*) See ALASEHIR

PHILADELPHIA (*United States*)

City in SE PENNSYLVANIA, on the DELAWARE RIVER. For nearly three centuries from the colonial era on, the "City of Brotherly Love" has been a leading city in population, commerce, industry, and culture. During the American Revolution, it was the birthplace of the nation. The first Europeans to settle here were Swedes in the 1640s. In 1681 William Penn, who had been granted the region that became the colony of Pennsylvania, founded the city as a Quaker town. Philadelphia progressed rapidly in the colonial era

and by the time of the American Revolution was second only to LONDON in population in the English-speaking world. Benjamin Franklin was its leading citizen.

The First Continental Congress met here in 1774 and the second in the following year. In 1776 the Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence here on July 4. The British captured the city in September 1777 and held it until June 1778. After the Revolution, the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia and on September 17, 1787, adopted the Constitution of the United States, subject to ratification by the states. The city was the capital of the nation from 1790 to 1800 and was the state capital until 1799. As it lost its political leadership to WASHINGTON, D.C., it was also losing its commercial, financial, and cultural leadership to NEW YORK CITY. Philadelphia, however, was the seat of the government-sponsored Banks of the United States, which were active from 1791 to 1811 and from 1816 to 1836. The city was strongly Unionist in the Civil War.

In 1876 the Centennial Exposition was held here, bringing visitors from all over the world. For a century since then, Philadelphia has remained a major port, manufacturing, banking, and insurance center. It has many points of interest, such as Independence Hall, the Liberty Bell, and the Betsy Ross House. The city is the home of a U.S. mint and of the American Philosophical Society, the first scientific society in the country, founded in 1743. The Association of American Geographers was founded here in 1904.

PHILAE (*Egypt*)

Former island in the NILE RIVER, Upper Egypt. It is the site of many temples dating from 600 B.C. to A.D. 600, most notably the one dedicated to Isis by the early Ptolemies. Most of the monuments were partially flooded after the building of the old Aswān Dam in 1907 and completion of the Aswān High Dam, but they have been preserved.

PHILIPHAUGH (*Scotland*)

Village in BORDERS region, 31 mi NNW of EDINBURGH. After the Scottish intervention in the English Civil War, the earl of Montrose and his Royalist Highlander force captured Scotland. They held it until their defeat on September 13, 1645, at Philiphaugh by David Leslie of Oliver Cromwell's army.

PHILIPPEVILLE See SKIKDA

PHILIPPI [*Filippoi*] (*Greece*)

Ruined city in Drama department, N central MACEDONIA. It was once inhabited by Thracians and Thasians. Philip II of Macedon (382–336 B.C.) enlarged and fortified it. Octavian and Mark Antony defeated Caesar's assassins, Brutus and Cassius, here in 42 B.C. It was the first place in Europe to hear the Gospel preached by St. Paul.

PHILIPPI (*United States*)

Industrial and mining city, 19 mi ESE of CLARKSBURG, N WEST VIRGINIA. During the Civil War a battle took place here in 1861, in which the Union army triumphed.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS See PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE

PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE [*Philippine Islands*] [*Filipino*: Republikang Pilipinas; *Spanish*: Islas Filipinas, República de Filipinas]

Nation in the SW Pacific Ocean, off SE Asia, occupying the Philippine Archipelago and the smaller SULU Archipelago to the SE. It consists of over 7,000 islands in all, of which 11 account for 95 percent of the land and most of the population. Called Filipinos, the inhabitants are mostly of the Malay group. The first inhabitants were Negritos, Negroid pygmies who are thought to have migrated from BORNEO, SUMATRA, and MALAYA approximately 30,000 years ago; they were followed later by Malaysians. In the 14th century Arab traders introduced Islam. Europeans first reached the islands in 1521 in the course of the round-the-world voyage of Ferdinand Magellan for SPAIN. Spanish conquest began in 1564; and MANILA, now the capital, was founded in 1571.

Between 1600 and 1663 there were wars with the Dutch; the Moros of the islands continued to resist Spain; and Manila was captured and held by the British in 1762–63. Spain kept control until 1896 when Spanish oppression sparked a revolt. In 1898 the Spanish-American War began, stemming from American concern over Spanish rule of Cuba, and on May 1 George Dewey's U.S. fleet defeated the Spanish fleet in MANILA BAY. Meanwhile, the Filipinos were successful on land. In December a treaty ending the war ceded the Philippines to the UNITED STATES. Filipinos who had fought for freedom refused their new rulers

and carried on a ferocious guerrilla war against the United States until 1901, when their leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, was captured.

A U.S. act of 1916 provided some self-rule, while a further law in 1934 promised independence in 1946 and established the Commonwealth of the Philippines on November 15, 1935. On December 8, 1941, JAPAN invaded the Philippines and held sway over the islands until U.S. forces landed on LEYTE on October 20, 1944. By July 5, 1945, the islands were free; and independence came, as promised, on July 4, 1946. However, communist-dominated guerrillas, the Hukalahap, known as Huks, fought the government until 1954. They rose again in 1969; and there has also been fighting with the Moros, Muslim separatists, which continued into 1982. Although presumably a democracy, the Philippine nation had, in effect, one-man rule from 1972 through 1986 under dictator Ferdinand E. Marcos, who was first elected president in 1965. In 1983, opposition leader Benigno Aquino was assassinated at the Manila Airport leading to widespread unrest against the government. In 1986, his widow, Corazon Aquino, ran against Marcos, and after a fraud-filled election, took office as president after a "People Power" revolution forced Marcos to flee the country.

Aquino's government suffered under a poor economy and high expectations from the people. There were attempts at coups by the military, and political pressure from some factions to close the American military bases. The bases including Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay Naval Base were closed by 1992. The Mt. Pinatubo volcanic eruption (which was a major factor in the base closings) and the base closings themselves, along with a number of major typhoons, had a major negative impact on Filipino economic growth in the 1990s. Guerrilla warfare by the Moro National Liberation Front led to a series of peace accords that created an autonomous region in the southern island of MINDANAO. In 1992, Aquino did not run for reelection and was succeeded by her former army chief of staff Fidel Ramos. In 1998, Joseph Marcelo Estrada, a former movie actor, was elected president. In 2001 Estrada was stripped of the presidency on charges of corruption. Vice President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo was sworn in as president, and was reelected in 2004, but the election was marred by violence and voter fraud. The Moro rebels in the Muslim south continue to fight against the government, with the United States providing assistance to the government after the 9-11 terrorist attacks in 2001.

PHILIPPINE SEA

Part of the W Pacific Ocean, just E of the PHILIPPINES. There was an important naval battle in its southern waters on June 19–20, 1944, during World War II. A Japanese fleet was routed by U.S. air attacks from nearby carriers.

PHILIPPOPOLIS See PLOVDIV

PHILIPSBURG See ST. MARTIN

PHILISTIA (*Israel; Palestine*)

Ancient country, partly in S CANAAN, along the Mediterranean coast. It was the focus of an important commercial route between EGYPT and SYRIA and was settled by invading Sea Peoples, the Pulesti, c. 1100 B.C., who founded five coastal cities. The Israelites were subjected by the Philistines, but King David eventually conquered the area. ASSYRIA captured it during Sennacherib's Philistine invasion c. 700 B.C.

PHILLIPSBURG (*United States*)

Industrial town on the DELAWARE RIVER, 40 mi NW of TRENTON, NW NEW JERSEY. It was settled in 1739 on the site of a Delaware Indian village and incorporated in 1861. Its importance resulted from its position as the western terminus of the Morris and Essex Canal, built in the mid-19th century.

PHILOMELION See AKŞEHİR

PHINTIAS See LICATA

PHITSANULOK [*Bisnulok, Pitsanulok*] (*Thailand*)

Town and capital of Phitsanulok province, in N central Thailand, 75 mi N of NAKHON SAWAN, on the Nan River. The old city, dating back to the 13th century, once rivaled AYUTTHAYA in size and importance. There are several temples of interest located in the town.

PHLIUS (*Greece*)

In antiquity it was an important town of a small district of NE PELOPONNESUS, SSW of Sicyon. A frequent ally of SPARTA, it was the home of a chief

disciple of Pyrrho, Timon of Phlius (c. 320–230 B.C.), who was a poet and sceptic philosopher.

PHLÓRINA See FLÓRINA

PHNOM PENH [Pnompenh] (*Cambodia*)

Commercial and educational center, city, and capital of Cambodia, at the confluence of the MEKONG and Tonle Sap rivers, SE Asia. Founded in the 14th century, it became the Khmer capital in 1434 and the Cambodian capital in 1865. It was occupied by Japanese forces during World War II. The city was repeatedly besieged in the early 1970s during the civil war in Cambodia. During the same conflict, early in 1975, it was heavily bombed and totally deserted as the new Khmer Rouge government forcibly evacuated the population for labor in the countryside. The city came back to life in 1979. It has a dynastic palace and a Buddhist shrine and university.

PHOCAEA [modern: Foca] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city, W coast of ASIA MINOR, on the Aegean Sea, in present Turkey. It flourished in the first half of the first millennium B.C. as an Ionian commercial and maritime state. Involved in early colonizing explorations, the Phocaeans founded Massilia, modern MARSEILLES. The city was captured by the Persians in 540 B.C. and never regained prominence. See also ELEA.

PHOCIS [modern: Fokis] (*Greece*)

Ancient region in central Greece. The region exercised control over the oracle at DELPHI. It lost that control c. 590 B.C. and regained it in 457 B.C. during the successive Sacred Wars. It came under Theban rule in the fourth century and was defeated by Philip II of MACEDON in the Third Sacred War of 355 to 346 B.C. It was controlled thereafter by the Aetolian League.

PHOENICIA [Phenicia]

Ancient territory on the W Syrian coast. A group of city-states controlled by EGYPT since the 16th century B.C., it gained independence in the 12th century B.C. and flourished for centuries thereafter as the leading maritime trader of the ancient Mediterranean world. The Phoenicians founded several important colonies in North Africa, including CARTHAGE and UTICA, and they introduced the alphabet to Europe through its adoption by the Greeks. The commercial and cultural empire fell prey to the Assyrians in the eighth century

B.C., to the Persians by 500 B.C. and to Alexander the Great in 332 B.C., and eventually became a Roman province in 64 B.C. See also BYBLOS, SIDON, TYRE.

PHOENIX (*United States*)

Commercial and industrial city, capital of ARIZONA, on the Salt River, in the SW central part of the state. Settled in 1867 on the site of old Indian canals, it was incorporated in 1881, became the territorial capital in 1889 and the state capital in 1912. It developed rapidly after the completion of the Roosevelt Dam in 1911 and boomed with the advent of three airfields during World War II. There are significant Indian and pioneer relics here at the Pueblo Grande Museum and the Arizona museum, respectively.

PHOENIX ISLANDS (*Kiribati*)

Group of eight islands, central Pacific Ocean, N of SAMOA, discovered by British and American explorers in the early 19th century. They were jointly claimed by both Great Britain and the United States; but the two nations agreed in 1939 to jointly administer CANTON ATOLL and Enderbury for 50 years. The remaining islands became part of the British Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, then of Kiribati. Some attempts were made to settle three of these islands from 1938 to 1940, but by 1963 this experiment had failed, and they are now uninhabited.

PHOENIXVILLE (*United States*)

Industrial town on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER, approximately 24 mi NW of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. It was settled in 1720 and incorporated in 1849. Iron deposits have been worked here for many years. The town was the westernmost point of the British advance into Pennsylvania in 1777 during the American Revolution. There are several 18th-century stone houses here.

PHRADA See FARAH

PHRA NAKHON SI AYUTTHAYA See AYUTTHAYA

PHRYGIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient country in W central ASIA MINOR, now central Turkey. A kingdom was established here c. 1200 B.C., and it flourished between the eighth and sixth centuries B.C. until it finally fell to the Cimmerians in

585 B.C. It fell to Alexander the Great in 333 B.C., to the Gauls in the third century B.C., and to the Romans in 133 B.C. Kings Midas and Gordius had their splendid royal residences at GORDIUM. The cult of Cybele was located here. The Phrygian cap, a cocked hat that was a symbol of the cult, later made its way into Roman art and into the European symbolism of the French Revolution.

PHUKET [Bhuket, Puket] [*former: Junkceylon, Salang*] (Thailand)

Island and province off the W coast of the MALAY PENINSULA, in the Andaman Sea, SW Thailand. It has been a tin-mining region since antiquity. Its capital, Phuket, was founded by settlers from INDIA in the first century B.C. The Siamese and Burmese struggled for control of the island in the 18th century, and it was taken by Thailand in the following century.

PHULKIAN STATES (India)

PATIALA, Nabha, and JIND, former states of E and SE PUNJAB, presently part of Punjab state. Controlled mostly by the Sikhs by the 18th century, it was a federation of feudal states until united as a Sikh state under Ranjit Singh early in the 19th century. It came under British rule following the Sikh Wars.

PHYLAKOPI See MELOS

PHYLE (Greece)

Ruins of an ancient fortress, 11 mi NNW of ATHENS, ATTICA department. It was the base of Thrasybulus's military operations against the Thirty Tyrants in 404–403 B.C.

PIACENZA [*ancient: Placentia*] (Italy)

Agricultural and commercial center, town, and capital of Piacenza province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, on the Po River, 40 mi SE of MILAN. It was founded by the Romans in 218 B.C. as a defensive outpost against the Gauls. After its occupation in the early Middle Ages by the Goths, Lombards, and Franks, it became part of the Lombard League in the 12th century A.D. and witnessed peace negotiations between the league and Frederick Barbarossa. It was controlled by the Visconti family beginning in 1337, the Sforza family, and the PAPAL STATES, beginning in 1512. In 1545 it was given to the Farnese family as part of the duchy of PARMA and Piacenza. It was the first city in

Italy to join PIEDMONT, by plebiscite in 1848, and was incorporated in 1860 into a unified Italy. There is a 13th-century Lombard Gothic town hall, a Lombard Romanesque cathedral of 1122 to 1233, a 16th-century Farnese palace, and several medieval and later churches in the town.

PIALI See TEGEA

PIANOSA [*ancient: Planasia*] (Italy)

Island in the Tuscan Archipelago, Livorno province, in the Tyrrhenian Sea, SW of ELBA. A place of exile in Roman times, it was part of PISA and GENOA during the Middle Ages. Inhabitants from PIOMBINO settled here in the 15th century until they were driven off by the Barbary pirates, leaving the island deserted by the 16th century. A penal colony was established here in 1855.

PIATIGORSK See PYATIGORSK

PIAVE (Italy)

River in NE Italy, 137 mi long, rising in the Carnic Alps and flowing SE into the Adriatic Sea, 22 mi ENE of VENICE. After the Italians were defeated at CAPORETTO in 1917 during World War I, they made the river their chief line of defense. The Austrians tried several times to break the line here until they were overwhelmed by a combined Allied offensive in October 1918.

PI-BESETH See BUBASTIS

PICACHO PASS See ARIZONA

PICARDIE See PICARDY

PICARDY [*French: Picardie*] (France)

Former region of N France, bounded on the W by the English Channel, now included in the Somme, Oise, and Aisne departments. First mentioned in the 13th century, it had a military government c. 1350 under the Valois family. It was taken by BURGUNDY in 1435 and then acquired by France in 1477. It remained a province until the French Revolution. Picardy was hotly contested during the Hundred Years' War, from 1337 to 1453. The Battle of Picardy was fought in the region during World War I in March 1918.

PICHINCHA (*Ecuador*)

Volcano, NW of QUITO, N Ecuador. It was the scene of a battle on May 24, 1822, in which the Spanish Royalists were defeated decisively by the patriots under Antonio José de Sucre. This victory freed the area that eventually became Ecuador.

PICKENS, FORT See FORT PICKENS**PICQUIGNY** (*France*)

Town, 8 mi NW of AMIENS, Somme department, N France. During his invasion of France, Edward IV of England came to easy terms with King Louis XI of France and signed a treaty here on August 19, 1475.

PICTAVIA See MORAY**PICTOU** (*Canada*)

Resort town on Northumberland Strait, N NOVA SCOTIA, Pictou county. It was settled in 1763 by colonists from PHILADELPHIA and later became a refuge for Scottish Highlands immigrants. It was the starting point in 1833 of the first transatlantic steamboat crossing, accomplished by the *Royal William*. It was incorporated in 1873.

PIEDMONT [*Italian: Piemonte*] (*Italy*)

Region in NW Italy, bordering on FRANCE to the W, SWITZERLAND to the N, LOMBARDY to the E, and LIGURIA to the S. Part of the ROMAN EMPIRE by the first century B.C., it became known as the Piedmont by the 13th century A.D. Established in the 10th century, it passed to SAVOY in 1045 and was partly feudalized in the 12th century. The counts of Savoy were made dukes by the Holy Roman Emperor in 1391, and Piedmont continued as a nominal fief of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE throughout the later Middle Ages. It was often a battleground, especially during the Italian Wars of the 15th and 16th centuries.

Piedmont was held by the house of Savoy throughout the early modern period. Duke Victor Amadeus II was named king of Sicily in 1713 and in 1720 exchanged this title for that of king of SARDINIA. This kingdom was destroyed in the French Revolutionary Wars. The Congress of Vienna in 1814–15 placed the Piedmont in a newly created kingdom of Savoy, with TURIN as its capital, and the region became a hotbed of Italian unification sentiment during the Risorgimento of the 19th century. King Victor Emmanuel II

and his chief minister, Count Cavour, defeated the Austrians in 1859 and absorbed Lombardy into the kingdom. Turin then became the capital of the new kingdom of Italy from 1861 to 1864. Thereafter the history of Piedmont became that of Italy.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS (*Guatemala*)

Ruined Mayan city, on the right bank of the Usumacinta River, NW Guatemala, NW PETÉN. Some of the finest pre-Columbian sculptural art and stonework has been discovered in this former center of Mayan civilization. It flourished during the Classic era from A.D. 300 to 900. See also MAYA EMPIRE.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS [*former: Ciudad Porfirio Diaz*] (*Mexico*)

Mining center, city in Coahuila state, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, NE Mexico. It was once an international shipping center and was founded in 1849. There is an international bridge here connecting it with EAGLE PASS, TEXAS.

PIEMONTE See PIEDMONT**PIERIA** (*Greece*)

A region of ancient MACEDONIA, W of the Thermaic Gulf, now known as the Gulf of THESSALÓNÍKI. Mt Pierus, in this region, was an early center of the worship of Orpheus and the Muses, sometimes called the Pierides. The Pierian Spring, a traditionally sacred fountain of the Muses, is located here.

PIERRE (*United States*)

Agricultural city and capital of SOUTH DAKOTA, in the central portion of the state, on the MISSOURI RIVER. Once the fortified home of the Aricara Indians, it was an important commercial junction on the Missouri River from 1822 to 1855. It became a steamboat terminus dealing in Black Hills gold from 1876 to 1885 and then a railroad terminus serving a huge agricultural and ranching area.

PIERREFONDS (*France*)

Town near COMPIÈGNE, E Oise department, N France. The town has a famous château dating from the late 14th to the early 15th century. Destroyed by King Louis XIII in the 17th century, in 1858 it was restored by Viollet-le-Duc, well known for his

restorations of medieval French buildings. See also CARCASSONNE.

PIETARSAARI [*Swedish: Jakobstad*] (*Finland*)

Port city in Vaasa province, on the BALTIC SEA, W Finland. Founded in 1652, it was the birthplace in 1804 of the national poet Johan Ludvig Runeburg.

PIETAS JULIA See PULA

PIETERMARITZBURG (*South Africa*)

Manufacturing town and capital of KWAZULU-NATAL, 40 mi W of DURBAN, E South Africa. Founded in 1838 and named after two Boer leaders of the Great Trek, it was the capital of the former Voortrekker Republic of Natal. There are a 19th-century church and British fort here.

PIETERSBURG [Polokwane] (*South Africa*)

Commercial city and capital of LIMPOPO province, 150 mi NNE of PRETORIA, NE South Africa. Founded in 1884, it was the capital of both Transvaal and ORANGE FREE STATE for a short period during the Boer War. The headquarters of Boer forces during the war, it was occupied by the British in 1901. In 2003, its name was changed to Polokwane.

PIETOLA See VIRGILIO

PIGNEROL See PINEROLO

PIG'S EYE See SAINT PAUL

PIHKVA See PSKOV

PIKE CREEK See KENOSHA

PIKES PEAK (*United States*)

Mountain in the Front Range of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, just W of COLORADO SPRINGS at the edge of the Great Plains, E central COLORADO. One of the most famous of the Rocky Mountain summits, it was discovered by U.S. explorer Zebulon M. Pike in 1806. The slogan "Pikes Peak or Bust" made it a symbol of the gold rush of 1859.

PILA [*German: Schneidemühl*] (*Poland*)

Industrial city in Poznań province, approximately 55 mi N of POZNAŃ, NW Poland. Chartered in 1380, it was formerly the capital of Grenzmark Posen–West Prussia. It was incorporated as a city in 1513, was taken by PRUSSIA in 1772, and by the Soviets on February 14, 1945, during World War II. It was returned to Poland later in 1945 by the POTSDAM Conference.

PILATUS (*Switzerland*)

Mountain in FOUR FOREST CANTONS, central Switzerland, in the Alps. According to legend, Pontius Pilate, who presided over the trial of Jesus, supposedly committed suicide in Rome; his body was then thrown into a lake on the mountain.

PILE O'BONES See REGINA

PILIBHIT (*India*)

Trading center, town in N UTTAR PRADESH, approximately 50 mi N of SHAHJAHANPUR, N India. It was the seat of the Muslim kingdom of Rohilla toward the end of the 18th century. There is a mosque from this period in the town.

PILLOW, FORT See FORT PILLOW

PILOS See PYLOS

PILOT KNOB, BATTLE OF See IRONTON (*United States*)

PILSEN See PLZEŇ

PILTDOWN [Pilt Down] (*England*)

Site in East Sussex, approximately 7 mi N of Lewes. The skull and jawbone fragments of what was thought to be an early Pleistocene man were discovered here in 1908 but were proven some years later to be a clever fake.

PIMERÍA ALTA (*Mexico; United States*)

Region in SW United States and N Mexico, mostly in ARIZONA and SONORA. It was the homeland of the Pima Indians. Father Eusebio Kino directed a missionary effort in the region in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

PIMLICO (*England*)

District of the inner LONDON borough of WESTMINSTER. It was a well-known resort in the days of Queen Elizabeth I and her court, from 1558 to 1603 and was famous for its ale.

PINANG See PENANG, PENANG ISLAND

PINCIACUM See POISSY

PÍNDHOS ÓROS See PINDUS MOUNTAINS

PINDUS MOUNTAINS [*Greek: Píndhos Óros*] (*Albania, Greece*)

Prominent mountain range in NW Greece, extending partly into S Albania. It was the traditional boundary between EPIRUS and THESSALY during Greece's classical era.

PINE BLUFF [*former: Mount Marie*] (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Arkansas River, 43 mi SE of LITTLE ROCK, SE central ARKANSAS. Founded c. 1820, it was incorporated in 1839. Confederate forces attacked a Union army here on October 25, 1863, during the Civil War. The Pine Bluff Arsenal, established during World War II, still functions here.

PINEROLO [*French: Pignerol*] (*Italy*)

Industrial town in PIEDMONT region, 22 mi SW of TURIN, Torino province, NW Italy. First mentioned in A.D. 996, it was well fortified when it came under the control of SAVOY in the 13th century, and was an important textile center in the 14th century. It was under French rule during much of the Middle Ages. A state prison in its citadel once held Nicholas Fouquet from the court of Louis XIV, who died here in 1680, as well as the "Man in the Iron Mask," of the late 17th century. There are royal palaces and an 11th-century cathedral in the town.

PINES, ISLE OF [*former: Evangelista; Spanish: Isla de Pinos*] (*Cuba*)

Island in the NW Caribbean Sea, S of the W Cuba coast, La Habana province. It was discovered by Columbus in 1494. A penal colony developed here; and a political prison near Nueva Gerona held Fidel Castro in 1953. He has used it extensively for political prisoners since then.

PINES, ISLE OF [*Kunie*] [*French: Île des Pins*] (*France*)

Island in the SW Pacific Ocean, 32 mi SE of, and part of, NEW CALEDONIA. It was formerly a French penal colony.

PINE TREE HILL See CAMDEN

PINEVILLE (*United States*)

Town in S NORTH CAROLINA, 11 mi S of CHARLOTTE. James K. Polk, the 11th president of the United States from 1845 to 1849, was born nearby in 1795. He lived here until 1806.

P'ING-CH'ANG See DATONG

PINGKIANG See HARBIN

PINGVELLIR See THINGVELLIR

PINKIANG See HARBIN

PINKIE (*Scotland*)

Battleground in Lothian region, 6 mi E of EDINBURGH. The duke of Somerset, sent by King Henry VIII to enforce a royal marriage, defeated the Scots here on September 10, 1547.

PINSK [*Polish: Pińsk*] (*Belarus*)

Industrial town at the confluence of the Pina and Pripet rivers, 103 mi E of Brest, Brest oblast, Belarus. Part of the principality of KIEV in 1097, it became the capital of the duchy of Pińsk in the 13th century. It was taken by LITHUANIA in 1320 and by POLAND in 1569. It became Russian during the second partition of Poland in 1793, then Polish again between 1918 and 1945. Its considerable Jewish population was almost entirely exterminated during World War II, when it was under German occupation.

PINSK MARSHES See POLESYE

PIOMBINO (*Italy*)

Industrial town, Livorno province, TUSCANY region, 76 mi SW of FLORENCE, on the Tyrrhenian Sea, central Italy. It was controlled by PISA from the 12th to the 14th centuries before being sold in 1399 to the Visconti. It then passed to other local ruling families,

before being incorporated into Tuscany in 1815. It was a French republic briefly during the Napoleonic era.

PIOTRKÓW TRYBUNALSKI [*German: Petrikau; Russian: Petrokov*] (*Poland*)

Manufacturing town in Łódź province, 28 mi SSE of ŁÓDŹ, central Poland. It was the seat of many Polish diets between 1347 and 1578 and of tribunals between 1578 and 1792. The town was taken by RUSSIA in 1815 and served as the capital of Petrokov province from 1867 to 1915. It was returned to Poland in 1919 and is the site of several old churches and the ruins of a castle established by Casimir the Great (1310–70), the last ruler of the Polish Piast dynasty.

PIPESTONE (*United States*)

Trading center, city in SW MINNESOTA, 38 mi NE of SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA. There is a quarry nearby from which the local Indians once obtained the pipestone needed to make their ceremonial peace pipes, or calumets. A national monument was erected here in 1937.

PIQUA (*United States*)

Manufacturing city, 27 mi N of DAYTON, W OHIO, on the Miami River. Several battles in the French and Indian War were fought nearby, where Indian villages were once situated. Settled in 1797 and chartered in 1929, it was a supply base during the War of 1812 and a prominent 19th-century canal port.

PIRAEUS [*Greek: Piraiévs*] (*Greece*)

Port city on the Saronic Gulf, 5 mi SW of ATHENS, capital of Piraiévs department. Planned by the Athenian naval commander Themistocles c. 490 B.C., its long walls connected it with Athens. Its fortified port was the Athenian supply base during the Peloponnesian War from 431 to 404 B.C. Its arsenal, built from 347 to 323 B.C., was destroyed by the Roman Sulla in 86 B.C. The modern city was severely damaged by German aerial attacks in World War II.

PIRAIÉVS See PIRAEUS

PIRAN [*Italian: Pirano*] (*Slovenia*)

Port, approximately 45 mi WNW of RIJEKA, CROATIA. Frederick Barbarossa and the forces of GENOA lost a naval battle here in 1177 to VENICE. A 14th-century cathedral is located here.

PIRANO See PIRAN

PIRGOS See PYRGOS

PI-RI'AMSESE See RAAMSES

PIRINEOS See PYRENEES

PIRMASENS (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in N RHINELAND-PALATINATE, 40 mi WNW of KARLSRUHE. Established in the eighth century, it was held by the counts of HANAU-Lichtenburg until 1736, then by HESSE-Darmstadt, and later by BAVARIA. The French were beaten here on September 14, 1793, by the duke of Brunswick during the French Revolutionary Wars. The city was badly damaged during World War II, before the U.S. takeover on March 22, 1945.

PIRNA (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in SAXONY, 11 mi SE of DRESDEN, on the ELBE RIVER. Founded in 1240, it came under BOHEMIA in 1298 and then under MEISSEN in the 15th century. The Saxons surrendered here in 1756, during the Seven Years' War fought against PRUSSIA. A Gothic church, Sonnenstein castle, and a town hall have survived here since the 16th century. In 1940 to 1942, 15,000 disabled people were murdered here in a Nazi euthanasia facility in Sonnenstein castle.

PIROT (*Serbia*)

Town on the Nišava River, approximately 33 mi ESE of NIŠ, SERBIA. It was incorporated into Serbia in 1878 but was occupied by BULGARIA in 1885 and again at the beginning of World War II.

PISA (*Greece*)

The central region of an area known as Pisatis, surrounding OLYMPIA in ancient Greece. Its inhabitants were routed in the early sixth century B.C. by an army from ELIS and SPARTA as they vied for control of the Olympic games.

PISA [*ancient: Pisae*] (*Italy*)

Commercial city, capital of Pisa province, in TUSCANY region, 43 mi SW of FLORENCE, on the Arno River. An Etruscan city, it became a Roman colony in 180

B.C. and flourished from the ninth to 11th centuries A.D. as a great maritime power. It conquered the BALEARIC ISLANDS, SARDINIA, and CORSICA from the Saracens in the 11th century and rivaled AMALFI, which it destroyed in 1135. Its commercial empire suffered after it was crushed by the Genoese in the naval battle of Meloria off LEGHORN in 1284. The city was long a Ghibelline stronghold and warred with Florence incessantly for a century and a half. It took LUCCA in 1342 and extended its power in Tuscany before it was conquered by the Florentines in 1406. Pope Alexander V was elected by the Council of Pisa in 1409, which deposed two other claimants. The city fell again to Florence in 1509. Heavy fighting from July 31 to September 2, 1944, in World War II damaged the city. The birthplace of Galileo in 1564, it had been a center of the arts and education since the Middle Ages. Its famous Leaning Tower was begun in the 12th century, and there is also a Tuscan Romanesque 11th-century cathedral, 12th-century baptistry, 14th-century university and cloistered cemetery—the Camposanto—containing frescoes and other works of art, and many old churches in the city.

PISAE See PISA

PISAGUA (*Chile*)

Port in Tarapacá province, approximately 40 mi N of IQUIQUE, N Chile. Chilean forces won a battle here in 1879 during the Nitrate War, or War of the Pacific, waged against PERU and BOLIVIA.

PISAURUM See PESARO

PISCARIA See PESCHIERA DEL GARDA

PISCATAQUA See KITTEY

PÍSEK (*Czech Republic*)

Industrial town in Czech SR, 55 mi SW of PRAGUE, on the Otava River, W Czech Republic. Established in the 13th century, it was badly damaged in the Thirty Years' War. It has some Gothic churches, a 13th-century palace, and a 14th-century stone bridge.

PISGAH See NEBO, MOUNT

PISHIN (*Pakistan*)

District in N BALUCHISTAN, N of QUETTA. Once controlled by AFGHANISTAN, it was ceded to the British in 1879.

PISHPEK See FRUNZE

PISIDIA (*Turkey*)

Ancient country of S ASIA MINOR, N of PAMPHYLIA. Its bellicose native tribes were never dominated by the ancient powers of the region, including the Persians, Macedonians, and Romans. It was, however, included in the Roman province of CILICIA in the first century A.D. and later in GALATIA.

PISINO See PAZIN

PISQUID See WINDSOR

PISKI (*Romania*)

Village in S TRANSYLVANIA, on the Mureșul River, SW of Alba Iulia. The Hungarians under Bem defeated the Austrians here in February 1849 in their war for independence from AUSTRIA.

PISTOIA [*ancient: Pistoria, Pistoriae*] (*Italy*)

Manufacturing town, capital of Pistoia province, TUSCANY region, 17 mi NW of FLORENCE, W Italy. It was under Roman rule at the time when it was the scene of Catiline's death in a battle here in 62 B.C. A banking, manufacturing, and cultural center in the 12th and 13th centuries, it was taken by Florence in 1306, by Castruccio Castracani in 1315, and again by Florence by 1329. It passed to the grand duchy of Tuscany in 1530. There are many notable buildings and churches here, including the Pisan-Romanesque cathedral of the 13th century, the Ospedale del Ceppo of the 14th century, a 13th-century convent, and three 12th-century churches. Cino da Pistoia (1270–1336), the poet and friend of Dante, was born here, as was Pope Clement IX (1667–69).

PISTORIA See PISTOIA

PISTORIAE See PISTOIA

PITCAIRN ISLAND (*Great Britain*)

Island in the S Pacific Ocean, SE of the Tuamotu Archipelago. The volcanic island was discovered in

1767 by a British ship named for Midshipman Robert Pitcairn who was the first to sight it. It has been a British colony since 1898. In April 1789 the British ship *Bounty*, commanded by Captain William Bligh on a mission in this region, was the scene of a mutiny of most of the crew, led by the mate, Fletcher Christian. Bligh and others were put adrift, eventually reaching safety. The mutineers sailed the *Bounty* to Pitcairn Island where they settled with Tahitian wives. Their whereabouts were unknown until 1808, when American whalers came to the island.

In 1831 the remaining mutineers and their descendants were moved to TAHITI but later returned to Pitcairn. By 1856 overpopulation became a problem, and so the people were sent to NORFOLK ISLAND, approximately 1,000 mi NE of SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. However, some of them soon returned to Pitcairn, and the island is still inhabited by a small group of *Bounty* mutineer descendants. The remains of the *Bounty*, which the original mutineers had sunk, were discovered in 1957 at the S end of the island. Adamston is the only settlement.

PITHECUSA See ISCHIA

PITHECUSAE See ISCHIA

PITHOM (*Egypt*)

Treasure city of ancient Egypt, in the E part of the NILE RIVER delta, the same as or near ancient Succoth. It was presumably built for the pharaoh by the Hebrews. The walls of its storage chambers can still be seen.

PIT RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 200 mi long, N CALIFORNIA, flowing SW from NE California to the Sacramento River. The Pit River Indians, also called the Palaihnihan, lived in brush dwellings along its banks in the 19th century.

PITSANULOK See PHITSANULOK

PITT ISLAND See MAKIN

PITTSBURG [former: Black Diamond] (*United States*)

Industrial city at the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, W CALIFORNIA. It was

founded in 1835. Coal was discovered and mined here in the 19th century. It includes the site of Camp Stoneman, a major port of embarkation in World War II and the Korean War. It provided the setting for some of Jack London's *Tales of the Fish Patrol*.

PITTSBURGH (*United States*)

Major industrial city at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, at the formation of the OHIO RIVER, SW PENNSYLVANIA. Founded on an old Indian village site, it became a fur-trading post in the 17th century. The French built FORT DUQUESNE here in 1753. In 1754 Lieutenant Colonel George Washington's Virginia militia were defeated at Great Meadows near here. Later in the year British general Edward Braddock's force and another Virginia detachment under Washington were surprised and soundly defeated by a force of French and Indians from Fort Duquesne near here on July 9. Braddock died of his wounds and three-quarters of the British force were killed or wounded in this first battle of the war. The fort was captured by the British in 1758 and renamed Fort Pitt. The University of Pittsburgh was established here in 1787, and the city was incorporated in 1816. In 1960 Pittsburgh became the world's first nuclear-powered city. Pittsburgh developed its famous steel industry in the 19th century, but the steel industry suffered a severe contraction in the 1970s. The city was a focal point of urban renewal projects in the 20th century, and has become a vibrant center for technology companies in the 21st century.

PITTSBURG LANDING See SHILOH, BATTLE OF

PITTSFIELD (*United States*)

Resort city and cultural center 40 mi WNW of SPRINGFIELD, on the Housatonic River, W MASSACHUSETTS. Incorporated in 1761, it was the home of American jurist Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841–1935) and author Herman Melville, who resided at Arrowhead from 1850 to 1863.

PIURA (*Peru*)

Commercial city and capital of Piura department, 35 mi SE of Paita, its port, on the Piura River, NW Peru. Founded by the conquistador Francisco Pizarro in 1532, it was Peru's first settlement. It was badly damaged in 1912 by an earthquake.

PIZZO [Pizzo di Calabria] (*Italy*)

Port on the Tyrrhenian Sea, approximately 55 mi NE of REGGIO DI CALABRIA, Catanzaro province, central CALABRIA region, S Italy. Joachim Murat, the French marshal who first betrayed and then rejoined Napoleon, was tried and executed here on October 13, 1815, after an unsuccessful attempt to regain NAPLES.

PIZZO DI CALABRIA See PIZZO**PLACENTIA** [former: Plaisance] (*Canada*)

Fishing town on PLACENTIA BAY, 62 mi WSW of ST. JOHN'S, SE NEWFOUNDLAND. Founded and fortified by the French in 1660, it was their Newfoundland headquarters until the Treaty of UTRECHT in 1713, when Newfoundland passed to GREAT BRITAIN.

PLACENTIA (*Italy*) See PIACENZA**PLACENTIA BAY** (*Canada*)

Inlet of SW NEWFOUNDLAND on the Atlantic Ocean. Used as a naval anchorage since the early 17th century, it was the scene of the signing of the Atlantic Charter on August 14, 1941, by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt aboard the British ship *Prince of Wales*.

PLACILLA See CONCÓN**PLAINFIELD** (*United States*)

Town in NE CONNECTICUT, on the Quinebaug River. Settled in 1689 and incorporated in 1699, it has been a center of the textile industry since the early 19th century.

PLAINFIELD [former: Milltown] (*United States*)

Industrial city, 11 mi WSW of ELIZABETH, NE NEW JERSEY. Settled in the 18th century, it was incorporated in 1869. During the American Revolution George Washington supposedly used nearby Washington Rock as a military lookout and established his headquarters at the Nathaniel Drake House, built here in 1746. The Martine House of 1717 and a Friends meeting house of 1788 are also in the city.

PLAIN OF SARON See SHARON, PLAIN OF**PLAINS OF ABRAHAM** See ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF**PLAINVIEW** (*United States*)

Agricultural city, 42 mi N of LUBBOCK, NW TEXAS. It was founded in 1886 and incorporated in 1907. Relics from a late Ice Age hunting culture were unearthed here in 1944–45, along with remains of the giant prehistoric beasts that were hunted.

PLAINVILLE (*United States*)

Manufacturing town on the Quinnipiac River, central CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1657 and incorporated in 1869, it became a manufacturing center shortly after the installation of the New Haven–Northampton Canal in the 1840s. There are a few 18th-century buildings here.

PLAISANCE See PLACENTIA**PLÁKA CAPE** [Cape Salmone] (*Greece*)

Cape, S of Cape Sidero, E CRETE. It was mentioned in the New Testament book of Acts 27:7 as visited by St. Paul during his fourth journey.

PLANASIA See PIANOSA**PLANT CITY** (*United States*)

Agricultural trading center, city, 20 mi E of TAMPA, W central FLORIDA. Incorporated in 1885, it was settled on the site of an Indian village and grew during the age of the railroads in the late 19th century as a shipping junction.

PLASSEY (*India*)

Village, approximately 80 mi N of KOLKATA, on the Bhagirathi River, NE India. The British Indian Empire was initiated here with Robert Clive's victory on June 23, 1757, over a much larger force led by the local nawab of BENGAL.

PLATAEAE See PLATAEA**PLATA, RÍO DE LA** [*English*: River Plate]

Estuary in SE South America, formed by the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, approximately 170 mi long, separating SW URUGUAY from BUENOS AIRES province of ARGENTINA. The estuary is the last section of the

second-largest river system of the continent, the Uruguay River being approximately 1,000 miles long and the Paraná River approximately twice that. The latter is joined upstream by the Paraguay River, which is approximately 1,300 miles long. Dredging of the estuary permits large ships to use it. The estuary's first European visitor was Amerigo Vespucci in 1501, followed by Juan Díaz de Solís in 1516 and Ferdinand Magellan in 1520. Starting in 1526, Sebastian Cabot spent several years exploring La Plata and the other rivers. Settlement on its banks began in 1536, when Buenos Aires was founded, although it had to be abandoned in 1541 and refounded in 1580. COLOMBIA and MONTEVIDEO, in present Uruguay, were first settled by Portuguese from BRAZIL in 1680 and 1717, respectively, but were later taken over by SPAIN. In one of the first naval engagements of World War II, the Battle of the River Plate on December 14, 1939, British warships drove the German pocket battleship *Admiral Graf Spee* into the river's mouth, where it was scuttled.

PLATAEA [Plataeae] (*Greece*)

Ancient city in SE BOEOTIA, 9 mi S of THEBES, E central Greece. It was allied with ATHENS during the Persian Wars of 500 to 449 B.C. and aided the city in the battle of MARATHON in 490 B.C. It was destroyed in 480 B.C. by the Persians, who were routed here a year later by the Greeks under Pausanias. It was attacked in 431 B.C. during the Peloponnesian War by Thebes, from which it had separated before the Persian Wars. The Thebans besieged the city between 429 and 427 B.C. and finally captured and leveled it. It was rebuilt and then razed a third time by Thebes in 373 B.C. Alexander the Great furthered its development, but thereafter it became an insignificant town.

PLATTE RIVER (*United States*)

River system, approximately 930 mi long. The main Platte River starts at the conjunction of the North and South Platte Rivers in SW central NEBRASKA and flows E into the MISSOURI RIVER below OMAHA, Nebraska. The North and South Platte rivers both rise in the COLORADO ROCKY MOUNTAINS and flow E to join in Nebraska. The entire route was followed by the westward-bound pioneers during the great migration of the 19th century, both the OREGON TRAIL and the OVERLAND TRAIL (or Mormon Trail) following the Platte and its branches W across the GREAT PLAINS. The explorer Robert Stuart, who

joined John Jacob Astor's ASTORIA venture, was the first to lead a party east across the later route of the Oregon Trail, in 1812–13. Later, the original Pony Express traveled the route in 1860, followed by the transcontinental telegraph and then the railroads.

PLATTSBURG See PLATTSBURGH

PLATTSBURGH [Plattsburg] (*United States*)

Industrial city in NE NEW YORK State, on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, approximately 20 mi S of the Canadian border. It was settled in 1767 and incorporated in 1902. The British won a naval battle off the coast of nearby VALCOUR ISLAND, on October 11, 1776, during the American Revolution. Plattsburgh was the scene of a later American victory on September 11, 1814, over the British in a naval engagement fought here during the War of 1812. The Kent-DeLord house of 1797 now serves the city as a museum.

PLAUEN [*former: Plauen in Vogtland*] (*Germany*)

Manufacturing city in Saxony, 29 mi SW of ZWICKAU, on the Weisse Elster River, SE Germany. Founded in the 12th century, it passed to BOHEMIA in 1327 and then to SAXONY in 1466. Once the capital of Vogtland, it has been a textile center since the 15th century. It was badly damaged during World War II. It has a medieval church and castle.

PLAUEN IN VOGTLAND See PLAUEN

PLEASANT HILL (*United States*)

Town in W LOUISIANA, 60 mi S of SHREVEPORT. Union forces were raided here by Major General Richard Taylor and his Confederate troops in a battle fought on April 9, 1864, during the Civil War.

PLEASANT ISLAND See NAURU

PLEASANT VALLEY SIDING See DICKINSON

PLESKOV See PSKOV

PLEVEN [Plevna] (*Bulgaria*)

Manufacturing city, capital of Pleven province, 85 mi NE of SOFIA, N Bulgaria. Located near rich oil fields, it was once a Roman settlement but flourished as a

1030 Plevna

Turkish commercial center in the later Middle Ages. It was severely damaged during the course of a long Russian siege in 1877 during the Russo-Turkish War. It finally fell to the Russians.

PLEVNA See PLEVEN

PŁOCK [*German: Plozk*] (*Poland*)

Industrial town in Warszawa province, on the VISTULA RIVER, NE central Poland. A bishopric since 1075, it was the capital from 1138 to 1351 of a duchy. It was controlled by PRUSSIA between 1793 and 1806 and by RUSSIA from 1815 to 1918 before being returned to Poland in 1921. It was under German occupation throughout World War II. There is a 12th-century cathedral here that houses royal Polish tombs from the 11th and 12th centuries.

PLÖCKEN [*Italian: Monte Croce*] (*Austria, Italy*)

Mountain pass in the Carnic Alps between the upper Drava River valley in Austria and N Italy. It figured significantly in a campaign carried out in this region in 1917 during World War I.

PLÖERMEL (*France*)

Town in the Morbihan department, approximately 25 mi N of VANNES in BRITTANY, NW France. A fine 16th-century church contains several tombs of the dukes of Brittany. Both the church and the town were named for St. Armel (*Plöermel* means the people of Armel), a hermit who lived here in the sixth century A.D. The ancient Estates of Brittany met several times in Plöermel.

PLOESTI See PLOIEȘTI

PLOIEȘTI [*Ploești*] (*Romania*)

Important petroleum-industry center, city in WALACHIA, 35 mi N of BUCHAREST, SE central Romania. Founded in 1596 by a local prince, it bloomed into an important oil center in the 19th century. It was damaged by an earthquake in 1940. An important wartime source of German oil during World War II, it was damaged by heavy Allied bombing attacks in August 1943 and captured a year later by Soviet troops.

PLOMBIÈRES [*Plombières-les-Bains*] (*France*)

Town in Vosges department, approximately 15 mi S of ÉPINAL, NE France. Its spas were used by the

Romans, and it provided the setting for Camillo Benso di Cavour's agreement, concluded here with Napoleon III in 1858, to give SAVOY and NICE to France.

PLOMBIÈRES-LES-BAINS See PLOMBIÈRES

PLOVDIV [*ancient: Eumolpias, Philippopolis, Pulpudeva, Trimontium*] (*Bulgaria*)

Commercial and manufacturing city, capital of Plovdiv province, on the Maritsa River, 80 mi SE of SOFIA, S central Bulgaria. An old Thracian settlement, it was taken in 341 B.C. by Philip II of MACEDON and in 46 B.C. by the Romans, who made it the capital of THRACE. It was ravaged several times in the Middle Ages, was taken by the Turks in A.D. 1364, and became the Russian capital of Eastern RUMELIA from 1878 to 1885. In 1885 it joined Bulgaria. It has been shaken by earthquakes on several occasions, especially in 1818 and 1928. The ruins of its ancient city walls and a 13th-century fortress remain.

PLOZK See PŁOCK

PLYMOUTH (*England*)

Resort city of DEVON, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 190 mi SW of LONDON. It has been an important naval station since the 14th century and was the first town incorporated by Parliament, in 1439. It was a port of departure for exploratory voyages by Sir Francis Drake and others, and for the English fleet when it sailed against the Spanish Armada in 1588. The Pilgrim Fathers put in here before sailing for America. It was a Parliamentary stronghold during the English Civil War from 1642 to 1648. The city was heavily bombed in the early part of World War II. There are several Renaissance churches here.

PLYMOUTH (*United States*)

Resort and fishing town on Plymouth Bay, approximately 35 mi SE of BOSTON, SE MASSACHUSETTS. The Pilgrims landed here in 1620 and established the first European settlement in NEW ENGLAND and one of the earliest in the New World. Having arrived on the *Mayflower*, these settlers had forged an ad hoc government on board confirmed in a document called the Mayflower Compact. It set a precedent for the formation of later governments in this and other colonies. There are many 17th-century houses in the town,

as well as graves of the original settlers and a reconstruction of the early Plymouth Village.

PLYMOUTH (*United States*)

Village, approximately 14 mi SE of RUTLAND, E VERMONT. John Calvin Coolidge, the 30th president of the United States (1923–29), was born in the village in 1872.

PLZEN [*German: Pilsen*] (*Czech Republic*)

Industrial city in Czech Republic, 50 mi SW of PRAGUE. A medieval commercial center of BOHEMIA, it was a Catholic town during the 15th-century Hussite Crusade and became General Albrecht Wallenstein's German headquarters in 1633–34 in the Thirty Years' War. Heavily industrialized since the 19th century, it was a major armaments producer in World War I and especially in World War II. It was occupied by GERMANY in 1939 but reverted to Czechoslovakia at the end of World War II. There are medieval churches and abbeys and a 16th-century town hall in the city.

PNOMPENH See PHNOM PENH

POCASSET See PORTSMOUTH (*United States*)

POCATELLO (*United States*)

Manufacturing and trading city, 60 mi N of the UTAH border, SE IDAHO. Founded in 1882, it became an important railroad junction and was incorporated seven years later. The site of FORT HALL, built in 1834, is nearby, as is the Fort Hall Indian Reservation.

PODGORICA [*ancient: Birsinium; former: Podgorica, Podgoritsa, Ribnica*] (*Montenegro*)

City and capital of Montenegro, 120 mi WNW of SKOPJE, MACEDONIA. A caravan stop called Birsinium in Roman times, it was a feudal capital in the early Middle Ages, when it was called Ribnica. The capital of SERBIA in the 11th century, it fell to the Turks in 1474 and was only restored to Montenegro in 1878. Occupied in both world wars, it was almost completely destroyed in World War II. In 1946 it was renamed in honor of Marshal Josip Tito. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

PODGORITSA See PODGORICA

PODIUM ANICENSIS See LE PUY

PODOLIA [*Russian: Podolsk*] (*Ukraine*)

Fertile agricultural region in W Ukraine. It was part of KIEV in the 10th century before being annexed by POLAND in 1430. In the next centuries it belonged to Poland, AUSTRIA, and RUSSIA at different times and was taken by the USSR in 1939. It was occupied by German forces, who practically annihilated its large Jewish population during World War II.

PODOLSK (*Russia*)

Industrial town in Moscow oblast, 25 mi S of Moscow, on the Pakhra River. A medieval fief of the Danilov monastery in Moscow, it received an independent charter in 1781. It was a popular site for meetings where Lenin and others exchanged revolutionary ideas. Leo Tolstoy's former estate is here, along with the former castle of Prince Golitzyn.

PODOLSK See PODOLIA

POELCAPELLE See POELKAPELLE

POELKAPELLE [*Poelcapelle*] (*Belgium*)

Town in West FLANDERS province, NNE of YPRES, NW Belgium. On September 11, 1917, French captain Georges-Marie Guynemer, a famous aerial ace, was killed here in action in World War I. Early the next month the town was captured by British troops, marking their biggest advance during the Third Battle of Ypres.

POHNPEI [*Pohnpei, Ponape*] [*former: Ascension*] (*Micronesia*)

Island of the Senyavin Islands, E CAROLINE ISLANDS, Federated States of Micronesia, in the W Pacific Ocean. There are significant ruins here from previous inhabitation, including stone walls and dikes. It was fortified by JAPAN during World War II.

POICTIERS See POITIERS

POINT BARROW (*United States*)

The northernmost location in the United States on the ARCTIC coast, N ALASKA. Discovered in 1826, it has become a focal point of expeditions into the region. Will Rogers, an American actor and humorist, died to the S of this point in an airplane crash in 1935.

POINT DE GALLE See GALLE**POINTE-À-PITRE** (*Guadeloupe*)

City on Grand Terre Island, in the WEST INDIES, the largest city and major commercial port of Guadeloupe. It was founded in the mid-17th century and is said to be named for a sailor, Pietre, who brought Dutch refugees here from Brazil in 1654. It is a picturesque town, with a cathedral, a bishop's palace, and old houses, the lower floors of which are of stone and the upper of wood.

POINTE LEVI See LÉVIS**POINTE-NOIRE** (*Republic of Congo*)

Commercial city and port in SW Republic of Congo, on the Atlantic Ocean, 230 mi SW of BRAZZAVILLE. Founded in 1883, it developed commercially with the construction of a port between 1934 and 1939 and a railroad in 1948. It was the capital of Middle Congo from 1950 to 1958.

POINT PLEASANT (*United States*)

Village on the OHIO RIVER, SW OHIO. Ulysses S. Grant (1822–85), commander-in-chief of the Union army during the Civil War and the 18th president of the United States from 1869 to 1877, was born here.

POISSY [*ancient: Pinciacum*] (*France*)

Town in the Yvelines department, on the SEINE RIVER, 11 mi NW of PARIS, N France. The baptism of St. Louis IX took place in 1215 in a church located in the town.

POITIERS [*ancient: Limonus; former: Poictiers*] (*France*)

Commercial city, capital of Vienne department, and formerly of ancient POITOU, 219 mi SW of PARIS, at the confluence of the Boivre and Clain rivers, W central France. Founded by the Gallic Pictones, or Pictavi, it later became a Roman town, and in the fourth century A.D. was the religious center of Gaul under its bishop, St. Hilarius. It was a Visigoth capital before it fell to the Franks in 507. In 733 Charles Martel, the Carolingian major domus of the Merovingian Frankish kings, met and defeated the Muslims here in the furthest expansion N of Islam. The battle traditionally marks the shift in Frankish tactics from foot to cavalry, an important milestone in the development

of feudalism. The brilliant 12th-century court of Eleanor of AQUITAINE was located here, as was the later court of Charles VII (1423–36), who founded the university here in 1431. Earlier, during the Hundred Years' War, the Battle of Poitiers was fought here on September 19, 1356, at nearby Maupertuis, in which Edward the Black Prince of ENGLAND defeated John II of France. The Edict of Poitiers, signed in the city in 1577, granted religious freedom during the Wars of Religion. Poitiers is of great architectural interest, with many medieval palaces and churches, Roman baths, and the tombs of Christian martyrs.

POITOU (*France*)

Former province in W France, since 1790 in the Vienne, Deux-Sèvres, and La Vendée departments. Inhabited by the Gallic Pictones or Pictavi, it was later conquered by the Romans and incorporated into AQUITAINE. Charles Martel stopped the Muslim advance into Europe in A.D. 733, when he defeated them between TOURS and the capital city of POITIERS. Possession of Poitou was frequently disputed between the French and ENGLAND. Charles VII made Poitou a French province in 1416. It was divided with the advent of the French Revolution. Part of it, the VENDÉE, was the site of peasant antirevolutionary rebellions between 1793 and 1796.

POKROVSK See ENGELS**POKROVSKAYA SLOBODA** See ENGELS**POLA** See PULA**POLAND** [*Polish People's Republic, Republic of Poland*] [*Polish: Polska*]

Nation in N central Europe with borders on GERMANY to the W, the UKRAINE, BELARUS, LITHUANIA, and the KALININGRAD oblast of RUSSIA to the E, CZECH REPUBLIC and SLOVAKIA to the S, and the Baltic Sea to the N. Few nations have had more changes of boundaries, status, and rulers than has Poland. It has appeared on maps, disappeared, and reappeared. It has shrunk and expanded, been strong and weak; but always the Polish people have clung to their ethnic and national heritage.

The area of Poland was inhabited by the Ostrogoths in the mid-fourth century A.D. The Slavs arrived c. 400 and were then absorbed by the Huns from

c. 435 to c. 455 and by the Avars c. 560 to c. 625. The kingdom of Great MORAVIA controlled southern Poland c. 890. Beginning in 960 the Piast dynasty provided the first rulers of the area that makes up modern Poland. Prince Mieszko I was baptized a Roman Catholic and accepted the overlordship of the German emperor in 967. Boleslav III Wrymouth was the first to take the title of king in 1025. He conquered the pagan Pomeranian Poles of the Baltic coast.

Beginning in 1138, the kingdom broke up into several smaller principalities; the Mongols devastated the country in 1241. Reunification began c. 1320. Ladislaus II (reigned 1386–1434) began the Jagiello dynasty, which lasted until 1572. During this time the Teutonic Knights, a German crusading order, gained some of northern Poland but were defeated at the Battle of TANNENBERG in 1410. In the 16th century Poland entered a golden age. Closely allied with LITHUANIA, it dominated an empire that reached from the BALTIC SEA to the BLACK SEA. With the end of the Jagiello dynasty, however, the nobles, among whom there was seldom agreement on public issues, made the establishment of another strong monarchy impossible.

In the 17th century Poland was involved in numerous wars with Russia, SWEDEN, and the Ottoman Turks; and by the end of this period it was virtually at the mercy of Russia, PRUSSIA, and AUSTRIA. Poland was ravished several times during the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721, and suffered further in the War of the Polish Succession of 1733 to 1735. In 1772 Russia, Prussia, and Austria partitioned Poland, taking most of its territory. Again in 1792 these three nations carved up the country, leaving only a central part independent, and in 1795 Poland disappeared entirely. In 1814 the Congress of VIENNA shifted boundaries so as to give Russia more power over the dismembered land. The Poles revolted in 1830, but Russia defeated them in 1831. Insurrections broke out in 1846, 1848, and 1863, but all were put down.

The defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary in World War I, together with the military collapse of Russia, gave Poland independence once more on November 9, 1918. Poland fought Russia in 1920 and by a treaty in 1921 gained some territory. Caught between the communist USSR and Nazi Germany, and allied with France and Great Britain, Poland was invaded by Germany on September 1, 1939, after refusing Hitler's demand to give up the port city of GDAŃSK (Danzig). On September 17 the USSR, hav-

ing cynically made a treaty with the Nazis in August, invaded from the E, and Poland was partitioned again for the remainder of World War II. There was strong resistance, especially in the WARSAW uprising of August to October 1944, but Poland was not freed until early 1945.

Poland's boundaries were changed after the war, with the USSR retaining some prewar territory in the E and Poland receiving German land in the W. Russian domination of this part of Europe prevented any democratic processes from developing in establishing a new government, and in 1952 Poland became a communist state. Since then its domestic and foreign policies have been close to those of the USSR. After mass demonstrations in 1956 there was some relaxation of the oppressive rule, but in the 1960s Communist Party controls were strengthened. Although there was much industrialization after World War II, agriculture lagged, and the economy suffered from high prices and shortages. This led to rioting in late 1970 and some reforms. The bishop of KRAKÓW, Karol Wojtyła, became Pope John Paul II in 1978, and his subsequent visit to Poland in June 1979, drew several crowds of over a million people. In 1980, unrest resulted in strikes and the formation of a labor union, Solidarity, which the government felt forced to recognize in August 1980, a most unusual step for a communist government. The government was reshuffled and General Wojciech Jaruzelski became the general secretary. However, as debate heightened over labor's political and economic rights, the government declared martial law on December 13, 1981, jailed union leaders, and reinstituted a repressive government. In October 1982 Poland's martial-law government banned Solidarity, but demonstrations, strikes, and opposition continued despite repression.

Martial law was lifted in 1984, Jaruzelski became president in 1985, and all imprisoned Solidarity members were released by 1986. Solidarity, still outlawed, remained a popular force as the economy failed to improve. In 1989 Solidarity was again legalized, and political reforms were negotiated that led to free elections. Solidarity won a majority in both houses of the parliament and Tadeusz Mazowiecki was named prime minister. In 1990 Solidarity leader Lech Wałęsa was elected president. The Solidarity-led government adopted radical market reforms, but the growing pains of the new democracy were severe. From 1990 through 1996 Poland had eight prime ministers. In the late 1990s Poland's economy started to turn around. Poland joined the North Atlantic Treaty

Organization in 1999. The country went through a severe recession between 2001 and 2004 as the country made budget cuts to help qualify for membership in the European Union. Poland joined the European Union in 2004, and is undergoing an economic boom with increasing foreign investment and trade.

POLDHU (*England*)

Point in CORNWALL, on Mount's Bay, 13 mi SW of FALMOUTH. The first transatlantic radio message was sent from here to Newfoundland in 1901 by the inventor, Guglielmo Marconi.

POLESYE [Pinsk Marshes, Pripet Marshes, Pripyat Marshes] (*Belarus and Ukraine*)

Swampy lowlands in S Belarus SSR and NW Ukraine, on both sides of the Pripyat River, formerly in Poland. The largest swamp in Europe, it has long been a major obstacle to military operations and migratory movements in POLAND and RUSSIA. It was the scene of much fighting in World War I, especially in 1914 and 1915. In World War II it was an obstacle to troop advances for both GERMANY in 1941 and the USSR in 1943–44.

POLISH CORRIDOR (*Poland*)

A narrow strip of land, no more than approximately 50 mi wide. The area was first colonized by the Polish, but was taken by the Teutonic Knights in 1309. It was given to Poland under the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, which gained access to the Baltic Sea and the great port of GDAŃSK (then Danzig). It separated the German provinces of EAST PRUSSIA and POMERANIA and was therefore a bone of contention between Poland and GERMANY. When Hitler's demand for the cession of the free city of Danzig was refused, he sent his troops into Poland on September 1, 1939, precipitating World War II. The area was returned to Poland, along with Gdańsk, in 1945 after World War II.

POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC See POLAND

POLLENTIA See POLLENZA

POLLENZA [*ancient: Pollentia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Macerata province, S central MARCHES region, central Italy. Stilicho, the Vandal general commissioned to protect the ROMAN EMPIRE against the

Visigoths, repulsed them here in A.D. 403 but allowed their leader, Alaric, to escape with his troops into the mountains. Seven years later Alaric sacked Rome.

POLLONARRUA [Polonnaruwa] (*Sri Lanka*)

Ancient city and capital of Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon. The capital of Ceylon since the late eighth century, it flourished under the last king of the Singhalese dynasty, Parakrama Bahu I (1164–97). It held a lavish court and was the center of Buddhist worship during this time. There were several impressive images of Buddha. The city was conquered by the Hindu Tamils in the 13th century.

POLOKWANE See PIETERSBURG

POLONNARUWA See POLLONARRUA

POLOTSK (*Belarus*)

Commercial and manufacturing center, city in Vitebsk oblast, 60 mi NW of VITEBSK, on the Western Dvina River. First mentioned in A.D. 862, it was the capital of the former principality of Polotsk from the 10th to 13th centuries. A significant commercial center, it was controlled by LITHUANIA from the 13th century until it attained independence in 1498. It was taken by RUSSIA in 1772 and was badly damaged in World War II. A medieval monastery and the 11th-century cathedral of Sofia are in the city.

POLSKA See POLAND

POLTAVA [Pultova, Pultowa] [*former: Ltava*] (*Ukraine*)

Manufacturing city, capital of Poltava oblast, on the Vorskla River, 81 mi SW of KHARKOV. A Slavic settlement existed here in the eighth century, and it was mentioned as Ltava in 1174. It passed to LITHUANIA in 1430 and was a stronghold of Chmielnicki's Cossack troops in the 17th century. RUSSIA under Peter the Great defeated Charles XII of SWEDEN here on July 8, 1709, in an important battle of the Great Northern War. The city flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries as a commercial, cultural, and nationalistic center. It was damaged extensively during World War II. The author, Nikolai Gogol (1809–52), made this area the setting for much of his work. There are a 17th-century monastery and several 18th-century churches in the city.

POLTORATSK See ASHKHABAD

POLYDORION See BURDUR

POLYNESIA

Pacific Ocean Islands forming one of the three main groupings of Oceania in the Pacific Ocean. The other groups are MELANESIA and MICRONESIA. Polynesia consists of islands in the central and southern Pacific between 30° N and 47° S lat. European explorers began to discover them in the 16th century, but it was the late 18th century before all the important ones were located and explored. The islands of Polynesia include: the COOK ISLANDS, EASTER ISLAND, FRENCH POLYNESIA, the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, the LINE ISLANDS, the PHOENIX ISLANDS, the SAMOA ISLANDS, the TOKELAU ISLANDS, the TONGA ISLANDS, and TUVALU. NEW ZEALAND is ethnologically, but not geographically, Polynesian because of its native Maori.

POLYNESIA, FRENCH See FRENCH POLYNESIA

POLYNÉSIE FRANÇAISE See FRENCH POLYNESIA

POMARIA See TLEMCEN

POMERANIA [*German: Pommern; Polish: Pomorze*] (*Germany, Poland*)

Region in N central Europe, along the BALTIC SEA from the VISTULA RIVER in Poland westward to the area of STRALSUND in E Germany. Slavic tribes living here in the 10th century A.D. were its first recorded inhabitants. Mieszko I, founder of the Piast dynasty and ruler of Poland from 962 to 992, conquered Pomerania. The region, however, gained independence in the 11th century but became Polish territory again in the 12th when Boleslav III, duke of Poland from 1101 to 1138, reconquered it. In 1135 he signed a treaty at Meresburg by which he received Pomerania as a fief of Lothair II, the Holy Roman Emperor. Eastern Pomerania, becoming known as POMERELIA, achieved independence, and after the early 14th century its history was different from that of the rest of Pomerania. Pomerania continued as a duchy of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE until 1367, with the island of RÜGEN added in 1325. During the Thirty Years' War, SWEDEN invaded Pomerania in 1630. By the Treaty of WESTPHALIA that ended the war in 1648, Sweden

received Hither Pomerania, the western part, while Frederick William, elector of BRANDENBURG, received Farther Pomerania to the east.

In 1675 Frederick William defeated Charles XI of Sweden and occupied Swedish Pomerania, but by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1679, at the end of the Third Dutch War, he had to restore his conquests to Sweden. In the Great Northern War, Sweden lost approximately half of its part of Pomerania to PRUSSIA, then encompassing Brandenburg, in 1720 but held the rest until the Napoleonic period, when the French overran it. France restored it when peace was concluded in 1809. In 1814, in the Treaty of Kiel, Sweden gave Pomerania to DENMARK in exchange for NORWAY, but a year later at the Congress of Vienna Denmark exchanged Pomerania with Prussia for the duchy of LAUENBURG. Until the end of World War I Pomerania remained in Prussian hands. Then, as a result of Germany's defeat, part of Pomerania was transferred to Poland. The Soviets overran Pomerania toward the end of World War II, and at the POTSDAM Conference of 1945 the Allies agreed to give Pomerania E of the ODER RIVER to Poland. Much of the German-speaking population was expelled. The remainder of the area is now part of the German state of MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA. Among Pomerania's cities, some of which were important members of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, are GDAŃSK (formerly Danzig), STRALSUND, and SZCZECIN (formerly Stettin).

POMERELIA [*German: Pommerellen*] (*Poland*)

Medieval district on the BALTIC SEA, formerly part of POMERANIA. Inhabited by pagan Pomeranian Poles in the 12th century A.D., it was conquered by Boleslav III Wrymouth (1101–38) and set off from Pomerania. It was ruled by the Teutonic Knights, who took it from rebellious vassals of Ladislaus the Short and refused to surrender it to him. It was finally incorporated into Poland in 1466. It became a possession of PRUSSIA following the partition of Poland in the late 18th century, but was returned to Poland after World War I.

POMMERELLEN See POMERELIA

POMMERN See POMERANIA

POMONA See MAINLAND

POMORZE See POMERANIA

1036 Pompaelo

POMPAELO See PAMPLONA

POMPEIOPOLIS See SOLI

POMPTON LAKES (*United States*)

Residential city in NE NEW JERSEY, 20 mi NW of NEWARK. Founded in 1682 by the Dutch, it was incorporated in 1895. It has many dwellings remaining from the colonial era.

PONAPE See POHNPEI

PONCA CITY [*former: New Ponca*] (*United States*)

Commercial city on the Arkansas River, 105 mi NE of OKLAHOMA CITY, N OKLAHOMA. It was founded in 1893 during one of the nation's greatest land rushes, following the opening of the CHEROKEE STRIP to pioneer settlement. It was incorporated six years later and now has both a pioneer and an Indian museum, as well as the Ponca Indian Reservation.

PONCE (*Puerto Rico*)

Commercial and industrial city, 4 mi from its Caribbean port of Playa, S Puerto Rico. One of the oldest European cities in the New World, it was founded in the early 16th century. Once a colony of SPAIN, it was named after Puerto Rico's first governor, Ponce de León (1509–12). It has an 18th-century fort and a Spanish cathedral.

PONDICHERRY [*French: Pondichéry*] (*India*)

Port and industrial city, capital of Pondicherry territory and of former FRENCH INDIA, approximately 95 mi SW of CHENNAI. Granted to the French East India Company, it was founded in 1683 but was captured 10 years later by the Dutch, who returned it in 1697. The British made several attempts to gain control of the city, but it became a French possession until 1954 by the terms of the Treaty of PARIS in 1814. It was taken by India in 1954.

PONDICHÉRY See PONDICHERRY

PONNANI (*India*)

Town and port, at the mouth of the Ponnani River, 38 mi S of KOZHIKODE, central KERALA, S India. Tip-poo Sahib, sultan of MYSORE from 1782 to 1799,

carried on the war against the British in this region started by his father, Haidar Ali, and was routed by them in a battle fought here in November 1782.

PONS AELII See NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

PONS MILVIUS See MILVIAN BRIDGE

PONS MULVIUS See MILVIAN BRIDGE

PONS VETUS See PONTEVEDRA

PONT-À-MOUSSON (*France*)

Industrial town in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, on the MOSELLE RIVER, 12 mi NNW of NANCY, NE France. Founded in the 13th century, it was the seat of a university from 1572 to 1768. A crown possession since 1632, it was a significant battle site in World War I. U.S. troops initiated their drive in the battle of ST-MIHIEL from this point on September 12, 1918.

PONT DU GARD See NÎMES, France

PONTEFRACT (*England*)

Town in West YORKSHIRE, 13 mi SE of LEEDS. An Anglo-Saxon fort once stood on the site of Pontefract Castle, built in 1080. Here Richard II of England was imprisoned and was probably murdered in 1400. Incorporated in 1484, the city was besieged repeatedly during the English Civil War. The first parliamentary election utilizing the secret ballot was held here in 1872. The first licorice industry began here in 1760.

PONTEVEDRA [*ancient: Duos Pontes, Pons Vetus*] (*Spain*)

Manufacturing city and capital of Pontevedra province, 65 mi SW of LUGO, NW Spain. It was known as Duos Pontes to the Romans. The *Santa Maria* was built here in the late 15th century for Columbus. A Roman bridge and the Gothic church of Santa Maria are in the city.

PONTHIEU (*France*)

Ancient region in PICARDY, N France. Ruled by local nobility by at least the ninth century, it passed to

CASTILE in 1251 and, through royal marriage, to ENGLAND from 1272 to 1336 and again from 1360 to 1369. It became a French possession in 1690.

PONTIAC (*United States*)

Industrial city, 25 mi WNW of DETROIT, SE MICHIGAN, on the Clinton River. Founded in 1818 and incorporated in 1837, it became a carriage-production center toward the end of the century and was converted into an automobile-manufacturing center in the beginning of the next. Ottawa Indian chief Pontiac, who died in 1766, is said to be buried here.

PONTIAE See PONZA ISLANDS

PONTIANAK (*Indonesia*)

Commercial city, port, and capital of West Kalimantan province, approximately 390 mi E of SINGAPORE, W BORNEO. The Dutch East India Company operated a trading post in a sultanate established in 1772, of which Pontianak was the capital. The city flourished later as Borneo's major port for gold exports. It was occupied from 1942 to 1945 by Japanese troops during World War II.

PONTIFICAL STATES See PAPAL STATES

PONTINA See PONTINE MARSHES

PONTINE ISLANDS See PONZA ISLANDS

PONTINE MARSHES [*Italian: Agro Pontino, Pontina*] (*Italy*)

Marshy region between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Apennine Mts., Latina province, S LATIUM region, central Italy, stretching from Cisterna di Latina on the N to TERRACINA on the S. The region is named after the lost ancient town of Pontina. Crossed by the famous Roman road, the APPIAN WAY, by 213 B.C., this once fertile area degenerated into marshland even during the imperial period, and remained a malarial wasteland through the Middle Ages. Popes Leo X (1513–21), Sixtus V (1585–90), and Pius VI (1775–99) attempted to reclaim it, but it remained uninhabitable until 1928, when drainage projects were begun and new towns founded. The area was again flooded because of damage during the ANZIO invasion of January and February 1944, in World War II. The destruction was repaired immediately after the war.

PONTISARAE See PONTOISE

PONTIVY (*France*)

Town in the Morbihan department, 30 mi NW of VANNES, NW France. Napoleon built the new town of Napoléonville here and utilized it as his military headquarters in BRITTANY.

PONTOISE [*ancient: Briva Isarae; Pontisarae*] (*France*)

Residential town, capital of the Val-d'Oise department, 18 mi NNW of PARIS, on the OISE RIVER, N France. A French possession since 1064 and once the capital of French VEXIN, it was the meeting site for the Parlement of Paris in 1652, 1720, and 1753. The town has a medieval cathedral and a Renaissance church.

PONTUS (*Turkey*)

Ancient country in NE ASIA MINOR, on the coast of the BLACK SEA, in modern Turkey. Established as a kingdom in the fourth century B.C., it expanded its borders slowly and flourished as a strong power under Mithradates VI (c. 131–63 B.C.). Pompey defeated the army of Mithradates in 66 B.C., and Pontus was incorporated into the ROMAN EMPIRE soon after. It was a Christian center in the first century A.D. See also AMASYA.

PONTUS EUXINUS See BLACK SEA

PONTYPRIDD (*Wales*)

Town in MID-GLAMORGAN, 11 mi W of CARDIFF. It was named after a famous bridge built here in 1756 across the Taff River. The bridge still exists.

PONY EXPRESS See OVERLAND TRAIL

PONZA ISLANDS [*Pontine Islands, Ponziane Islands*] [*ancient: Pontiae*] (*Italy*)

Island group in the Tyrrhenian Sea, Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, SW Italy. The most significant island of the group, Ponza, has many Roman remains and dates back to Greek colonization. It was the site of many early Christian monasteries. In 1435 a naval fleet from GENOA crushed another from ARAGON here, but frequent invasions of the island led to its abandonment by the 16th century. An ancient place of banishment, it was used for this same purpose by Mussolini in the 20th century.

PONZIANE ISLANDS See PONZA ISLANDS

POOLE (*England*)

Town in DORSET, 97 mi SW of LONDON, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL. Originally chartered by the Crown in 1258, it became independent in the following century and was incorporated in 1569. It flourished as a commercial port in the 18th century.

POONA See PUNE

POOTOO See P'U-T'Ö SHAN

POPAYÁN (*Colombia*)

Cultural center, city, and capital of Cauca department, 110 mi S of CALI, SW Colombia. Founded in 1536, it was a center of religious and commercial activity before the wars of independence in the early 18th century. Populated mostly by Spanish aristocrats during the colonial era, it was also a cultural oasis that housed a university established in 1640. Many eminent persons were born here, including national presidents, writers, and naturalist Francisco José de Caldas. There are several colonial Spanish churches and monasteries in the city.

POPOCATÉPETL (*Mexico*)

Famous volcanic mountain, 40 mi SE of MEXICO CITY, PUEBLA state, SE central Mexico. Hernán Cortés's soldiers gouged sulfur from its crater for use in making gunpowder. Its peak was first ascended in 1522. It has been dormant since 1702.

POPPI (*Italy*)

Town in Arezzo province, E TUSCANY region, on the ARNO RIVER, central Italy. Mino da Fiesole, a sculptor of the early Renaissance, was born in this town in 1429. There is also an old castle here.

POPULONIA See POPULONIUM

POPULONIUM [*Populonia*] [*ancient: Pufluna, Pupluna*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town of ETRURIA, on the Ligurian Sea, N of PIOMBINO. An ancient metal-crafting center, it was besieged and sacked by the Roman general Sulla in 82 B.C., by the Ostrogoth king Totila (d. A.D. 552), and

a few years later by the Lombards. A medieval castle was constructed on this site, and many ancient ruins remain here, some from the Iron Age.

PORBANDAR (*India*)

Town in GUJARAT state, on the Arabian Sea, 275 mi NW of MUMBAI, W central India. It was the capital of the former state of Porbandar. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869–1948), also known as Mahatma, was born here.

PORDENONE [*German: Portenau*] (*Italy*)

Manufacturing town and capital of Pordenone province, Friuli–Venezia Giulia region, 37 mi SW of UDINE, NE Italy. Destroyed in a battle between warring neighbors, in 1233, it passed to VENICE in 1508 and was returned to united Italy in 1866.

POREČ [*Italian: Parenzo*] (*Croatia*)

Town on the Istrian Peninsula (see ISTRIA), on the Adriatic Sea, 30 mi NW of PULA. A basilica in this town dates back to the sixth century A.D. Poreč was part of Italy prior to World War II.

PORI [*Swedish: Björneborg*] (*Finland*)

Manufacturing city and port, Turku ja Pori province, 135 mi NW of HELSINKI, near the Gulf of Bothnia, SW Finland. Founded at the mouth of the Kokemäki River in 1365, it was removed to its present site in 1558 and was chartered in 1564. It was once a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. The city had the largest commercial fleet in the nation by the mid-19th century. It was destroyed by fires in the 17th and 19th centuries.

PO RIVER [*ancient: Eridanus; Latin: Padus*] (*Italy*)

River, the longest in Italy, flowing through the most important commercial and agricultural region of the country, approximately 405 mi long, rising on the border of FRANCE in the Cottian Alps in NW Italy and flowing generally E in a wide valley until it reaches the Adriatic Sea. The Po flows through, or forms a boundary of, several of Italy's historic regions: PIEDMONT, LOMBARDY, EMILIA-ROMAGNA, and VENETO. On its banks and those of its tributaries lie many historic towns.

TURIN was the most important Roman town in the western Po valley and later capital of Piedmont.

ALESSANDRIA, just S of the river on the Tanaro River, was founded by Pope Alexander III (1159–81) and the Lombard League as a fortress against the Holy Roman Emperor, Frederick I Barbarossa. Where the TICINO RIVER joins the Po was the scene of Hannibal's victory for CARTHAGE over the Romans in 218 B.C. PAVIA on the Ticino was the capital of the Lombard kings. MILAN, although not on the river, is in the heart of the Po basin, the second-largest city in Italy, important since Roman times. PIACENZA was an important town throughout the Middle Ages and a center of the Farnese duchy of PARMA and Piacenza. CREMONA is famous for its families of violin makers, such as the Stradivari; FERRARA was the site of the brilliant Renaissance court of the Este family.

The Po delta, also watered by the ADIGE RIVER, is now a well-drained and rich agricultural area. It was the scene of intense resistance by Italy's partisans against both the Germans and the Italian Fascists during World War II.

PORKKALA PENINSULA (*Finland*)

Peninsula, on the Gulf of Finland, 20 mi SW of HELSINKI, S Finland. It was leased for 50 years to the USSR in exchange for HANGÖ, according to the Russo-Finnish armistice of September 4, 1944. The Soviets used it as a naval base before returning it to Finland in 1956.

PÓROS (*Greece*)

Island in the AEGEAN SEA, SE Greece. On the island are the remains of a temple of Poseidon, where Demosthenes committed suicide in 322 B.C. An international conference was held here in 1828, shortly after the war for Greek independence, to discuss the new nation's political course.

PORRENTRUY [*German: Pruntrut*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in N BERN canton, NW Switzerland. The residence of the prince-bishops of BASEL from 1528 to 1792, it has been a thriving watchmaking town for many years.

PORSGRUND See PORSGRUNN

PORSGRUNN [*former: Porsgrund*] (*Norway*)

Industrial town and port in Telemark county, 100 mi SW of OSLO, S Norway. A customs station in the

mid-17th century, it was a leader in Norway's industrial revolution in the early 19th century.

PORTAGE (*United States*)

Manufacturing city, 97 mi NW of MILWAUKEE, at the confluence of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the Portage Ship Canal, S central WISCONSIN. Explored in 1673 by Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet, it was the site of Fort Winnebago in 1828 and was settled in 1835. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner (1861–1932) was born and lived here. The ruins of Fort Winnebago and the restored Indian Agency House of 1832 are located in the city.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE (*Canada*)

Shipping center and city, on the Assiniboine River, 54 mi W of WINNIPEG, S MANITOBA. In 1738 the French established Fort La Reine here, where fur traders crossed the river to Lake Manitoba. The city was founded in 1853 and incorporated in 1907 and was the site of a Canadian Air Force training post during World War II.

PORTA HERCYNIAE See PFORZHEIM

PORTALEGRE (*Portugal*)

Town and capital of Portalegre district, 100 mi NE of LISBON, E central Portugal. Once a Roman town, it has several 16th and 17th-century edifices, including a cathedral begun in 1556 and extended considerably in the 18th century.

PORT ANGELES (*United States*)

City and port of entry, 65 mi WNW of SEATTLE, on Juan de Fuca Strait, opposite VICTORIA, CANADA, NW WASHINGTON. Designated a federal city by President Abraham Lincoln in 1862, it is the only one in the nation outside of Washington, D.C.

PORT APRA See APRA HARBOR

PORT ARTHUR (*Canada*) See THUNDER BAY

PORT ARTHUR [*Chinese: Lü-shun; Japanese: Ryo jun*] (*China*)

City in LIAONING province, NE China, at the S tip of the Liaodong Peninsula. The site has been a port and

1040 Port Arthur

a strongpoint for more than 2,000 years. The Han dynasty used it in the process of extending its sway over KOREA in the second century B.C. Other Chinese dynasties fortified it, but in 1633 it was captured by the Manchus. Briefly occupied by the British in 1858, in 1880 it was strongly fortified by the Chinese and became the chief base of that country's first modern fleet. In 1898 RUSSIA was given a leasehold on the peninsula that included Port Arthur. On February 8, 1904, without warning, the Japanese attacked the Russians here, bottling up the czarist fleet and, after a siege, capturing Port Arthur on January 2, 1905. It remained in Japanese hands until 1945 when, at the end of World War II, it became the headquarters of a joint Sino-Soviet administration. Ten years later the Chinese assumed exclusive control. Since then Port Arthur has been combined for administrative purposes with TALIEH (Dairen) as the joint municipality of Lü-ta.

PORT ARTHUR (*United States*)

Industrial city and port on Sabine Lake, connected by canal with the Gulf of Mexico, 105 mi E of HOUSTON, SE TEXAS, in 1853, it was incorporated in 1898. It gained importance after Arthur Stilwell made it the southern terminus of the Kansas Southern Railroad in 1894. It became a boom town after oil was discovered in 1901 at Spindletop. See BEAUMONT, Texas.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (*Haiti*)

Commercial port, city, and capital of Haiti, on the Gulf of Gonâve, HISPANIOLA ISLAND, WEST INDIES. Founded by the French in 1749, it became the capital of the French colony of Saint-Domingue in 1770 and remained its capital when it gained independence and was renamed Haiti in 1804. It suffered severe damage from earthquakes, fire, and civil strife and lost much of its appeal and importance. The old French quay of 1780 is located here.

PORTBAIL (*France*)

Town in the Manche department, W COTENTIN PENINSULA, NORMANDY, NW France. It was taken by Allied troops on June 18, 1944, during World War II, thus making possible a cross-peninsular advance.

PORT BLAIR (*India*)

Town and port on the SE coast of South ANDAMAN Island, in the Bay of Bengal, the capital of ANDAMAN

AND NICOBAR ISLANDS territory. It was occupied by the British in 1789 but a few years later was deserted until a penal colony was established here from 1858 to 1945. The town was under Japanese occupation from 1942 to 1945 during World War II. Damaged by the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami, Port Blair survived sufficiently to act as a base for relief efforts in the islands.

PORTCHESTER (*England*)

Town and Roman fort of the SAXON SHORE, in HAMPSHIRE, on PORTSMOUTH harbor, 13 mi ESE of SOUTHAMPTON. The entire defensive wall of this massive fortress of the third century A.D. and 14 of the original 20 semicircular towers survive in one of the most impressive Roman sites in Britain. A Norman keep was built into the NW corner. An 11th-century timber hall has been excavated W of the Augustinian priory church here, founded in 1133, which lies in the southeastern corner of the old fortress. See also PEVENSEY, RICHBOROUGH.

PORT CHESTER [*former: Sawpit*] (*United States*)

Industrial suburb, village on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 25 mi NE of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. Settled c. 1660, it was known as Sawpit until 1837 and was incorporated in 1868. General Israel Putnam, who lost several battles to the British in the Hudson Highlands, made his headquarters here in 1777–78 during the American Revolution. Some colonial dwellings still stand here.

PORT CLARENCE See MALABO

PORT CONWAY (*United States*)

Village in S King George county, on the RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, NE VIRGINIA. James Madison (1751–1836), fourth president of the United States, from 1809 to 1817, was born here.

PORT DALRYMPLE (*Australia*)

Port on the mouth of the Tamar River, N TASMANIA. One of the island's oldest permanent communities, it was first settled in 1804. It was a military post until 1846.

PORT ELIZABETH (*South Africa*)

Industrial and commercial town and major port on Algoa Bay, EASTERN CAPE Province, approximately

410 mi E of CAPE TOWN, S South Africa. Fort Frederick was established here in 1799, and the town was founded by a group of settlers from GREAT BRITAIN in 1820. It progressed industrially with the advent of the railroad in the late 19th century. See also KIMBERLEY.

PORTENAU See PORDENONE

PORT-EN-BESSIN (*France*)

Small coastal village on the Bay of the Seine, Calvados department, NORMANDY, NW France. This town separated the U.S. and British forces' landing sites during the invasion of Normandy, on June 6, 1944, in World War II.

PORT GIBSON (*United States*)

Industrial town, 28 mi S of Vicksburg, SW MISSISSIPPI. A battle fought here from April 30 to May 1, 1863, was part of General Ulysses S. Grant's march on VICKSBURG, a campaign designed to secure Union control of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

PORT GLASGOW (*Scotland*)

Commercial port on the Firth of Clyde, STRATHCLYDE region, 17 mi WNW of Glasgow. Founded as GLASGOW's port in 1668, it was an important trading junction and became a city in 1775. Its dry dock of 1762 was one of Scotland's first; the ruins of 16th-century Newark Castle are also located here.

PORT HARCOURT (*Nigeria*)

City in SE Nigeria, West Africa, a major port on the Bonny River, approximately 40 mi from the Gulf of Guinea. It was founded in 1912 on the site of an abandoned village, Obomotu, and is named for Viscount Lewis Harcourt, who was British secretary of state for colonies from 1910 to 1915.

PORT HUDSON (*United States*)

Village on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, SE central LOUISIANA. Union general Nathaniel Prentiss Banks coordinated his siege of Port Hudson with General Ulysses S. Grant's siege of VICKSBURG as part of the Union campaign to gain control of the Mississippi River. The village was battered for six weeks before falling on July 9, 1863, shortly after Vicksburg was taken.

PORT HUENEME [Hueneme] (*United States*)

City on Santa Barbara Channel, approximately 40 mi W of LOS ANGELES, near Point Hueneme, S CALIFORNIA. It was founded in 1870 and incorporated in 1948. The U.S. Navy operated a training base here in World War II and now maintains a guided missile range and a Seabee center in the city.

PORT HURON [*former: Fort Gratiot*] (*United States*)

Manufacturing city, at the confluence of the St. Clair River and LAKE HURON, 57 mi NE of DETROIT, SE MICHIGAN. It was first settled in 1686 and incorporated in 1857. A French fort was established here in 1685, followed by the construction of a U.S. fort in 1814 during the War of 1812. Thomas Edison spent his youth here, and the Fort Gratiot lighthouse, built in the early 19th century, is the oldest one existing on the Great Lakes.

PORT JEFFERSON See LONG ISLAND

PORT JERVIS (*United States*)

Manufacturing and resort city approximately 60 mi NW of NEW YORK CITY, on the DELAWARE RIVER, SE NEW YORK State. Settled by the Dutch c. 1700, it was incorporated in 1907. Destroyed in 1779 by Joseph Brant and his army of Indians during the American Revolution, it gained commercial importance with the completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal in 1827.

PORT LA JOIE See CHARLOTTETOWN

PORTLAND (*England*)

Town, 4 mi S of WEYMOUTH, in DORSET. Admiral Robert Blake commanded an English fleet that won a major naval battle against the Dutch, just off the Isle of Portland, a naval base, on February 18, 1653, during the first of the Dutch wars. A 16th-century castle is located here, and stone from the area has been quarried for the building of some London landmarks.

PORTLAND (*United States*)

City, 26 mi NE of MUNCIE, E INDIANA. Elwood Haynes, the American inventor, was born here in 1857. He built one of the nation's first automobiles, and one of his vehicles, now on display at the Smithsonian

1042 Portland

Institution, is the oldest existing automobile in the United States.

PORTLAND [former: Falmouth] (*United States*)

Commercial center, port, and city, approximately 100 mi NE of BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, on the Atlantic Ocean, SW MAINE. Founded in 1632, it was known as Falmouth until it was independently incorporated in 1786. It was destroyed by Indian raids in 1676 and 1690 and again by British attacks in 1775 during the American Revolution. The naval battle between the *Enterprise* and the *Boxer* was fought off its coast in 1812 during the War of 1812.

It served as the state capital from 1820 to 1832 and has been Maine's major port and commercial center since the early 18th century. The city was almost leveled by a great fire in 1866. A lighthouse erected here in 1791 was the first one on the Atlantic Coast, and it still stands. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, eminent American poet, was born in the city in 1807.

PORTLAND (*Ohio*) See SANDUSKY

PORTLAND (*United States*)

Industrial city and important commercial port, on the WILLAMETTE RIVER, NW OREGON. Founded by pioneers from New England in 1844, it was incorporated in 1851. It became a boom town in the second half of the century as a supply center for Northwest gold-rushers and as a rail and lumber center.

PORTLAND BIGHT [former: Old Harbour Bay] (*Jamaica*)

Gulf on the SE coast of Jamaica in the WEST INDIES, S of CUBA. On September 2, 1940, GREAT BRITAIN leased part of its coastal region to the UNITED STATES for naval and air bases later used in World War II.

PORT LAVACA [former: La Vaca] (*United States*)

City and port on a bay in the Gulf of Mexico, 110 mi SW of HOUSTON, S TEXAS. Founded by the Spanish in 1815, it was developed in 1840 by settlers fleeing the aftermath of a Comanche raid on nearby Linnville. Incorporated in 1907, it attracted more attention when oil was discovered here.

PORT LAWRENCE See TOLEDO

PORT LOUIS [former: Île de France] (*Mauritius*)

Commercial port, city, and capital of Mauritius, 500 mi E of MADAGASCAR, in the Indian Ocean. Inhabited in the early 18th century by Dutch *maroons*, or runaway slaves, it was first permanently settled in 1735 by the French and became a British colony during and after the Napoleonic Wars. There was a large influx of emigrants from INDIA in the early 19th century. The imposing city citadel was constructed in 1838.

PORT LOUIS (*Trinidad and Tobago*) See SCARBOROUGH

PORT LYAUTEY See KENITRA

PORT MAHON See MAHÓN

PORT MORESBY (*Papua New Guinea*)

Important port and capital of Papua New Guinea, on the SE coast of the Gulf of Papua, in the SW Pacific Ocean. Founded in 1873 by John Moresby, in 1883 it became the capital of British NEW GUINEA. A major Allied base in World War II, it was the object of a Japanese offensive in December 1942 and January 1943.

PORT NATAL See DURBAN

PORT NELSON (*Canada*)

Location on the N end of the mouth of the Nelson River, NE MANITOBA. The Hudson's Bay Company established Manitoba's first fur-trading post here in 1670.

PÔRTO See OPORTO

PÔRTO ALEGRE (*Brazil*)

Important commercial port, city, and capital of Rio Grande do Sul state, 175 mi NE of Rio Grande. Founded in 1742 by a group of Portuguese from the AZORES, it became the capital of the state in 1807. It developed as an important commercial and trading port in the 19th century and began to industrialize after World War I. There are many buildings and streets that date from its colonial era.

PORTO BARDIA See BARDIA

PORTO BELLO See PORTOBELO

PORTOBELO [*Porto Bello, Puerto Belo*] (*Panama*)

Village, 20 mi NE of COLÓN, on the CARIBBEAN SEA coast, central Panama. Founded in 1597, it was a rich and flourishing port in the great days of the Spanish-American Empire in the 17th and 18th centuries, trans-shipping cargos from the Spanish fleets across the isthmus. Sir Francis Drake died of illness here while trying to capture the city in 1596. English buccaneers succeeded in this endeavor in 1601, 1688, and 1739. The city declined rapidly with the advent of the railroad in the mid-19th century, and especially after the construction of the PANAMA CANAL in the early 20th century.

PORTO D'ANZIO See ANZIO

PORTO DI MISENO See MISENUM

PORTO EDDA See SARANDĚ

PORTOFERRAIO (*Italy*)

Resort town and port, Livorno province, TUSCANY region, 48 mi S of LIVORNO, N ELBA Island, in the Tyrrhenian Sea. The Medici family fortified this former Roman town from the 16th to 18th centuries, and it was under French siege from May 1801 to June 1802 during the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon lived in the town during his banishment in 1814–15. His residence, the Villa dei Mulini, is now a museum. Portoferraio has been incorporated into Tuscany since 1547.

PORTOFINO (*Italy*)

Village in Genova province, LIGURIA region, NW Italy, on the Mediterranean Sea 16mi SE of GENOA. It is a fishing and tourist center. Nearby is the monastery of Cervara, dating from 1361. Francis I of France was held prisoner in it by the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V after the battle of PAVIA in 1525. The church of St. Giorgio contains what are said to be relics of St. George, who probably lived in the fourth century and who became the patron saint of Genoa as well as England. The relics were brought here by crusaders from the Holy Land. The town is now a major resort on the Italian Riviera.

PORT OF SPAIN [*former and Spanish: Puerto de España*] (*Trinidad and Tobago*)

City and capital of Trinidad and Tobago, island nation just N of the ORINOCO RIVER delta of VENEZUELA. The city is in the northwestern section of the island of Trinidad and is the center of the nation's economy. After settling the island earlier in the 16th century, in 1595 the Spanish made this the capital, locating Puerto de España on the site of an Indian village, Conquerabia. The British seized Trinidad in 1797 and anglicized the name of the town.

PORTO GRANDE See CHITTAGONG

PORTO MAURIZIO See IMPERIA (*Italy*)

PORTO-NOVO (*Benin*)

Commercial town, port, and capital of Benin, formerly Dahomey, 55 mi W of LAGOS, West Africa. It was founded in the 16th century. There was a Portuguese trading post here in the 17th century that dealt in the slave trade. The capital of a local kingdom of the same name, the town accepted French protection against GREAT BRITAIN in 1863 and was the capital of the colony of Dahomey by 1900.

PORTO-NOVO (*India*)

Port town near CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU, SE India. The British under Sir Eyre Coote won an important military victory here in July 1781 over the forces of the MYSORE Empire, led by Haidar Ali.

PORTO RICO See PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF

PORTO SANTO (*Portugal*)

Island in the Madeira group, NE of Madeira Island, Funchal district. The first of the MADEIRA ISLANDS to be sighted by João Zarco in 1418, it was reached by Columbus c. 1480.

PORTO TORRES [*ancient: Turris Libisonis*] (*Italy*)

Port in Sassari province, NW SARDINIA. There are Roman ruins here, including those of a temple and an aqueduct.

1044 Port Radium

PORT RADIUM [*former: Eldorado*] (*Canada*)

Mining village, E shore of GREAT BEAR LAKE, NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. Pitchblende mines were opened here in 1930. They were exploited extensively for their uranium to help Canada's atomic energy production effort in World War II. The mines were closed in 1960.

PORTREE See SKYE

PORT REPUBLIC (*United States*)

Village in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, NW VIRGINIA. General Stonewall Jackson and his Confederate troops defeated Union forces here on June 9, 1862, during the Civil War. It was the final battle of Jackson's campaign that enabled him to secure the Shenandoah Valley.

PORT REX See EAST LONDON

PORT RICHMOND (*United States*)

Commercial center on the N shore of STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. It was the home of Thomas Jefferson's vice president, Aaron Burr (1800–04), who died here in 1836.

PORT ROSSIGNOL See LIVERPOOL (Canada)

PORT ROYAL (*Canada*) See ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

PORT ROYAL (*Jamaica*)

TOWN on KINGSTON harbor, SE Jamaica, WEST INDIES. An old fortified capital of Jamaica, it was frequented by pirates in the colonial era. Destroyed on several occasions by earthquakes, it was used by both the British and U.S. navies during World War II.

PORT ROYAL [*former: Santa Eleana*] (*United States*)

Resort town on Port Royal Island, in Port Royal Sound, S SOUTH CAROLINA. Settled by Jean Ribaut and a group of French Huguenots in 1562, it became an important Union naval base during the Civil War, after Commodore Samuel Du Pont secured the fortifications guarding the sound in November 1861.

PORT ROYAL DES CHAMPS See TRAPPES (France)

PORT SAID [*Arabic: Bur Sa'īd*] (*Egypt*)

Commercial city and port, on the Mediterranean Sea and the SUEZ CANAL, NE Egypt. Founded in 1859 at the entrance to the Suez Canal, it was once the world's largest coaling station. It was the target of many Israeli military raids after the 1967 Arab-Israeli War.

PORT SAVIOUR See LIVERPOOL (Canada)

PORT SENIOR See LIVERPOOL (Canada)

PORTSMOUTH (*England*)

Major naval base, port, and city on Portsea Island, in HAMPSHIRE, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 65 mi SW of LONDON. Dating from the 12th century, Portsmouth received a royal charter in 1627, and became a city in 1888. A 12th-century cathedral and 16th-century castle are located here, as is Buckingham House, where the first duke of Buckingham was murdered in 1628. Writer Charles Dickens was born here in 1812, and there was a royal marriage in the city in 1662. Lord Nelson's flagship, the *Victory*, is now preserved here in drydock. Portsmouth's famous naval dockyard, established in 1494, attracted heavy German bombing during World War II. Recently, the 16th-century warship *Mary Rose*, was recovered from its harbor.

PORTSMOUTH (*United States*)

Industrial city and port, on the Piscataqua River, at its entrance into the Atlantic Ocean, SE NEW HAMPSHIRE. The oldest community in the state and a ship-building center since the 17th century, it was settled in 1624 and was made a provincial capital in the colonial era. The Treaty of Portsmouth, signed here in 1905, ended the Russo-Japanese War. There are many old buildings in the city, including the Richard Jackson house of 1664 and the John Paul Jones house of 1758. Daniel Webster practiced law in Portsmouth from 1806 to 1816.

PORTSMOUTH (*United States*)

Industrial and manufacturing city, at the confluence of the Ohio and Scioto rivers, 90 mi S of COLUMBUS, S OHIO. Founded in 1803 and incorporated in 1814, it has prehistoric relics and Indian mound remains that were discovered here at Mound Park. It gained some importance in 1832 as a terminus of the Ohio Canal.

PORTSMOUTH [*former: Pocasset*] (*United States*)

Resort town on the Sakonnet River, on Aquidneck Island, 18 mi SE of PROVIDENCE, SE RHODE ISLAND. Founded in 1638 by Anne Hutchinson and others fleeing from the MASSACHUSETTS BAY Colony, it was incorporated into the Providence plantations six years later. The first provincial general assembly convened here in 1647. British general Richard Prescott was arrested at his headquarters here in 1777. The following year, the American Revolutionary Battle of Rhode Island took place here.

PORTSMOUTH (*United States*)

Commercial and industrial city and port, on the Elizabeth River, opposite NORFOLK, SE VIRGINIA. It was founded in 1752 by a local landowner on an old Indian village site. A private shipyard built here in 1767 was used by the patriots during the American Revolution, was burned by the British in 1779, and was established as a U.S. naval base in 1801. The yard was also used in the Civil War by the Confederates, was again burned by Union troops in 1861 and retaken in 1862. The city suffered a disastrous fire in 1821 and a yellow fever epidemic in 1855. It was incorporated in 1858. Trinity Church of 1762 is located here. See also HAMPTON ROADS. The shipyard has a historic naval hospital and the nation's first dry dock, and it figured prominently in both world wars. The first U.S. battleship, the *Texas* in 1892, and aircraft carrier, the *Langley* in 1922, were constructed here.

PORT TOWNSEND (*United States*)

Manufacturing city and port, on PUGET SOUND, 43 mi NW of SEATTLE, W WASHINGTON. Founded in 1851 and incorporated in 1860, it soon developed into a thriving lumbering center and port. Old Fort Townsend is located in the city.

PORTUGAL [*ancient: Lusitania*]

Nation in SW Europe, occupying most of the western side of the IBERIAN PENINSULA. It also includes the MADEIRA ISLANDS and the AZORES. One of the earliest colonial powers in the modern world, Portugal is now a small nation. The region was first settled after 1000 B.C. by a Celtic people, the Lusitanians. In the second and first centuries B.C. they offered strong resistance to the Romans but were overcome. Portugal and part of western SPAIN became the province of

LUSITANIA until the early fifth century A.D., when the Visigoths overran the whole peninsula. The VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM, in turn, was defeated in 711 by the Moors, who then took over all of Portugal. For centuries thereafter the people of the Iberian Peninsula fought to expel the Moors, and out of this long struggle Portugal emerged as a nation. Having defeated the Moors in 1139, Alfonso Henriques proclaimed himself King Alfonso I. Freedom was at last achieved by the victory of Alfonso II in 1212 at Las NAVAS DE TOLOSA and by Alfonso III in 1249 when he reconquered ALGARVE, the last Moorish stronghold.

In 1385 John I defeated CASTILE to confirm Portugal's independence and to inaugurate its most powerful and resplendent era. Beginning with an observatory at SAGRES in 1419, Prince Henry the Navigator, as patron of exploration, sent out expeditions along the west coast of Africa. Gold, slaves, and geographical knowledge were brought back and an attempt made to find Christian kingdoms and outflank the Muslim control of Eastern trade routes. Later, under Manuel I, Vasco da Gama was the first European to reach INDIA by sea around Africa on his voyage from 1497 to 1499. BRAZIL was claimed by Portugal in 1500 after its discovery by ships en route to India. During the reign of John III (1521–27) the Portuguese Empire reached its peak, a power and prosperity sung in Luis Vaz de Camões's epic poem, *The Lusiads*. The empire included Brazil, the coast of ANGOLA, the coast of MOZAMBIQUE, GOA in INDIA, and settlements in INDONESIA and on the coast of CHINA. The nation's resources were not strong enough to support its empire, and the domestic economy was neglected for the "get-rich-quick" attractions of new lands. In 1580 Spain conquered Portugal, trade was cut off, the Dutch attacked the overseas territories, and Portugal never again ranked as a great power.

Revolt against Spain was successful in 1640, and an alliance with ENGLAND, which had begun in the 14th century, was revived to the advantage of trade. Portugal was involved in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1707 to 1714 without any gain. There then ensued a period of absolutist rule, marked by the unpopular efforts of the marqués de Pombal to effect economic and other reforms. Napoleon I invaded Portugal in 1807, and the royal family fled to Brazil. During the Peninsular campaign of 1808 to 1814 the French were driven out of Portugal by 1811. Brazil declared its independence in 1822, but for a time in 1826 the emperor of Brazil was also king of Portugal.

After a revolt in 1906 Charles I (reigned 1889–1908) established a dictatorship, which brought on another revolt that ended with his assassination. His son and successor, Manuel III, was dethroned in October 1910, and a republic was proclaimed.

The first president was Tófilo Braga. In World War I Portugal entered on the side of the Allies in 1916. Before and after the war economic conditions were poor, and both leftist and rightist groups attempted revolts. A military coup in 1926 was followed by the accession to power in 1932 of Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, who headed an authoritarian state until 1968. In 1962 India annexed the Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman, and Diu. A repressive government continued at home, and dissatisfaction was heightened by the government's attempt to hold by force its remaining African colonies. Finally, on April 25, 1974, a military coup, the "Happy Revolution," brought into power a reformist government with a policy of decolonization.

In 1975, Angola, Mozambique, SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE, and CAPE VERDE were granted independence. East TIMOR was invaded and annexed by Indonesia and did not achieve independence until 2002. From 1977 through 1980 several moderate, Socialist-dominated governments tried unsuccessfully to stabilize the country politically and economically. From 1980 through 1982, a center-right coalition had similar problems with economic and political reform, but did start revising the constitution and made some market reforms. From 1983 through 1985, under a coalition government led by Socialist leader Mário Soares, Portugal began a period of economic expansion. The Social Democratic Party won the majority in parliament in the 1986 elections and Soares was elected to the presidency. In the same year, Portugal was admitted to the European Community. In 1996 Soares retired as president, and was succeeded by Jorge Fernando Branco de Sampaio, another Socialist. In 1999 Portugal became part of the European Union's single currency plan. In November 2004, José Manuel Barroso, the premier of Portugal, was confirmed as European Commission president.

LISBON is Portugal's capital and largest city; OPORTO is the major port.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA See KENYA, MALINDI, MOZAMBIQUE.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA See GUINEA-BISSAU

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA See ANGOLA

PORTUS BLENDIUM See SANTANDER (Spain)

PORTUS CALE See OPORTO

PORTUS MAGNUS See ALMERIA

PORTUS MAGONIS See MAHÓN

PORTUS VICTORIAE See SANTANDER

PORT VILA (*Vanuatu*)

Port, town, and capital of Vanuatu, formerly New Hebrides Islands, SW Efate Island, SW Pacific Ocean. Port Vila was developed into a strategic naval and air base for the Allies during World War II.

PORVOO [*Swedish: Borgå*] (*Finland*)

Port on the Gulf of Finland, Uusimaa province, near HELSINKI, S Finland. Founded in 1346, it was the scene of Finland's formal vow of allegiance to Alexander I of RUSSIA in 1809. Poet Johan Runeberg was born here in 1804. The town is the site of a 15th-century cathedral.

POSADAS (*Argentina*)

Agricultural town, capital of Misiones province, on the Paraná River, at the border of PARAGUAY, NE Argentina. Founded in 1849, it was once visited and inhabited by Jesuit missionaries whose history can be traced through the 17th-century ruins found nearby.

POSEIDONIA See PAESTUM

POSEN See POZNAŃ

POTAISSA See TURDA

POTCHEFSTROOM (*South Africa*)

Mining and agricultural town in the NORTH WEST province, 75 mi SW of JOHANNESBURG, NE South Africa. The oldest town in the province, founded in 1838, it was the capital until 1860. A Boer civil war took place here in 1862, and the British were defeated here in 1881 during the Transvaal Rebellion. The

British occupied the town in 1900 during the Boer War. Gold was discovered nearby in 1933.

POTENTIA See POTENZA

POTENZA [*ancient: Potentia*] (*Italy*)

Agricultural town, capital of both Basilicata region and Potenza province, 84 mi SE of NAPLES, S Italy. Founded by ROME in the second century B.C., it was controlled by many medieval rulers, and was nearly destroyed in the 13th century A.D. It initiated the expulsion of Bourbon rule in southern Italy in 1860. It was destroyed by earthquakes in 1273, 1694, 1857, and 1910. A 13th-century church is here.

POTI [*ancient: Phasis*] (*Georgia*)

Industrial town and port on the BLACK SEA and the Batumi River, 450 mi NW of BAKU. A Greek trading city as far back as the fifth century B.C., it was fortified by the Turks in 1578 and taken by RUSSIA in 1828.

POTIDAEA [*former: Cassandreia*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city in MACEDONIA, near OLYNTHUS, NE Greece. Founded in 609 B.C., it was a Corinthian colony. It led a revolt against Persian occupation during the Persian Wars and was also a member of the DELIAN LEAGUE headed by ATHENS. Its revolt against Athens in 432 B.C. was crushed three years later, but the conflict became one of the causes of the Peloponnesian Wars. Destroyed by Philip II of Macedon in the mid-fourth century B.C., it was rebuilt in 301 B.C. by Cassander and renamed Cassandreia. It repulsed a Roman fleet during the Third Macedonian War of 171 to 168 B.C. It was taken and destroyed by the Huns in the fifth century A.D.

POTOMAC RIVER (*United States*)

River, 285 mi long, formed near CUMBERLAND, MARYLAND, by the joining of its N and S branches. It flows SE into CHESAPEAKE BAY, forming part of the Maryland–WEST VIRGINIA boundary and the Virginia–Maryland and DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA boundary, with WASHINGTON, D.C., on its E bank at the head of navigation. It is a beautiful river area with historical associations that go back to the earliest days of settlement. MOUNT VERNON, the home of George Washington, is on the river south of the city of Washington. The home of George Mason, a Found-

ing Father, is at Gunston Hall farther down river. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal runs along the river's north bank. In 1608, colonist John Smith recorded the Indian name *Patawomeck* from which the name "Potomac" was derived.

POTOSÍ (*Bolivia*)

Industrial and mining city, capital of Potosí department, approximately 50 mi SW of SUCRE, SW Bolivia. Founded in 1547, its mines were SPAIN's greatest source of silver, and it grew into one of the richest cities in the world, supplying Europe with much of the silver responsible for the great inflation of the 16th century. By the 18th century the mines had become too difficult and expensive to work, and the city rapidly declined, not regaining importance until the discovery of tin nearby in the late 19th century. There are fine examples of colonial architecture here, including the Mint House of 1753 and a palace and courthouse from the 16th century. Its university was founded in 1571.

POTSDAM (*Germany*)

Industrial city and capital of the state of BRANDENBURG, 16 mi SW of BERLIN, on the Havel River. A 10th-century Slavic settlement, it was chartered in the 14th century. It became a Prussian royal residence under the Hohenzollerns, beginning with Frederick the Great, who built the palace of Sans Souci here from 1745 to 1747. Other palaces were added in subsequent years. It has been a military center since the 18th century when it was under Frederick William I. Badly damaged in World War II, it was the site of the Potsdam Conference in 1945, which provided for the restoration of POLAND, the postwar administration of Germany, and the determination of U.S. and Soviet spheres of influence in Europe. The Garrison Church of 1731 to 1735 and part of the German Empire's archives are located here.

POTTERIES, THE (*England*)

District in Staffordshire, around STOKE-ON-TRENT, 15 mi NNW of STAFFORD. The area was long a manufacturing center for china and pottery, especially under the Wedgwood firm in the 18th century and later. Arnold Bennett, a famous regional novelist who depicted urban life in early 20th-century England, is best known for his novels, including a trilogy, about this district, often referred to as the "Five Towns."

POTTSGROVE See POTTSTOWN**POTTSTOWN** [*former: Pottsgrove*] (*United States*)

Industrial city, 35 mi NW of PHILADELPHIA, on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER, SE PENNSYLVANIA. It was planned in 1735 by John Potts, an ironmaster whose home is still here. Pottsgrove Manor, located here, was George Washington's headquarters in 1777 during the American Revolution. Incorporated in 1815, Pottstown was home to the state's first iron industry, which had flourished since the preceding century.

POTTSVILLE (*United States*)

Coal-mining city on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER, 28 mi NNW of READING, E central PENNSYLVANIA. Destroyed by Indians in 1780, it was resettled c. 1795 and incorporated in 1828. The Molly Maguires, a secret labor organization, tried to improve conditions in the mines here in the late 19th century. Their activity resulted in some of their members being brought to trial and eventually executed by hanging.

POUGHKEEPSIE (*United States*)

Manufacturing city on the HUDSON RIVER, 65 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. Settled by the Dutch in 1687, it was incorporated in 1854. It was interim capital of the state in 1777, and the U.S. Constitution was ratified by the state on July 26, 1778, in this city. Vassar College for women (now open to men as well) was established here in 1861 and still flourishes.

PÓVOA DE VARZIM (*Portugal*)

Town and port on the Atlantic Ocean, Porto district, 20 mi NW of OPORTO, NW Portugal. José Maria Eça de Queiroz, a novelist whose usual subject was French culture and society, was born here in 1843.

POŽAREVAC [*German: Passarowitz*] (*Serbia*)

Trading town in Serbia, 35 mi ESE of BELGRADE. TURKEY, AUSTRIA, and Venice endorsed the Treaty of Passarowitz here on July 21, 1718, ending a war between VENICE and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Captured by the Serbs in 1804, the town was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

POZNAŃ [*German: Posen*] (*Poland*)

Industrial city and capital of Poznań province, on the Warta River, 167 mi W of WARSAW, W central

Poland. Made the first Polish episcopal see in A.D. 968, it was also a royal Polish residence until 1296. A prosperous member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE, it survived two disastrous fires in the 16th century but lost its commercial significance after the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721. It was controlled alternately by PRUSSIA and Poland until it passed permanently to the latter in 1918. It was damaged considerably during World War II while it was occupied by German forces between 1939 and 1945, and has since been rebuilt. In June 1956 it was the scene of the famous Poznań Riots, which resulted in political liberalization and the installation of a new Polish regime under Władysław Gomułka. There are a Renaissance town hall, a Gothic cathedral, a 15th-century church, and an 18th-century episcopal palace in the city.

POZSONY See BRATISLAVA**POZZUOLI** [*ancient: Puteoli; Greek: Dikaerchia*] (*Italy*)

Fishing village in Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, on the Bay of Pozzuoli, 6 mi W of NAPLES, S Italy. Founded by Greek settlers from SAMOS, it was taken by Greeks from CUMAE c. 530 B.C. It was colonized by the Romans in 194 B.C., renamed, and flourished as a commercial center of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Christianized early, it was visited by St. Paul, an event recounted in Acts 28:13. It declined in importance after falling prey to barbarian invasions in the fifth century and volcanic destruction in the Middle Ages. There are many Roman remains here, including portions of a temple, an ancient market called the Serapeum, baths, an amphitheater, and remains of Roman docks off the present waterfront. The cathedral, rebuilt in 1643, contains elements of a temple built for Augustus.

PRAENESTE See PALESTRINA**PRAESIDIUM JULIUM** See SANTARÉM**PRAG** See PRAGUE**PRAGUE** [*Czech: Praha; Germán: Prag*] (*Czech Republic*)

City of central Europe, once capital of the kingdom of BOHEMIA and CZECHOSLOVAKIA, and present capital of the Czech Republic, on the banks of the VLTAVA RIVER, 150 mi NW of VIENNA. Its colorful and excit-

ing history begins in the mists of legend with the traditional tale of Prince Krok, his daughter Princess Libusa, and her peasant husband, Přemysl. The chronicles of Cosmos name Libusa as the founder of one of two settlements around which Prague grew—the castle on Hradčany Hill overlooking the Vltava River.

The initiative of King Wenceslaus I of Bohemia in establishing settlers from GERMANY here in 1232 introduced a long period of economic well-being. This culminated in a cultural flowering under Holy Roman Emperor Charles IV, in the 14th century, who founded one of Europe's oldest universities, the Charles, or Prague, University here in 1347.

The religious controversies of the 15th century touched Prague profoundly through the influence of John Hus, rector and theologian at the university and a follower of John Wycliff of England. Hus spoke against special clerical power and privilege, for moral reform, and against the pope. He was convicted and burned at the stake as a heretic in 1415, his martyrdom prompting the Hussite Wars that followed.

As dual capital with Vienna of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE from the 14th to 17th centuries, crucially located at a hub of European trade routes and boasting a university that attracted prominent scholars from all parts of Europe, Prague's greatest flowering came in the Hapsburg reign of Rudolph II (1576–1612), a patron of the sciences. During this period, the astronomers Tycho Brahe (1546–1601) and Johannes Kepler (1571–1630) made some of their fundamental observations at Charles University.

The Protestant Czech nobles, however, felt the hand of Catholic Hapsburg authority too heavily and responded with the "Defenestration of Prague" in 1618, in which several Hapsburg officials were tossed out of the windows of Hradčany Castle. The event helped ignite the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648, which wrought terrible destruction through much of central Europe. Further destruction followed in the 18th century with the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War, during which Frederick the Great of PRUSSIA defeated AUSTRIA in the battle at Prague in May 1757. Despite these upheavals Prague remained one of eastern Europe's prominent cultural centers.

The 19th century saw the birth of Czech nationalism and its attempted suppression following the abortive revolution of 1848. In the later 19th and early 20th centuries Prague again emerged as a cultural capital, attracting the musicians Antonín Dvořák and Bedřich Smetana, and the writers Karel Capek,

R.M. Rilke and Franz Kafka. With Czech independence following World War I, Prague became the capital of the new republic of Czechoslovakia.

The Nazi occupation and anti-Semitic policies of World War II sowed mistrust and hatred among various elements of a population that had lived in harmony for centuries—German-Jewish, Czech, and German. Following the Allied victory and Soviet domination after World War II, Prague became the capital of the Czechoslovak People's Republic. Social and political discontent were manifest in demonstrations and culminated in a thwarted revolt in 1968, suppressed by Soviet troops, but the situation in the early 1980s appeared relatively stable. After the fall of the Berlin Wall Prague was the center of the Velvet Revolution, and a new vitality swept the city. In 1993 Czechoslovakia split into two countries, and Prague became the capital of the new Czech Republic.

Despite centuries of war, Prague is an architectural treasurehouse. As one of the oldest cities in Europe, it has Roman remains and a seventh-century A.D. Jewish cemetery. Hradčany Castle, the home of royalty and elected Czech presidents, still looms pre-eminent over old Prague, which is separated from the "new" city by the Vltava. Since 1589 the 14th-century Gothic Cathedral of St. Vitus has housed the tombs of royalty. The 14th-century Gothic Tyn Cathedral was a principal Hussite church and is the burial place of Tycho Brahe. In old Prague's Mala Strana the 14th-century Charles Bridge is perhaps the most notable of the city's 13 bridges. The Old Town Hall dates from 1381, and the famed Powder Tower is one of the portals to the old city. The 18th century brought a burst of notable baroque buildings designed by Italian architects, most notably the churches of Our Lady of Victory, St. Nicholas, the palace built for the Hapsburg general Wallenstein, and the Czernia Palace. In 1992 the historic center of Prague was added to the UNESCO list of World Heritage Sites.

PRAHA See PRAGUE

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN (*United States*)

Manufacturing city on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 53 mi S of LA CROSSE, SW WISCONSIN. It was settled by French fur traders in 1781. John Jacob Astor established a fur-trading post here before the War of 1812. During that war there was a battle here. The British occupied the city and Fort Shelby from 1814 to 1816. The site of the latter is now an historical museum.

1050 Prairie Grove

The Brisbois House of 1808 is one of the oldest in the state.

PRAIRIE GROVE (*United States*)

Town, 11 mi SW of FAYETTEVILLE, NW ARKANSAS, in the Ozarks. Union forces under Francis Herron won a battle here on December 7, 1862, during the Civil War. The Confederates were forced to retreat.

PRAMBANAN [Brambanan] (*Indonesia*)

Hindu religious center in S central JAVA, approximately 12 mi ENE of JOGJAKARTA. The largest complex of temples in all of Indonesia, it was completed c. A.D. 900. Loro Jonggrang is the largest temple of many of outstanding architectural interest here.

PRATAS ISLAND [*Chinese: Tungsha*] (*China*)

Island in the South China Sea, approximately 200 mi SE of HONG KONG, GUANGDONG province, SE China. Occupied by JAPAN from 1907 to 1909 and again from 1939 to 1945 during World War II, it came under Chinese administration in 1950.

PRATICA DI MARE See LAVINIUM

PRATO [Prato in Toscana] (*Italy*)

Manufacturing town in Firenze province, TUSCANY region, 11 mi NW of FLORENCE, W Italy. A former Etruscan settlement, it was first mentioned in the ninth century A.D. and became an independent town in the 12th century and developed its famous and ongoing woolens industry in the 13th century. It passed to Florence in 1351 and was sacked in 1512 by the Spanish in league with the pope. It was incorporated in 1653. There are a 12th-century cathedral here with noteworthy art work, a 13th-century palace and town hall, and medieval city walls.

PRATO IN TOSCANA See PRATO

PRATTVILLE (*United States*)

City, 12 mi NW of MONTGOMERY, central ALABAMA. Settled in 1816, in 1838 it became an early manufacturer of cotton gins that helped revolutionize the Southern economy before the Civil War.

PRAVDINSK [*German: Friedland*] (*Russia*)

Town, 27 mi SE of KALININGRAD, (once known as Königsberg), Kaliningrad oblast; formerly in EAST

PRUSSIA, GERMANY. Napoleon's French troops won a victory here on June 14, 1807, en route to their occupation of Königsberg. The march was part of the French emperor's attempt to subdue Russia during the Napoleonic Wars.

PRAYAG See ALLAHABAD

PREBEZA See PREVEZA

PREDAPPIO [*former: Dovia*] (*Italy*)

Village near Forlì, Forlì province, SE EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, N Italy, approximately 18 mi E of CESENA. The Italian fascist dictator, Benito Mussolini (1883–1945), was born here. The village was elevated into a commune in 1925 and embellished with public buildings in the fascist style. It was liberated by Polish troops in October 1944. Mussolini's remains were interred here in 1957.

PRENZLAU (*Germany*)

Industrial city in Brandenburg 30 mi SE of NEUBRANDENBURG. A city since 1234, it passed to BRANDENBURG in 1250. The forces of PRUSSIA surrendered here to the French in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars.

PRERAU See PŘEROV

PŘEROV [*German: Prerau*] (*Czech Republic*)

Manufacturing town in Czech Republic, approximately 40 mi NE of BRNO. It was an important trading center in the 11th century. The Žerotín castle has been here since the 16th century and is now preserved as a museum.

PRESCOTT [*former: Johnstown*] (*Canada*)

Manufacturing town in SE ONTARIO, 113 mi W of MONTREAL, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Founded in 1797 and incorporated in 1849, it maintains a museum at Fort Wellington, which dates from the War of 1812. At nearby Windmill Point the British held off an American raid in 1838. See also OGDENSBURG, New York.

PRESCOTT (*United States*)

Trading city, 78 mi NNW of PHOENIX, central ARIZONA. Founded in 1864 shortly after the discovery of

gold in the area, it was the territorial capital from 1864 to 1867 and again from 1877 to 1889. There is a Smoki Indian museum in the city and a long-standing annual rodeo.

PREŠOV [*Hungarian: Eperjes*] (*Slovakia*)

Industrial town, 20 mi N of KOSIČE, E central Slovakia. Founded in the 12th century and later a royal free town, it was leveled by a fire in 1887. There is an 18th-century cathedral here.

PRESQUE ISLE (*United States*)

Agricultural city, 240 mi NE of PORTLAND, N MAINE. A strategic air base was established here to service U.S. aircraft en route to GREAT BRITAIN in World War II. The city was incorporated in 1939.

PRESSBURG See BRATISLAVA

PRESTON (*England*)

Port on the Ribble River, LANCASHIRE, 27 mi NNE of LIVERPOOL. Represented in Parliament since 1295, it was a Royalist stronghold during the Civil War, during which Oliver Cromwell scored a victory in this town in 1648. The Jacobites surrendered here following the collapse of their revolt in 1715. The town was incorporated in 1889. It was the birthplace in 1732 of spinning frame inventor Richard Arkwright. There is a Gothic town hall here.

PRESTONPANS (*Scotland*)

Mining town in LOTHIAN region, 8 mi E of EDINBURGH. In 1745 during the second Jacobite rebellion, Prince Charles Edward and his army of Scots won a decisive battle here against forces directed by Sir John Cope.

PRESTWICK (*Scotland*)

Town in S Ayrshire, 29 mi SW of GLASGOW. Dating back to the 10th century A.D., it is one of the oldest towns in the country. Its famous golf course has been the scene of the British Open championship series since 1860.

PRETORIA [*Tshwane*] (*South Africa*)

Industrial city, and administrative capital of South Africa, 34 mi N of JOHANNESBURG. It was visited in c. 1840 by Boer immigrants during the Great Trek. It

was founded in 1855 by a Boer leader, Andries Pretorius, whose son became the first president of the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. The city was made the republic's first capital in 1860. Occupied by British troops during the Boer War, it was the scene of the peace treaty that ended it on May 31, 1902. It was chosen as the administrative capital of the newly formed Union of South Africa in 1910. S. J. P. Kruger, president from 1883 to 1900, lived and was buried here. In 1994 Pretoria, now officially Tshwane, was included in the newly formed Gauteng Province.

PREVEZA [*Prebeza*] [*ancient: Berenikia*] (*Greece*)

Commercial town and port, capital of Preveza department, on the Ambracian Gulf, W Greece. Founded in 290 B.C. by Pyrrhus of EPIRUS, it was ruled by VENICE from 1499 before passing to the Turks by the Treaty of CARLOWITZ in 1699. It was retaken by Venice in 1717 and in 1797 it passed to France. It was taken by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE a year later. The Greeks regained control of it in 1912. In a narrow strait that separates Preveza from ACTIUM, Octavius Augustus defeated Mark Antony in 31 B.C. to become the first Roman emperor.

PRIBILOF ISLANDS [*Fur Seal Islands*] (*United States*)

Archipelago in the SE BERING SEA, approximately 300 mi SW of ALASKA. Explored in 1786 by the Russian, G. Pribylov, it has been inhabited since then by Aleuts who were shipped here by RUSSIA. The islands were purchased along with Alaska by the United States in 1867. Commercial fishing almost exterminated the seal population here until an international conference of Russia, JAPAN, CANADA, and the United States agreed in 1911 to allow the United States to regulate seal hunting in this area.

PŘÍBRAM (*Czech Republic*)

Town in Czech Republic, 33 mi SW of PRAGUE. Gold and silver were extracted regularly from its ancient mines, among the oldest in BOHEMIA.

PRIEGO DE CÓRDOBA (*Spain*)

Manufacturing town in Córdoba province, 48 mi SE of CÓRDOVA, S Spain. Once a Roman settlement, it was fortified by the Moors during the period of Islamic expansion. An ancient castle and a medieval church are located here.

PRIENE [*modern: Samsun Kale*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient Greek city in W ASIA MINOR, near the mouth of the MENDERES RIVER. In the fifth century B.C. it figured in the ill-fated Ionian revolt against the king of PERSIA, Darius I. It was destroyed and was rebuilt in the next century, when its temple to Athena Polias was established. It was under Roman and Byzantine rule before being subjugated by the Turks in the 13th century A.D. Many revealing excavations have been made at this site.

PRILEP (*Macedonia*)

Commercial city in S Macedonia, 47 mi S of SKOPJE. It was the birthplace of Serbian hero Marko Kraljević (c. 1335–94). It was the capital of the medieval empire of SERBIA, and it has a monastery and churches from this period, as well as the ruins of Kraljević's castle. It was occupied in 1941 by BULGARIA during World War II.

PRIMORSK [*former: Koivisto*] (*Russia*)

Town on the E end of the Gulf of Finland, ST. PETERSBERG oblast. Formerly part of southeastern FINLAND, it was captured in March 1940 by Soviet troops following bitter fighting here during the Russo-Finnish War.

PRINCE ALBERT (*Canada*)

Commercial city in S central SASKATCHEWAN, on the North Saskatchewan River, approximately 213 mi NW of REGINA. Settled in 1866 by Presbyterian missionaries serving a nation of Cree Indians, it was incorporated in 1904.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND [*former: Île-St-Jean, Isle St. John*] (*Canada*)

One of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, it is in the Gulf of SAINT LAWRENCE, in eastern Canada. Micmac Indians were living here when the first Europeans appeared. Jacques Cartier of France landed in 1534 and Samuel Sieur de Champlain, who named it Île St. Jean, arrived in 1603. The French made the first settlement in 1719 and followed it with others in the 1720s. They fought with the British for control of the island, but in 1758 the latter expelled many of the French settlers, called Acadians. By the Treaty of Paris of 1763 FRANCE ceded the island to GREAT BRITAIN; the British annexed it to NOVA SCOTIA but made it a separate colony in 1769. In the

1770s Scottish and English settlers arrived, and the island was renamed Prince Edward in 1799. The earl of Selkirk brought more Scottish settlers in 1803.

Responsible government was granted in 1851, and in 1864 the conference that resulted in the formation of the Dominion was held in CHARLOTTETOWN. Prince Edward Island, however, did not join the confederation until 1873. In 1997, the Confederation Bridge connected the island to the mainland. See also ACADIA.

PRINCE GEORGE (*Canada*)

Agricultural city in central BRITISH COLUMBIA, approximately 315 mi N of VANCOUVER, at the junction of the Fraser and Nechako rivers. In 1807 a fur-trading post was established here at Fort George. It passed to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821. The city prospered with the advent of the railroad into this region in the early 20th century and was incorporated in 1915.

PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND See PENANG ISLAND**PRINCE RUPERT** (*Canada*)

Fishing city and port, W BRITISH COLUMBIA, on the Pacific Ocean, approximately 460 mi NW of VANCOUVER. Founded in 1906 as the western terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, it became a major supply base for U.S. troops stationed in nearby ALASKA in World War II.

PRINCE RUPERT'S LAND See RUPERT'S LAND**PRINCES ISLANDS** See KIZIL ISLANDS**PRINCETON** [*former: Stony Brook*] (*United States*)

Town, 11 mi NE of TRENTON, W central NEW JERSEY. Settled by Quakers in 1696, it was the scene of the first state legislature in 1777 and of the Continental Congress in 1783 from June to November. During the American Revolution the British general Charles Cornwallis made his headquarters here at Morven house. At the battle of Princeton on January 2–3, 1777, General George Washington defeated the British with a surprise attack. Rocky Hill Mansion, Washington's residence in 1783, is in the city as is the Bainbridge House, General William Howe's headquarters. Princeton University was founded here in 1746.

PRINCETON (*United States*)

Manufacturing and agricultural city in S WEST VIRGINIA. Founded in 1826, it was the scene of combat on May 16, 1862, during the Civil War. It was later burned by the Confederates as they were pushed back toward the South.

PRINCIPALITY OF LIECHTENSTEIN See LIECHTENSTEIN**PRIOZERSK** [*Keksgolm*] [*Finnish: Käkisalmi; Swedish: Kexholm*] (*Russia*)

Trading town on LAKE LADOGA, 75 mi N of ST. PETERSBURG, St. Petersburg oblast. A medieval Swedish fortress, it passed to FINLAND in 1811, and to the Soviet Union in the treaty of March 12, 1940, following the Russo-Finnish War. Occupied by the Germans and Finns early in World War II, it was eventually retaken by the USSR.

PRIPET MARSHES See POLESYE**PRIPYAT MARSHES** See POLESYE**PRISHTINA** See PRIŠTINA**PRISTA** See RUSE**PRIŠTINA** [*Prishtina*] (*Serbia*)

City in Serbia, approximately 48 mi NNW of SKOPJE. A capital of the medieval Serbian empire, it has a 14th-century monastery located in the area.

PRIVAS (*France*)

Town and capital of Ardèche department, 107 mi NW of MARSEILLES, SE France. It was a Protestant citadel during the Wars of Religion in the 16th century.

PRIZREN (*Serbia*)

Trading center, city in Serbia, approximately 40 mi WNW of SKOPJE. It flourished in the Middle Ages as a commercial metropolis and was Stephen Dušan's capital of Serbia from 1376 to 1389. Dušan is now buried in the city. There are many mosques and monasteries here, dating from his reign. The Serbian headquarters in World War I, it was occupied by ITALY during World War II.

PROCHYTA See PROCIDA**PROCIDA** [*ancient: Prochyta*] (*Italy*)

Island in the NW Bay of Naples, CAMPANIA region, S Italy. John of Procida, lord of the island in the 13th century, attempted to wrest it from Charles of Anjou, king of NAPLES and Sicily, its rightful ruler by conquest and papal decree. John eventually helped Peter III of Aragon win the throne of SICILY in 1283. The islanders attempted a revolt against the Bourbons in 1799. Antonio Scialoia (1817–77), a leader of the new Italian state, died here.

PROME See PYÈ**PROMONTORIUM SACRUM** See SAINT VINCENT, CAPE**PROMONTORY POINT** (*United States*)

Southern point of a peninsula protruding into the N end of the GREAT SALT LAKE, NW UTAH. The “golden spike,” driven nearby on May 10, 1869, where the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads met, was the final link in the building of the nation's first transcontinental railway.

PROPHETSTOWN (*United States*)

Shawnee Indian village at the confluence of the Tippecanoe and Wabash rivers, approximately seven mi NNE of LAFAYETTE, W INDIANA. A U.S. expeditionary force led by General William Henry Harrison leveled the village while quelling Indian uprisings in the area in the battle of TIPPECANOE on November 7, 1811.

PROPONTIS See MARMARA, SEA OF**PROSKUROV** See KHMELNITSKI**PROSSNITZ** See PROSTĚJOV**PROSTĚJOV** [*German: Prossnitz*] (*Czech Republic*)

City approximately 30 mi NE of BRNO, central Czech Republic. An old Moravian trading center, it has a 14th-century church and a Renaissance city hall. It developed around its huge and impressive 16th-century Castle Liechtenstein, which still stands above the city.

PROVENCE [*ancient: Provincia*] (*France*)

Region and former kingdom in SE France, bounded by the Mediterranean Sea on the S, the Alps on the E, BURGUNDY on the N, and the RHÔNE RIVER on the W. The area was inhabited by Celto-Ligurians as late as the arrival of the Phoenicians and of the Greeks c. 600 B.C. Its coast was colonized in the second century B.C. by the Romans and became part of Gallia Narbonensis, part of GAUL, in the first century B.C. It became a center of Christianity just before the onset of the barbarian invasions of the fifth to eighth centuries A.D.

Provence first became a kingdom in 855 with the death of the Carolingian Lothair; it extended from ARLES in the S to BASEL in the N, including VIENNE. Lothair's son, Charles, was unsuccessful in holding it together; and after his death in 863 Boso, a local noble, subdued most of the region. In 879 he assumed the title King of Provence and defied Carolingian attempts to oust him. Circa 950 Emperor Otto the Great united it with the Kingdom of Burgundy, but localism and Saracen Muslim invasion soon tore it apart. In 972 the Saracens were finally ousted from their stronghold of Fraxinetum.

King Rudolf III (933–1032) united Provence and Trans-Jurane Burgundy and bequeathed it to Emperor Henry II. Emperor Conrad II (1024–39) seized the area, however, and used it to buffer Italy from French intervention. In 1226 the Albigensian Crusade, named for ALBI, introduced French control of the area and resulted in the transfer of AVIGNON and the Marquisate of Provence to the papacy. It was later taken by the French Crown and passed as an appanage to Charles of Anjou, brother of King Louis IX. The region belonged to the house of ANJOU for most of the 13th to 15th centuries. It was rejoined to France in 1481.

Provençal civilization was a major force in the Middle Ages and combined Greek, Roman, Muslim, Spanish, and French influences in a unique and sophisticated way. The area was long a haven of unorthodox religious and social views, while the Provençal language, spread by the troubadours, was a major literary force, influencing French, Spanish, and Italian. Dante and Petrarch were heavily indebted to it.

PROVIDENCE (*Maryland*) See ANNAPOLIS

PROVIDENCE (*United States*)

Industrial city and port, capital of RHODE ISLAND, approximately 45 mi SW of BOSTON, MASSACHU-

SETTS. Founded as a center of religious freedom by Roger Williams in 1636, it was chartered in 1644 and incorporated in 1832. Partly burned in King Philip's War of 1675–76, it flourished in the following century as a commercial center, particularly in the West Indies triangle of trade in rum, sugar, and slaves. The general assembly of Rhode Island met here at the old statehouse from 1762 until 1900, when the city became the sole state capital and it moved to a new statehouse. Providence became a thriving textile center in the 19th century, especially under the Brown brothers. It has many historical landmarks, including one of the nation's oldest libraries, the Atheneum of 1753, and several homes from the American Revolutionary period. Brown University was established here in 1764. It is also home of the Rhode Island School of Design.

PROVIDENCE ISLAND See UJELANG

PROVINCETOWN (*United States*)

Resort town on N CAPE COD, 50 mi SE of BOSTON, SE MASSACHUSETTS. It was the first continental landing site, in 1620, of the Pilgrims before they settled at PLYMOUTH. The Mayflower Compact was written in the harbor here on November 21, 1620. Provincetown was incorporated as a township in 1627 and as a town in 1727. The Pilgrim House Tavern here has been a popular retreat for artists. The Provincetown Players, an influential little theater group that staged Eugene O'Neill's work, flourished here from 1915 to 1929.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (*Malaysia*)

Mainland portion of PENANG state, opposite GEORGE TOWN. One of the former STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, it was sold to GREAT BRITAIN in 1800 by the sultan of KEDAH. It was incorporated into the state of Penang in 1957.

PROVINCIA See PROVENCE

PROVINS (*France*)

Resort town, approximately 25 E of MELUN, E Seine-et-Marne department, N France. Founded by the Romans, it was an important medieval commercial town from the ninth to 13th centuries and played host to one of the famous fairs of CHAMPAGNE. It was devastated by the plague in the 14th century and was

attacked and conquered in 1592 by Henry IV's troops during the Wars of Religion. There are medieval ramparts and churches in the town.

PROVO (*United States*)

City on the Provo River, 38 mi SSE of SALT LAKE CITY, N central UTAH. Spanish explorers reached here as early as 1776, but the Mormons were the first to settle it, in 1849. It was incorporated in 1851. It survived an Indian war from 1865 to 1868. The railroad made it an important transportation center of a thriving mining region.

PRUDNIK [*German: Neustadt*] (*Poland*)

Industrial city in SW Śląsk province, W of Zabrze, S Poland. Battles in 1745, 1760, and 1779 were fought here between PRUSSIA and AUSTRIA during the Silesian Wars and the War of Bavarian Succession. Held by GERMANY, the city became part of Poland following World War II.

PRUNTRUT See PORRENTRUY

PRUSA See BURSA

PRŮSMYK DUKELSKY See DUKLA PASS

PRUSSIA

Former state of N central Europe, it eventually occupied most of N GERMANY, stretching from POLAND to BELGIUM. Without political significance today, Prussia is now in Germany, while East Prussia is in Poland and RUSSIA. With its capital at BERLIN, Prussia was the largest and most powerful state of Germany during the 19th century and was the driving force behind the creation of the GERMAN EMPIRE. Because of its military tradition, Prussia came to embody that spirit of militarism that was to lead Germany to war twice during the 20th century.

Prussia originally consisted of the area later known as EAST PRUSSIA, which was colonized by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century and which passed to the Hohenzollern electors of BRANDENBURG during the Reformation. The electors gradually extended their lands to the W and E so that when the Hohenzollern elector adopted the title King of Prussia in 1701, Prussia came to designate a large part of northern Germany.

The foundations of the modern Prussian state were laid between 1720 and 1740 by Frederick William I, who enlarged the army and strengthened the central government. Under his son, Frederick the Great, Prussia emerged as a major European power, taking SILESIA from AUSTRIA during the War of the Austrian Succession of 1740 to 1748 and later participating in the three partitions of Poland, of 1772, 1793, and 1795.

During the Napoleonic Wars Prussia was defeated by FRANCE at JENA and AUERSTEDT. By the Treaty of TILSIT in 1807 it ceded valuable territories, including its lands W of the ELBE RIVER. In 1813, however, Prussia rose again against France, defeating Napoleon at LEIPZIG and playing an important part in the Allied victory at WATERLOO in 1815.

In the 19th century Prussia took the lead in the unification of Germany, initially through the introduction of a customs union or Zollverein. Under her chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, Prussia snatched SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN from DENMARK in 1862 and humiliated Austria in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866. This victory confirmed Prussia as the leader of the German states and resulted in the creation of the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION, from which Austria was excluded. Prussia's victory against France in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71 completed the process of unification and saw the creation of the German Empire. Prussia continued as a constituent state of the German Empire and later of Germany until 1934, when Hitler abolished the political significance of the separate German states.

PRUT [*German: Pruth*] (*Romania; Ukraine*)

River forming the E boundary of Romania, 565 mi long, rising in SW Ukraine and flowing SSE into the DANUBE RIVER at Reni. AZOV was returned to the Turks in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Pruth, which was signed on the river's banks on July 21, 1711.

PRUTH See PRUT

PRZEŁĘCZ DUKIELSKA See DUKLA PASS

PRZEMYŚL [*Russian: Peremyshl*] (*Poland*)

Trading center, city in E Rzeszów province, approximately 200 mi SE of WARSAW, on the San River, SE Poland. Founded in the eighth century A.D., it was

ruled by KIEV for some time before 1340, when it passed to Poland. It has since then passed from AUSTRIA to Poland to RUSSIA several times, and it was occupied by GERMANY during World War II. It was an important Austrian military post during World War I and was besieged twice by Russia. There are a 15th-century cathedral and the remains of a 14th-century castle in the city.

PSILORITI See IDA, MOUNT (Greece)

PSKOV [*ancient: Pleskov; Estonian: Pihkva*] (*Russia*)

Transportation center, city, and capital of Pskov oblast, 155 mi SW of ST. PETERSBURG, on the Velikaya River. An ancient outpost of NOVGOROD, it dates back to the eighth century A.D. A rich medieval commercial center, it gained independence in 1347 and was the capital of the Pskov Republic from then until its fall to MOSCOW in 1510. It declined soon after and was the scene of sieges in 1581 and 1615. Czar Nicholas II abdicated at the city's railroad station in 1917. The city was occupied by GERMANY in both world wars and was severely damaged in World War II. Located in a region rich in historical landmarks, it has a medieval kremlin and a 17th-century cathedral.

PTERIA See BOGAZKÖY

PTOLEMAÏS See ACRE

PUCKLECHURCH [*Old English: Puclan Cyrcan*] (*England*)

Ancient locality in Avon, 8 mi E of BRISTOL. Edmund I, king of England from 939 to 946, was killed here in a brawl.

PUCLAN CYRCAN See PUCKLECHURCH

PUDJUT POINT [*Dutch: Sint Nicolaas Punt; former: Saint Nicholas Point*] (*Indonesia*)

Cape on NW JAVA, projecting into the Sundra Strait at its junction with the Java Sea. The U.S.S. *Houston* and H.M.A.S. *Perth* were destroyed by the Japanese in the waters just off Pudjut Point in a naval battle fought here on February 28, 1942, during World War II.

PUDSEY (*England*)

Industrial town in West YORKSHIRE, 6 mi W of LEEDS. Moravians settled the area in the 18th century and established a school at nearby Fulneck.

PUEBLA [*Puebla de Zaragoza*] [*former: Puebla de los Angeles*] (*Mexico*)

Manufacturing city and capital of Puebla state, 75 mi SE of MEXICO CITY, SE central Mexico. Founded in 1532 by the Spanish, it was important militarily as a junction on the route to Mexico City. UNITED STATES forces under General Winfield Scott captured it in 1847 during the Mexican War. Ignacio Zaragoza led his compatriots in several battles against French imperialism, and he won an important victory here on May 5, 1862, against the French. The French occupied the city the next year but were driven out by Porfirio Díaz in 1867. There is an important 16th-century cathedral here, as well as the convent of Santa Monica and an 18th-century theater.

PUEBLA DE LOS ANGELES See PUEBLA

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA See PUEBLA

PUEBLO (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Arkansas River, 40 mi SE of COLORADO SPRINGS, SE central COLORADO. A trading post and Mormon and Mexican settlements were here a few years before it was founded in 1860 during the gold rush. Incorporated in 1885, it was damaged by severe flooding in 1921.

PUEBLO BONITO See CHACO CANYON

PUEBLO GRANDE (*United States*)

Pueblo, 5 mi E of PHOENIX, SW central ARIZONA. It was the site of a prehistoric Pueblo Indian cliff-dwelling community. Its huge mound has been partially excavated, revealing remains of a civilization that flourished between the ninth and 12th centuries A.D.

PUERTO BELO See PORTOBELO

PUERTO CABELLO (*Venezuela*)

City and port on the CARIBBEAN SEA, Carabobo state, 70 mi W of CARACAS, N VENEZUELA. As a Spanish colony it was a frequent target of pirate raids from the 16th to 18th centuries and was a popular stop for Dutch smugglers. During the Venezuelan struggle for independence it remained a royalist stronghold until it was finally taken in 1823 by José Antonio Páez.

PUERTO DE ESPAÑA See PORT OF SPAIN

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA DE BUEN AIRE See BUENOS AIRES

PUERTO LIMON See LIMON (Costa Rica)

PUERTO ORDAZ See SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA (Venezuela)

PUERTO PLATA [former: San Felipe de Puerto Plata] (*Dominican Republic*)

Port, city, and capital of Puerto Plata province, on the Atlantic Ocean. It was supposedly founded by Christopher Columbus. The late 15th-century ruins of his first New World settlement are located nearby.

PUERTO PRINCESA (*Philippines*)

Commercial city and capital of PALAWAN ISLAND, E central coast of the island. A Spanish penal colony during the colonial era, it became the capital c. 1905. It was taken by U.S. forces on February 28, 1945, toward the end of World War II.

PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF [former: Porto Rico, St. Juan de Porto Rico] (*United States*)

A self-governing territory under the ultimate authority of the United States. It is an island in the WEST INDIES, approximately 1,000 miles SE of MIAMI, FLORIDA. Formerly called Porto Rico, the name was officially changed in 1932 and means "rich port." The island also appears on old maps as St. Juan de Porto Rico.

The inhabitants are descendants of Spanish colonists, mixed with Indians and blacks. The official language is Spanish. Before the Spanish came, Puerto Rico was inhabited by the Tiano Indians who called it Borinquén or Boriquén. Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1493 and Juan Ponce de León landed at SAN JUAN harbor in 1508. The first settlement was made here in 1521. Disease and mistreatment by the Spanish wiped out the Arawaks, and African slaves were imported to take their place. Gold resources were exhausted by the 1530s, and the Spanish then developed the cultivation of sugar cane and production of sugar for export.

In the 16th and 17th centuries the English and the Dutch attempted to seize Puerto Rico, but SPAIN

made the island a mighty fortress. Beginning in the 1820s there were unsuccessful rebellions against Spanish rule. Slavery was abolished in 1873, and the Spanish constitution of 1876 gave Puerto Rico representation in the Spanish parliament. In 1898 some degree of autonomy was granted, but that same year U.S. troops landed in July in the course of the Spanish-American War, and by treaty the island became a U.S. possession.

Under a law of 1900, Puerto Rico was ruled by a U.S.-appointed governor, an appointed legislative upper house and an elected lower house, with laws subject to review by the U.S. Congress. In 1917 the people were declared U.S. citizens and allowed to elect all legislators, but the U.S. governor could veto legislation. World War I and the rapid population growth on the mainland gave the sugar industry a boost, but as more land was taken from farm land for sugar cane, food shortages developed. The depressed sugar market of the 1930s caused hardships, although the New Deal produced measures for recovery. World War II and Operation Bootstrap in the 1940s successfully encouraged industry with higher demand, tax exemptions, low interest loans, and other incentives. After World War II many Puerto Ricans immigrated to the industrial cities of the mainland Northeast to seek economic opportunity.

The granting of power to elect the governor, beginning in 1948, and commonwealth status in 1952 have not ended agitation for statehood or independence, even though in 1967 a large majority voted for the status quo. Indeed, in 1950 two Puerto Rican nationalists attempted to assassinate President Harry S. Truman. The 1970s brought many large industrial projects to the island, stemming emigration but causing increased concern for environmental risks. Puerto Ricans have voted several times in the last three decades on the issue of independence, but each time have opted to stay as a commonwealth. In San Juan is the capital; other major cities are BAYAMON, MAYAGUEZ, and PONCE.

PUFLUNA See POPULONIUM

PUGET SOUND (*United States*)

Arm of the Pacific Ocean in NW WASHINGTON. It is connected with the ocean by JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT and is entered through Admiralty Inlet. It then extends, in two arms, approximately 100 mi S. Spanish navigators arrived in nearby waters as early as

1058 Puglia

1774. An English sailor, Charles William Barkly, discovered the Juan de Fuca Strait and the Sound in 1787; but it was another Englishman, George Vancouver, who in 1792 was the first to explore it. He named it for his aide, Peter Puget. The Sound has a number of important cities and port facilities, especially SEATTLE, TACOMA, OLYMPIA and the U.S. Navy shipyard at BREMERTON.

PUGLIA See APULIA

PUKAPUKA See DANGER ATOLL

PUKET See PHUKET

PULA [Pulj] [*ancient: Pietas Julia; Italian: Pola*] (*Croatia*)

Commercial city on the Adriatic Sea, 45 mi SW of RIJEKA. A Roman trading port and military base, it was leveled by the Illyrians in 39 B.C. Although rebuilt, it was insignificant in the Middle Ages and was controlled by VENICE from A.D. 1148 to 1797. The Genoese destroyed it in 1379 when they won a battle here against the Venetians. It was the center of Hapsburg naval activity in the 19th century, after passing to AUSTRIA in 1797. It became Italian after World War I and Yugoslavian after World War II. The temple of Augustus, an impressive amphitheater, and other Roman ruins are preserved here.

PULASKI, FORT See FORT PULASKI

PULAU TERNATE See TERNATE

PULAU TIDORE See TIDORE

PUŁAWY (*Poland*)

Industrial town on the Vistula River, Lublin province, WNW of LUBLIN, E Poland. It was once the residence of the Czartoryskis, a princely Polish family that dominated much of Poland in the 18th century.

PULE 'ANGA TONGA See TONGA

PULICAT (*India*)

Town on S Pulicat Lake, TAMIL NADU, S India. The site of a Dutch fort established here in the early 17th

century, it remained the center of the Dutch settlement of the COROMANDEL COAST until it passed to the British in 1825.

PULICAT See PALGHAT

PULJ See PULA

PULLMAN (*United States*)

Former suburb of CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, incorporated into Chicago in 1889. It was founded by G.M. Pullman in 1880 as an experimental community for his sleeping-car company employees. It was the scene of a major wage-protest strike led by Eugene V. Debs in 1894.

PULO CABALLO See CABALLO

PULPUDEVA See PLOVDIV

PULTOVA See POLTAVA

PULTOWA See POLTAVA

PUŁTUSK (*Poland*)

Industrial town, on the Narew River, Warszawa province, 32 mi N of WARSAW, NE central Poland. Charles XII of SWEDEN defeated the Saxons here on April 21, 1703, as he established Swedish supremacy in the Baltic lands during the Great Northern War. The Russians lost a battle to the French here in 1806 during the Napoleonic Wars. The town was captured by the Germans during both world wars.

PUNAKA [Punakha] (*Bhutan*)

Town and traditional capital of Bhutan, NW Bhutan. Founded in 1577, it has fortifications and a significant Buddhist monastery.

PUNAKHA See PUNAKA

PUNDRAVARDHANA See BOGRA

PUNE [Poona] (*India*)

Industrial city, capital of both Poona district and division, at the confluence of the Mula and Mutha Rivers, 80 mi ESE of MUMBAI, central W India. Once the capital of the MARATHAS in the 17th and 18th centu-

ries, it has several temples and palaces from that era. It came under British protection in 1818, and was later a military and administrative center. The Hindu temple of Parvati and the National Defense Academy are in the city.

PUNJAB [*Hindu: Panjāb*] (*India and Pakistan*)

Region in the NW Indian subcontinent, former province of British India. A center of the prehistoric INDUS RIVER valley civilization, it was ruled by Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. and then by Asoka and the MAURYAN EMPIRE in the next century. From the eighth century A.D. to the 18th century it was ruled by Muslims, and it flourished as a cultural center under the MOGUL EMPIRE. East Punjab remained a Hindu stronghold during this time. The Sikhs took over the area in the late 18th century, but the British annexed it in 1849, following their victory in the two Sikh Wars of 1846 and 1849. The province was reorganized into several states, beginning in 1947. With the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the Punjab was partitioned approximately along the line between the main concentrations of the Muslim and the Hindu populations. The western portion became the Pakistan province of West Punjab, which was renamed Punjab in 1949, with its capital at LAHORE and its summer capital at SIMLA.

The Indian part of the Punjab was divided after partition into three areas. The numerous Punjab hill states were merged into the union territory and then state of HIMACHAL PRADESH. Other princely states became the Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and the remaining area became the state of East Punjab. In 1956, the state of East Punjab and the union territory of Patiala and East Punjab States Union were merged to form the state of Punjab. In 1966 the Indian state of Punjab was divided into two states, the Hindi-speaking HARYANA and Punjabi-speaking Punjab. The capital of Punjab is CHANDIGARH.

PUNT

Ancient area in Africa, S of EGYPT, probably along the coast of SOMALIA. A flourishing trade in slaves, gold, incense, and myrrh existed between ancient Egypt and Punt following the expedition sent to it by Queen Hatshepsut in the 15th century B.C. The visit is recorded in temple reliefs at DEIR AL-BAHRI in western THEBES.

PUNTA ARENAS [*Magallanes*] (*Chile*)

Commercial port, city, and capital of Magallanes province, Brunswick Peninsula, S. Chile. A penal colony was established here in 1843. Six years later the town was founded to substantiate the Chilean claim to the STRAIT OF MAGELLAN. One of the world's southernmost cities, it has one of the best museums in South America.

PUNTA DAR ZOYARA See ZUWARĀH

PUNTA DEL ESTE (*Uruguay*)

Resort town on the Atlantic Ocean, Maldonado department, 70 mi E of MONTEVIDEO, S Uruguay. The German battleship *Graf Spee* was badly battered in 1939 by a British attack just off the coast during World War II. Inter-American conferences were held here in 1961, 1962, and 1967. In 1962 the decision was made here to suspend Cuba's membership in the Organization of American States (OAS).

PUPLUNA See POPULONIUM

PURA See IRANSHAHR (Iran)

PURBECK, ISLE OF (*England*)

Peninsula on the SE coast of DORSET. Originally an island, it was joined to the mainland by silting. The district was a popular hunting ground, frequented by Anglo-Saxon and Norman royalty. It is the site of the ruined Corfe Castle, built between the 11th and 13th centuries and later destroyed by Parliamentarians during the Civil War. Purbeck is the source of the black marble used in the elegant interior of CANTERBURY Cathedral.

PURI [*Jagannath, Juggernaut*] (*India*)

Port town in E ORISSA, on the Bay of Bengal, 260 mi SSW of KOLKATA, E India. It is the location of an important center of Hindu worship to Juggernaut, a Krishna form of Vishnu. A major pilgrimage is directed toward the town annually, and many festivals are held at that time, mainly the Rathayatra celebration in which a huge Juggernaut image is venerated. The imposing 12th-century Sri Jagannath Temple dominates the site. The custom of many devotees to hurl themselves to death beneath the wheels of a massive rolling image of Juggernaut, a practice

1060 Purigere

observed by the Franciscan Oderic as early as 1320, has given rise to the English term for any terrible, irresistible force.

PURIGERE See MYSORE

PURPLE ISLANDS See MADERIA ISLANDS

PURPURIARAE (PURPLE ISLANDS) See MADERIA ISLANDS

PURUSHAPURA See PESHAWAR

PUSAN [Busan] [*Japanese: Fusan*] (*South Korea*)

Major commercial center, port, and city on the Korea Strait, 200 mi SSE of SEOUL, capital of South Kyongsang province, SE South Korea. A thriving port of the Chinese Empire, its castle was captured in 1592 by a Japanese expeditionary force that was recalled six years later. Its harbor was greatly improved while under the rule of JAPAN from 1910 to 1945, and the town became a stronghold of U.S. and UN troops protecting South Korea in 1950 during the Korean War.

PUSHKAR LAKE (*India*)

Lake in E central RAJASTHAN, 5 mi W of AJMER, NW central India. The only Brahmanic temple in India is located on its banks, and an annual pilgrimage is directed in October and November toward its sacred waters and temple.

PUSHKIN [*former: Detskoye Selo; Tsarskoye Selo*] (*Russia*)

Residential town in NW St. Petersburg oblast, 16 mi S of St. PETERSBURG. This 17th-century Finnish village was converted in 1708 by Peter the Great into one of the most magnificent royal residences in the world. Palaces and lavish gardens were constructed here by Peter between 1748 and 1762 and by Alexander I between 1792 and 1796. Czar Nicholas II was its last royal resident in 1917. Severe damage was done to the city and its palaces during World War II, and extensive restoration has ensued. The town has undergone many name changes.

PUSZCZA BIAŁOWIESKA See BIAŁOWIEZA FOREST

PUTEOLI See POZZUOLI

PUT-IN-BAY (*United States*)

Bay in South Bass Island, LAKE ERIE, OHIO. Commodore Oliver H. Perry won a naval victory here against the British on September 10, 1813, during the War of 1812.

PUTNA See PATNA

PUTNEY (*England*)

District of the inner LONDON borough of Wandsworth. Thomas Cromwell (1485–1540), notorious for his role in the confiscation of monastic lands, was born here, as was historian Edward Gibbon (1737–94). Statesman William Pitt lived here. Two duels were fought here, one between William Pitt and George Tierney in 1798, and another between Robert Castlereagh and George Canning in 1809.

PUTO See PUTUOSHAN

PUTTIALA See PATIALA

PUTUMAYO (*Brazil; Colombia; Peru*)

River in NW South America, approximately 980 mi long, rising in SW Colombia, flowing SE into the AMAZON RIVER in Brazil. The river valley boomed as a center of the rubber business in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It became the focus of international indignation when reports of grossly inhumane treatment of native workers were made public.

PUTOSHAN [*Pootoo, Puto, Puto Shan, P'u-T'o Shan*] (*China*)

Island member of Chou-shan archipelago, Zhejiang province, E China. One of China's centers of Buddhism, it has many temples and an impressive monastery. It was once a pilgrimage center as well.

PUYALLUP (*United States*)

Lumbering center, city on the Puyallup River, 8 mi ESE of TACOMA, W central WASHINGTON. It was founded in 1877, in an area once frequented by the local Puyallup Indians, by Ezra Meeker. His 19th-century mansion, Pioneer Park, is still intact.

PUY DE DÔME (*France*)

Extinct volcano in the AUVERGNE Mts, central France. The remains of an ancient temple dedicated to the Roman Mercury are located at its summit. A famous experiment confirming Evangelista Torricelli's air-pressure theory was carried out here in 1648, under the direction of Blaise Pascal.

PUYÉ See SANTA CLARA (United States)

PUY, LE See LE PUY

PYARNU See PARNU

PYATIGORSK [*Piatigorsk*] (*Russia*)

Resort city in Stavropol Krai, approximately 200 mi NW of TBILISI. Founded in 1780, its famous health spa has been operated since 1803. The Russian poet M. Y. Lermontov was shot here in 1841 in a duel. A museum in the city is devoted to his work.

PYDNA (*Greece*)

Ancient town in S MACEDONIA, near the Gulf of Salonica, N Greece. The kingdom of Macedonia was destroyed when its King Perseus was defeated here in 168 B.C. by a Roman army under Aemilius Paulus.

PYÈ [*Prome*] (*Myanmar*)

Commercial town and port on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 150 mi NW of YANGON, capital of Pyè district, in Pegu, S central Myanmar. Founded in the eighth century A.D., it was the capital of Pyu state until conquered by the Burmese Mon Kingdom in the following century. Its ruins are located near the modern town, which became part of British Burma in 1852 and was occupied by the Japanese during World War II.

PYEITAWINZU MYANMA NAINGUGANDAW See MYANMAR

PYLOS [*former: Navarino; Greek: Pílos*] (*Greece*)

Ancient port on a bay of the Ionian Sea, MESSINA, SW Greece, now a fishing town. A great Mycenaean palace dating from the 13th century B.C. was unearthed not far from here recently and may have been the residence of King Nestor, of Homer's *Iliad*. An Athenian stronghold during the Peloponnesian War, Pylos was

the scene of an Athenian naval victory in 425 B.C. against a Spartan fleet. The modern town, once called Navarino, is near the site of the naval battle of Navarino Bay, where a Turkish and Egyptian fleet was overcome on October 20, 1827, during the war for Greek independence, by a fleet commanded by Great Britain's Sir Edward Codrington.

PYŎNGYANG [*Japanese: Heijo*] (*North Korea*)

Industrial and commercial city, capital of North Korea, on the Taedong River, approximately 125 mi NW of SEOUL. Formerly the capital of Korea and of the Koguryu dynasty (c. 35 B.C.–A.D. 668), it was settled even earlier, perhaps as far back as 1122 B.C. In early modern times it was captured by JAPAN in 1592 during its abortive invasion of Korea. The Japanese planned to invade CHINA from this base, but in the fighting the city was destroyed. Pyongyang was razed again in 1894 during the Sino-Japanese War and a third time in 1904. It was industrialized under Japanese rule between 1910 and 1945, and after World War II it became the capital of newly formed North Korea in 1948. It was occupied in 1950 by UN troops during the Korean War, but was retaken after being severely damaged. Among the few landmarks that have survived its violent history are ancient tombs from the first century B.C. and some old Buddhist temples.

PYRENAEI MONTES See PYRENEES

PYRENEES [*ancient: Pyrenaei Montes; French: Pyrénées; Spanish: Pirineos*] (*France; Spain*)

Mountain range, along the Spanish-French border, extending approximately 250 mi from the BAY OF BISCAY on the W to the Gulf of Lions on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA on the E. The main passes are the Somport, the Pöterla, the Puymorens, and Roncevalles. The Col de Pert (or Perthus) was a popular Roman passage.

Prehistoric cave paintings have been found at ALTAMIRA and AURIGNAC in the region. In A.D. 788 the massacre by Basques of a Carolingian rear guard returning from Spain in the pass of RONCEVALLES was the historical basis for the medieval epic, the *Song of Roland*. The Spanish border was set at the Pyrenees by the Treaty of the Pyrenees, negotiated on the ISLE OF PHEASANTS here in 1659.

The mountain passes were often used by pilgrims in the Middle Ages on their way to the shrine of SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA in northwestern Spain. The mountains

1062 Pyrgos

were also a major route for the clandestine movement of heretics in the late Middle Ages, for Republicans and their sympathizers during the Spanish civil war, and now for terrorists in the north of Spain.

The kingdom of NAVARRE, astride the mountains, played a major role in the conflicts between Spain and France from the eighth to 17th centuries. The principality of ANDORRA has survived in the mountains since the eighth century.

PYRGOS [*Greek: Pírgos*] (*Greece*)

Commercial town and capital of Elis department, PELOPONNESUS, 120 mi W of ATHENS, SW Greece. It was attacked and plundered by the Ottoman Turks in the early 19th century, during the war for Greek independence.

PYTHO See DELPHI

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QAANAAQ [Thule] (*Greenland*)

Town in Thule district, NW Greenland, NW of Cape York. Founded in 1910 by the Danish explorer Knud Rasmussen, it derives its name from ancient and medieval concepts of the furthest unknown north, *Ultima Thule*. It, in turn, gives its name to a form of early Eskimo culture. The site of a U.S. military base in World War II, it is now the most important U.S. defense area in Greenland.

QABIS See GABES

QADAS See CADASA

AL-QĀDISĪYAH See KADISIYA

QAFSAH [Gafsa] [*ancient: Capsa*] (*Tunisia*)

Town and oasis in W central Tunisia, 50 mi NW of the city of GABÈS. Built on the site of ancient Capsa, it was once a Numidian town and later came under Roman rule. Artifacts of the upper Paleolithic (Cap-sian) culture of North Africa and southern Europe have been found on the site. See also NUMIDIA.

AL-QĀHIRAH See CAIRO

QAIROUAN See KAIROUAN

QAIRWAN See KAIROUAN

QALUNIYA See MOZAH

QANAT AS SUWAYS See SUEZ CANAL

EL QANAWAT See KANATHA

QANDAHAR See KANDAHAR

QANTARAH, AL [El Kantara] (*Egypt*)

Town on the E bank of the SUEZ CANAL, NE Egypt. Founded on an ancient military route between Egypt and SYRIA, it became the terminus of the rail line to PALESTINE, built during World War I for the British Expeditionary Force. Captured by ISRAEL during the Arab-Israeli War of 1967, the town was evacuated in 1969 and was returned to Egypt in 1974. There are Egyptian and Roman ruins in the area.

QARAQORUM See KARAKORUM

QARQAR See KARKAR

QARS See KARS

QARTHADASHT See CARTHAGE (*Tunisia*)

QĀRŪN, LAKE [*ancient: Moeris*] (*Egypt*)

Lake in Al Fayyum governorate, S of CAIRO, in N Upper Egypt. Described by Herodotus in the fifth century B.C., the lake is now much reduced in size. The Ptolemies, Greek rulers of ancient Egypt, made their residence at Crocodilopolis, which was later known as ARSINOË. In the 1920s an ancient irrigation system was unearthed in the area. See also FAIYUM.

AL-QASRAYN See KASSERINE**QATAR [Katar]**

Sheikhdom in E Arabia, on a 100-mi-long peninsula on the PERSIAN GULF. Its capital is DOHA, also known as Bida. Invaded by the Persians in 1783, the area was occupied by forces of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1871, which maintained some control until World War I. Qatar maintained treaty relations with GREAT BRITAIN until it became independent in 1971. In 1972 the reigning emir, Ahmad ibn Ali al-Thani, was deposed by his cousin Khalifa ibn Hamad al-Thani. Qatar has had armed conflict with BAHRAIN over the Hawar Islands and gas fields in the PERSIAN GULF in 1986, and with Saudi Arabia in 1992 over their common border. During the Gulf War in 1991, international coalition forces were deployed on Qatari soil. Palestinians were expelled from Qatar in retaliation for the pro-Iraqi stance of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), but after the war relations with the Palestinians have returned to normal. After the Gulf War, Qatar signed a defense pact with the UNITED STATES. In 1995, the emir was deposed by his son and heir, Hamad bin Khalifa al-Thani.

Hamad eased press censorship and sought improved relations with Iran and Israel. In 1996, the Aljazeera news agency was launched in Qatar, and has become a force for a free press in the Arab world. Hamad democratized the nation's government and instituted elections. In 2003, voters approved a constitution establishing a largely elected advisory council with the power to pass laws, subject to the emir's approval. The new constitution also gives women the right to vote and hold office. The constitution came into force in 2004. The Al Udeid air base, in S central Qatar, has been used by the U.S. military since late 2001, and the U.S. Central Command established forward headquarters in Qatar prior to the 2003 invasion of Iraq.

QATNA [Katna] [*modern*: al-Mashrafah, el-Meshrife, el-Michirfe, Mecherfe, Mishrifeh, Mushrife] (*Syria*)

Ancient city, approximately 10 mi NE of HOMS. Qatna flourished in the second millennium B.C. and was the site of a temple dedicated to the Sumerian goddess Nin-E-Gal, which was excavated from 1924 to 1929. A stone sphinx consecrated by Ita, daughter of the Egyptian ruler Amenemhet II (1929–1895 B.C.), and Mycenaean vases are evidence of foreign

trade with the city. The Hittite king Suppiluliumas razed Qatna in 1375 B.C. See also EGYPT, HITTITE EMPIRE, MYCENAE, SUMER.

AL-QAYRAWAN See KAIROVAN**QAZVĪN** See KASVIN**QIFT** See COPTOS**QINA [Keneh]** [*ancient*: Caene, Caenopolis] (*Egypt*)

Town and capital of Qina governorate, on the NILE RIVER, E central Egypt. Founded on the site of the ancient trading center of Caene, the town has many remains of the original settlement.

QINGDAO [Ch'ing-Tao, Tsingtao] [*German*: Tsingtau] (*China*)

City and port on the Yellow Sea, in SE SHANDONG province, 345 mi SE of BEIJING, E China. Leased to Germany in 1898, it was the administrative seat of Kiaochow territory and was held by JAPAN from 1914 to 1922. From 1945 to 1949 when it was surrendered to the Communists, it was the U.S. naval headquarters of the western Pacific Ocean.

QINGHAI [Tsinghai, Ch'ing-Hai, Koko Nor] (*China*)

Province of W central China, E of Tibet and XINJIANG UYGUR, in the Tibetan highlands. Its capital is XINING. Once part of TIBET, it was controlled by the Mongol overlords of China in the 14th century and came under the Qing dynasty in 1724. It became a province of China in 1928 and was settled by people attracted to the mineral extraction industries of the area.

QIRGHIZ See KAZAKHSTAN**QISARAYA** See CAESAREA PALESTINAE**QOM [Kum, Qum]** (*Iran*)

City in Teheran province, 75 mi S of TEHERAN, NW central Iran. Long a pilgrimage center of the Shiite Muslims, it is the site of the shrine of Fatima, sister of the Imam Riza, the important saint of Shiite Islam, who died in A.D. 816. It was invaded by the Mongols in 1221 and by the Afghans in 1722. In the 1970s it

became known as the seat of the Ayatollah Khomeini, the religious and political leader of Iran.

QOMUL See HAMI

AL-QSAR AL KBIR See ALCAZARQUIVIR

QUAI D'ORSAY (*France*)

Quay, situated along the left bank of the SEINE RIVER, between the Eiffel Tower and the Palais Bourbon, in PARIS. Named after a French general, it is the location of the French ministry of foreign affairs, which is also referred to as the Quai d'Orsay.

QUANTICO (*United States*)

Town, Prince William county, on the POTOMAC RIVER near Fredericksburg, VIRGINIA. Founded as a base for servicing colonial vessels during the American Revolution, it became a permanent Marine Corps training base in 1918 and is home to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy.

QUANZHOU [Ch'üan-Chou, Chuan-Chow] [*former: Tsinkiang*] (*China*)

Town in FUJIAN province on the Formosa Strait, 90 mi SW of FUZHOU, SE China. Ch'üan Chou began to develop as a major seaport during the Tang period (A.D. 618–907). Under the Yuan dynasty (1279–1368) it was China's greatest port, renowned throughout the world and possibly visited (as Zaitun) by Marco Polo. It declined because of the silting up of the harbor and pirate raids.

QUATRE BRAS (*Belgium*)

Village, Brabant province, approximately 20 mi SSE of BRUSSELS. Two days before the defeat of Napoleon at WATERLOO, British troops under the duke of Wellington repulsed the French forces under Marshall Ney here on June 16, 1815.

AL-QUDS See JERUSALEM

QUEBEC [*French: Québec*] (*Canada*)

City in S QUEBEC province, on the N bank of the St. LAWRENCE RIVER where it is joined by the St. Charles River. Its name may be derived from an Algonquin word meaning narrows. The first European here, the

French explorer Jacques Cartier, who spent the winter of 1535–36 in the area, found the Indian village of Stadacona on the site. Quebec, itself, the first permanent settlement in Canada, was established in 1608 as a trading post by another French explorer, Samuel Sieur de Champlain. In 1663 it officially became a city and the capital of NEW FRANCE.

The English captured Quebec in 1629, but it was returned to France in 1632. It withstood English sieges in 1690 and 1711, but on September 19, 1759, during the French and Indian War, the city surrendered to the British for the last time, after the Battle of the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM five days earlier. In 1763 all of French Canada, including Quebec, was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN. During the American Revolution an American army failed in an attempt to take the city in 1775–76.

Quebec was the capital of Lower Canada from 1791 to 1841, and of the Province of Canada from 1851 to 1855 and again from 1859 to 1865. It has been the capital of the Province of Quebec since 1867. In October 1864 the second of two conferences resulting in the confederation that became the present Dominion of Canada was held here. During World War II, in August 1943 and September 1944, meetings to plan Allied strategy were held here between President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the UNITED STATES and Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain, together with other leading military and civilian figures.

Old fortifications and buildings from the colonial era make Quebec a picturesque city, popular with tourists. The old fort, La Citadelle, has been restored as it was between 1820 and 1832. The population is overwhelmingly of French descent and is French-speaking.

QUEBEC [*French: Québec*] (*Canada*)

A province of the E Dominion of Canada. The first European in the region was Jacques Cartier of France, who landed on the GASPÉ PENINSULA in 1534. The next year he explored the SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER. In 1608 Samuel Sieur de Champlain, also of France, established a trading post on the site of QUEBEC city; and from this earliest Canadian settlement traders, explorers, and missionaries began their daring journeys into the unknown interior of North America. In 1663 Louis XIV of France made the region, known as NEW FRANCE, a royal colony. A long struggle followed, first against the Iroquois Indians and then against the British. The latter captured Quebec city in

1759 and took MONTREAL in 1760. In 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War, France ceded the region to GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1774, as a conciliatory measure, Great Britain's Quebec Act allowed French residents to keep their religion and laws. The territory of Quebec was extended to include the land E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER and N of the OHIO RIVER. During the American Revolution, a colonial army in 1775 captured Montreal but failed to take Quebec city, and in 1777 the British were defeated in an attempted invasion of NEW YORK State. In 1791 Great Britain detached the part of Quebec W of the OTTAWA RIVER and created Upper Canada, now ONTARIO; while Quebec became Lower Canada. In 1837 some leaders of the French community revolted against the British and the ruling French group, known as the Château Clique, but the rebellion was crushed. The result was the formation in 1841 of the Province of Canada, consisting of Canada East (Quebec) and Canada West (Ontario). A measure of self-government came in 1849, and in 1867 Quebec was one of the four founding provinces of the Dominion. French culture remained dominant, and in 1974 French was made the sole official language in the province. A group advocating independence arose in the 1960s, but in a referendum in May 1980 Quebec voted against secession. In 1995, a second referendum on Quebec's sovereignty was narrowly defeated.

QUEDLINBURG (*Germany*)

City, SAXONY-ANHALT, 33 mi SSW of MAGDEBURG, central Germany. One of Germany's oldest cities, it was fortified by the German king Henry I, the Fowler, in A.D. 922. The city was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE until 1477 and passed to BRANDENBURG in 1698. It has a castle, church, and convent built between the 10th and 14th centuries.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS (*Canada*)

Group of islands off the coast of BRITISH COLUMBIA, between ALASKA and VANCOUVER ISLAND. The archipelago was visited by Juan Pérez in 1774 and by Captain James Cook in 1778. Captain George Dixon surveyed the islands in 1787 and named them for his ship. The population consists mainly of Haida Indians.

QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS [*former: Parry Islands*] (*Canada*)

Group of islands in the northern part of the ARCTIC archipelago, Franklin district, NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, N Canada.

Discovered in 1819–20 by the British explorer Sir William Parry, the islands bore his name until 1954. Since the 1960s they have become a source of oil.

QUEEN MAUD MOUNTAINS (*Antarctica*)

Mountain range in Antarctica, in the S Ross Dependency (NEW ZEALAND), S of Ross Ice Shelf. The range was discovered in 1911 by Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian explorer, and contains three of the world's great glaciers: Amundsen, Liv, and Thorne.

QUEENS (*United States*)

Borough of NEW YORK CITY, on the W end of LONG ISLAND, across the East River from the borough of MANHATTAN. Originally part of NEW NETHERLAND, it was settled by the Dutch in 1635. Some of its early settlements were Flushing Bay, founded in 1636, Newtown in 1642, Far Rockaway in 1644, FLUSHING in 1645, and Jamaica in 1656. Peter Stuyvesant surrendered the area to the English in 1664. After the Battle of Long Island in 1776, during the American Revolution, British troops controlled the area. Many of the inhabitants were Tories and chose to emigrate to NEWFOUNDLAND after the Revolution. With the construction of the Queensborough Bridge in 1909 and a railroad tunnel in 1910, Queens expanded rapidly. It was twice the site of World's Fairs, in 1939 and 1964.

QUEENSLAND (*Australia*)

State, covering the entire NE part of the Australian continent, with its capital at BRISBANE. The coastal area was explored by Captain James Cook in 1770. Under the jurisdiction of NEW SOUTH WALES, it was a penal colony from 1824 to 1843. In 1901 Queensland was made one of the states of the Australian Commonwealth. Queensland is now the fastest-growing state in Australia with major growth in tourism, mining, and agriculture.

QUEENSTON [Queenstown] (*Canada*)

Village and battle site in Lincoln county, ONTARIO, just N of NIAGARA FALLS. It was the scene of a battle on October 13, 1812, during the War of 1812, in which invading U.S. troops under Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer were defeated by British forces under Major General Isaac Brock. The conflict is often called the Battle of Queenston Heights.

QUEENSTOWN See QUEENSTON

QUELIMANE [Kilimane; Kilmain; Quilimane]
(Mozambique)

Town, port, and capital of Zambézia district, E central Mozambique. Founded as a trading post in 1544 by the Portuguese, it became a major center of the slave trade in the 18th and 19th centuries.

QUELPART ISLAND See CHEJU

QUEMADOS DE MARIANAO See MARIANAO

QUEMOY [Mandarin: Chin-men, Kinmen] (Taiwan)

Island group in the Formosa, or Taiwan, Strait, off Fukien province of the People's Republic of China, approximately 150 mi W of Taiwan. The main island was held and heavily fortified after 1949 when the Nationalist Chinese government was forced off the mainland to Taiwan. China claims it as well as MATSU Island, farther north on the China coast near Foochow, and Taiwan. When China shelled Quemoy in 1955, the U.S. government gave a qualified promise to Taiwan to defend it. Again in 1958 there was intensive bombardment, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet was sent to the area. Quemoy and Matsu were made a major issue in the 1960 U.S. presidential election. In recent years neither China nor Taiwan has made an issue of the islands.

QUENGIANFU See XI'AN

QUERA See CHUR

QUERCY [Cahorsin] (France)

Region and former county, in the area now occupied by the Lot and Tarnet-Garonne departments, SW France. CAHORS is its chief city. Dating from Gallo-Roman times, the region came under the counts of TOULOUSE in the ninth century A.D. Quercy was the subject of fierce conflict during the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453 and the Wars of Religion from 1562 to 1598. It was united with the French Crown in 1472 and included in GUIENNE province.

QUERÉTARO (Mexico)

City and capital of Querétaro state, 160 mi NW of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. Inhabited by the

Otomi-Chichimec Indians, Querétaro was made part of the AZTEC EMPIRE in 1446 and was conquered by SPAIN in 1531. The city was the scene of a conspiracy that led to Mexico's revolt against Spain in 1810. The execution of Austrian-born Hapsburg emperor Maximilian of Mexico took place here in 1867.

QUETTA (Pakistan)

City in Baluchistan province, 450 mi WSW of LAHORE. It lies in a strategic region near the Bolan pass, which controls the trade and invasion route from AFGHANISTAN to S Pakistan, the INDUS RIVER valley, and INDIA. The British occupied Quetta in the First Afghan War of 1839 to 1842 and annexed it after the Second Afghan War in 1876. They made a strong fortress of it. The city was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1935 but was rebuilt.

QUEZALTENANGO (Guatemala)

City and capital of Quezaltenango department, in the W highlands, SW Guatemala. Once the center of the ancient Quiché kingdom of Xelaju, it is today the second city of Guatemala. Its name means "palace of the quetzal" and refers to a native tropical bird of great symbolic importance to the Maya and now the national symbol of Guatemala.

QUEZON CITY (Philippines)

City on Luzon Island, adjacent to MANILA. Once a private estate, the site was chosen as the new official capital of the Philippines, replacing Manila in 1937, and was named for President Manuel Quezon.

QUFU [Ch'ü-Fou, Kufow] (China)

Town in SHANDONG province, 65 mi S of JINAN, NE China. Qufu was the home of Confucius for most of his life. A Confucian temple was built here in 478 B.C. and expanded by successive emperors.

QUIBERON BAY (France)

Bay on Quiberon Peninsula, Morbihan department, in BRITTANY, NW France. It was the scene of a naval battle during the Seven Years' War, on November 20, 1759, in which the French fleet was defeated by the British under Lord Hawke, thus ending the French plan to invade GREAT BRITAIN. On July 20–21, 1795, during the French Revolutionary Wars, an invading party of French Royalists was landed in the area by British ships but was repulsed.

QUILIMANE See QUELIMANE**QUILON** See KOLLAM**QUIMPER** [*Breton: Kemper*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Finistère department, in BRITTANY, near the Bay of Biscay, NW France. It was the medieval capital of the Breton county of Cornouaille, inhabited in the sixth century A.D. by Britons from CORNWALL fleeing the Anglo-Saxons. The town became the seat of a bishopric in 495 and joined the duchy of Brittany in the 11th century.

QUINCY [*former: Bluffs*] (*United States*)

City, seat of Adams county, W ILLINOIS, on the E bank of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER. Founded in 1822, it was renamed on March 4, 1825, for President John Quincy Adams. It was an important stop for escaping slaves on the Underground Railroad to Canada in the 1830s, and it was the site of the sixth Lincoln-Douglas debate on October 13, 1858.

QUINCY (*United States*)

City, Norfolk County, 8 mi S of BOSTON, E MASSACHUSETTS. It was founded as a trading post by the anti-Puritan Thomas Morton c. 1625 and was resettled in 1634. Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born here and are buried in the First Parish Church in the city. Quincy was the site of the laying of the first railroad tracks in the United States in 1826.

QUI NHON [*Quinhon*] (*Vietnam*)

City and port in SE Vietnam, on the South China Sea. Once a capital of the ancient kingdom of CHAMPA, its small port was opened to trade with France in 1874. In 1965, during the Vietnam War, the UNITED STATES developed the port for military use.

QUINHON See QUI NHON**QUINNIPIAC** See NEW HAVEN**QUINTANA ROO** (*Mexico*)

A state of Mexico in the densely forested half of the YUCATÁN PENINSULA. This region contains a number of Mayan and late Mayan archaeological sites, including the very late settlement of TULUM and the great center of COBA, which has been little excavated. Mayan resistance and heavy forests made Spanish

invasion impossible during the 16th century. The capital is CANCÚN.

QUIRIGUÁ (*Guatemala*)

Ancient city and archaeological site in the Motagua valley, E Guatemala, near the border of HONDURAS. It is the site of a ruined city dating from the Late Classic epoch of the Maya in the eighth century A.D. The site, not impressive architecturally, is known for its carved monoliths and stone steles.

QUIRINAL See SEVEN HILLS OF ROME**QUITO** [*Villa de San Francisco de Quito*] (*Ecuador*)

City and capital of Ecuador and Pichincha province, approximately 114 mi from the Pacific coast and 170 mi NE of GUAYAQUIL. Once inhabited by Quito Indians, it was taken by the Incas in 1487 and by Sebastián de Benalcázar for SPAIN in 1534. The city was freed from Spanish rule by Antonio José de Sucre in 1822. It has many fine examples of Spanish colonial architecture. See also GRAN COLOMBIA, INCA EMPIRE, NEW GRANADA, PICHINCHA, BATTLE OF.

QUIVIRA (*United States*)

Area said to be located near Great Bend, central KANSAS. Quivira was the land sought and found in 1541 by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and later explored by the Spanish in 1593 and 1601.

QUM See QOM**QUMRAN** (*Palestine*)

Village in ancient JUDAEA, on the NW shore of the DEAD SEA, in the WEST BANK. The village was inhabited by a group of religious Jews, probably Essenes, from the second century B.C. until the Romans destroyed it in A.D. 68. In 1947 the first group of manuscripts written by the sect were discovered in nearby caves and came to be known as the Dead Sea Scrolls.

AL-QUAYTIRAH See AL-KUNEITRA**QUXIAN** [*Ch'ü-Hsien*] (*China*)

City in ZHEJIANG province, 120 mi SW of HANGZHOU, E China. A transportation center since ancient times, it was the site of a U.S. airbase in World War II and the scene of heavy fighting in 1942.

R

**RAAMSES** [*Egyptian: Pi-Ri'amsese*] (*Egypt*)

Biblical name for the ancient city of Pi-Ri'amsese, built by Hebrew slave labor under the pharaohs of ancient Egypt. It was destroyed and then rebuilt under Ramses II (1292–25 B.C.). The site is presumed to be in the eastern part of the Nile River delta, near Qantir or Tel el-Dab'a, and close to AVARIS, the lost capital of the Hyksos invaders. At Qantir remains of a palace and other structures dating from the time of Ramses II have been uncovered.

RAANANA [*Ra'anana*] (*Israel*)

Settlement in the PLAIN OF SHARON, 9 mi NE of TEL AVIV–JAFFA, W Israel. A large reception camp for Jewish immigrants was founded here in 1921, as well as an Orthodox Jewish children's community.

RAB [*Italian: Arbe*] (*Croatia*)

Island off the coast of CROATIA, in the Adriatic Sea. A Catholic bishopric since the 10th century, it was under the rule of VENICE from the 10th to 18th centuries. The island has ruins of ancient walls, the Venetian governor's palace, and a 12th-century cathedral.

RABAT (*Morocco*)

City and capital of Morocco, on the Atlantic Ocean coast, 57 mi NE of CASABLANCA, at the mouth of the Bou Regreg estuary, opposite SALÉ. Once a Muslim fortress, built c. A.D. 700, it was formally founded in the 12th century by Abd-al-Mumin, originator of the ALMOHAD dynasty, and served as a base for voyages to SPAIN. A pirate fortress in the 17th and 18th cen-

turies, it was made a French protectorate in 1912 and became independent in 1956.

RABAUL (*Papua New Guinea*)

Town and port, on NE NEW BRITAIN Island, in the BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO, W Pacific Ocean. Founded as the capital of German NEW GUINEA in 1910, it was the capital of the Territory of New Guinea from 1920 to 1941. It was taken by JAPAN in January 1942, during World War II, and became an important naval and air base for the planned attack on AUSTRALIA. Destroyed by Allied raids between 1943 and 1945, it was reconstructed after the war.

RABBATH See AMMAN**RABBATH AMMON** See AMMAN**RACCONIGI** (*Italy*)

Town in Cuneo province, SW PIEDMONT region, 24 mi S of TURIN, NW Italy. The château here was the summer residence of the kings of Italy from 1900.

RACIBÓRZ [*German: Ratibor*] (*Poland*)

Town on the ODER RIVER, 42 mi SSE of OPOLE, near the Czech border, S Poland. Granted a charter in A.D. 1217, it was made the capital of an independent principality in 1288. In 1526 it passed to the house of Hapsburg and to PRUSSIA in 1742. Between 1822 and 1840 it was the capital of Ratibor principality and then of the duchy of Ratibor between 1840 and 1918. It was returned to Poland in 1945.

RACINE (*United States*)

City in SE WISCONSIN, on LAKE MICHIGAN, 23 mi S of MILWAUKEE. The first permanent settlement was made here in 1834. The improvement of the harbor 10 years later, combined with the coming of a railroad in 1855, stimulated the economy. There are three buildings here designed by Frank Lloyd Wright, and Racine retains a Danish cultural heritage from early settlers.

RACOVA, BATTLE OF See VASLUI (Romania)

RADASBONA See REGENSBURG

RADAUTI [Radautsi] [*German: Radautz*] (*Romania*)

Town in Suceava province, 20 mi NW of SUCEAVA. A 14th-century cathedral in the town contains tombs of the Moldavian princes. See also MOLDAVIA.

RADAUTSI See RADAUTI

RADAUTZ See RADAUTI

RADNOR (*United States*)

Town in Delaware county, 12 mi NW of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. The Welsh founded Radnor in 1685 and in 1715 built St. David's Church, which still stands. It is the burial place of the American Revolutionary general Anthony Wayne.

RADOM (*Poland*)

City in Kielce province, 37 mi NE of KIELCE, E central Poland. One of the oldest towns in Poland, dating from c. A.D. 1155, it is believed to have developed as a meeting place for local diets. In 1187 the first church was built here, and Radom was the seat of diets and tribunals from the 14th to 18th centuries, as well as of the Confederation of Radom of 1767. The city came under the rule of AUSTRIA in 1795, of RUSSIA in 1815, and was finally returned to Poland after World War I.

RAETIA [Rhaetia] (*Austria and Switzerland*)

Roman province S of the DANUBE RIVER, conquered in 15 B.C. by the Romans after overcoming fierce resistance on the part of the Raetic tribes. It included most of what now comprises the TYROL of western

Austria; the Austrian province of Vorarlberg; and GRAUBÜNDEN, a Swiss canton that made up the largest part of the province. Raetia was bounded by the Roman provinces of VINDELICIA on the north, NORICUM on the east, Gaul on the west, and by Italy on the south. Under the Romans Raetia was important because its network of highways connected Italy, the Danube River region, GAUL, and the Balkans. Its boundaries varied from time to time, depending on the amount of pressure exerted on the Roman defenses by Germanic tribes. By A.D. 450 Rome controlled only the Alpine area.

RAETIA SECUNDA See VINDELICIA

RAFA [Rafiah] [*ancient: Raphia; Egyptian: Er Rafa, Rafah*] (*Palestine*)

Town on the GAZA STRIP border between GAZA and EGYPT, and comprising two adjacent towns, which were combined after the Arab-Israeli War of 1967. Here in 720 B.C. the Philistines and Egyptians were defeated by Sargon II of ASSYRIA. In 217 B.C. another great battle was fought here between Antiochus III, king of SYRIA, and King Ptolemy IV of Egypt, who was victorious. Rafa was a British military base during World War I. See also PHILISTIA, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

RAFAH See RAFA

RAFIAH See RAFA

RAGES See RHAGES

RAGUSA [*ancient: Hybla Heraea*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Ragusa province, 32 mi SW of Syracuse, SE SICILY, not to be confused with Ragusa in Dalmatia, now DUBROVNIK. It is the site of ancient necropolises, containing prehistoric weapons and artifacts, and of Greek tombs. The old quarter of the town has walls and a castle built in the Byzantine period. Ragusa was the seat of an independent county in the 12th century.

RAGUSA (Croatia) See DUBROVNIK

RAGUSAVECCHIA See CAVTAT

RAGUSIUM See DUBROVNIK

RAHWAY (*United States*)

City in Union county, on the Rahway River, 5 mi SSW of ELIZABETH, NE NEW JERSEY. It was settled c. 1720 as part of Elizabethtown, now known as Elizabeth, and was incorporated in 1858. In 1777, during the American Revolution, the British were defeated here in several skirmishes.

RAI See RHAGES

RAICHUR (*India*)

City in KARNATAKA state 100 miles SW of HYDERABAD. The city has been under the rule of the Mauryas, the Chalukya Empire, the Bahmanis, the Vijayanagara Empire, and the Moguls. It has a fort that dates back to 1294.

RAIDESTOS See TEKIRDAĞ

RAIPUR (*India*)

City and capital of the state of CHATTISGARH, 200 miles E of NAGPUR. The city was a part of MADHYA PRADESH before the state of Chattisgarh was formed in 2000. While ruins of a fort and other structures in the city date from the ninth century, Raipur was founded at the end of the 14th century by King Rama Chandra.

RAISIN RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 115 mi long, flowing from S MICHIGAN to LAKE ERIE at MONROE, Michigan. General James Winchester and his U.S. troops were defeated here by British and Indian forces during the War of 1812, when Winchester tried to recapture Frenchtown (Monroe). On January 22, 1813, the Indians massacred the remaining Americans after having promised them safety.

RAJAGRIHA See RAJGIR

RAJAHMUNDRY (*India*)

City in NE ANDHRA PRADESH state, on the Godavari River, 30 mi W of KAKINADA, E India. A fortress of the VIJAYANAGARA and Bahmani kingdoms in the 15th century, it was captured by the Muslims in A.D.

1470, passed to the Hindus early in the 16th century, and was retaken by the Muslims in 1572. The French held it from 1753 to 1758, when it was taken by the British. Today it is the site of the Pukharam religious festival.

RAJASTAN See RAJASTHAN

RAJASTHAN [*Rajasthan former: Union of Rajasthan*] (*India*)

State in NW India, bordered on the W by PAKISTAN, with its capital at JAIPUR. It was created in 1948 out of several former principalities of the old region of RAJPUTANA, and in 1956 other areas were added to the state. The inhabitants are 75 percent Hindu.

RAJGIR [*ancient: Rajagriha*] (*India*)

Village in PATNA district, N central Bihar, 43 mi SSE of BIHAR, NE India. In the seventh century B.C. it was the first capital of the MAGADHA kingdom, under the rule of Bimbisara. Gautama Buddha (c. 563–483 B.C.) lived here for many years, and the first Buddhist monastery was founded in Rajgir, which became an important Buddhist pilgrimage center.

RAJKOT (*India*)

City in GUJERAT in the KATHIAWAR Peninsula, 80 mi NE of BHAVNAGAR. Rajkot was founded in 1612 by Vibhaji Jadeja and Raju Sandhi. The city was a regional headquarters for British rule. After Indian independence, it became the capital of SAURASHTRA state. In 1956, the city along with Saurashtra state was merged into Gujarat state. Mahatma Gandhi spent his early years in Rajkot while his father was a Diwan to the Saurashtran Nawab, and the house where Gandhi lived is now a museum.

RAJMAHAL [*ancient: Agmahal*] (*India*)

Town on the GANGES RIVER, E BIHAR, 55 mi ESE of BHAGALPUR. It was the capital of BENGAL under the Mogul emperor Akbar in the 16th century. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

RAJPAT See KAMATAPUR

RAJPUTANA (*India*)

Region in NW India, roughly the same as RAJASTHAN state, extending partly into GUJARAT and MADHYA

PRADESH states. The region was ruled by the Rajput tribes between the seventh and 13th centuries A.D. Muslim invasions began in the 11th century, and in 1568 the area came under the **MOGUL EMPIRE**, which controlled it from **AJMER** until the early 18th century. It was under the Marathas from c. 1750 to 1818, when it came under the domination of **GREAT BRITAIN**. See **MARATHA CONFEDERACY**.

RAKATA See **KRAKATAU**

RAKKA [**Raqqa**] [*ancient: Nicephorium; Arabic: Ar Raqqah, El Rashid*] (*Syria*)

Town on the **EUPHRATES RIVER**, 100 mi SE of **ALEPPO**, N central Syria. A prosperous town in antiquity, it was a residence of the Abbasid caliph Harun al-Rashid (c. 764–809) and the home of al-Battani (Albatenius), the Arab astronomer and mathematician. It was razed by the Mongols in the early 13th century. See also **ABBASID CALIPHATE**, **MONGOL EMPIRES**.

RALEIGH [*former: Bloomsbury*] (*United States*)

City and state capital, seat of Wake county, E central **NORTH CAROLINA**. Founded in 1788 on a site chosen for the capital, it was occupied on April 14, 1865, during the Civil War, by Union troops under General William T. Sherman. Andrew Johnson, 17th president of the United States, was born here in 1808.

RAMADI [**Ramadie, Rumadiya**] [*Arabic: Ar Ramadi*]

Iraq town on the **EUPHRATES RIVER**, and capital of Al Anbar province, 60 mi W of **BAGHDAD**, central Iraq. Settled in 1869, it is the starting place of a highway crossing the desert to the Mediterranean Sea. During World War I the British defeated the Turks here in a major battle fought on September 28–29, 1917. Ramadi is the SW tip of the Sunni Triangle, the major area of Sunni opposition to the U.S. occupation of Iraq after 2003. See **OTTOMAN EMPIRE**.

RAMADIE See **RAMADI**

RAMALLAH [**Ramalla**] (*Palestine*)

Town in the Palestinian **WEST BANK**, 6 mi N of **JERUSALEM**. Founded in the 1500s, Ramallah was an agricultural town under the Ottomans and prospered under the British mandate of Palestine. Ramallah was occupied by **JORDAN** after 1948 and by **ISRAEL** after 1967. Ramallah became the de facto capital of the

Palestinian Authority after Yasser Arafat established his headquarters (the Mukata'a) there in 1996. In December 2001 Arafat was at the Mukata'a in Ramallah for a regular meeting when there was a bombing in **HAIFA**. The Israeli government responded by confining Arafat to the Ramallah compound, where he remained until his terminal illness in 2004. Arafat's final resting place is in the courtyard of the Mukata'a, which is still the Ramallah headquarters of the Palestinian Authority and the West Bank office of the Palestinian president.

RAMBOUILLET (*France*)

Town in the Yvelines department, 28 mi SW of **PARIS**, N central France. The château here, built between the 14th and 18th centuries, was the site of the death of King Francis I in 1547 and the abdication of King Charles X in 1830. It is presently the official summer residence of the presidents of France.

RAMILLIES See **RAMILLIES-OFFUS**

RAMILLIES-OFFUS [**Ramillies**] (*Belgium*)

Village in Brabant province, 13 mi NE of **NAMUR**, central Belgium. Nearby is the site of the battle of Ramillies, fought from May 12 to 23, 1706, during the War of the Spanish Succession. French forces under the duc de Villeroy were defeated by combined British, Dutch, and Danish troops led by the duke of Marlborough, whose tactics allowed the allies to take **ANTWERP**, **GHENT**, and **BRUGES** and to invade the **SPANISH NETHERLANDS**.

RAMITHA See **LATAKIA**

RAMLA [**Er Ramle, Ramle, Ramleh**] (*Israel*)

Town and capital of Central district, 12 mi SE of **TEL AVIV-JAFFA**. Probably settled by the Arabs c. A.D. 715, Ramla was the capital of **PALESTINE** and was the object of much conflict during the Crusades. Captured by the Muslim sultan Saladin in 1187, it became the base of Richard the Lion-Hearted of **ENGLAND** in 1191. In 1799 Napoleon made the town his headquarters during the Palestine campaign. See **FRANCE**.

RÂMNICUL-SĂRAT See **RÂMNICU-SĂRAT**

RAMPUR See **UTTAR PRADESH**

RAMSGATE (*England*)

Port and seaside resort on the ISLE OF THANET, KENT, on the North Sea, 17 mi N of DOVER. A fishing village trading with Baltic ports in the early 18th century, it was the girlhood home of Queen Victoria (1819–1901). In 1940, during World War II, troops evacuated from DUNKIRK were landed here.

RANCAGUA (*Chile*)

City and capital of O'Higgins province, 48 mi S of SANTIAGO, central Chile. Founded in 1743, it was the site of a battle on October 1–2, 1814, during the war of independence. Chilean revolutionists led by Bernardo O'Higgins made an heroic but unsuccessful attempt to defend the city against a larger Spanish Royalist force.

RANCHI (*India*)

City in E central India 200 miles NW of KOLKATA. Ranchi was the center of the Jharkhand movement for a separate state for the tribal regions of South Bihar. Since the establishment of the JHARKHAND state in 1999, Ranchi has been the state capital.

RANDERS (*Denmark*)

City and port, E Jutland Peninsula, 22 mi NNW of ARHUS. Settled in the 11th century, it became an important medieval trading center. It has a 15th-century Gothic church and an 18th-century town hall.

RAND, THE See WITWATERSRAND

RANGOON See YANGON

RANKOVICEVO See KRALJEVO

RANKOVICHEVO See KRALJEVO

RANN OF KACHCHH [Rann of Kutch] (*India, Pakistan*)

The Rann of Kachchh is a salt desert on the Indian-Pakistani border near the Arabian Sea. It was the scene of Indo-Pakistani fighting in 1965. The border between the two countries has long been the site of territorial disputes.

RANN OF KUTCH See RANN OF KACHCHH

RAPALLO (*Italy*)

Town in NW Italy, on the Ligurian Sea, approximately 16 mi ESE of GENOA. It was first mentioned in 964. By a treaty signed here on November 12, 1920, Italy and YUGOSLAVIA agreed to establish RIJEKA (Fiume) as a free state, although an Italian fascist coup seized it in 1922. On April 16, 1922, GERMANY and the USSR signed a treaty here by which the former gave de jure recognition to the Soviet government, the first time any government had done so since World War I. The agreement renounced all claims stemming from World War I, cancelled prewar debts, and made trade arrangements. By secret agreements, the treaty allowed Germany to experiment with, and produce, in the USSR arms that it was forbidden to have by the Treaty of VERSAILLES.

RAPA NUI See EASTER ISLAND

RAPHIA See RAFA

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER (*United States*)

River, 212 mi long, rising in the Blue Ridge Mts of N VIRGINIA and flowing SE to CHESAPEAKE BAY. It was the scene of much fighting during the Civil War, especially in November 1863. See also CHANCELLORS-VILLE, FREDERICKSBURG, WILDERNESS.

RAQQA, AR RAQQA See RAKKA

RARKA See NOVI PAZAR

RAS AL-KHAIMAH See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

RASCIA See NOVI PAZAR, SERBIA

RASHID See ROSETTA

RAŠHKA See NOVI PAZAR

RASHT [Resht] (*Iran*)

City and capital of Gilan province, near the CASPIAN SEA, NW Iran. English trade expeditions from RUSSIA reached the city in the late 16th century, and it prospered in the 17th and 18th centuries. The eldest son of Shah Abbas I (1557–1629) was murdered here,

1074 Rastadt

and the city was sacked in 1636 by Stenka Razin and his Cossacks. See also PERSIA.

RASTADT See RASTATT

RASTATT [Rastadt] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 14 mi SW of KARLSRUHE, near the French border, SW Germany. First described in A.D. 1247, it was razed by the French in 1689 and rebuilt shortly thereafter. The margraves of BADEN-BADEN made it their residence between 1705 and 1771. The Treaty of Rastatt was signed here in March 1714 and, together with the treaties of UTRECHT and BADEN, ended the War of the Spanish Succession. Between 1797 and 1799 the city was the scene of a congress of states of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

RATAE CORITANORUM See LEICESTER

RATHENOW (*Germany*)

City in BRANDENBURG, on the Havel River, 33 mi NW of POTSDAM. Founded early in the 13th century and chartered in 1284, the city was ravaged during the Thirty Years' War, especially between 1631 and 1641. Swedish forces under Elector Frederick William occupied it briefly in 1675. See also SWEDEN.

RATIBOR See RACIBÓRZ

RATISBON See REGENSBURG

RATISBONA See REGENSBURG

RAT PORTAGE See KENORA

RAU See VOLGA RIVER

RAUCOUX See ROCOURT

RAUMA [*Swedish: Raumo*] (*Finland*)

City and port in Turku ja Pori province, on the Gulf of Bothnia, SW Finland. Chartered in 1445, it became a trading center noted for its lace. The British fleet shelled the city in 1855 during the Crimean War. Rauma harbored one of Finland's largest sailing fleets in the late 19th century.

RAUMO See RAUMA

RAVENNA (*Italy*)

City and capital of Ravenna province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, 61 mi NE of FLORENCE, N Italy. Thought to have been founded by the Sabines, in 191 B.C. it developed under the Romans as part of Gallia Cisalpina. Its port, Classis, founded by Augustus, harbored the Roman Adriatic fleet. The name *Classis* is the Latin word for fleet. The capital of the Western Empire after A.D. 402 under Honorius, it was also the seat of the OSTROGOTHIC kings Odoacer and Theodoric. In the sixth century it became the capital of the Exarchate of Ravenna, the territory of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in northern Italy, until its capture by the Lombards in 751. It was an independent commune by 1177. Ravenna was ruled by the pope, by the Polenta family from the 13th to 15th centuries, by VENICE from 1441, and was added to the PAPAL STATES in 1509. It was sacked in 1512 following the Battle of Ravenna between Louis XII of FRANCE and the Holy League. In 1860 it became part of the kingdom of Italy. The city is famous for its beautiful Byzantine mosaics, for its Roman and Byzantine buildings, and for the tombs of Theodoric and Dante. See also GAUL, ROMAN EMPIRE.

RAVENSBRÜCK (*Germany*)

Village in BRANDENBURG, N of Fürstenberg. It was the site of an infamous concentration camp for women under the Hitler regime.

RAVENSBURG (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 47 mi SSW of ULM, West Germany. Little changed since the Middle Ages, it was founded in the 11th century under the aegis of the Welf (Guelph) family. A free imperial city from 1276 to 1803, it joined the Swabian League in the 14th century and passed to BAVARIA in 1803.

RAWALPINDI (*Pakistan*)

City and capital of Rawalpindi division and district, N PUNJAB, 90 mi ESE of PESHAWAR. Founded by Sikhs in 1765, it became an important British military station after their occupation of the Punjab in 1849. On August 8, 1919, a treaty was signed here by GREAT BRITAIN and AFGHANISTAN that ended the Third Afghan War. It was the temporary capital of Pakistan between 1959 and 1970.

RAY See RHAGES

READING (*England*)

Town in BERKSHIRE, at the confluence of the Kennet River and the THAMES RIVER, 39 mi W of LONDON. It was occupied in A.D. 871 by the Danes, who put it to the torch in 1006. In 1121 King Henry I founded a Benedictine abbey here, and later several parliaments met within its confines. During the Civil War Reading surrendered to the Parliamentarians under the third earl of Essex in 1643. Among the many literary figures associated with the city are Jane Austen and Oscar Wilde, whose *Ballad of Reading Gaol* was based on his stay in prison here.

READING (*United States*)

City on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER, 50 mi WNW of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. Founded in 1733 by the British and later settled by Germans, it was an early center of iron production and manufactured cannons during the American Revolution. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad was incorporated in 1833. During the Civil War it was a Union ordnance depot.

REAL VILLA DE SAN FELIPE DE AUSTRIA See ORURO**REATE** See RIETI**REBEL CREEK, BATTLE OF** See INDEPENDENCE, Kansas**RECIFE** [*former: Mauritzstad, Pernambuco*] (*Brazil*)

City and port, capital of Pernambuco state, at the mouth of the Capibaribe River, at the easternmost point of South America. Often called the Venice of Brazil, it was founded in 1548 by the Portuguese and served as the port for nearby OLINDA. English buccaneers sacked the city in 1595; and from 1630 to 1654 it was held by the Dutch. Later it became the capital of the Pernambuco captaincy.

RECITA See REȘIȚA**RECKLINGHAUSEN** (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 30 mi SW of MÜNSTER, W Germany. Once inhabited by the Saxons, it was chartered c. 1230 and was controlled by the archbishopric of COLOGNE from 1236 to 1803. In 1316 it became a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. PRUSSIA acquired the city in 1815.

RED RIVER (*United States*)

River with two branches, approximately 1,200 mi long, southernmost of the large tributaries of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, flowing E and S from New Mexico to Louisiana. In the mid-19th century the Great Raft, a centuries-old log jam stretching for 160 miles, was cleared from the river to facilitate navigation. In 1864, during the Civil War, Union forces under General Nathaniel P. Banks and Admiral David Porter tried to open the route to Texas by way of the river, but were defeated at SABINE CROSSROADS.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT (*Canada*)

Colony on the banks of the Red River of the North, near the mouth of the Assiniboine River, in present MANITOBA. Thomas Douglas, fifth earl of Selkirk and a Scottish philanthropist, obtained a grant from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1811 to establish the colony. Opposition from the North West Company led to the massacre of Seven Oaks on June 19, 1816, in which many colonists were killed. Frequent conflict occurred until the union of the two companies in 1821. Louis Riel's 1809 rebellion originated in the area.

RED SEA [*ancient: Sinus Arabicus; Arabic: Al Bahr al Ahmar; medieval: Mare Rubrum*]

Narrow sea, approximately 1,200 mi long, between the ARABIAN PENINSULA and NE Africa. A major trade route in antiquity, it declined in importance after the rounding of the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE in 1488 and the decline of Mediterranean trade in the 17th century. After the inauguration of the SUEZ CANAL in 1869, it again became a major shipping route between Europe, the Far East, and Australia.

REGENSBURG [*Celtic: Radasbona; English: Ratisbon; former: Ratisbona; Latin: Castra Regina, Reginum*] (*Germany*)

City in BAVARIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, 65 mi NNE of MUNICH, SE Germany. One of Germany's oldest cities, it was settled by the Celts c. 500 B.C. and became a Roman frontier post in A.D. 179. It was then dominated by the Alemanni, Thuringians, and Bavarians. In 739 it was made an episcopal see and fell to Charlemagne in 788, who incorporated it into FRANCONIA. It became a free imperial city in 1250. The township converted to Protestantism in 1542. It was the meeting place for the imperial diet between 1532 and 1806, and was the seat of the Eternal Diet after the Thirty Years' War. Attacked by Napoleon in

1076 Reggio

1809, the city came under Bavaria in 1810 and was made the capital of the Upper PALATINATE. It was heavily damaged by Allied bombs in World War II. The city has Roman remains, including the Porta Praetoria, Christian tombs from the Roman period, the Gothic cathedral of St. Peter, the Baumburger Tower of c. 1260, the abbey of St. Emmeran, and many other Romanesque, Gothic, Renaissance, and Baroque buildings.

REGGIO See REGGIO NELL'EMILIA

REGGIO CALABRIA See REGGIO DI CALABRIA

REGGIO DI CALABRIA [Reggio Calabria] [*ancient*: Regium, Rhegion, Rhegium] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Reggio di Calabria province, in CALABRIA region, on the Strait of Messina opposite Sicily, S Italy. Founded in the eighth century B.C. by Chalcidian and Messenian Greeks, it was the sister city to ancient Zancle (MESSINA). Dionysius the Elder of SYRACUSE razed the city in 387 B.C., and it came under ROME in 270 B.C. Its strategic location invited frequent invasion between A.D. 410 and 1282, and the area was devastated by earthquakes in 1783 and 1908.

REGGIO EMILIA See REGGIO NELL'EMILIA

REGGIO NELL'EMILIA [Reggio, Reggio Emilia] [*ancient*: Regium Lepidum] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Reggio nell'Emilia province, in EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, N central Italy. Established by ROME in the second century B.C., it was a member of the Lombard League in the 12th century A.D. before passing to the Este family in 1409. The Este dukes of MODENA controlled it until 1796. It became part of Italy in 1860. There are fine examples of medieval and Renaissance art and architecture here. See also LOMBARDY.

REGILLUS, LAKE (*Italy*)

Battle site in ancient LATIUM, a few miles SE of ROME. Here, probably in 495 B.C., the Romans achieved supremacy in Latium by defeating the Latins. The exact site is uncertain, but it presumably was near FRASCATI, a town approximately 12 miles SE of Rome and near the site of ancient TUSCULUM. See also ARICCIA.

REGINA [*former*: Pile o'Bones] (*Canada*)

City and capital of SASKATCHEWAN province, 350 mi W of WINNIPEG. Settled on the site of a Cree Indian hunting ground, the city was founded in 1882 with the coming of the railroad, and named in honor of Queen Victoria. The capital of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES between 1883 and 1905, Regina became the capital of the new province of Saskatchewan in 1905. It is presently the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

REGINUM See REGENSBURG

REGIUM See REGGIO DI CALABRIA

REGIUM LEPIDUM See REGGIO NELL'EMILIA

REGLA (*Cuba*)

City and suburb of HAVANA, in La Habana province, W Cuba. It developed in the late 17th century around the hermitage of Nuestra Señora de Regla and was formally founded in 1765. Regla was a base for smugglers during the colonial era.

REGNUM PARTHURUM See PARTHIA

REHOBOTH See REHOVOT

REHOVOT [Rehoboth, Rehovoth] [*biblical*: Ruheiba] (*Israel*)

Town, approximately 4 mi SW of RAMLA, central Israel. It was settled by immigrant Jews from RUSSIA in 1890 and was the home of Israel's first president, Chaim Weizmann, from 1922 to 1948 during the term of the British mandate. Weizmann is buried here.

REHOVOTH See REHOVOT

REI See RHAGES

REICHENAU (*Germany*)

Island in the W arm of Lake Constance, 4 mi W of CONSTANCE, Germany. A Benedictine abbey was founded here in A.D. 724; and later in the Middle Ages Reichenau became an artistic, literary, and cultural center. Wall paintings dating from the 10th cen-

ture in St. George's Church are the oldest in Germany. Charles III, the Fat, of France (839–88), emperor of the West as Charles II (881–87), is buried in the church of Mittelzell. Reichenau was independent until 1540. The abbey was secularized in 1799. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

REICHENBACH See DŻIERZONIÓW

REICHENBERG See LIBEREC

REICHSHOF See RZESZÓW

REIKJAVIK See REYKJAVÍK

REIMS See RHEIMS

REMAGEN (*Germany*)

Town in N RHINELAND-PALATINATE, on the RHINE RIVER, 20 mi NW of KOBLENZ, W Germany. Probably settled in the 11th century, it is the location of the Ludendorff Bridge built during World War I. The bridge was the only Rhine bridge not destroyed at the time of the Allied advance into Germany, near the end of World War II. It was taken on March 8, 1945, permitting the Allies to cross the river.

REMI See RHEIMS

RENDSBURG (*Germany*)

City and port in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, on the Kiel Canal, 13 mi S of SCHLESWIG, N Germany. Probably founded in the late 12th century, it came under the counts of HOLSTEIN in 1252. From 1848 to 1851 it was the provisional capital of Schleswig-Holstein during the conflict with the Danes. It was annexed by PRUSSIA in 1866.

RENFREW See CLYDE RIVER

RENNES [*ancient: Condate; Breton: Roazon*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Ille-et-Vilaine department, at the junction of the Ille and Vilaine Rivers, NW France. Once a major Gallo-Roman town, it was made the capital of the Breton county of Rennes in the 10th century and in 1196 of the duchy of BRITTANY. From 1561 to 1675 it was the seat of the parliament of

Rennes. It suffered much damage during the Hundred Years' War and in World War II.

RENO [*former: Lake's Crossing*] (*United States*)

City and Washoe county seat, on the Truckee River, 20 mi N of Lake Tahoe, NEVADA. First inhabited in 1859 as a campsite on the DONNER PASS route to California, it developed after the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868. It has prospered due to the legalization of gambling in 1931 as well as state laws allowing quick divorce.

RENSSELAER (*United States*)

City in Rensselaer county, on the HUDSON RIVER, opposite ALBANY, E NEW YORK State. It was founded in 1630 after Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was granted land by the Dutch West India Company. British surgeon Richard Shuckburg is thought to have composed *Yankee Doodle* at the 17th-century Fort Crailo here, now restored.

REPTON (*England*)

Town in DERBYSHIRE, 5 mi NE of Burton-upon-Trent. It was a principal town of Anglo-Saxon MERCA and the site of a monastery. It was also seat of the Mercia bishopric. The town was founded in the seventh century and destroyed in the ninth century by the Danes. A public school for boys was established here in 1557 and still functions. Repton has a 10th-century church and ruins of a priory dating from 1172.

REPÚBLICA DE FILIPINAS See PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE

REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA See ROMANIA

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND See IRELAND

REPUBLIC OF THE RIO GRANDE See LAREDO, Texas

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA See SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS See PHILIPPINES, REPUBLIC OF THE

1078 République Centrafricaine

RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE See CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

RÉPUBLIQUE DU SÉNÉGAL See SENEGAL

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE See FRANCE

RÉPUBLIQUE GABONAISE See GABON

RÉPUBLIQUE MALGACHE See MADAGASCAR

REQUENA (*Spain*)

Town in Valencia province, 36 mi W of VALENCIA, E Spain. It was taken by the Spanish soldier and hero Rodrigo Díaz de Bivar, known as El Cid, c. 1095. Later conquered by the Moors, it was recaptured in 1219 by King Alfonso VIII of CASTILE.

RESACA DE LA PALMA (*United States*)

Battle site in Cameron county, 4 mi N of BROWNSVILLE, S TEXAS. On May 9, 1846, in the second battle of the Mexican War, U.S. troops under General Zachary Taylor defeated the Mexican forces led by General Mariano Arista here and drove them from Resaca across the RIO GRANDE.

RESHITSA See REȘIȚA

RESHT See RASHT

RESICZABÁNYA See REȘȚA

RESISTENCIA (*Argentina*)

City and capital of Chaco province, on the Paraná River, facing CORRIENTES, N Argentina. The location of an Indian community and a Jesuit mission in the 18th century, it was a major military post during the wars against the Indians.

REȘIȚA [*Recita; Reshitsa*] (*Hungarian: Resiczabánya*) (*Romania*)

City in the BANAT, 65 mi SE of ARAD, SW Romania. A mining center for precious metals in Roman times, the city was officially founded in 1768 when the dowager empress Maria Theresa of AUSTRIA established a foundry here.

REST HILL See KINGSTON

RETHEL (*France*)

Town in the Ardennes department, on the AISNE RIVER, 23 mi NE of RHEIMS. From the 10th to 16th centuries it was the seat of a countship, held first by the counts of CHAMPAGNE and in 1384 by the house of BURGUNDY. Elevated to a duchy in 1581, it was bought by the Mazarin family in 1663. The town's strategic position resulted in heavy damage during World Wars I and II.

RETHONDES (*France*)

Village in the Oise department, 6 mi E of COMPIÈGNE, in the Forest of Laigue, N France. On November 11, 1918, the armistice ending World War I was signed here. In 1940, during World War II, it was the site of the signing of an armistice between France and Germany by Hitler.

RÉUNION [*Bonaparte*] [*former: Bourbon*] (*France*)

Island in the MASCARENE ISLANDS group, in the Indian Ocean, approximately 430 mi E of MADAGASCAR. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1513 and remained uninhabited until France claimed it in 1638. Colonized as Bourbon in 1662 under the aegis of the French East India Company, it was renamed Réunion in 1793 and Bonaparte in 1806. During the Napoleonic Wars it was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN between 1810 and 1815 and became an overseas department of France in 1946. The population is largely French Creole.

REUSS (*Germany*)

Two former principalities in THURINGIA, central Germany. Dating from the 12th century, with a very complicated genealogy, the House of Reuss was divided into the Reuss Older Line, with its capital at GREIZ, and the Reuss Younger Line, with its capital at GERA to the north. In 1673 the heads of both the Older and the Younger lines were made counts of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and later both became princes. The two principalities joined the CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE in 1807, the GERMAN CONFEDERATION in 1815, and the GERMAN EMPIRE in 1871. After Germany's defeat in World War I, both principalities were briefly free states but were merged as the People's State of Reuss in 1919. A year later they were incorporated into the new state of Thuringia.

REUTLINGEN (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 19 mi S of STUTTGART, SW Germany. Established before A.D. 1090, it

became a free imperial city from 1240 until it passed to WÜRTTEMBERG in 1802. Duke Ulrich of Württemberg was defeated here in 1377 by the Swabian League. It was the first city in SWABIA to join the Protestant Reformation in the 16th century, and was the birthplace of the 19th-century economist Friedrich List.

REVAL See TALLINN

REVEL See TALLINN

REVESSCO See SAINT-PAULIEN

REWA (*India*)

City in MADHYA PRADESH state, 131 miles S of ALLAHABAD. A former princely state, Rewa became part of the state of VINDHYA PRADESH and its capital city. In 1956, Vindhya Pradesh was merged into Madhya Pradesh state.

REY See RHAGES

REYKJAVÍK [Reikjavík] (*Iceland*)

City, port, and capital of Iceland, on the SW coast. It was founded by Ingolfur Arnarson c. 870 and remained a village until the 18th century. Granted a charter in 1786, it became the headquarters of the Danish administration in 1801. Reykjavík was made the Icelandic capital in 1918 and is the seat of the parliament (Althing) and of the Lutheran bishop. It was a vital Allied base in World War II.

REZAIYEH [former: Urmia, Urumiyeh] (*Iran*)

City and capital of West AZERBAIJAN province, near Lake Rezaieyeh, NW Iran. Founded before the ninth century A.D., it was taken by the Oghuz Turks in the 11th century, by the Seljuks in 1184, and later by the Ottoman Turks. In the 19th century it was a center of Christian missionary endeavor, and until 1918, 40 percent of the inhabitants were Christian. The city is said to be the birthplace of Zoroaster, the religious prophet of ancient PERSIA.

RĒZEKNE [former: Ryezhitsa; German: Rositten] (*Latvia*)

Town in E Latvia, on the Rezekne River. Founded in 1285 at the site of a castle built by the Livonian

Knights, it was controlled by the Polish-Lithuanian state from 1560 to 1772, when it passed to RUSSIA. Rezekne became part of independent Latvia in 1918, and during World War II it was occupied by GERMANY between 1941 and 1945 before being absorbed into the USSR. See also LITHUANIA, POLAND.

RHA See VOLGA RIVER

RHADAMES See GHUDAMIS

RHAEDESTUS See TEKIRDAĞ

RHAETIA See RAETIA

RHAGAE See RHAGES

RHAGES [Rages] [*ancient: Rhagae; Greek: Europus; Persian: Rai, Ray, Rei, Rey*] (*Iran*)

Ancient and medieval city of PERSIA, at the site of modern Rai, approximately 5 mi SE of TEHERAN. One of the great cities of antiquity, it is believed to have been founded c. 3000 B.C. It was a capital of the ancient empire of MEDEA and in the Middle Ages prospered under the Seljuk Turks, until it was destroyed by Genghis Khan in A.D. 1220. The city was abandoned c. 1400. It is an important archaeological site with many impressive ruins.

RHEGION See REGGIO DI CALABRIA

RHEGIUM See REGGIO DI CALABRIA

RHEIMS [Reims] [*ancient: Durocortorum; former: Remi*] (*France*)

City in Marne department, on the Vesle River, in the CHAMPAGNE region, NE France, approximately 82 mi ENE of PARIS. The ancient capital of the Gallic Remi tribe, it was conquered by the Romans and became an important and prosperous city of Roman GAUL. It was made an archiepiscopal see in the third century A.D. and was the site of the crowning of Clovis I as king of all the Franks in 496, and of all the kings of France since the 12th century, including that of Charles VII in 1429. Charles's coronation took place here at the insistence of Joan of Arc and symbolized the intention of the French Crown to regain

northern France from ENGLAND. The present Rheims cathedral, built in the 13th and 14th centuries, is an outstanding example of French Gothic architecture, and its cathedral school was a center of learning in the 12th century. The city was severely damaged during World Wars I and II. On May 7, 1945, GERMANY signed an unconditional surrender at Allied headquarters here.

RHEIN See RHINE RIVER

RHEINFELD See RHEINFELDEN

RHEINFELDEN [*Rheinfeld*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in Aargau canton, on the RHINE RIVER, N Switzerland, opposite the German town of the same name. A free imperial town in the Middle Ages, it was a frequent battle site during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. On February 28, 1638, the Imperial troops were defeated here by Bernhard of SAXE-WEIMAR, and the Huguenot leader Duc Henri de Rohan was fatally wounded.

RHEINLAND See RHINELAND

RHEINLAND-PFALZ See RHINELAND-PALATINATE

RHEINPROVINZ See RHINE PROVINCE

RHEINSBERG (*Germany*)

Town in BRANDENBURG, on the Rhine River, 12 mi NNE of Neuruppin, N central Germany. Known to exist in A.D. 1335, it later became the residence of King Frederick II the Great of PRUSSIA from 1736 to 1740, while he was crown prince.

RHENUS See RHINE RIVER

RHIN See RHINE RIVER

RHINEBECK (*United States*)

Village in SE NEW YORK State, near the E bank of the HUDSON RIVER, 16 mi N of POUGHKEEPSIE. It was settled some time before 1700. What is said to be the oldest hotel in the United States, the Beekman Arms, is still operated here. There is also a pre-Revolutionary Dutch Reformed Church and cemetery.

RHINELAND [*German: Rheinland*] (*Germany*)

Region W of the RHINE RIVER, in W Germany, with COLOGNE as its chief city. Sometimes used to refer only to the former RHINE PROVINCE of PRUSSIA, the name *Rhineland* may also include the Rhenish PALATINATE, Rhenish and southern HESSE, and western BADEN. It was controlled by the Allies after World War I until 1930. In defiance of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 and the LOCARNO Pact of 1925, the Hitler government remilitarized the region from 1936 and built the SIEGFRIED LINE, an extensive chain of almost impenetrable fortifications.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE [*German: Rheinland-Pfalz*] (*Germany*)

State, mainly W of the RHINE RIVER, with its capital at MAINZ. Once part of the French zone of occupation after World War II, it was created in 1946 by uniting the Rhenish PALATINATE, Rhenish HESSE, the southern part of the former RHINE PROVINCE of PRUSSIA, and a small portion of the former Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau. See also SPEYER, TRIER, WORMS.

RHINE PROVINCE [*German: Rheinprovinz*] (*Germany*)

Former province of PRUSSIA, in W Germany, of which KOBLENZ was the capital. It was created from the area west of the RHINE RIVER ceded to FRANCE in 1801 and the area east of the Rhine that became the duchy of BERG. Both areas passed to Prussia at the Congress of Vienna of 1814–15, and the Rhine Province was formed in 1824. It was a center of Roman Catholic activity in Germany.

RHINE RIVER [*ancient: Rhenus; Dutch: Rijn; French: Rhin; German: Rhein*]

Major river of Europe and a principal waterway, approximately 820 mi long, rising in the Swiss Alps and flowing to the NORTH SEA, contiguous to AUSTRIA, FRANCE, LIECHTENSTEIN, NETHERLANDS, SWITZERLAND, and GERMANY. During the expansion of ROME, the legions under Julius Caesar reached the Rhine in 56 B.C. and built the first bridge, of wood, across it. The Romans continued to move into Germany until the massacre of Roman legions in the TEUTOBURG FOREST by Germanic tribes in A.D. 6, after which Augustus established the river as the boundary of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Thereafter the Rhine area became a flourishing part of the empire, until on December 31, 406, a mixed force of barbar-

ian Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Burgundians crossed through the barrier of the Rhine, over the frozen river, to begin the breakup of the Western Roman Empire.

As Europe recovered during the Dark Ages and Middle Ages, the Rhine Valley was gradually cleared for agriculture and opened for trade, becoming a major trade route linking northern Italy and the Mediterranean through the Alpine passes to lower Germany, the Low Countries, and the North Sea. During the Middle Ages and the early modern period the river was dotted with the castles and toll stations of petty lords, who exacted heavy duties on its commerce. Nevertheless, the river played an important part in the rejuvenation of urban activity, especially in the Low Countries.

The Rhine was opened to international navigation only in 1868. It was taken as the "natural boundary" of France since the 17th century; the victory of the Allies over Germany in World War I enabled them to reassert this boundary with the reward of ALSACE and LORRAINE to France. Before World War II the Rhine area was the site of the German SIEGFRIED and French MAGINOT defensive lines, which played an important part in the early stages of the war. In March 1945 U.S. troops succeeded in crossing the Rhine at REMAGEN, shortly before the end of the war.

The major trading towns along its route, many of them Roman foundations, include BASEL, BONN, COLOGNE, FREIBURG, KARLSRUHE, KOBLENZ, MAINZ, MANNHEIM, SPEYER, STRASBOURG, UTRECHT, and WORMS.

RHINOCOLURA See AL-'ARISH

RHODAMUS See RHÔNE RIVER

RHODE ISLAND (*United States*)

State in the NE, in SE New England, the smallest state in the Union. MASSACHUSETTS is to the N and E and CONNECTICUT to the W. It was the last of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, in May 1790. Its capital is PROVIDENCE.

The first European to see the area was Giovanni da Verrazano in 1524. He may also be responsible for its name, having reported seeing an island about the size of the island of RHODES in the Aegean Sea. The area was explored in 1614 by a Dutchman, Adriaen Block, who also may have given Rhode Island its name, using the Dutch word for *red*, with respect to the soil. Settlement began when Roger Williams, ban-

ished from MASSACHUSETTS BAY Colony for religious dissent, established a colony near modern Providence in 1636. In 1638 Anne Hutchinson and some other dissenters, also banished, bought the island of Aquidneck in NARRAGANSETT BAY and established PORTSMOUTH. This group split over religion, and some of them founded NEWPORT in 1639. WARWICK was settled in 1642.

Williams received a patent in 1644 from the English parliament, and in 1647 the four towns organized a government. King Charles II in 1663 issued a liberal charter that continued religious freedom. This situation, uncommon at the time, had already drawn diverse settlers, including Jews in 1654 and Quakers soon after. Rhode Island was not admitted to the NEW ENGLAND Confederacy because of its religious freedom, but it was in the thick of King Philip's War of 1675–76, which almost wiped out the Indians in southern New England. In the Swamp Fight near KINGSTON in 1675, the Narragansett Indians lost nearly 1,000 warriors.

From 1750 to 1770, Providence and Newport contended for control of the colony. Newport was the commercial center, profitably engaged in the rum, molasses, and slave trade. The British Navigation Acts, especially the Molasses Act, were hated and often violated. The colony was a haven for smugglers; and a British revenue cutter was burned in 1772 as a protest, an event that many in the state consider the beginning of the Revolution. During the American Revolution, British troops occupied part of Rhode Island from 1776 to 1779, the Americans and the French trying unsuccessfully in 1778 to force them out. Rhode Island refused to cooperate with the Continental Congress, and no delegates were sent to the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Resistance to ratifying the Constitution continued until the new federal government threatened to cut all commercial ties.

Worthless paper currency and many bankruptcies caused economic difficulties, and the Embargo Act of 1807 was hard on a shipping economy. Rhode Island was also feeling competition from other New England ports. However, the start of the textile industry, with the first mill opening in PAWTUCKET in 1790, was a help. Dorr's Rebellion, led by Thomas Wilson Dorr in 1842, was an attempt to secure suffrage without property qualifications and was partially successful. Rhode Island, strongly antislavery, gave aid to the Union during the Civil War. Into the 20th century the state's politics and economy were dominated by the mill owners, with many immigrant workers living in

company towns. A long textile strike after World War I and the movement of textile mills to the South were injurious. The state was controlled by the Republicans until the 1930s but now usually votes Democratic nationally.

RHODES [Ródhos] [*Greek*: Rhodos, Rodos; *Italian*: Rodi; *Latin*: Rhodus] (*Greece*)

City and capital of the island of RHODES and of the Dodecanese department, situated at the NE tip of the island. Founded in 408 B.C. according to the design of Hippodamus of MILETUS, it was controlled at different times by SPARTA, ATHENS, CARIA, and Alexander the Great of MACEDON. Rhodes was attacked in 305 B.C. by Demetrius I of Macedon. After resisting the siege, the citizens of the city created the Colossus of Rhodes, a huge bronze statue of Helios, which was one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. It was later destroyed in an earthquake. The city lost importance after the rise of DELOS as a free port in the second century B.C., but it remained an important center of learning and the arts throughout the Hellenistic and Roman periods. Held by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until 1204, it was conquered c. 1280 by the religious order, the Knights Hospitalers, who held it as their principal base after the fall of the Crusader States to the Muslims at ACRE in 1291. They then became known as the Knights of Rhodes. It fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, after a long siege, in 1522. Italy captured the island from the Ottoman Turks in 1912 and ceded it to Greece in 1947. Much of the old city was built under the Knights and includes the restored Palace of the Grand Masters.

RHODES [Ródhos] [*ancient*: Rhodus; *Greek*: Rhodos, Rodos; *Italian*: Rodi] (*Greece*)

Island, largest of the DODECANESE group, in the SE Aegean Sea near TURKEY. It was settled by Dorians from ARGOS before 1000 B.C. and was dominated in the seventh century B.C. by three city-states, including LINDUS. It founded colonies in the Mediterranean, the largest of which was GELA, in Sicily, and remained independent until the Persian invasion of the sixth century B.C. Allied with ATHENS before 411 B.C. and taken by MACEDON in 322 B.C., Rhodes flourished after the death of Alexander the Great and became a major cultural and literary center. After a period of decline in the second century B.C., it was sacked in 43 B.C. by Caius Cassius, the conspirator. Part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until A.D. 1204, it was headquar-

ters for the Knights Hospitalers before falling to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1522. ITALY captured Rhodes from the Ottoman Turks in 1912 and ceded it to Greece in 1947.

RHODES FERRY See DECATUR, Alabama

RHODESIA [Southern Rhodesia, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia]

A landlocked country of south-central Africa, now ZIMBABWE. Its capital is at HARARE, formerly Salisbury.

A flourishing culture centered around the massively built center of GREAT ZIMBABWE, south of Fort Victoria, which flourished in the 14th century. Zimbabwe may have been the capital of the Shona kingdom of Guruuswa, which traded extensively with the coastal city-states of TANZANIA. By the middle of the 15th century Zimbabwe had lost its preeminence to the emergent northern kingdom of MWANAMUTAPA (Monomotapa), which actively developed the region of the ZAMBEZI RIVER.

Portuguese explorers discovered Mwanamutapa in the 16th century and actively began to trade for gold; at the same time they sought to dominate the kingdom. In the early 17th century their efforts had weakened the kingdom's control over its interior regions, and in 1630 Portuguese machinations culminated in the installment of a puppet king on the throne. This coup opened the door for an influx of settlers and Catholic missionaries, forming a European group that successfully resisted attempts by succeeding kings to oust it. By 1700 Mwanamutapa's influence had been destroyed.

The next invasion of outsiders into the region came as a result of the devastating success of King Shaka in ZULULAND during the 1820s. A general of Shaka's named Mzilikazi decided to carve out his own principality and easily conquered the region north of the Vaal River. However, Afrikaners from the CAPE COLONY moved in to contest Mzilikazi's dominion and in 1837 forced him and his followers to head north in search of new land. They settled in what became Rhodesia and established their capitals at Inyati and BULAWAYO. Mzilikazi and his Ndebele tribesmen established a powerful and efficient conquest state that totally dominated the native Shona peoples.

GREAT BRITAIN became interested in Rhodesia during the latter part of the 19th century and in 1890 a colonizing party of British and European South Africans entered Rhodesia from BECHUANALAND

under the aegis of Cecil Rhodes's British South Africa Company. Ousting the native Shona, the invaders established Fort Salisbury deep in Rhodesian territory. An increasing flow of South African settlers followed, and they began to press the Ndebele. In 1893 the settlers forced the Ndebele to accept an exploitative treaty and proceeded to take all the choicest land. Three years later Ndebele anger exploded in a bloody rebellion, and they were joined by the Shona in attacks on the European settlers. After a year of fierce fighting both tribes were resubjugated.

The British South Africa Company administered the largely autonomous British protectorate of Southern Rhodesia until 1923, when the European settlers opted for independent home rule as a British colony. Southern Rhodesia's mining and agricultural interests prospered, with a firm racist policy reserving all advantages for the white minority. Increasingly repressive laws patterned on South Africa's apartheid policy were enacted, restricting African freedom. In 1953 Great Britain established the FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, which lasted until 1964. In 1965 an ultraconservative government headed by Ian Smith reacted to British pressure to make concessions to African nationalists by unilaterally declaring Rhodesia's independence from Great Britain, which viewed this as unlawful rebellion and quickly moved, with UN Security Council backing, to clamp down a punitive trade embargo. Smith's government easily continued in power, with economic backing from SOUTH AFRICA and PORTUGAL, and in 1970 declared Rhodesia to be an independent republic.

African nationalist forces stepped up guerrilla activity against the white minority regime, and fighting escalated throughout the 1970s. In 1978 the Smith government formulated a plan for black majority rule with moderate African leaders that would protect many white privileges. The guerrilla leaders rejected this and continued their warfare, even after the election of Abel Muzorewa as the first prime minister of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in 1979. Fighting halted when Muzorewa agreed to turn rule over to Great Britain, pending a new general election, and in 1980 Robert Mugabe became the prime minister of the new republic of Zimbabwe.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND, FEDERATION

OF See MALAWI, ZIMBABWE

RHODOS See RHODES

RHODUS See RHODES

RHÔNE RIVER [*ancient: Rhodamus*] (*France; Switzerland*)

River, approximately 500 mi long, rising in the Swiss Alps and flowing through LAKE GENEVA into S France, to the MEDITERRANEAN SEA W of MARSEILLES. One of Europe's major waterways, it has links with the RHINE and SAÔNE River systems, and from antiquity it has been an important route for trade and migrations. It was explored and settled by Greek colonists and Romans and became an important part of Roman GAUL. It was the center of the early kingdom of BURGUNDY, and its lower valley was the cradle of the medieval culture of PROVENCE. The Rhône itself was important in transporting the thriving culture of LANGUEDOC to northern France, GENEVA, and GERMANY and, in reverse, in facilitating the eventual dominance of northern France over the south. Important cities of the Rhône valley include ARLES, AVIGNON, Geneva, LYONS, Marseilles, NÎMES, and VIENNE.

RHUDDLAN (*Wales*)

Town and parish in Flintshire, N Wales, approximately 25 mi WNW of CHESTER. In A.D. 1277 King Edward I of ENGLAND built a castle here, which was later destroyed in 1646 by the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. The castle was the scene of Edward's enactment of the Statute of Rhuddlan of 1284, which established the government of conquered Wales.

RIAD See RIYADH

RIAZAN See RYAZAN

RIBE (*Denmark*)

City and capital of Ribe county, on the Ribe River, SW Denmark. One of Denmark's oldest cities, it was first described in A.D. 862 and in 948 was made an episcopal see. It prospered greatly during the Middle Ages and today has fine buildings dating from that period.

RIBEIRA GRANDE See CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

RIBEIRÃO PRÊTO (*Brazil*)

City in N central São Paulo state, 180 mi NNW of SÃO PAULO, SE Brazil. It developed in the late 19th

century with the arrival of the railroad and a large number of Italian immigrants. Until the 1930s it was known as the coffee capital of Brazil.

RIBNICA See PODGORICA

RICHBOROUGH [*ancient: Rutupiae*] (*England*)

Former port in KENT, on the Stour River, 5 mi SW of RAMSGATE, now silted up. It is on the site of the Roman port of Rutupiae, whose excavated remains are on view. These include the earthen ramparts thrown up by the invading Romans in A.D. 43, the enormous concrete base of a victory monument erected somewhat later, and the third-century buildings and massive walls of the later fort of the SAXON SHORE. There are also the foundations of an Anglo-Saxon church within the fortress. Rutupiae was the starting point of the Roman road, WATLING STREET. The conversion of the victory monument into a lookout post, surrounded by ditches, c. 275, is evidence of the increasing vulnerability of the Saxon Shore to barbarian raids.

RICHLAND (*United States*)

City in SE WASHINGTON, on the COLUMBIA RIVER, 10 mi WNW of PASCO. Settled in 1892 and incorporated in 1910, Richland was a quiet farming community until World War II. At that time the U.S. government took over thousands of acres of land and between 1943 and 1945 built the Hanford Works nearby for research and production of the atomic bomb. Housing was built for the thousands of workers. In 1958 the housing was turned over to private enterprise.

RICHMOND (*United States*)

City in E central KENTUCKY, 24 mi SSE of LEXINGTON. Settled in 1784, it is the center of a tobacco and livestock-producing area. During the Civil War the battle of Richmond was fought here on August 30, 1862, resulting in a victory for the Confederates under Kirby Smith, who on May 26, 1865, became the last southern general to surrender to Union forces. The 1849 courthouse was used as a hospital. Mt Zion Church, where the battle began, can still be seen. Nearby is White Hall, built in 1864 around a 1787 house. Cassius M. Clay, diplomat, abolitionist, and U.S. minister to Russia, is buried here.

RICHMOND (*New York City*) See STATEN ISLAND

RICHMOND (*United States*)

City, port of entry, and capital of the state of VIRGINIA, on the JAMES RIVER. It was settled in 1637 and grew as a trading post around Fort Charles. Planned in 1737, the city was the site of the second and third Virginia Conventions in 1775, during which Patrick Henry made his famous "Give me liberty or give me death" speech. Richmond became the capital of Virginia in 1779 and was the Confederate capital during the Civil War, when it was a frequent target of the Union forces. Captured in 1865 after the fighting around PETERSBURG, it was burned during the Confederate retreat. The state capitol building of 1785 was designed by Thomas Jefferson.

RICHMOND UPON THAMES (*England*)

Outer LONDON borough, on the THAMES RIVER. Richmond is one of England's most historically interesting small areas because of its long association with royalty. It was the site of the palace of Sheen, residence of kings Edward III, Richard II, Henry V, and Henry VII, who changed its name to Richmond. Queen Elizabeth I died here. Cardinal Wolsey, powerful chancellor under Henry VIII, began building HAMPTON COURT Palace as his private residence in 1514. Following Wolsey's downfall Henry took it over, and it remained a royal residence until the time of George II in the 18th century. Prior to that, William III had had part of it torn down and rebuilt by England's most noted architect, Christopher Wren. The Hampton Court Conference of 1604, held here to consider reforms of the Anglican Church, authorized the new Bible translation that became the King James Version. The author Horace Walpole acquired Strawberry Hill, near Twickenham, in 1747 and built a pseudo-Gothic castle that became a showplace of the new Romantic style. The Royal Botanic Gardens, popularly known as KEW Gardens, was founded in 1761, while the Kew Observatory was constructed for George III in 1768. Most of the annual Oxford-Cambridge boat race is rowed on the part of the Thames within Richmond.

RICH MOUNTAIN (*United States*)

Battle site in E central WEST VIRGINIA, near Beverly. Here on July 11, 1861, a Union force under William S. Rosecrans defeated a Confederate force. The battle was part of Rosecrans's successful campaign, in what was then part of the seceded state of VIRGINIA, which lasted from July 1861 to April 1862.

RICOMAGUS See RIOM

RIEKA See RIJEKA

RIETI [*ancient: Reate*] (*Italy*)

Town in central Italy, in Rieti province, LATIUM region, 42 mi NNE of ROME. It was an important center of the Sabines, an ancient people of this region, who were conquered by the Romans in 290 B.C. In the 12th century A.D. the town belonged to the Guelphs, the pro-papal faction of the later Middle Ages. The town is often associated with St. Francis of Assisi, and it was a center of the Franciscan Order and of investigations by the Inquisition into heretical Franciscans in the 1340s. To the northwest is Greccio, a sanctuary where St. Francis created the first Christmas *presepio*, or Nativity scene, in 1223. Rieti became part of the PAPAL STATES (States of the Church), the temporal domain of the papacy, in 1354 and remained so until annexed to Italy in 1870. The town was badly damaged in World War II. It is surrounded by 13th-century walls and was the birthplace in 116 B.C. of Marcus Terentius Varro, Roman man of letters. The Palazzo Comunale contains a museum of classical and medieval art.

RIFF See RIF MOUNTAINS

RIF MOUNTAINS [Riff] [*Arabic: Er Rif, Er Riff*] (*Morocco*)

Range of the Atlas Mts, extending along the Mediterranean coast from CEUTA to MELILLA, NE Morocco. In this isolated region, once part of Spanish Morocco, the fierce Berber tribes rose up against the Spanish and French from 1921. Abd el-Krim and his Berber forces were put down in 1926 by a combined Spanish and French military expedition, and he was exiled to RÉUNION.

RIGA (*Latvia*)

City, port, and capital of Latvia, on the Western Dvina River, near the Gulf of Riga. Inhabited by Baltic tribes before the 12th century, it was settled by German merchants in 1158. In 1201 Bishop Albert of LIVONIA formed the Livonian Brothers of the Sword in Riga, and in 1282 the city joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Following the breakup of the order of Livonian Knights in 1561, the city was the scene of religious upheaval and was contested by POLAND and

RUSSIA until it was taken by SWEDEN in 1621. A century later it passed to Russia after the Great Northern War, by the Treaty of NYSTAD. Riga developed into a major industrial city in the 19th century and was occupied by Germany in 1917 during World War I. The independence of Latvia was proclaimed here in 1918, but Latvia fell to the Soviet Union in 1940, when Riga was made capital of the Latvian SSR. After renewed German occupation in World War II, it was returned to the Soviets in 1944.

RIJEKA [Rieka] [*ancient: Tarsatica; German: Sankt Veit am Flaum; Italian: Fiume*] (*Croatia*)

City and port in Croatia, on the Adriatic Sea, 40 mi SE of TRIESTE. Once a Roman settlement, it was ruled between the ninth and 14th centuries by the dukes of Croatia. Later it passed at various times to AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, and FRANCE. Because of its large Italian population, it was claimed by ITALY after World War I but was awarded to YUGOSLAVIA. After being seized by a free corps under the poet Gabriele D'Annunzio in September 1919, Fiume became a free state until it was annexed by Italy in 1924, following a fascist coup in 1922. Yugoslavia was given Fiume's suburb, Sušak. During World War II, Yugoslavia liberated Fiume from the Germans, united it with Sušak, and began developing it into a major industrial city, a commercial center, and port.

RIJN See RHINE RIVER

RIJSWICK See RYSWICK

RIKITEA See GAMBIER ISLANDS

RILEY, FORT See FORT RILEY

RIMINI [*ancient: Ariminum*] (*Italy*)

City and port in Forlì province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, on the Adriatic Sea, 27 mi ESE of FORLÌ, N Italy. In an area settled by the Umbrians in antiquity, the Romans established a colony here in 268 B.C. at the meeting place of the FLAMINIAN and AEMILIAN Ways. Rimini served as a Roman military post during the Second Punic War of 218 to 210 B.C. A papal city in the eighth century A.D., it was taken by the Guelph Malatesta family in the 13th century and held until 1509, when it came directly under the PAPAL STATES.

It fell to Venice but was retaken in 1512. Rimini was heavily damaged in World War II. It has impressive Roman remains and Renaissance buildings.

Rimini was the home of Francesca da Rimini, the tragic lover recalled in Dante's *Inferno*. It is also the birthplace of filmmaker Federico Fellini and figures as the backdrop in many of his films. It is now a popular seaside resort.

RÎMNICU-SĂRAT [Râmnicul-Sărat] (*Romania*)

Town, 20 mi NE of BUZAU, SE central Romania. It was frequently the site of battle between the Moldavians and Walachians and of fighting between the Turks and Walachians, Austrians, and Russians. Destroyed by fire in 1854, it has since been rebuilt. See also MOLDAVIA, WALACHIA.

RINGSTED (*Denmark*)

City in Vestsjælland county, 34 mi SW of COPENHAGEN, E Denmark. An ancient place of pagan worship in Sjaelland, it developed into a major medieval town and Christian center, noted for its 12th-century Benedictine monastery with tombs of several Danish kings.

RINGWOOD (*United States*)

Town in N NEW JERSEY, in the Ramapo Mts, near the NEW YORK State line, 15 mi NNW of PATERSON. Ringwood Manor was the headquarters of Peter Hasenclever's mines and iron works, established in 1764, where munitions for the American Revolution were produced by his successor, Robert Erskine.

RIO AMAZONAS See AMAZON RIVER

RIOBAMBA (*Ecuador*)

City and capital of Chimborazo province, 110 mi S of QUITO, central Ecuador. It was founded in 1798 after the original city nearby, dating from c. 1530, was completely leveled by an earthquake. On August 14, 1836, the first constitution of the republic of Ecuador was declared here.

RIO BRANCO See RORAIMA

RIO BRAVO See RIO GRANDE

RIO BRAVO DEL NORTE See RIO GRANDE

RIO DE JANEIRO [São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro] (*Brazil*)

City and capital of Rio de Janeiro state, in SE Brazil, on the Atlantic Ocean. One of the world's most glamorous cities, Rio is known everywhere for its Copacabana Beach, its frenetic pre-Lenten Carnival, and its Sugar Loaf Mt, and Corcovado Mt topped by a gigantic statue of Christ. It is Brazil's second-largest city, its major port, and from 1763 to 1960 was successively the capital of the Portuguese colony, the Portuguese empire in exile, the Brazilian empire, and the independent republic. According to tradition the area was first seen by Europeans in January 1502, when Portuguese explorers arrived. Thinking Guanabara Bay the mouth of a river, they named it Rio de Janeiro to mark the month of their arrival. It is quite likely, though, that the site was first seen in 1504 by Gonçalo Coelho.

French Huguenots established a colony here in 1555 and called it Antarctic France. After a struggle of several years they were driven out in 1567 by Mem de Sá, governor general of Brazil. The Portuguese had started one settlement in the area in 1565; but in 1567, at Mem de Sá's direction, his cousin moved the settlement to the present site. It was formally named São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro. The French returned in 1711 to capture the town and hold it for ransom for a time. Rio prospered in the 18th century when it became the shipping port for gold and diamonds that came from the interior region of Minas Gerais. It became capital of Brazil colony in 1763, of the Brazilian empire in 1822, and of the republic from 1889 to 1960, when it was replaced by BRASILIA.

Today Rio is the cultural center of the nation and of major importance in finance, commerce, and transportation. From one of the largest and best harbors in the world, it exports metal ores, cotton, coffee, meat, and other products. It manufactures a great variety of goods from foodstuffs to chemicals. There are many attractions for tourists: a warm climate, wide streets, museums, beaches, parks, gardens, one of the largest sports stadiums in the world, and both modern and old architecture, including a 16th-century monastery, a 17th-century convent, and the 18th-century church of Nossa Senhora de Glória. See also PORTUGAL.

RIO DE LA PLATA See PLATA, RIO DE LA

RIO DE LAS AMAZONAS See AMAZON RIVER

RIO DE ORO See MOROCCO

RIO DO ESPIRITO SANTO See LIMPOPO RIVER

RIO GARONA See GARONNE RIVER

RIO GRANDE [*Spanish*: Río Bravo, Río Bravo del Norte] (*Mexico, United States*)

River, approximately 1,880 mi long, rising in SW COLORADO and flowing S and E to the Gulf of Mexico, forming part of the border between TEXAS and Mexico. It was visited by Spanish explorer Francisco Vázquez de Coronado in 1540, when Pueblo Indians were using its water for their irrigation systems. In 1848, at the end of the Mexican War, the treaty of GUADALUPE HIDALGO stipulated that it would be the international boundary.

RIO GRANDE DE CHIAPAS See GRIJALVA

RIOM [*ancient*: Ricomagus] (*France*)

Town in Puy de-Dôme department, 8 mi N of CLERMONT-FERRAND, S central France. Of Gallo-Roman origin, it was the old capital of the dukes of AUVERGNE. From February 19 to April 2, 1942, during World War II, the VICHY government brought Édouard Daladier, Léon Blum, and others to trial here on charges of having led France into war unprepared. The case was dismissed after the burden of guilt was placed on the accusers.

RIO MUNI See EQUATORIAL GUINEA

RION See RIONI

RIONI [*Rion*] [*ancient*: Phasis] (*Georgia*)

River, 180 mi long, rising in the Caucasus Mts and flowing S and W to the BLACK SEA at POTI. For a brief time considered the boundary between Europe and Asia, it played a role in ancient Greek legends of the Argonauts and the Golden Fleece. The Argonauts sailed up this river after their arrival in Colchis. This has given rise to the expression “sailing to the Phasis” to describe dangerous voyages.

RIO PECOS See PECOS RIVER

RIO SALADO See SALADO, RIO

RIPON (*England*)

City in the Yorkshire Dales, in North YORKSHIRE, 23 mi N of LEEDS. St. Cuthbert founded a monastery here c. A.D. 660, and the Ripon cathedral was built between the 12th and 15th centuries over an Anglo-Saxon crypt. The city is in the center of the medieval wool-producing area of Yorkshire that supported such monastic houses as Bolton Abbey, Fountains Abbey, and Jervaulx Abbey, now all in ruins. Fountains is approximately three miles to the southwest. A treaty signed here in 1640 brought to an end the Second Bishops' War.

RIPON [*former*: Ceresco] (*United States*)

City in Fond du Lac county, 20 mi W of FOND DU LAC, E WISCONSIN. Settled in 1844 by followers of the French social philosopher Charles Fourier, it was incorporated in 1858 and renamed. On March 20, 1854, a meeting held here led to the formation of the Republican Party.

RISHON LE TSIYON See RISHON LE-ZION

RISHON LE-ZION [*Rishon le Ziyyon*; *Rishon le Tsiyon*] (*Israel*)

Town, approximately 8 mi SE of TEL AVIV-JAFFA, W central Israel. Established in 1882, it was one of the first modern Jewish communities in Israel.

RISHON LE ZIYYON See RISHON LE-ZION

RIVAS [*former*: Nicaragua] (*Nicaragua*)

Town and capital of Rivas department, on the W shore of Lake Nicaragua. It was the center of an Indian civilization at the time of the Spanish conquest. Strategically positioned on the route across Nicaragua during the California gold rush, it was the site of the defeat of freebooter William Walker that ended in his surrender to the U.S. Navy in May 1857.

RIVER PLATE See PLATA, RIO DE LA

RIVERSIDE (*United States*)

City and Riverside county seat, 10 mi SSW of SAN BERNARDINO, S CALIFORNIA. Famous for its orchards of navel oranges introduced here in 1873, it was the site of the first marketing cooperative in 1892, which led to the formation of the California Fruit Grower's Exchange.

RIVIERA [*Côte d'Azur*] (*France; Italy*)

Famous coastal strip between the ALPS and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in NW Italy and SE France, long a tourist area and fashionable playground. A scenic highway, the CORNICHE, runs along the entire seashore. Well-known cities of the Riviera include CANNES, MONTE CARLO, NICE, PORTOFINO, PAPALLO, and SAINT-TROPEZ. See also LIGURIA, PROVENCE, SEPTIMANIA, MONACO.

RIVNE See ROVNO

RIVOLI VERONESE (*Italy*)

Town in Verona province, on the Adige River, 14 mi NW of VERONA, NE Italy. On January 15, 1797, Napoleon and his forces defeated the Austrians here during the French Revolutionary Wars.

RIYADH [*Er Riad; Riad*] (*Saudi Arabia*)

City and capital of Saudi Arabia, in the E central Ad-Dahnā region, approximately 235 mi from the Persian Gulf. In 1818 the city replaced Deraya (DERAIYEH) as the center of Wahabism, an Arab Islamic reform movement. Between 1891 and 1902 it came under the Rashid family of Hail. It was reconquered by Ibn Saud and served as his headquarters for the takeover of the region that later became Saudi Arabia.

RJUKAN (*Norway*)

Town in Telemark county, on the Måne River, S Norway. It was occupied by Germany during World War II. A plant producing heavy water was destroyed by Norwegian commandos here in February 1943 to halt German efforts to make an atomic bomb.

ROANNE [*ancient: Rodumna*] (*France*)

Town in Loire department, on the LOIRE RIVER, 40 mi WNW of LYONS, SE central France, a major industrial center. Mentioned in the writings of the geographer Ptolemy in the second century A.D., it was a crossroads in Gallo-Roman times and today has Roman and medieval remains. See GAUL.

ROANOKE [*former: Big Lick*] (*United States*)

Independent city on the Roanoke River, 40 mi W of LYNCHBURG, SW VIRGINIA. Settled in 1740, it was a village that began to develop after the arrival of the railroad in 1882. It was incorporated in 1884 and is today a major commercial and industrial city.

ROANOKE ISLAND (*United States*)

Island near the S entrance to Albemarle Sound, NE NORTH CAROLINA. It was settled in 1585 by colonists sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, but was unable to prosper. A second colony, the "lost colony," was established in July 1587 under Captain John White, but when White returned here after a trip to England for supplies, the colonists had disappeared. On February 8, 1862, during the Civil War, Union troops took the island. See also JAMESTOWN, Virginia.

ROATÁN [*Coxen Hole, Coxin's Hole*] (*Honduras*)

Town and capital of Bay Islands department, on Roatán Island, N Honduras. A pirate stronghold in the 17th century, it was under British control between 1848 and 1859 when the Bay Islands were garrisoned. Remnants of 17th-century pirate fortifications survive.

ROAZON See RENNES

ROBBEN ISLAND (*South Africa*)

Island in WESTERN CAPE Province, at the entrance to Table Bay, 6 mi NNW of CAPE TOWN. Once a mail drop for Dutch ships en route to the Indies, it was later a prison for native chiefs and a leper colony. A political prison during the apartheid years, Nelson Mandela was held here 18 years out of the 27 he was imprisoned.

ROBESON CHANNEL See ARCTIC, THE

ROCAMADOUR (*France*)

Village in Lot department, 12 mi ENE of Gourdon, SW France. Built on the side of a cliff under the remains of a medieval fortress, it has long been a pilgrimage site. Its ramparts date from the 12th to 15th centuries.

ROCCABRUNA See ROQUEBRUNE

ROCCASECCA (*Italy*)

Village in Frosinone province, LATIUM region, 5 mi NW of AQUINO, S central Italy. St. Thomas Aquinas was born in the castle here in 1225. In 1411, during the dynastic struggles for the crown of NAPLES, the village was the site of the defeat of the Hungarian claimant King Ladislas of Naples by Louis II of Anjou, the French and papal candidate.

ROCHDALE (*England*)

Town in Greater Manchester, on the Roch River, 10 mi NNE of MANCHESTER. The modern cooperative movement was launched here with the founding of the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers in 1844 by 28 local weavers.

ROCHEFORT [**Rochefort-sur-Mer**] (*France*)

City and port in the Charente-Maritime department, 17 mi SSE of LA ROCHELLE, W France. Fortified as early as A.D. 1047, it was developed by the statesman Jean Baptiste Colbert in 1666 with shipyards and a naval arsenal. The marquis de Lafayette embarked from here on his first trip to America. Napoleon surrendered in 1815 to a British warship off the coast at Rochefort. BREST later replaced Rochefort as the chief naval base.

ROCHEFORT-SUR-MER See ROCHEFORT**ROCHELLE, LA** See LA ROCHELLE**ROCHESTER** [*ancient: Durobrivae*] (*England*)

City in KENT, on the MEDWAY RIVER, 28 mi ESE of LONDON. Founded by the Romans and later an important Anglo-Saxon town, it was the site of a mission and bishopric founded in A.D. 604 by St. Augustine of CANTERBURY. The city was an important stop on the pilgrimage way from London to Canterbury described in Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. In 1688 King James II fled to France from here. The town has many 11th- and 12th-century remains, including a notable cathedral, and is dominated by the keep of its Norman castle. Gadshill, the home of novelist Charles Dickens, is here.

ROCHESTER (*United States*)

City and Olmsted county seat, 70 mi SSE of ST. PAUL, SE MINNESOTA. It is the site of the Mayo Clinic, founded by Dr. William Worrall Mayo and his sons in 1889 and now known throughout the world.

ROCHESTER (*United States*)

City and port of entry, on the Genesee River and LAKE ONTARIO, 70 mi ENE of BUFFALO, W NEW YORK State. Founded in 1812 by Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, it expanded after the opening of the ERIE CANAL and again during the Civil War. The abolitionist Frederick Douglass lived and worked here, as

did George Eastman of the Kodak firm, founded here in 1888. Rochester also became known in the late 19th century for its horticulture.

ROCHFORD (*England*)

Town in Essex, 3 mi N of SOUTHEND-ON-SEA. It was the site of Rochford Hall, home of the Boleyn family and possibly the birthplace of Anne Boleyn c. 1510. Parts of the hall survive.

ROCKIES See ROCKY MOUNTAINS**ROCK ISLAND** [*former: Stephenson*] (*United States*)

City and county seat, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 78 mi NW of PEORIA, NW ILLINOIS, settled in 1826. Arsenal Island, joined to the city by a bridge, was fortified during the War of 1812 by the British and in 1816 by U.S. forces. In 1862 the Union built a large arsenal here, and during the Civil War Arsenal Island served as a northern military prison. It is still one of the largest arsenals in the world.

ROCK SPRINGS (*United States*)

City in Sweetwater county, 40 mi N of the UTAH border, SW WYOMING. It developed in the 1860s around a trading post and stagecoach stop on the OREGON TRAIL. It expanded with the arrival of the railroad and the opening of mines in the area.

ROCKY HILL (*United States*)

An old town in central CONNECTICUT, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER. It was settled in 1650. From 1700 to c. 1820 it was an important river port and has since become known for its synthetic textiles.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE [*former: Blackfoot Post*] (*Canada*)

Town in S central ALBERTA, at the foot of the Rocky Mts. Once a fortified post established by the North West Company in 1799 in Blackfoot Indian territory, it was acquired in 1821 by the Hudson's Bay Company who ran it until 1875. Today it is a center for big-game hunting.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS [**Rockies**] (*Canada; United States*)

Mountain system of W North America that runs for more than 3,000 miles from NEW MEXICO to ALASKA.

On the east are the GREAT PLAINS and on the west a number of basins and plateaus. Geologically complex, the Rockies were lifted up over millions of years and then eroded. They form the Continental Divide that separates streams that drain W to the Arctic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean from those that drain E to the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Recognized today for their beauty and majesty and visited by thousands every year, the Rockies, nevertheless, were a heartbreaking barrier to the pioneers who first sought to cross them. It was many years before hope was given up of finding some low and easy passage.

The Spanish explorer Francisco Vásquez de Coronado led an expedition north from Mexico in 1540 into what is now ARIZONA and NEW MEXICO and first sighted the Rockies. Far to the north in CANADA, Louis Joseph and François Verendrye, French explorers, may have seen them in 1742–43. Alexander Mackenzie, a fur trader active in Canada, made an expedition in 1793 that took him over the Continental Divide and on to the Pacific coast; he was the first European to make the overland journey across North America north of Mexico.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803 to 1806, sent out to explore the newly acquired LOUISIANA PURCHASE, crossed the Rockies in 1805 in the northwestern United States and followed the COLUMBIA RIVER to its mouth. In 1806–07 Zebulon Pike, explorer and U.S. Army officer, reached the site of PUEBLO, COLORADO, and sighted the peak named for him. In Canada David Thompson and Simon Fraser blazed new paths across the mountains in 1807–08. Stephen Long and Benjamin de Bonneville, both U.S. Army officers, gathered much information about the Rockies from their expeditions that began in 1819 and 1832, respectively. John C. Frémont, political leader as well as explorer, headed an expedition in 1842; while geologist Ferdinand Hayden spent two years in the Rockies, beginning in 1854. His explorations led to the creation of YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, the nation's first, in 1872.

Best known of the passes through the Rockies is SOUTH PASS, in southwestern WYOMING, at an altitude of approximately 7,550 feet. In 1832 the first to take wagons through it, and the first emigrant train used it in 1841. It became famous as the route of the OREGON TRAIL and was also used by the Mormon and California trails. Raton Pass, in southeastern Colorado, was part of the SANTA FE TRAIL. In Canada Yellowhead Pass and Kicking Horse Pass provide rail and highway routes over the Continental Divide.

ROCOUR See ROCOURT

ROCOURT [Rocour] [*former: Raucoux*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Liège province, just N of LIÈGE, E Belgium. A battle took place here on October 11, 1746, during the War of the Austrian Succession, in which the French, led by Marshal Maurice de Saxe, defeated the combined British and Austrian forces under Prince Charles of Lorraine.

ROCROI [Rocroy] (*France*)

Town in the Ardennes department, near the Belgian frontier, NE France. The duc d'Enghien, known as the Great Condé, led his French forces to a decisive victory here over SPAIN in a battle fought on May 19, 1643, during the Thirty Years' War.

ROCROY See ROCROI

RODEZ [*ancient: Ruthena, Segodunum*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Aveyron department, on the Aveyron River, 78 mi NE of TOULOUSE, S France. An episcopal see since A.D. 401, it had been capital of the Rutheni, and was the capital of the ROUERQUE county until 1789. It was a center of Catholic activity during the Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1598.

RÓDHOS See RHODES

RODI See RHODES

RODIGO See ROVIGO

RODOMUM See ROUEN

RODOS See RHODES

RODOSTO See TEKIRDAĞ

RODRIGUES See RODRIGUEZ

RODRIGUEZ [Rodrigues] (*Mauritius*)

Island in the MASCARENE ISLAND group, in the Indian Ocean, approximately 350 mi E of Mauritius. The Portuguese discovered it in 1645. It was held by the Dutch between 1691 and 1693, was colonized by the

French from Mauritius in the 18th century, and was ruled by GREAT BRITAIN from 1810 to 1968. It is now a dependency of independent Mauritius.

RODUMNA See ROANNE

ROERMOND (*Netherlands*)

Town in Limburg province, at the confluence of the Maas (Meuse) and Roer rivers, SE Netherlands. A major town and trading center of Upper GELDERLAND in the Middle Ages, it was badly damaged in January and February 1945 during World War II.

ROESELARE [*former: Rousselaere; French: Roulers*] (*Belgium*)

City in W FLANDERS province, NW Belgium. A battle took place here in 1794, during the French Revolutionary Wars, in which the French under General Charles Pichegru defeated the Austrians. Germany occupied the city in World War I between October 1914 and October 1918.

ROFREIT See ROVERETO

ROGER SIMPSON ISLAND See ABEMAMA ATOLL

ROGOZHI See NOGINSK

ROHILKHAND [*Bareilly*] (*India*)

Ancient region in N central UTTAR PRADESH, N India. Subject to invasion from the Rajputs, Afghans, Moguls, Pathans, and Marathas, it was held since the early 18th century by the Afghan Rohilla tribe. In 1749 the region was divided, and the Rohillas were driven out by British forces assisted by the nawab of OUDH. See also PILIBHIT.

ROHILLA, KINGDOM OF See PILIBHIT, ROHILKHAND (*India*)

ROMA See ROME

ROMAGNA [*medieval: Romania*] (*Italy*)

Region in N central Italy, now included in the region of Emilia-Romagna and parts of the MARCHES. It was the seat of Byzantine rule in Italy from A.D. 540 to 751, with the exarchs residing at RAVENNA. Although

it was a province of the PAPAL STATES from the eighth century, several factions vied for control of the region. It became largely independent in the later Middle Ages as urban communes shook off papal and feudal control. BOLOGNA, IMOLA, RAVENNA, RIMINI, FAENZA, FORLÌ, and CESENA were among these. The Maletesta, Montefeltro, and the Gonzaga were among the *condottieri*, or mercenary captains, who at times served the papacy, at times their own interests, in subduing the region in the early Renaissance. It was taken by Cesare Borgia in 1501 as a personal principality, but Pope Julius II soon after brought it directly under the papacy, and papal rule continued until 1860, broken only by the French occupation between 1797 and 1814. See also RIMINI.

ROMAGNE-SOUS-MONTFAUCON (*France*)

Village in the Meuse department, 18 mi NW of VERDUN, NE France. The largest U.S. military cemetery in France is here, with the graves of more than 14,200 soldiers killed in World War I.

ROMAN (*Romania*)

Town in Bacau province, Moldavia, 28 mi N of BACĂU, NE Romania. Described as early as 1392, it was established at that time by the ruling prince of MOLDAVIA. It was put to the torch by Hungarian troops in 1467, although its 15th- and 16th-century churches have survived. Roman was occupied by the Soviet Union in 1944 during World War II.

ROMAN EMPIRE

One of the greatest empires in history, centered on the city of ROME, at its peak the Roman Empire comprised all the countries around the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, and western Europe as far north as SCOTLAND. The rule of Rome brought to the Mediterranean basin, and to a lesser extent to Europe, a strong and cohesive government with a superb communications network that fostered the growth of trade and internal movement, a uniform code of law, sophisticated aesthetics, religion, philosophy, and civic life that bestowed enormous benefits on the people concerned. The legacy of the Roman achievement remains with us today. Roman law forms the basis of the law of many European states, the Romance languages are derivations of Latin, and Europe is sprinkled with archaeological monuments that testify to the technical genius of the Romans and have influenced Western artistic styles to this day. Western civilization is

still inspired by Roman notions of justice, concord, and the beneficial role of the state in human life.

The beginning of the empire can be conveniently dated from 31 B.C., when Octavius Caesar defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra of EGYPT at ACTIUM and assumed complete power over Rome and its dominions, which then stretched from SPAIN to the PERSIAN GULF. As Emperor Augustus, Octavius added new holdings to the empire, including the provinces of GALATIA, RAETIA, NORICUM, and PANNONIA. His reign marked the beginning of two centuries of peace, the Pax Romana, within the empire. Under Claudius I (A.D. 41–54) the Roman conquest of BRITAIN was begun and later completed in 84 by the general Agricola. Augustus united the empire under the loose institutions of the Roman Republic, with Roman administrators presiding over provinces and city-states, with due regard to local traditions and laws. The cities of the empire were allowed to have their own councils, the administration of local laws, and the local administration of justice. Nevertheless, he and his successors were unable to solve the serious defects in the imperial system, such as the mode of imperial succession, the role of the army in state affairs, the defense of the empire's vast frontiers, and the establishment of a sound economy independent of the takings from wars and booty.

The empire reached its greatest extent during the reign of Trajan (98–117), who pushed eastward into the ARABIAN PENINSULA and acquired lands in ASIA MINOR from the Parthians of PERSIA, and in DACIA. His work was consolidated under his successors Hadrian (117–138) and Marcus Aurelius (161–180). The third century was a period of unrest both within and on the frontiers of the empire. Rome was engaged in wars with the Goths, Alemanni, and Persians; while the murder of Alexander Severus in 235 initiated 30 years of anarchy, during which time the administration foundered and the frontiers were breached.

The reign of Claudius II (268–70) saw a brief period of recovery, but anarchy set in again after his death as each rival for the imperial title led his legions against his enemies and tore the empire apart. The impossibility of holding together such a vast empire became increasingly apparent. Diocletian (284–305) divided the empire into the four prefectures of GAUL, ILLYRIA, ITALY, and the East, while making himself Augustus of the East, the wealthiest part, and Maximilian, Augustus of Italy. Their appointed successors became Caesars of the two other prefectures. However, with the abdication of both Augusti in 305 in

favor of their successors, anarchy broke out again until the empire was finally reunited by Constantine the Great in 324. The empire, however, was redivided again under Valentinian (364–375) into the empires of the East and the West, and this division became permanent under Theodosius in 395.

The Western Empire, with its capital at MILAN, gradually disintegrated under the impact of the barbarian invasions of Goths, Huns, Franks, Burgundians, Vandals, and others. The Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain, and Gaul was overrun in the early fifth century. Rome itself was sacked by Visigoths in 410, and in 415 SPAIN fell to them. Africa was lost to the Vandals in 429 and in 476 the last Roman emperor was overthrown, although his office had long ceased to hold any real power. However, the Eastern Empire, later the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, survived through several drastic changes for 1,000 years until the fall of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1453. In the West the notion of the Roman Empire continued to fascinate the Germanic successor states, until the revival of the Roman Empire became a central theme of the Middle Ages. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

ROMANIA (*Italy*) See ROMAGNA

ROMANIA [*Roumania, Rumania*] [*Romanian: Republica Socialistă România*]

Nation in SE Europe bounded by HUNGARY and SERBIA on the W, BULGARIA on the S, MOLDOVA and the UKRAINE on the N, and the Black Sea on the E. Modern Romania comprises roughly what was once the ancient region of DACIA, which under that name was a province of ROME in the first and second centuries A.D. The modern name *Romania* means "land of the Romans." Latin-speaking Roman colonists provided the foundation for the Romanian language, a Romance tongue. After the Romans departed in A.D. 270, the region was invaded by a succession of peoples: the Visigoths in the fourth century; the Huns who soon pushed the Goths farther into Europe; the Avars, nomads who plundered the Balkan Peninsula in the sixth century; the Bulgars in the next century; and the Magyars in the late ninth century, who were then forced farther on to settle Hungary. The Mongols (see MONGOL EMPIRES) ruled the region in the 13th century, and after that the history of Romania is chiefly that of the principalities of MOLDAVIA and WALACHIA and of TRANSYLVANIA.

Moldavia, in the northwest, was a strong state that at its height in the 15th century included BUKOVINA and BESSARABIA. By 1504, however, the OTTOMAN EMPIRE had made Moldavia a tributary state. Walachia in the south suffered much the same fate. Its ruler Vlad the Impaler, also called Dracula, or son of the Devil, was defeated and killed by the Ottomans in 1476. In Transylvania, in northwest and central Romania, the rulers were also under Turkish suzerainty. Michael the Brave, prince of Walachia, fought both the Ottomans and the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE successfully and controlled all three regions by 1600. However, after his death the next year, the Turks resumed control of Moldavia and Walachia, and AUSTRIA took Transylvania.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries RUSSIA and Turkey fought over Moldavia and Walachia. After the Russo-Turkish War of 1828–29 both remained officially under Turkish control but actually were protectorates of Russia. Following the Crimean War, the Congress of Paris in 1856 recognized the two states as quasi-independent and awarded southern Bessarabia to Moldavia. In 1859 both principalities elected the same prince, Alexander John Cuza. On December 23, 1861, the two states merged and formed the nation of Romania, with BUCHAREST as the capital. Romania joined Russia in war against Turkey in 1877 and at the Congress of BERLIN in 1878 was recognized as fully independent. However, Romania had to cede Bessarabia to Russia, receiving the DOBRUJA, a historic region in southeastern Romania and northeastern Bulgaria, in return. At this time the kingdom was mostly in turmoil, the result of corruption in government, lack of land reform, and violent anti-Semitism. As a result of the Second Balkan War in 1913, Romania gained some territory from Bulgaria. In World War I Romania remained neutral until 1916, when it joined the Allies. It was, however, overrun by Austrian and German forces and in 1918 was forced to submit to harsh peace terms. Allied victory in November changed the situation, and the treaties of Saint-Germain in 1919 and the Grand Trianon in 1920 gave Romania Transylvania, Bukovina, and part of the BANAT in western Romania; but Russia refused to recognize the seizure of Bessarabia.

For protection against Bulgaria's and Hungary's desire to get back certain territory, Romania joined the Little Entente with CZECHOSLOVAKIA and YUGOSLAVIA in 1920 and the Balkan Entente in 1934 with Yugoslavia, GREECE, and Turkey. In the late 1920s and 1930s, there was dissension over the succession

to the throne, tense controversy between political parties, and frequent changes of government. The Iron Guard, a fascist organization formed in 1927, became increasingly powerful. In his contest with it, King Carol II in 1938 established a royal dictatorship. At the start of World War II Romania remained neutral, but in 1940 it was powerless to resist the Soviet demand for Bessarabia and northern Bukovina or Bulgarian and Hungarian demands for southern Dobruja, the Banat, and part of Transylvania.

In June 1941 Romania joined GERMANY in war on the USSR, only to suffer defeat. King Michael then overthrew the fascist regime, surrendered to the USSR, and joined the Allies. By a 1947 treaty Romania recovered all its territory except Bessarabia, northern Bukovina, and southern Dobruja. A communist-dominated government took office in 1945, forced Michael to abdicate in December 1947, and proclaimed Romania a people's republic. The nation became closely attached to the USSR, joining the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in 1949 and the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization when it was formed in 1955. However, Romania became more independent of the USSR in foreign policy after 1963, especially under Nicolas Ceausescu, who has been the head of the communist regime since 1967. It maintained diplomatic relations with CHINA and ALBANIA and with ISRAEL. It has also criticized the Soviet invasion of AFGHANISTAN and made friendly diplomatic and cultural gestures toward the UNITED STATES. Treatment of dissidents at home, however, remained harsh.

In 1989, as other nations in Eastern Europe began to break free of Communist governments, antigovernment violence broke out in TIMIȘOARA and spread to other cities. The army joined the uprising, and Ceausescu was captured and executed along with his wife. A provisional government was established, with Ion Iliescu, a former Communist, as president. In 1990, Iliescu won the presidency and his party, the National Salvation Front, obtained a large majority in the legislature. Iliescu was reelected in 1992, but was defeated by Emil Constantinescu of the Democratic Convention Party in 1996. Economic reform was slow through the 1990s and the economy struggled. In the 2000 elections, Iliescu was elected back to the presidency. In 2003, Romania approved constitutional changes protecting the rights of ethnic minorities and property owners as a precursor to applying for membership in the European Union. Romania joined NATO in 2004, in that year's elections, center-right opposition candidate Traian Basescu won the presidency.

ROMANS See ROMANS-SUR-ISÈRE

ROMANS-SUR-ISÈRE [Romans] (*France*)

Town in the Drôme department, on the Isère River, 11 mi NE of VALENCE, SE France. In A.D. 837 St. Barnard established an abbey here, and during the Middle Ages it became an important town of the DAUPHINÉ.

ROME [*Italian and Latin: Roma*] (*Italy*)

Capital city of Italy, in Roma province, LATIUM region, on the TIBER RIVER, near its mouth on the Tyrrhenian Sea. Dating from the eighth century B.C., Rome was the capital of the Roman Republic and of the ROMAN EMPIRE, and as such was for many centuries the greatest city in the Western world. Today it is still a major cultural and intellectual center. The VATICAN CITY, a separate state within Rome, is the seat of the pope and arbiter of the worldwide Roman Catholic Church. Rome is renowned for the architectural and archaeological wonders that testify to the richness of its history and the genius of its inhabitants.

According to tradition, Rome was founded by Romulus in 753 B.C. We know now that the site was originally a cluster of separate villages on the SEVEN HILLS OF ROME overlooking the meandering, swampy Tiber River. A ford, and later a bridge, over the Tiber attracted trade, and the marshy area that is now the Roman Forum was early drained and made into a common meeting place for the nascent city. Certainly by the eighth century B.C. Rome was an Etruscan city; though by c. 500 B.C. the Etruscan kings were driven out, and an independent republic was established. A semi-democratic government, divided by tribes, ensured representation by patricians and a voice in the assembly for the common people. In the fifth and fourth centuries, by virtue of its disciplined citizen army, Rome had expanded throughout Latium and by the third century had conquered much of central and southern Italy. Roman territorial expansion led to war with CARTHAGE, which was eventually defeated in the three long Punic Wars of 264 to 146 B.C. Rome itself had been briefly threatened during the wars by the bold Carthaginian general, Hannibal.

In the course of the struggle Rome acquired SPAIN, North Africa, SICILY, SARDINIA, and CORSICA; and during the second century it also expanded eastward, gaining MACEDONIA and much of ASIA MINOR. At home, however, success led to acute social tensions, erupting in a series of slave revolts and the

increasing discontent of the common citizen, who was gradually debarred from the economic and social benefits of the state. The social revolution of the Gracchus brothers in the 130s and 120s followed; and the Social War erupted from 90 to 88 B.C., in which recently subjected peoples in Italy itself revolted against their Roman masters.

In the first century B.C. civil war broke out, first between Marius and Sulla, and then between Pompey, Sulla, Crassus, and Caesar. With Pompey's defeat at PHARSALUS in 48 B.C., Julius Caesar became sole master of Rome. A further struggle for power followed his assassination in 44 B.C., from which Caesar's nephew, Octavius, emerged supreme after the Battle of ACTIUM in 31 B.C. as the first emperor of the Roman Empire. For the next three centuries Rome was to be the capital of the empire, and as such its institutions and amenities came to reflect the might of the emperors. The city had long outgrown the original seven hills and the construction of Aurelian's Wall from A.D. 270 to 275 also enclosed several other hills north of the city and across the Tiber.

The decline of Rome's political importance began in A.D. 330, when Constantine the Great moved the capital of the empire to CONSTANTINOPLE. After the division of the empire in 395, RAVENNA was made capital of the West, and the once imperial city was sacked by Alaric the Visigoth in 410 and again by Gaiseric the Vandal in 455. Although Rome was recovered by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 552 and made a duchy, after the collapse of the Roman Empire the Romans looked more and more to the bishops of Rome, or popes, for civic guidance and some sense of continuity after all the upheavals. When the Lombard invaders threatened Rome in the eighth century, the popes called in the Franks to subdue them. The Franks then recognized the right of the popes to the so-called Patrimony of St. Peter, and this laid the foundation of the PAPAL STATES. Rome's new importance was further recognized when Charlemagne was crowned in the city in 800, setting a precedent for the papal crowning of the emperors of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE for centuries to come.

During the Middle Ages Rome, as a symbol of great earthly and spiritual power, became a shining goal of pilgrimage; but the actual city, sacked in 846 by Saracens and in 1084 by Normans, was beset with internal feuds and attacks from outside. With a consequent decline in trade and population, it became a shadow of itself. Fighting between Guelphs and Ghibellines in the 13th and 14th centuries further dam-

aged the city, which also lost much prestige when the popes moved to AVIGNON in FRANCE between 1309 and 1354. By the 14th century, on the eve of the Italian Renaissance, Rome had shrunk almost to the size of a village centering around the present Piazza Navona–Pantheon area, Trastevere, and the Vatican. The Aurelian walls now enclosed little but farms, vineyards, and cattle markets. An abortive attempt was made by Cola di Rienzi to reestablish the Roman Republic between 1347 and 1354, but it was not until the end of the 15th century that the papacy succeeded in subduing the commune and the independent barons and restoring order.

Although the city was plundered by Emperor Charles V in 1527, the late 15th and 16th centuries saw a new flowering of cultural life in Rome under the popes, who began to sponsor the revival of letters and the great artists and architects of the Renaissance, including Michelangelo, Raphael, Perugino, Bramante, and others. In the next century Rome became the Catholic capital of Europe and of the Catholic Counter Reformation. Great palaces of the princes, cardinals, and bankers were built, as well as magnificent baroque churches. By the 16th century Rome had become more or less the city we know today as Pope Sixtus V (1585–90) laid out its great avenues and major squares. With such an artistic heritage, the city became the center of Europe's cultural life in the 17th century and in the 18th century the most important stop on the Grand Tour.

During the French Revolutionary Wars Rome was occupied by the French armies, and a republic established in 1798; while the Papal States were annexed by France in 1809 and the pope exiled. The pope was able to return in 1814 at the fall of the Napoleonic empire. During the 19th century the liberal and nationalist aspirations that were growing throughout Italy had repercussions in Rome, which became a center of reaction under Pope Pius IX. Giuseppe Garibaldi established another republic in the city in 1848, but it was overthrown the next year with the help of French troops. It was not until 1871 that Rome became the capital of the new, united kingdom of Italy. In the early 20th century Rome grew rapidly as new urban projects—and new archaeological discoveries—transformed the city. The advent of Mussolini in 1922 marked the beginning of the fascist era. Rome escaped relatively unscathed during World War II, although occupied by the Germans, and was liberated by the Allies in 1944. Rome hosted the 1960 Summer Olympics.

ROME (*United States*)

City and Floyd county seat, 55 mi NW of ATLANTA, NW GEORGIA. Founded in 1834 on the site of a Cherokee Indian village, it was named for the seven surrounding hills. In November 1864, during the Civil War, the city was burned by General William T. Sherman's Union forces.

ROME (*United States*)

City and Oneida county seat, on the Mohawk River, 15 mi WNW of UTICA, central NEW YORK State. It was founded c. 1785 on the site of FORT STANWIX, which had played a strategic role in the French and Indian War and the American Revolution. It was the scene in 1768 of the Six Nation Treaty. The building of the ERIE CANAL was started in Rome in 1817 and contributed to the city's expansion.

ROME, THE SEVEN HILLS OF (*Italy*)

The seven hills, originally quite steep and of volcanic origin, on which ancient ROME was founded. The traditional date was 753 B.C. It is certain that in the eighth century B.C. there were separate settlements on most of the hills, which combined during that period to create Rome. The original Roman settlement was on the PALATINE HILL, later the site of the imperial palaces, where the foundations of early Iron Age huts have been found. Later the watery area of the forum was gradually drained and filled in, and the Palatine settlement combined with others in the neighboring hills to use the forum as a common meeting place. The CAPITOLINE and Quirinal hills were the first to join with the Palatine. It is thought that Tullus Hostilius (673–641 B.C.) added the Caelian Hill and Ancus Marcius (641–616 B.C.) the Aventine. Servius Tullius (578–534 B.C.) brought in the Esquiline and Viminal hills and around all seven built the famous Servian wall, parts of which survive. The Capitoline, which eventually became the political and religious center of the city, consisted of two peaks, the Tarpeian Rock and the Arx, where the original temple of Jupiter was built. The Capitoline gave its name to any political or culture *capital*, the Palatine to our word *palace*, and the Quirinal, traditionally named after Quirinus, or Romulus, shared its origin with the Roman synonym for its citizens, the *Quirites*.

ROMNEY MARSH (*England*)

Historic area of pasture land, famous for its sheep and many fine churches, which was once a marshy

1096 Romorantin

tract extending approximately 10 mi inland along the coast of KENT, northeast of RYE and southwest of FOLKESTONE. Up to the 13th century the Rother River flowed through it to the sea. It was long ago drained and is now very productive. In Roman times it was protected by a seawall.

ROMORANTIN See ROMORANTIN-LATHENAY

ROMORANTIN-LATHENAY [Romorantin] (France)

Town in Loir-et-Cher department, approximately 24 mi SE of BLOIS, N central France. The 15th-century château here was the scene of the signing of the Edict of Romorantin in 1560 by King Francis II, which prohibited the Inquisition in France.

ROMSDAL See ROMSDALEN

ROMSDALEN [Romsdal] (Norway)

Valley, 60 mi long, in Møre og Romsdal county, flanked by the Dovrefjell Mts, SW Norway. An ancient mountain route between the western coast and southern Norway, it was the site of a massacre during the KALMAR War with Denmark in the early 17th century. Scottish mercenaries attempting to join King Gustavus II of SWEDEN were slaughtered here by Norwegian peasants.

RONCAGLIA (Italy)

Village in Piacenza province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, part of the commune of PIACENZA. Roncaglia was a stopping point for German emperors of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, especially Frederick I, on their way to ROME. From 1155 onward a number of diets or meetings of the Holy Roman Empire were held here, as were frequent reviews of their troops by the emperors.

RONCEVALLES [French: Roncevaux] (Spain)

Mountain pass in the PYRENEES, between PAMPLONA in Spain and ST.-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT in France. It was here that Roland, Charlemagne's famous commander on the Breton border, met his death at the hands of the Basques in A.D. 778, when the rearguard of Charlemagne's army was ambushed after the emperor's futile attempt to begin the reconquest of Spain from the Moors and his strengthening of the border, or Spanish March. The pass was often used in the Mid-

dle Ages as a route for invasions and for pilgrims on their way to SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA. According to the medieval *Song of Roland*, the battle was transformed into a cosmic struggle between the Christian forces under Charlemagne and those of the Muslims of Spain and North Africa, aided by the entire non-Christian world. Roland died awaiting reinforcements from the French host. In the song, Charlemagne went on to defeat the Muslims and convert their queen.

RONCEVAUX See RONCEVALLES

RONDA (Spain)

Town in Málaga province, ANDALUSIA, 40 mi W of MÁLAGA, S Spain. Dramatically located on two hills separated by a ravine, it consists of an old town, San Miguel, probably of Roman origin, and a newer town, Mercadillo, founded by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1485 after he had conquered the town. It was the scene of a Moorish revolt in 1501. There are interesting Roman and Moorish remains.

ROOSEBEKE [Rozebeke] (Belgium)

Village in East Flanders province, W Belgium, near ROESELARE. Resenting French domination, taxation, poor working conditions, and lack of political power, Flemish workers, led by weavers, rebelled in 1381 under the leadership of Philip van Artevelde. On November 27, 1382, at Roosebeke the French army under Philip the Bold, duke of BURGUNDY, and Oliver de Clisson defeated the insurgents. Van Artevelde was killed. See also FLANDERS, FRANCE.

ROPSHA (Russia)

Village in W central ST. PETERSBURG oblast, Russian SFSR, 8 mi W of Krasnoye Selo. The castle here was built by Peter the Great. It was a favorite residence of Czarina Elizabeth and the site of the assassination of Peter III in 1762, who was succeeded by his wife, Catherine the Great.

ROQUEBRUNE [Roquebrune-Cap-Martin] [Italian: Roccabruna] (France)

Picturesque mountain-side village, in the Alpes-Maritime department, near the coast, between Monaco and Menton, SE France. Roquebrune, together with neighboring MENTON, was ruled by the prince of MONACO until 1848, when its citizens rebelled. The resulting period of independence lasted until it became part of France in 1860. See RIVIERA.

ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MARTIN See ROQUEBRUNE

RØRAAS See RØROS.

RORAIMA [former: Rio Branco] (*Brazil*)

Mountaintop, ranching territory on the border of VENEZUELA and GUYANA, NW Brazil, with its capital at BOA VISTA. Slave traders explored the area in the 17th century, after which it was partly fortified by the Portuguese against incursions by the Spanish, English, and Dutch. In 1943 it became a federal territory created from lands that once belonged to Amazonas state.

RØROS [former: Røraas] (*Norway*)

Village in central Norway, Sør-Trøndelag county, close to the Swedish frontier. It has been the copper-mining center of Norway since the first mines were opened in 1644.

ROSARIO (*Argentina*)

City and port in Santa Fe province, on the Paraná River, 190 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES, E central Argentina. Established in 1725, it developed after 1859 when it was made the official port for the confederation of the upper provinces and became a great trading center. It is the second-largest city in Argentina.

ROSCOMMON (*Ireland*)

Town in N Central Ireland, the county capital of Roscommon, 80 mi WNW of DUBLIN. It is a tourist and market center with the ruins of a castle from 1268 and a Dominican priory from 1257.

ROS CRÉ See ROSCREA

ROSCREA [*Gaelic*: Ros Cré] (*Ireland*)

Town in NE county TIPPERARY, 10 mi SSE of Birr, S Ireland. A priory was founded here in the seventh century, and this medieval town contains the remains of a castle built in 1213 by the Ormonde family, as well as a ruined Franciscan friary dating from 1490.

ROSEAU See DOMINICA

ROSELLE (*United States*)

City in Union county, 2 mi W of ELIZABETH, NE NEW JERSEY. It was the location of the inventor Thomas

Alva Edison's laboratory, and its streets were the first anywhere to be lit by electric light. Abraham Clarke, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born here.

ROSETTA [*Arabic*: Rashid] (*Egypt*)

City in Beheira governorate, in the NILE RIVER Delta, 35 mi NE of ALEXANDRIA. It was established in the ninth century A.D. and later became a major port and trading center before trade was diverted by a canal to Alexandria. In 1799 Napoleon's troops discovered the Rosetta Stone here, a piece of black basalt trilingually inscribed by priests of Ptolemy V. It enabled the scholar Jean Champollion to decipher ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics for the first time.

ROSITTEN See RÉZEKNE

ROSKILDE (*Denmark*)

City and capital of Roskilde county, on the Roskilde fjord, E Denmark. From the 10th century to 1443 it was Denmark's capital and remained a center of ecclesiastical activity from the 11th century until the Reformation in 1536. The cathedral, built c. 1200, houses the tombs of many Danish kings. In 1658 the Treaty of Roskilde was signed here between Denmark and SWEDEN. A Viking ship museum here displays the remains of five Viking ships recovered from the nearby fjord in 1962.

ROSLAVL (*Russia*)

City in W central European Russia, on the Oster River, approximately 65 mi SE of SMOLENSK. Dating from the 14th century, it was granted a charter under the rule of LITHUANIA in 1408 and in 1667 passed to Russia. Roslavl was occupied by German forces during World War II between August 1941 and September 1943.

ROSS AND CROMARTY (*Scotland*)

Former county, which included Lewis Island in the Outer HEBRIDES, now part of the Western Islands region, and a mainland area now incorporated in the Highland region. Originally two separate counties inhabited by feuding local clans, they were joined in the 17th century by the earl of Cromartie.

ROSSBACH (*Germany*)

Village in SAXONY, 8 mi SW of MERSEBURG, SE Germany. On November 5, 1757, during the Seven Years'

1098 Rossboro

War, a battle was fought here in which Frederick II, the Great, of PRUSSIA defeated the Austrians and French. See also LEUTHEN.

ROSSBORO See OWENSBORO

ROSSIYA See RUSSIA

ROSS SEA See ANTARCTICA

ROSTOCK [Rostock-Warnemünde] (Germany)

City, port, in MECKLENBURG–WESTERN POMERANIA, on the Warnow River, 8 mi from the BALTIC SEA. Founded on the site of an old Slavic fortress in A.D. 1189, it was granted a charter in 1218 and became a leading member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 14th century. The university here, dating from 1419, was a major educational center for northern Germany and Scandinavia. During World War II Rostock was severely damaged by Allied bombs.

ROSTOCK-WARNEMÜNDE See ROSTOCK

ROSTOV [former: Rostov-Veliki, Rostov-Yaroslavski] (Russia)

City in Russia, on Lake Nero, 35 mi SW of YAROSLAVL. It is one of Russia's oldest cities, dating from c. A.D. 860, and in 1207 was made the capital of the principality of Rostov-Suzdal, which included SUZDAL, VLADIMIR, Tver, and MOSCOW. Acquired by the grand duchy of Moscow in 1474, it was commercially active between the 16th and 19th centuries. It has an ancient kremlin, a 13th-century cathedral, and several churches from the same period. See also KALININ.

ROSTOV-NA-DONU [English: Rostov, Rostov-on-Don] (Russia)

City and capital of Rostov oblast, SE Russia, on the DON RIVER, near the Sea of Azov. In 1749 a customs post was established here, and settlement began in 1761 with the building of a Russian fortress named after St. Dmitri of the older city of ROSTOV. A strike center during the revolution of 1905, it was the scene of fighting during World War II because of its position as the "gateway to the CAUCASUS." It is now a major industrial city.

ROSTOV-ON-DON See ROSTOV-NA-DONU

ROSTOV-SUZDAL See ROSTOV

ROSTOV-VELIKI See ROSTOV

ROSTOV-YAROSLAVSKI See ROSTOV

ROTHENBURG OB DER TAUBER [medieval:

Rotinbure] (Germany)

Town in BAVARIA, on the Tauber River, 31 mi SSE of WÜRZBURG, SW Germany. Known as early as the ninth century, it grew around a Hohenstaufen fortress and was a free imperial city from the late 13th century until it passed to Bavaria in 1803. The old walls dating from the 14th and 15th centuries are intact, and the town has many fine examples of medieval architecture.

ROTHERHAM (England)

Town in South YORKSHIRE, at the confluence of the Don and Rother rivers, 6 mi NE of SHEFFIELD. In the vicinity there are Bronze and Iron Age barrows, and at Templebrough there are traces of a Roman fort. In the middle of a bridge over the Don is a 15th-century chantry chapel, now reconstructed. During the English Civil War Royalists captured Rotherham in 1643, but after the battle of MARSTON MOOR the town was surrendered to the Parliamentarians. Ironworks were established in 1746 at Masborough, on the other side of the Don; steel, iron, and brass continue to be the source of this area's productivity.

ROTHESAY (Scotland)

Town on the island of Bute, in the Firth of CLYDE, Argyll and Bute, 32 mi W of GLASGOW. It is the site of Rothesay Castle, said to have been built in the 11th century, which was partly destroyed by Oliver Cromwell in 1650, further damaged by the earl of ARGYLL in 1685, and restored in 1871. The title of duke of Rothesay dates from 1398, when King Robert III of Scotland bestowed it on his eldest son.

ROTINBURE See ROTHENBURG OB DER TAUBER

ROTOMAGUS See ROUEN

ROTTENBURG (Germany)

Town in S WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 6 mi SW of TÜBINGEN. The town dates from the Mid-

dle Ages. It was the capital of the Austrian county of Hohenberg until 1805, when it became part of Württemberg.

ROTTERDAM (*Indonesia*) See MAKASAR

ROTTERDAM (*Netherlands*)

City and port, South Holland province, on the Nieuwe Maas, approximately 15 mi from the North Sea, W Netherlands. Founded in the 13th century and chartered in 1328, it prospered greatly in the late 16th and 17th centuries. From 1795 to 1813 it was occupied by FRANCE. In 1830, after the separation of BELGIUM from the Netherlands, the city benefited from the shifting of trade from ANTWERP. It grew rapidly after 1866 with the opening of the New Waterway, which gave oceangoing ships access to its port, which in turn tapped the RHINE RIVER trade from Germany. On May 14, 1940, during World War II, much of Rotterdam was leveled by German bombs, and many old buildings were destroyed. It has been reconstructed on a new plan and is now one of the largest and most modern ports in the world.

ROUBAIX (*France*)

City in the Nord department, 7 mi NE of LILLE, N France. Chartered in 1469, it has been a textile center since its early days. In the late 18th century it was given the right, already granted to nearby Lille, to produce textiles in the English style, and it developed rapidly in the 19th century, along with its nearby twin textile city of TOURCOING. The city was occupied by GERMANY during World War I and suffered damage.

ROUEN [*ancient and medieval: Rodomum, Rotomagus*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Seine-Maritime department, a major river port on the SEINE RIVER, 70 mi NW of PARIS, N France. Established in pre-Roman times as the center of the Rotomagi, it was invaded in the ninth century A.D. by the Normans, who settled around it, and in the 10th century it became the ducal capital of NORMANDY. ENGLAND occupied it between 1418 and 1449 during the Hundred Years' War, and Joan of Arc was tried and executed here in 1431. It was taken by the Huguenots in 1562 during the Wars of Religion. The city was held by GERMANY in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War. The famous Gothic

cathedral of Rouen, damaged in World War II, has since been restored, and many 13th-, 14th-, and 15th-century buildings remain.

ROUERGUE (*France*)

Ancient province of S France, in the area now comprising the Aveyron department, with its capital at RODEZ. Originally a dependency of the feudal counts of TOULOUSE, it came under the French Crown in 1271, passed to ENGLAND in 1360 by the Treaty of BRÉTIGNY, and in 1368 was returned to France. Later the region was acquired by the Bourbon family and formed part of the inheritance of King Henri IV in 1607.

ROULERS See ROESELARE

ROUMANIA See ROMANIA

ROUMELIA See RUMELIA

ROUND TOP See CEMETERY RIDGE

ROURKELA (*India*)

City in ORISSA state, 200 miles W of KOLKATA. Rourkela is a center of steelmaking and features a 75 foot tall Hanuman statue and numerous Hindu temples.

ROUSSELAERE See ROESELARE

ROUSSILLON (*France*)

Region and former province, bordering on Spain along the PYRENEES and on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, roughly coextensive with the Pyrénées-Orientales department, with its capital at PERPIGNAN. Inhabited by Iberians from the seventh to third centuries B.C., it was conquered by the Romans c. 120 B.C. and became part of Gallia NARBONENSIS. After enduring frequent changes of rule, it was taken from SPAIN in 1642 by King Louis XIII, and its acquisition sealed in 1659 by the Treaty of the Pyrenees.

ROVEREDO See ROVERETO

ROVERETO [*former: Roveredo; German: Rofreit*] (*Italy*)

Town in Trento province, Trentino-Alto Adige region, on the Adige River, 13 mi SSW of TRENTO, N Italy. Once part of the bishopric of Trent, this picturesque

1100 Rovigno

town was taken by VENICE in the 15th century and later passed to AUSTRIA in 1517. On August 15, 1796, Napoleon defeated the Austrians here. The town was recaptured by Italy during World War I.

ROVIGNO See ROVINJ

ROVIGNO D'ISTRIA See ROVINJ

ROVIGO [*former: Rodigo*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Rovigo province, VENETO region, 36 mi SW of Venice, NE Italy. Known to exist as early as A.D. 838, it was a part of the Este family lands between 1194 and 1482, when it was acquired by VENICE. It came under AUSTRIA in 1797 and was annexed to Italy in 1866. A walled town, its buildings include the ruins of a 10th-century castle, the 16th-century octagonal church of the Madonna del Socorso, and several Renaissance palaces.

ROVINJ [*Italian: Rovigno, Rovigno d'Istria*] (*Croatia*)

Town and port in Croatia, on the Istrian coast of the Adriatic Sea. VENICE ruled the town between 1283 and 1797, when it became part of AUSTRIA. In 1918 ITALY took the town and held it until 1947 when it was returned to YUGOSLAVIA. Rovinj Cathedral contains the purported sarcophagus of St. Euphemia.

ROVNO [*German: Rowno; Polish: Równe; Ukrainian: Rivne*] (*Ukraine*)

City and capital of Rovno oblast, Ukraine, approximately 110 mi NE of LVIV. Originally a Ukrainian community dating from c. 1280, it prospered as a trading center in the later Middle Ages. Part of RUSSIA in 1793, it reverted to POLAND in 1921 but was taken over by the Soviets in 1939. It was held by the Germans from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

RÓWNE See ROVNO

ROWNO See ROVNO

ROXBURGH See ROXBURGHSHIRE

ROXBURGHSHIRE [*Roxburgh*] [*former: Teviotdale*] (*Scotland*)

Former county in Scotland, with its county town at Jedburgh. The Cheviot Hills are to the south, Teviot-

dale to the north and west. At one time included in the ancient kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA, the county is filled with the ruins of border warfare between ENGLAND and Scotland. It became part of the Borders region in 1975. Jedburgh Abbey is on the Jed Water just South of Jedburgh; Dryburgh Abbey and Melrose Abbey are on the outskirts of MELROSE.

ROYAN (*France*)

Town in the Charentes-Maritime department, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Gironde River, W France. Once a famous resort community, it was almost completely destroyed between January and April 1945 by the Allies as they attempted to dislodge a German garrison during World War II.

ROZEBEKE See ROOSEBEKE

RSHA See ORSHA

RUANDA See RWANDA

RUANDA-URUNDI [*former: Belgian East Africa*] (*Burundi; Rwanda*)

Former colonial territory in central Africa, now divided into the independent states of RWANDA and BURUNDI, with its capital at Usumbura (now BUJUMBURU). Inhabited by pygmies before the 12th century A.D. and later by the Hutu and the Tutsi tribes in the 15th century, it was explored by Germans in the late 19th century. The area became part of German East Africa in the early 20th century, until its conquest by BELGIUM in 1916 during World War I. As a mandate of the League of Nations in 1924, it remained under Belgian rule and in 1946 was made a trust territory of the United Nations. With the coming of independence on July 1, 1962, it was divided into two separate countries.

RUBI See RUVO DI PUGLIA

RUBICO See RUBICON

RUBICON [*Rubicone*] [*ancient: Rubico*]

Italy Small river flowing into the Adriatic Sea, just N of RIMINI, N central Italy. It was once the ancient boundary between Italy proper and Cisalpine GAUL, south of which no military commander was allowed to cross with his troops. It was crossed by Julius Cae-

sar in 49 B.C. in his civil war against Pompey and the Senate. Caesar's act of audacity gave rise to the expression "to cross the Rubicon," or to make a conquer-or-perish decision.

RUBICONE See RUBICON

RÜDESHEIM [Rüdesheim am Rhein] (*Germany*)

Town in HESSE, on the RHINE RIVER, 16 mi WSW of WIESBADEN, central Germany. Known to exist as early as A.D. 864, it is the site of the 10th-century castle of Brömserburg, which was a residence of the archbishops of MAINZ.

RÜDESHEIM AM RHEIN See RÜDESHEIM

RUDOLSTADT (*Germany*)

City in THURINGIA, on the Saale River, 18 mi S of WEIMAR, SE Germany. Established before the ninth century, it was the home of the rulers of Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt from 1574 to 1918. There is a 17th-century church here, as well as a castle and palace dating from the 18th century.

RUEIL-MALMAISON (*France*)

Town in the Hauts-de-Seine department, on the SEINE RIVER, 8 mi W of PARIS. The Merovingian kings used the town as a resort from the fifth to seventh centuries A.D. Cardinal Richelieu purchased it in the early 17th century and built a château here, Malmaison, which later became the residence of Napoleon from 1800 to 1804 and of the Empress Josephine after her divorce. Josephine and her daughter Hortense are buried here.

RUGBY (*England*)

Town in WARWICKSHIRE, on the AVON RIVER, 28 mi ESE of BIRMINGHAM. It is the location of Rugby School, for boys, founded in 1567, which became known through Thomas Arnold, famous educator and its headmaster from 1827 to 1842 and the father of poet Matthew Arnold. Thomas Hughes's classic novel *Tom Brown's School Days* is based on life at Rugby. Rugby football also originated here.

RÜGEN (*Germany*)

Large island in the BALTIC SEA, in MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA, NE Germany. Once inhabited

by the Rugieri and Slavonic Wends, it was taken by DENMARK in 1168, came under POMERANIA in 1325, and passed to SWEDEN under the Treaty of WESTPHALIA in 1648. In 1815 it was acquired by PRUSSIA.

RÜGENWALDE See DARLOWO

RUHEIBA See REHOVOT

RUHR (*Germany*)

Region, approximately 1,300 sq mi, along and north of the Ruhr River, W Germany. Some of its major cities are BOCHUM, DORTMUND, DUISBERG, and ESSEN. The center of the huge coal and steel empires of Krupp and Thyssen that developed in the 19th century, it was occupied from 1923 to 1925 after World War I by Belgian and French forces during the conflict over Germany's postwar reparations. The French occupation offered Hitler the excuse to rise against the Weimar Republic in the unsuccessful "beerhall Putsch" of 1923. Between 1942 and 1945, during World War II, the region was a chief arsenal for Germany and was almost completely leveled by Allied bombs. Control of the Ruhr remained in the hands of international authorities from 1949 to 1954, when it was returned to West Germany.

RUIKIU See RYUKYU ISLANDS

RULLION GREEN See MIDLOTHIAN

RUM, SULTANATE OF (*Turkey*)

Former kingdom, comprising at its peak all of ASIA MINOR except the W section and the N and S coastal areas. It was a realm of the Seljuk Turks who, with the Ottomans, were the most important Turkish peoples to invade western Asia. Asia Minor was part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE when in 1066 Alp Arslan, Seljuk sultan of PERSIA from 1063 to 1072, invaded it. In 1071 he defeated the Emperor Romanus IV at MANZIKERT (now Malazgirt), to increase the Seljuk realm. When the Seljuk empire began to break up, the Sultanate of Rum (the Turkish pronunciation of the Byzantine Empire), was one of its successor states. In 1099 Iconium, now KONYA, became its capital. The state was sometimes known as the sultanate of Iconium. It flourished until the late 13th century, when it was overrun by the Mongols. Much of its territory passed to KARAMAN.

RUMADIYA See RAMADI**RUMANIA** See ROMANIA**RUMELI** See RUMELIA**RUMELIA** [*Roumelia*] [*Turkish: Rumeli*] (*Bulgaria*)

Region between the Balkan and Rhodope mountains, S Bulgaria. It was the name applied to the Balkan territories of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, especially THRACE and MACEDONIA. It comprised part of modern Macedonia, SERBIA, MONTENEGRO, Bulgaria, European TURKEY, northern GREECE, and part of ALBANIA. Until 1828 SOFIA was the administrative center. In 1878 the Congress of BERLIN divided Bulgaria into three areas, of which one was EASTERN RUMELIA.

RUMFORD See CONCORD (New Hampshire)**RUNCORN** (*England*)

Town in CHESHIRE, on the Mersey River, 10 mi ESE of LIVERPOOL. It was fortified in A.D. 916 by Aethelflaed, daughter of King Alfred the Great of WESSEX. The modern city developed mainly after the building of the pioneer Bridgewater Canal in the 18th century.

RUNNIMEDE See RUNNYMEDE**RUNNYMEDE** [*Runnimede*] (*England*)

Meadow in SURREY, on the S bank of the THAMES RIVER, 19 mi WSW of LONDON, near Egham. On June 15, 1215, King John is said to have signed the Magna Carta either here or on the nearby Charter Island in the Thames. Part of the island is now a memorial to President John F. Kennedy.

RUPELLA See LA ROCHELLE**RUPERT HOUSE** [*Rupert's House*] [*former: Fort Charles; Fort Rupert*] (*Canada*)

Village on the Rupert River, JAMES BAY, W QUEBEC. The oldest fur-trading station of the Hudson's Bay Company, it was founded in 1668. The French took it in 1686, and it changed hands several times during the conflict between the English and French in Can-

ada. It was returned to the company in 1713 by the Peace of UTRECHT.

RUPERT'S HOUSE See RUPERT HOUSE**RUPERT'S LAND** [*Prince Rupert's Land*] (*Canada*)

Region in N and W Canada, comprising the drainage basin of HUDSON BAY. In 1670 King Charles II of England granted a charter to the Hudson's Bay Company for the area, which includes modern ONTARIO, part of QUEBEC, MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, part of ALBERTA and the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, along with part of MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA in the United States. Most of the area was brought into the Dominion of Canada in 1869.

RUSADDIR See MELILLA**RUSCHUK** See RUSE**RUSE** [*Russe*] [*ancient: Prista; Turkish: Ruschuk, Rustchuk*] (*Bulgaria*)

City and capital of Ruse province, on the DANUBE RIVER, approximately 155 mi NE of SOFIA, N Bulgaria. Established by the Romans in the second century B.C. as a Danube naval station, it was razed by barbarians in the seventh century A.D. It became a military post under Turkish rule between the 15th and 19th centuries.

RUSICADA See SKIKDA**RUSSE** See RUSE**RUSSELLAE** See GROSSETO (Italy)**RUSSIA** [*Russian Federation*] [*Russian: Rossiya*]

Country, once an empire, and formerly the majority of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS. The name is also applied to the RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The world's largest nation, the empire occupied Europe from the eastern European nations on the west to the Pacific Ocean on the east, taking in northern Asia, or SIBERIA. Many peoples have inhabited parts of Russia at different times; Scythians in southern Russia in the seventh century B.C., who were replaced in the third century by Sarmatians. The Russian steppes were

invaded by Goths in the third century A.D., by Huns in the next century, by Avars in the sixth, by Khazars in the seventh, by Bulgars in the Volga River region in the eighth, and by Slavs in the ninth. The foundations of a Russian state were not laid, however, until the ninth century when the Varangians, Scandinavian Viking warriors and traders, established themselves at NOVGOROD c. 860 under their leader Rurik. Oleg, Rurik's successor, transferred his headquarters to KIEV in 882. The Kievan state flourished until a Tatar, or Mongol, invasion in 1237 ended its power.

In eastern and southern Russia the Tatars established the EMPIRE OF THE GOLDEN HORDE, which lasted until 1480; while BELORUSSIA and most of the UKRAINE became part of LITHUANIA. Meanwhile, the MOSCOW area grew in strength, especially after Dmitri Donskoi defeated the Golden Horde at the battle of KULIKOVO in 1380. The grand duchy of Moscow, or Muscovy, gained supremacy over other principalities. An era of expansion followed, and in 1547 Ivan IV, the Terrible, was crowned the first czar of all Russia. By the late 16th century Russia was able to conquer Siberia, the first expedition for this purpose being led by a Cossack, Yermak, in 1581. The first Romanov became czar in 1613, founding the dynasty that lasted until the fall of the empire; but Russia lagged far behind western Europe in all respects and was hardly considered a European nation. Serfdom, here especially a system of peasant slavery, became legal in 1649. Russia changed greatly in the late 17th and early 18th centuries under the rule of Peter I, the Great, who forced on his people military, economic, governmental, and cultural modernization. He founded ST. PETERSBURG (during the Soviet years LENINGRAD) and made it his capital; won LIVONIA, Ingermanland (INGRIA), ESTONIA, and other areas as a result of the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721, and founded a navy with an outlet on the BALTIC SEA. Russia now took an active part in European affairs, fought PRUSSIA successfully in the Seven Years' War of 1756 to 1763, and under Catherine II, the Great (reigned 1762–96), became the strongest power of continental Europe. Russia's territory increased with her participation in the three partitions of POLAND in 1772, 1793, and 1795; the annexation of the CRIMEA in 1783 and of KURLAND in 1795; and the acquisition of large regions in the south and west as a result of wars with the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. As an "enlightened despot," Catherine encouraged the arts and stimulated a cultural development that continued through the 19th century, despite despotic rulers.

Under Alexander I, Russia annexed FINLAND in 1809, took BESSARABIA in wars with TURKEY and PERSIA in 1812, and parts of the CAUCASUS in 1813. Meanwhile, Russia had opposed and then been allied with Napoleon I, changing sides again when the French emperor invaded Russia in 1812, only to be repulsed. As a result of Napoleon's downfall, Russia and AUSTRIA emerged as the chief powers of the continent. In 1815, with Prussia, they formed the Holy Alliance, a reactionary attempt to maintain a conservative and oppressive order in Europe. However, the accession of Nicholas I in 1825 triggered the Decembrist Conspiracy, an unsuccessful attempt to secure some measure of democracy. The Crimean War of 1854 to 1856, in which Turkey, GREAT BRITAIN, and FRANCE fought Russia, revealed the basic weaknesses of the Russian system.

Some reforms were achieved under Alexander II (reigned 1855–81), especially his edict of 1861 freeing the serfs. Russia also continued to expand, taking the rest of the Caucasus and, during 1864–65, what is now Soviet Central Asia, including TURKISTAN, as well as some far eastern territory from CHINA. The Pacific had been reached; and the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad from 1891 to 1905 began to open Siberia to exploitation and settlement. Shifting alliances marked European diplomacy in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Russia, GERMANY, and Austria-Hungary formed the Three Emperors' League in 1872. This was replaced in 1887 by a Russian-German alliance. In the meantime, the Congress of BERLIN of 1878 awarded southern Bessarabia to Russia. Russia shifted sides again in 1894, forming an alliance with France and concluding an arrangement with Great Britain that resulted in the Triple Entente of these nations in 1907.

In the Far East, Russian and Japanese competition over MANCHURIA and KOREA led to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05 in which JAPAN captured PORT ARTHUR (Lü-shun) and MUKDEN (Shen-yang) and destroyed the Russian fleet. This disaster brought about the Revolution of 1905, which forced Nicholas II to grant a constitution and establish a parliament; but little came of this gesture toward democracy. World War I, into which Russia was immediately drawn in 1914, partly as the professed defender of Slavs everywhere, was another disaster. Many military defeats were suffered at the hands of Germany and Austria-Hungary, the economy could not support a modern war, and food shortages developed.

Revolution broke out in February 1917, and Nicholas abdicated on March 15. A provisional government was organized, which in May admitted socialists and which in July made Aleksandr F. Kerensky its head. This government wanted to continue fighting the unpopular war and was unable to manage the economy. As a result, on November 7 it was overthrown by the Bolsheviks, the dominant faction of Russian socialism, led by Vladimir E. Lenin. The Russian Empire was thus succeeded by the USSR, the first government based on Marxist socialism. In 1991, the breakup of the USSR resulted in the creation of the Russian Federation out of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic that retained the international rights and powers of the Russian nation.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION [Russia]

Nation astride NE Europe and N Asia. It occupies the same space as the former RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED REPUBLIC, most of eastern Europe and northern Asia (SIBERIA), an area of approximately 5,000 miles from the BALTIC SEA in the W to the Pacific Ocean in the E. The URAL MOUNTAINS are usually taken as the boundary between the European and Asian sections. MOSCOW remains the capital. As the USSR opened up under Glasnost, Boris Yeltsin and other nationalists and reformers were elected to the Russian parliament in 1990. Yeltsin was chosen as Russian president. Yeltsin, declared Russia's sovereignty, and began to challenge the Soviet government's authority. In 1991, Yeltsin was officially elected in the first popular election for president in the history of the Russian Republic.

A power sharing agreement by Yeltsin and the leaders of eight other republics with Soviet party leader Gorbachev caused a coup by Soviet hard-liners, but Yeltsin and others supported Gorbachev and the coup failed. The USSR fell apart, but Russia, UKRAINE, and BELARUS agreed to form the COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES. In December of 1991, Gorbachev resigned, Yeltsin took control of the central government, and Russia assumed the USSR's UN seat.

Yeltsin moved quickly to reform the economy, but market reforms were slow with opposition of former Communists in the Duma. In 1993 Yeltsin dissolved the Duma and called for new elections. A Duma refused, and battle broke out around the parliament building between anti-Yeltsin and pro-Yeltsin forces. The military supported the president, the building was stormed, and the parliament was dissolved. The subsequent elections introduced a new mixed presidential-parliamentary system similar to

that of France. In the legislative elections, Yeltsin's supporters were less than the majority as a range of parties from Communists, to reformers, to ultranationalists won seats. In 1994 the government granted amnesty to participants in the 1991 coup and 1993 rebellion. In the same year, Russia agreed to a loose association with NATO called the Partnership for Peace. In 1994 Russia invaded CHECHNYA after the province had declared independence in 1991. A peace accord between Russia and Chechnya was signed in Moscow in 1996.

Yeltsin was reelected in 1996. Economic reforms continued with mixed results. In 1998 Russia was in financial crisis. Yevgeny Primakov was installed, as a compromise prime minister agreeable to both reformers and Communists. Primakov acted as a stabilizing influence, but his popularity and his public support for the Communists led to Yeltsin firing him in 1999. Yeltsin was impeached but the opposition failed to get the required votes. In 1999 Islamic militants from Chechnya invaded DAGESTAN. Yeltsin appointed Vladimir Putin as prime minister. After a series of terrorist bombings in Moscow and elsewhere that were blamed on Chechen militants, Putin launched another invasion of Chechnya. After the 1999 elections, Yeltsin resigned as president, and Putin became acting president. In 2000 Putin allied with the Communists into a Unity Bloc and won election as president. Putin moved to increase central government control. Chechen terrorists continued to mount attacks outside Chechnya, including the seizure of a crowded Moscow theater in 2002, and a school in Beslan, North Ossetia, 2004.

Under Putin, Russia has developed stronger relationships with many former Soviet client states. Putin was an earlier supporter of the U.S. "war on terrorism," and in 2001 Russia began to explore establishing closer ties with NATO. In 2002 a NATO-Russia Council was created where Russia could participate in NATO discussions on many nondefense issues. Russia participated in the invasion of AFGHANISTAN with the U.S. and allied forces in the overthrow of the Taliban. Russia opposed the United States, however, in the invasion of IRAQ, partly because of large debts owed by the Hussein regime.

In 2003 Russia, Belarus, KAZAKHSTAN, and Ukraine signed an agreement to create a common economic space. The 2003 election resulted in Putin's supporters gaining two-thirds of the seats in the Duma. Putin has continued to consolidate power in the central government, asserting appointment rather

than election of oblast leadership. Russia had a series of embarrassing setbacks in 2004 when Russian supported candidates in the Ukraine and Georgia were defeated by anti-Russian candidates in revolutionary changes of government. In 2005 Russia sided with antigovernment parties when a similar revolution occurred in KYRGYZSTAN.

RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [Russian SFSR, RSFSR] (*Russia*)

One of the 15 constituent republics of the former USSR, by far the largest and most important economically. It occupies the same space as the current RUSSIAN FEDERATION, most of eastern Europe and northern Asia (SIBERIA), an area of approximately 5,000 miles from the BALTIC SEA in the W to the Pacific Ocean in the E. The URAL MOUNTAINS are usually taken as the boundary between the European and Asian sections. The RSFSR contained a little more than three-quarters of the land area of the USSR and approximately 54 percent of the population. Some 60 nationalities inhabit this land, nearly twice the size of the United States. After the Bolsheviks seized control of Russia in November 1917, they organized a government on Marxist principles and in January 1918 established the RSFSR, which occupies what was the principal part of the overthrown empire. In 1922 the RSFSR was united with the UKRAINE, BELORUSSIA, and TRANSCAUCASIA to form the USSR. It has almost every kind of natural resource, and the Soviets put a great deal of capital and effort into developing it economically. MOSCOW was the capital of the RSFSR as well as of the USSR.

RUSTAVI (*Georgia*)

City in Georgia, approximately 15 mi SE of TBILISI. It was founded in the 1940s near the site of the ancient town of Rustavi, destroyed by Tamerlane c. 1400. Shota Rustaveli, Georgia's national poet, was born here in the 13th century.

RUSTCHUK See RUSE

RUTHENA See RODEZ

RUTHENIA (*Ukraine*)

Former autonomous region, now constituting the Transcarpathian oblast, in the Ukraine. A latinized form of the word "Russia," it was used in the Middle

Ages when the princes of GALICIA declared themselves the kings of Ruthenia. It was later used by AUSTRIA-HUNGARY to designate the Ukrainian inhabitants of the northeast CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS. After 1918 it was the name given to the easternmost province of CZECHOSLOVAKIA. In 1945 all Ruthenians were included in the Soviet Ukraine.

RUTHERGLEN (*Scotland*)

Town in STRATHCLYDE region, on the CLYDE River, 3 mi SE of GLASGOW. Made a royal town in 1126, it was the scene of a truce signed between ENGLAND and Scotland in 1297, prior to the betrayal of Sir William Wallace. The Covenanters published their Declaration and Testament here before the battles at Drumclog and BOTHWELL Bridge.

RUTHIN (*Wales*)

Town in CLWYD, 14 mi WNW of WREXHAM. The castle here, now in ruins, was stormed in 1400 by Owen Glendower, leader of a revolt against English domination, after a dispute with his English neighbor Lord Grey of Ruthin.

RUTHWELL (*Scotland*)

Village in DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY region, near Solway Firth, 9 mi SE of DUMFRIES. Its church contains the early medieval 18-foot-high Ruthwell Cross with runic inscriptions. To the SW are the ruins of the Conlongon Castle.

RUTLAND (*United States*)

City and Rutland county seat, 22 mi E of the Poultney River entrance on LAKE CHAMPLAIN, W VERMONT. It was chartered by NEW HAMPSHIRE in 1761 and founded c. 1770 and was the site of two forts during the American Revolution. Between 1784 and 1804 it was the seat of the Vermont legislature. Rutland became a center of marble quarrying c. 1845.

RÜTLI [Grütli] (*Switzerland*)

Meadow in Uri canton, on the shore of LAKE LUCERNE, central Switzerland. The League of the Three Forest Cantons of SCHWYZ, UNTERWALDEN, and URI, soon joined by LUCERNE, was supposedly created here in 1307, as told in the legend of William Tell. A document unearthed in the 19th century, detailing the alliance and dated August 1, 1291, has since challenged the legend. See also FOUR FOREST CANTONS.

RUTUPIAE See RICHBOROUGH, SANDWICH (England)

RUVO DI PUGLIA [*ancient: Rubi*] (*Italy*)

Town in Bari province, APULIA region, 9 mi W of BARI, SE Italy. An ancient town, famous for its ceramics during the fifth to second centuries B.C., it is now a bishopric and has a 13th-century cathedral of Apulian Romanesque style.

RWANDA [*former: Ruanda*]

A landlocked African nation bordered by UGANDA on the N, BURUNDI on the S, TANZANIA on the E, and the CONGO on the W, with its capital at KIGALI. The grassy uplands and hills of Rwanda have been intensively grazed for centuries. Now the most densely populated nation in Africa, Rwanda suffers from severe erosion and soil exhaustion. Originally the home of the pygmy Twa people, Rwanda was settled by a Bantu people named the Hutu, who had migrated from the Congo Basin. By the 15th century the Hutu had become the feudal underlings of the Tutsi (Watusi), an extremely tall warrior people who may have originated in ETHIOPIA. The Tutsi maintained their exploitative domination unchallenged until 1885, when GERMANY claimed the region. In 1916 Belgian forces from the Congo overthrew the German colonial forces, and after World War I the country became part of the BELGIUM-administered League of Nations mandate of RUANDA-URUNDI.

Belgian rule did little to affect the Tutsi hold on power. The rise of African nationalism in the 1950s, however, brought to the subjugated Hutu a desire for freedom from minority rule. From 1955 to 1958 Tutsi repression was extreme and sought to thwart the growing Hutu movement. In 1959 a massive and bloody Hutu uprising put an end to the Tutsi monarchy and forced 120,000 Tutsi to flee the country. In 1962 Rwanda was granted full independence. A year later the exiled Tutsi attempted to reconquer the country but were repulsed, resulting in the massacre of 12,000 resident Tutsi.

In 1973 a military clique led by Major General Juvénal Habyarimana, a moderate Hutu, seized power. In 1978 a new constitution was ratified and Habyarimana was elected president; he was reelected in 1983 and 1988. In 1990 Tutsi rebels unsuccessfully invaded from UGANDA, but Habyarimana agreed to a new multiparty constitution in 1991. In 1993 there was rioting by Hutus in Kigali over power shar-

ing with the Tutsis in government. Tutsi rebels again invaded and a UN peacekeeping force was sent to keep order. In 1994 Habyarimana and Burundi's president were killed in a suspicious plane crash. Civil war erupted and Rwandan military and Hutu gangs slaughtered an estimated 500,000–1 million people, mostly Tutsis and moderate Hutus. The Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front took control of the country, and more than two million Rwandans, mostly Hutus, fled the country.

To soothe Hutu fears, the RPF named Pasteur Bizimungu, a Hutu, as president and Tutsi, Paul Kagame, as vice president and defense minister. There were some reprisal against Hutus by the now Tutsi-dominated army. In refugee camps in the Congo, Tanzania, and Burundi, many died through disease, hunger, and violence. In 1995 a UN-appointed court, based in Tanzania, began indicting and trying a number of higher-ranking people for genocide in the Rwandan genocides, but few were found and only 17 were convicted in 10 years. Others were tried in Rwandan courts, where 5,000 were convicted out of 120,000 suspects. More than a million Hutu refugees returned to the country in 1996, and by 1997 there was again civil war between the Rwandan army and Hutu guerrilla bands.

In 1998 Rwanda began aiding antigovernment rebels in the Congo who were attempting to overthrow the Congolese president, Laurent Kabila. President Bizimungu resigned in 2000, and Kagame became the first Tutsi to be president of Rwanda. Rwanda continued to make incursions into Congo and Burundi pursuing Hutu rebel forces, although Rwandan forces were officially withdrawn from the Congo in 2002. In 2002 former president Bizimungu established an opposition party, was arrested, and charged with engaging in illegal political activity. In 2003, voters approved a new constitution, in elections Kagame won 95% of the vote in a campaign marked by repression of the opposition. The main Hutu rebel group, based in E Congo, announced in 2005 that it would disarm and return peacefully to Rwanda. The Rwandan government continues to search for participants in the 1994 genocides for eventual trial.

RYAZAN [*Riazan*] [*former: Pereyaslavl-Ryazan*] (*Russia*) City and capital of Ryazan oblast, on the Oka River, 120 mi SE of MOSCOW. One of the oldest cities in Russia, it was settled in A.D. 1095 and was made the capi-

tal of Ryazan principality after the destruction of Old Ryazan by the Mongols in 1237. It passed to Moscow in 1521 and became a city in 1778. Ryazan has many examples of medieval architecture, including a kremlin wall, a palace, a cathedral, and two former monasteries dating from the 15th to 17th centuries.

RYBINSK [*former: Rybnaya Sloboda, Shcherbakov*] (*Russia*)

City and port in Yaroslavl oblast, on the VOLGA RIVER and the Rybinsk Reservoir. Mentioned as early as 1137, it has been a center of river traffic between ARKHANGELSK and MOSCOW for four centuries and since the 1870s has been a shipping link to ST. PETERSBURG. Birthplace of the Bolshevik leader Shcherbakov, the city was renamed in his honor between 1946 and 1958.

RYBNAYA SLOBODA See RYBINSK

RYBNIK (*Poland*)

Town in Katowice province, 20 mi SW of KATOWICE, S Poland. Founded c. 1100 and once a fish hatchery famous for its carp, it was granted a charter in the 14th century. It was briefly under Germany and in 1921 was restored to Poland.

RYE (*England*)

Town in East SUSSEX, on the Rother River, 10 mi NE of HASTINGS. One of the "ancient towns" added to the CINQUE PORTS during the reign of Henry III in the 13th century, it was incorporated in 1289. The town prospered in the 17th century but declined after the recession of the sea in the early 19th century. The Ypres Tower here dates from c. 1160, and there are remains of an ancient friary. The novelist Henry James lived here for several years.

RYE (*United States*)

City in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, on LONG ISLAND SOUND, 24 mi NE of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. Established in 1660 by settlers from CONNECTICUT before state boundaries were determined, it was a stopping place on the old Boston Post Road. Its Square House Inn was frequented during the American Revolution by many important figures. Chief Justice John Jay is buried here.

RYEZHITSA See RĖZEKNE

RYLSK (*Russia*)

City in W Kursk oblast, 65 mi WSW of KURSK. Founded in the ninth century, it received a charter in 1152 and was made the capital of Rylsk principality in the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1503 it was acquired by MOSCOW.

RYO JUN See PORT ARTHUR (China)

RYSSEL See LILLE

RYSWICK [*Rijswick*] (*Netherlands*)

City in South Holland province, a suburb of THE HAGUE, NW Netherlands. On September 20, 1697, the Treaty of Ryswick was signed here by FRANCE on one side and ENGLAND, the Netherlands, and SPAIN on the other. This marked the end of the War of the Grand Alliance between England and France, recognized William III as king of England, and acknowledged the autonomy of SAVOY.

RYUKYU ISLANDS [*Loo-Choo, Luchu, Nansei,*

Ruikiu] [*Japanese: Ryukyu Retto*] (*Japan*)

Archipelago, extending in a 600-mi-long arc between TAIWAN and Japan, E of the East China Sea, in the W Pacific Ocean, with its chief town at NAHA on Okinawa Island. It is composed of three main island groups: the Amami, the OKINAWA, and the SAKISHIMA Islands. Okinawa was the home of an ancient autonomous kingdom. CHINA invaded the islands in the seventh century A.D. and by the 14th century exercised political influence over them. The Japanese prince of SATSUMA attacked them in the 17th century and exacted tribute from the islanders and the resident Chinese. The Ryukyus became part of Japan in 1879 but were neglected by Japan until World War II, when Japan and the UNITED STATES fought for their possession. Controlled by the United States after the war, the islands were not completely restored to Japan until May 1972, although the Amami group had been returned by 1953.

RYUKYU RETTO See RYUKYU ISLANDS

RZESZÓW [*German: Reichshof*] (*Poland*)

City and capital of Rzeszów province, approximately 95 mi E of KRAKÓW, SE Poland. Founded c. 1340, it was later given to a nobleman by Casimir the Great of Poland in return for military assistance against the invading Mongols. From 1772 to 1918 it was under

1108 Rzhev

the rule of AUSTRIA and was returned to Poland in 1919. GERMANY occupied the city from October 1941 to March 1943 during World War II.

RZHEV (*Russia*)

City in S Kalinin oblast, on the banks of the VOLGA RIVER, 70 mi SW of KALININ. Under the control of

the principality of SMOLENSK in the 12th century, it was taken by NOVGOROD in 1216 and became a trading center on the route between Novgorod and KIEV. In 1390 it passed to MOSCOW. GERMANY occupied the city for two years during World War II and fortified it as part of its northern line of defense.

S



SAALFELD [Saalfeld an der Saale] (Germany)

City in THURINGIA on the Thuringian Saale River, 25 mi S of WEIMAR. The site was first mentioned in A.D. 899 as a royal palace. A Benedictine monastery was built here in 1074. Founded c. 1200 and capital of the duchy of Saxe-Saalfeld from 1680 to 1735, the city was passed in 1826 to the duchy of SAXE-MEININGEN by the duke of SAXE-COBURG in exchange for GOTHA. It was the site in 1806 of a French victory over PRUSSIA in the Napoleonic Wars. The city retains much of its historical architecture, including a 13th-century church, a 16th-century castle, a Franciscan monastery, now a museum, a 14th-century church, a 16th-century city hall, and an 18th-century castle.

SAALFELD AN DER SAALE See SAALFELD

SAAR See SAARLAND

SAARBRÜCKEN [French: Sarrebruck] (Germany)

Capital city of SAARLAND, in the W, on the Saar River, near the French border, 39 mi E of TRIER. A Saar crossing in Roman times, it has Roman remains from the first and third centuries A.D. Later settled by German Frankish kings, the city developed around a Frankish castle of A.D. 999. It was chartered by 1321. It became the capital of the counts of NASSAU-Saarbrücken from 1381 to 1793, when it was occupied by the French. The city eventually passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. It served as the capital of the French-administered Saar Territory after the end of both world wars, from 1919 to 1935 and from 1945 to 1957. Besides the Frankish castle, there are the remains of a Roman

fortress, a 15th-century Gothic church, and an 18th-century town hall. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

SAARE See SAAREMAA

SAAREMAA [Sarema] [German: Oesel; Russian: Ezel, Saare; Swedish: Ösel] (Estonia)

Island in the E BALTIC SEA, off the W coast of Estonia NW of the Gulf of Riga. Conquered by Teutonic Knights of the Sword in A.D. 1227, it was ruled by Livonian knights until 1560, when it passed to DENMARK and then to SWEDEN in 1645. United with RUSSIA when it became part of LIVONIA in 1721, it joined Estonia in 1918.

SAARGEBIET See SAARLAND

SAARLAND [Saar, Saar Territory, Westmark] [French: Sarre; German: Saargebiet] (Germany)

State in the SW, between FRANCE and Germany, drained by the Saar River. Its capital is SAARBRÜCKEN. It became the 10th state of the Federal Republic of Germany in 1957. Previously there had been little political unity in the region. In 1797 the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO ceded to France territory that had been French, the country of Saarbrücken, and the Palatinate duchy of ZWEIBRÜCKEN, but the Treaty of PARIS in 1815 divided that territory between BAVARIA and PRUSSIA. In 1919 the area's coal mines were assigned to France for 15 years under the administration of the League of Nations. Returned to Germany by plebiscite in 1935, it became the Saarland province. Hitler annexed the land, with LORRAINE, in

1110 Saarlautern

1940 and called it Westmark. It was the scene of heavy fighting in World War II, particularly in December 1944 along the Saar River. Occupied by France in 1945, it was the subject of negotiations with France concerning economic union, but it was economically integrated into West Germany in 1957.

SAARLAUTERN See SAARLOUIS

SAARLOUIS [*former: Saarlautern, Sarrelibre; French: Sarrelouis*] (*Germany*)

Town in SAARLAND, near the French border on the Saar River, 12 mi NW of SAARBRÜCKEN. It is named for Louis XIV of France, who founded it in 1680 as a fortress. Designed by Vauban, it became the capital of the French Sarre and was called Sarrelibre during the French Revolution. Ceded to PRUSSIA in 1815, the fortress was razed in 1889. It was known as Saarlautern from 1936 to 1945. The town was the birthplace of Michel Ney, a marshal of Napoleon's armies.

SAAR RIVER See SAARLAND

SAAR TERRITORY See SAARLAND

SAAZ See ZĀTEC

SABA (*Netherland Antilles*)

Island, 5 sq mi, one of the NW Leeward Islands, in the NE WEST INDIES, 16 mi NW of ST. EUSTATIUS. The island is actually the cone of an extinct volcano. Its chief settlement, The Bottom, is in the crater of the volcano. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1632. Fishing and shipbuilding are the main industries.

SABA (*Yemen*) See SHEBA

SABADELL (*Spain*)

City of Barcelona province, in CATALONIA, 8 mi NW of BARCELONA. A leading textile center today, Sabadell has manufactured wool and cotton since the 13th century.

SABAH [*former: British North Borneo, North Borneo*] (*Malaysia*)

State at the N tip of BORNEO, on the South China Sea. The area was visited by the English as early as the 17th

century. There were vain attempts at settlement until Sir James Brooke made a local arrangement in 1841. With the organization of the North Borneo Company in 1881, the sultans of BRUNEI and SULU made more extensive concessions, until in 1888 the territory was proclaimed a British protectorate. The company, however, administered it up to the beginning of World War II, when it was occupied by the Japanese from 1941 to 1945. It was made a British colony in 1946 and joined the Federation of Malaysia as a state in 1963, when it took its present name. See also SARAWAK.

SABANG (*Indonesia*)

Important free port on the island of Weh, approximately 14 mi off the NW tip of SUMATRA. Occupied by Japanese troops during World War II, it came under heavy Allied air attack in 1945, the last year of the war.

SABARIA See SZOMBATHELY

SABASTIYAH See SAMARIA

SABINE CROSSROADS (*United States*)

Battle site near Mansfield, LOUISIANA, 40 mi S of SHREVEPORT. It was the scene of the Battle of Sabine Crossroads on April 8, 1864, an important Confederate victory for forces under General Richard Taylor over Union forces under General Nathaniel P. Banks.

SABKHAT AL-KURZĪYAH [*Sebkret el Kourzia*] (*Tunisia*)

Lake in N central Tunisia, in North Africa. Heavy fighting occurred here in April and May 1943 in World War II. On May 12, 1943, the Allied troops finally defeated the Axis powers in the critical African campaign.

SABLE ISLAND (*Canada*)

An island, 25 mi long, off SE NOVA SCOTIA, 110 mi SSE of CANSO. The island is the visible part of an extremely hazardous sand shoal, earning the island its name as the Graveyard of the Atlantic by mariners. Despite lighthouses at either end of the island, it has been the scene of over 200 reported shipwrecks. It was the location of a fortified French settlement between 1598 and 1603. See also LOUISBOURG.

SABRATA [Abrotonum, Sabratha] (*Libya*)

One of three ancient cities of Tripolitana, in Roman Africa, on the Mediterranean coast, 48 mi W of TRIPOLI, near modern Sabratah. Founded by the Carthaginians in the fourth century B.C. as a trading post, it passed under Roman rule after the fall of CARTHAGE in 146 B.C. The city fell into serious decline under Vandal rule in the fifth century A.D. By the Arab conquest in 643, it had almost ceased to exist. There is an archaeological museum, the ruins of Roman temples, forts, a theater, a forum, and two Byzantine Christian basilicas. Flavia Domitilla, wife of Emperor Vespasian, came from Sabrata, and it was where Lucius Apuleius stood trial for witchcraft.

SABRATON (*United States*)

Former town, part of MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, since 1949. Thomas Decker established a settlement here in 1758, but Mingo Indians ravaged it a year later.

SABRINA See SEVERN RIVER**SABUCINO** See CALTANISSETTA**SACHSELN** (*Switzerland*)

Town in UNTERWALDEN canton, near Sarnen, central Switzerland. The birthplace of Nicholas von der Flüe (1417–87), noted hermit and Swiss patriot, is nearby. Nicholas was instrumental in the united canton's struggle for freedom from AUSTRIA, and he helped preserve the resulting peace by his intervention at the Diet of Stans in 1481.

SACHSEN See SAXONY**SACHSEN-ALTENBURG** See SAXE-ALTENBURG**SACHSEN-COBURG** See SAXE-COBURG**SACHSEN-GOTHA** See SAXE-GOTHA**SACHSENHAUSEN** (*Germany*)

Village in BRANDENBURG, approximately 5 mi N of BERLIN. It was the site of a Nazi concentration camp, one of the six major ones already in operation by 1939. In April 1945, with the Soviet army rapidly

advancing on Berlin, the Germans evacuated the camp, forcing its 40,000 ill and starving inmates to march out of the path of the Soviets.

SACHSEN-MEININGEN See SAXE-MEININGEN**SACHSEN-WEIMAR** See SAXE-WEIMAR**SACKETS HARBOR** (*United States*)

Resort village on LAKE ONTARIO, 11 mi SW of WATERTOWN, in N NEW YORK State. Settled in 1801, it was developed as a U.S. naval base during the War of 1812. Several battles were fought here during that war.

SÄCKINGEN (*Germany*)

Town in SW BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the RHINE RIVER, E of BASEL. St. Fridolin founded a monastery here in the sixth century. Säckingen was the setting, and its 17th- and 18th-century castle the focus, of Scheffel's 1853 epic poem, *The Trumpeter of Säckingen*.

SACKVILLE (*Canada*)

Town of SE NEW BRUNSWICK at the head of Chignecto Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, near the NOVA SCOTIA boundary, 25 mi SE of MONCTON. It was settled in 1760 by French Acadians who diked and reclaimed the Tantramar marshes here for agriculture. The first Baptist church in Canada was established here in the 1770s. See ACADIA.

SACO [former: Pepperellboro] (*United States*)

City of York county, SW MAINE, on the Saco River. Settled in 1631, it was incorporated as Pepperellboro in 1762 but was renamed Saco, a Sawatucke Indian word meaning "burnt pine," in 1805. Saco was incorporated as a city in 1867.

SACRALIAS See ZALAKA**SACRAMENTO** [former: Fort Sutter, New Helvetia] (*United States*)

Commercial center, city, and capital of CALIFORNIA, on the SACRAMENTO RIVER, 72 mi NE of SAN FRANCISCO. John Sutter led the establishment of a settlement here in 1839. A fort was built in 1840, and by 1848 it was a mecca for newly arrived immigrants. The town began to prosper from the discovery of gold at

nearby SUTTER'S MILL. It became an important trading center, the western end of the Pony Express route, and in 1854 was made the state capital. Four businessmen from Sacramento created the Central Pacific railroad and set up the state's influential Republican party here. Sutter's fort still stands. In 1964 the city of North Sacramento was merged into the city of Sacramento. In 2002 *Time* magazine identified Sacramento as the "most racially integrated city in America."

SACRAMENTO RIVER (*United States*)

Largest river in CALIFORNIA, flowing 360 mi SW from Mt Shasta to SAN FRANCISCO BAY where it joins with the San Joaquin River. It drains one of California's most fertile valleys. The river, and the Mother Lode Country in the foothills to the east, was the scene of the famous California gold rush of 1848 that stimulated the growth of towns along its banks, of which SACRAMENTO is the largest.

SACRIFICIOS [*Islos de los Sacrificios*] (*Mexico*)

Island in the Gulf of Mexico, 3 mi S of VERACRUZ. Believed to be an ancient Aztec center for human sacrifice, it still has remains of ancient temples.

SACRO MONTE See AMECAMECA (*Mexico*)

SACSAHUAMAN (*Peru*)

Huge Inca fortress guarding the former Inca capital of CUZCO, situated just outside the city. It was built in the 15th century of huge monoliths. These single blocks of stone were transported to the site without the aid of wheeled vehicles and perfectly fitted together. Its remains are still impressive. During the Indian rebellion of Manco Capac in 1536–37 after the fall of the INCA EMPIRE, a Spanish garrison besieged in Cuzco managed to capture the fortress, enabling them to defeat the Indians.

SADIYA (*India*)

Town in ARUNACHAL PRADESH in the NE. It became a supply station in World War II and an important terminus of transportation routes into CHINA following the loss of the BURMA ROAD in 1942.

SADO [*Japanese: Sado-Shima*] (*Japan*)

Large island, off the NW coast of the island of HONSHŪ. It has been a gold- and silver-mining center since 1601. The island is famous as a place of exile for prominent Japanese. Emperor Juntoku was in

exile here from 1197 to 1242, and the priest Nichiren was here from 1222 to 1282.

SADO-SHIMA See SADO

SADOVA [*Sadowa*] [*German: Königgrätz*] (*Czech Republic*)

Village in the N, in BOHEMIA, near Hradec. It was the site of the Battle of Sadowa, or Königgrätz, during the Austro-Prussian War, which PRUSSIA won decisively on July 3, 1866. See also HRADEC KRALOVÉ.

SADOWA See SADOVA

SAENA JULIA See SIENA

SAFAD [*Safed*] [*Hebrew: Zefat; Talmudic: Tzefiya*] (*Israel*)

Town in the NE, 7 mi NNW of the SEA OF GALILEE, 30 mi ENE of HAIFA. One of the four holy cities of Judaism and a center of Jewish culture and mysticism, Safad was founded c. A.D. 70 and fortified by the Jewish historian and general Flavius Josephus. It was an important 12th-century Crusader castle. Jews expelled from Spain in 1492 established Safad as a seat of rabbinical and cabalistic studies, setting up the first Hebrew press in 1563. In 1776 an influx of Russian Hasidim repopulated the city after it had been damaged by a violent earthquake in 1769. Jews were forced to leave by the Arabs in 1929, but they returned in 1948 after World War II and the declaration of the State of Israel. Ruins of the 12th-century castle are here.

SAFAQIS See SFAX

SAFED See SAFAD

SAFETY ISLANDS [*Îles du Salut*] (*French Guiana*)

Archipelago in the Atlantic Ocean, 7 mi off the N coast of French Guiana. Of the three islands in the group, DEVIL'S ISLAND is the most famous thanks to its notorious penal colony, which was founded in 1852 and phased out between 1938 and 1951.

SAFFI See SAFI

SAFFRON WALDEN (*England*)

Town in Essex, 41 mi NNE of LONDON. It was named for the saffron cultivation that thrived from the time

of Edward III (1327–77) until the 18th century. There are Roman ruins, the remains of a 12th-century castle, and a 15th-century church containing the tomb of Lord Audley, the chancellor of Henry VIII. Audley End, the great Jacobean mansion, lies approximately one mile west of the town.

SAFI [Asfi; Saffi] (Morocco)

City of NW Africa, on the Atlantic Ocean, SW of CASABLANCA, 85 mi NW of Marrakech. It was fortified during the 13th century. It became a Portuguese holding and was made the chief port of MARRAKECH in 1660. U.S. troops landed here in November 1942 during World War II. An old citadel from the period of Portuguese occupation survives. See also PORTUGAL.

SAGA (Japan)

Capital city of Saga prefecture in W KYŪSHŪ, on the E Hizen Peninsula, 43 mi NE of NAGASAKI. Formerly part of the feudal province of Hizen, it was a castle town known for the porcelain made here. In 1874 it was the headquarters of insurrectionists. Traces of the castle survive.

SAGAING (Myanmar)

Town, capital of the S division, and district of Upper Myanmar, 10 mi SW of MANDALAY, on the right bank of the IRRRAWADDY RIVER, opposite ruined AVA. A trading center, Sagaing was the capital of a petty Shan kingdom in the 14th century before it was dominated by PEGU in the 16th century. It became the capital of Burma in the 18th century. The important Ava Bridge here was the object of a successful Japanese attack during World War II.

SAGAMI-NADA See SAGAMI SEA

SAGAMI SEA [Japanese: Sagami-nada]

Japan Bay on the SE coast of HONSHŪ, SW of TOKYO in Kanagawa prefecture. A U.S. naval raid was staged here in the summer of 1945 during World War II.

SAGAN [Zagan] [Polish: Żagán, Żegán] (Poland)

Town of Lower Silesia, in Zielona Góra province in the W, on the Bobrowa River, 35 mi NNE of GÖRLITZ. Founded in the 12th century, it was the capital of an independent principality from 1274 to 1472. From 1628 to 1635 it was the property of General

Albrecht Wallenstein, who built the late Gothic church out of a former Franciscan monastery in 1629. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1745. The town was the site of a prison camp in World War II. It was included in Poland after 1945.

SAGAR [Saugor] (India)

City in MADHYA PRADESH state, central India, 120 miles NE of BHOPAL. Founded in 1660, Sagar was the capital of the Maratha governor in 1735. During the Revolt of 1857 the British were besieged in Sagar for eight months until relieved by Sir Hugh Rose.

SAGAULI See SEGAULI

SAGHALIEN See SAKHALIN

SAG HARBOR (United States)

Village in Suffolk County, SE NEW YORK State, at the E end of LONG ISLAND, midway on the South Fork, on Gardiner's Bay, 25 mi W of MONTAUK. It was settled between 1720 and 1730. An active whaling center in the 19th century, it is a summer resort and fishing and yachting center today. Long Island's first newspaper, the *Long Island Herald*, was published here in 1791. There is a whaling museum.

SAGINAW [former: East Saginaw, Fort Saginaw, Saginaw City] (United States)

City in Saginaw county, S MICHIGAN, on the Saginaw River, 32 mi NNW of FLINT. A port of entry off LAKE HURON and an industrial center, it was settled in 1816 in an area laced with Indian trails and villages. The city was the site where Lewis Cass negotiated a treaty with the Indians in 1819 to gain much of Michigan for the United States. Important as a fur-trading and pine-lumbering center in the 19th century, in 1889 it merged with East Saginaw, a settlement across the river, to form the present city.

SAGINAW CITY See SAGINAW

SAGRES (Portugal)

Village in the extreme SW of Portugal, 3 mi SE of Cape Vincent. Here in 1416 Prince Henry of Portugal established a base for naval exploration of the west coast of Africa. His ships used the nearby port of LAGOS. Henry became Europe's most famous patron of exploration, and his captains pioneered in voyages

that led to worldwide discoveries less than a century later.

The MADEIRA ISLANDS, in the Atlantic Ocean off MOROCCO, had been known to the Romans but were rediscovered between 1418 and 1420 by some of Henry's navigators. The AZORES, approximately 900 miles west of Portugal, were found in 1427 or 1431. Gradually the west coast of Africa was explored, and from 1444 to 1446 some 30 or 40 ships took this route. Finally in 1460 a ship reached a point near present SIERRA LEONE. When gold and slaves began to be brought back, Henry's explorations were vindicated, and Portugal's standing among European nations was greatly enhanced.

Henry, who became known as Prince Henry the Navigator, attracted the attention of many of Italy's new Humanists, including Poggio Bracciolini, but he was not himself a man of great learning. His main contribution rests in his bringing together the practical knowledge and skills of mariners and fishermen with that of scholars. A staunchly pious and idealistic leader, he forbade the kidnapping of blacks in 1455. He built at Sagres a naval arsenal, an observatory, and a school for the study of geography and navigation. The activities at Sagres led directly, after Henry's death in 1460, to the rounding of the Cape of GOOD HOPE and the discovery of a sea route to INDIA by Vasco da Gama and the founding of the Portuguese Empire.

SAGUNTO [*ancient*: Murbiter, Saguntum; *Arabic*: Murviedro] (*Spain*)

Town of Valencia province, 15 mi NNE of VALENCIA. It was originally a Greek colony. An ally of ROME, it was conquered by the Carthaginians under Hannibal in 219–18 B.C. leading to the Second Punic War. After the Roman victory in 214, Sagunto was made a municipium. After resistance, Sagunto was conquered by the Moors in 713 and called Murviedro until 1877. Besides Roman and Greek remains, there are medieval fortifications and a Moorish citadel. The restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to Spain was proclaimed here in 1874. See also CARTHAGE.

SAGUNTUM See SAGUNTO

SAHAGÚN (*Spain*)

Town of León province, in the NW, 33 mi ESE of LEÓN. It was a center of Castilian culture from the 10th to 15th centuries. Here are ruins of a Benedictine abbey where Alfonso VI is buried. It also saw the

beginning of Sir John Moore's retreat to CORUNNA during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, in December 1808, after he had failed to assist the Spanish in their vain attempt to defend MADRID.

SAHARA [*Arabic*: Sahra] (*Africa*)

Desert, largest in the world, extending more than 3,000 mi from the Red Sea on the E, westward to the Atlantic Ocean. On the N are the Atlas Mts, the Mediterranean Sea, and some steppeland. The Sahara extends approximately 1,200 mi S to the SAHEL, a semiarid region running from SENEGAL on the W to ETHIOPIA on the E.

The climate of the Sahara is extremely harsh, with very little rainfall, very high temperatures, and little vegetation except in scattered oases. The permanent population has always been small, consisting in ancient times mostly of black Sudanese. After the camel was introduced, probably in the first century A.D., Berbers and Arabs took over. They improved oases by drilling for water and by planting date palm trees. The Sahara became a sea of sand on which caravans traveled like ships crossing an ocean. The medieval peoples and kingdoms of West Africa, such as the FULANI, the HAUSA, MALI, BORNU, and SONGHAI, participated in this trade, which carried slaves, gold, salt, ivory, and other goods in all directions. The north-south route between the mysterious and fabled city of TIMBUKTU, in present Mali, and ALGERIA on the Mediterranean was particularly prosperous until the slave trade was suppressed in the 19th century.

Today specially equipped motor vehicles have mostly replaced the camel as the ship of the desert. Beginning in the early 19th century the Sahara attracted many European explorers anxious to prove their mettle by crossing it and curious to find some of the ancient cities in it and around its edges. The earliest adventurers were Friedrich Hornemann in 1805 and Mungo Park in 1806. One of the first to make the full crossing was René Caillié of France, who was also the first European to visit Timbuktu. Others were Heinrich Barth, a German in British service; Gustav Nachtigal, a German who visited the central Sahara in 1869 and reached KHARTOUM; Hugh Clapperton of Great Britain, one of the first Europeans to see Lake Chad, mostly in present CHAD; and Dixon Denham of Great Britain who reached the Bornu region in 1823. From west to east the Sahara covers all or most of the modern nations of Senegal, MAURITANIA, Algeria, Mali, NIGER, TUNISIA, LIBYA, Chad, EGYPT, and SUDAN.

SAHARANPUR (*India*)

City of UTTAR PRADESH state on the Dharmanta River, 100 mi NNE of DELHI. Founded c. 1340, it was the summer resort of the Mogul court and is now the district administrative center. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

SAHEL (*Africa*)

Region between the SAHARA DESERT to the N, the savannas of the S, SENEGAL on the W, and ETHIOPIA to the E. A prolonged drought in the late 1960s wiped out meager water supplies and the entire agricultural economy here, causing massive starvation and a general migration to the south.

SAHRA See SAHARA

SAIDA See SIDON

SAIGON See HO CHI MINH CITY

SAIGON RIVER See MEKONG RIVER

SAIKYO See KYŌTO

SAILLY-SAILLISEL (*France*)

Village of the Somme department, in the N of PÉRONNE. Major combat took place here in World War I between 1916 and 1918, especially as the Allies made small advances on German positions during the great battle of the SOMME from July 1 to November 18, 1916.

SAINT-ACHEUL (*France*)

Hamlet and gravel pit in the Somme department, in the N, near AMIENS. The Paleolithic remains found here were named after this location. The Acheulian Period refers to the last part of the Lower Paleolithic Period, c. 50,000 to 30,000 B.C.

SAINT ALBANS [*ancient: Verulamium*] (*England*)

City of HERTFORDSHIRE, 20 mi NNW of LONDON. It is the site of Roman VERULAMIUM and of an abbey established in 793 by the king of MERCIA to house the relics of St. Alban, martyred here in A.D. 303. Prominent throughout the Middle Ages, the abbey included a school replaced by St. Albans School in the 16th

century. During the Middle Ages St. Albans and its Chronicles produced a school of brilliant historians, among them Roger of Wendover, Mathew Paris (d. 1259), and Thomas Walsingham. Upon the abbey's dissolution, St. Albans town received its first charter in 1553. The abbey houses the first version of the Magna Carta (1215). It was the scene of a great peasant uprising in 1381. The 11th-to-14th-century abbey church, built by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot, incorporating Roman materials, has one of the longest Gothic naves in the world. During the Wars of the Roses, St. Albans was the scene of a Yorkist victory in 1455 and a Lancastrian victory in 1461. Holywell House here was the birthplace of the first duchess of Marlborough, Sarah Jennings. The Fighting Cock Inn here is one of the oldest inhabited houses in England.

SAINT ALBANS (*United States*)

City in NW VERMONT, near LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 25 mi N of BURLINGTON. The region was French territory from the time of a grant in 1664 until GREAT BRITAIN took possession in 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War. The town was chartered that year and organized in 1788. In the early 19th century it was an active base for smuggling goods between the United States and Canada.

On October 19, 1864, a group of approximately 25 Confederate soldiers, who had made their way to CANADA, infiltrated the town. Announcing they were annexing it to the CONFEDERATE STATES, they robbed three banks of approximately \$200,000, tried to burn the town, and killed one man. When they fled back to Canada, they were chased by a sheriff's posse, and all but five of them were captured and turned over to Canadian officials. A Canadian judge, however, released them, thus damaging U.S.-Canadian relations.

In 1870 a group of Fenians, members of a secret order pledged to use force to secure IRELAND's independence from Great Britain, attempted to stage a raid on Canada from St. Albans. Many of them were arrested, including their leader, John O'Neil.

SAINT-AMAND [*Saint-Amand-les-Eaux*] (*France*)

A small manufacturing city and resort, with hot springs, in Nord department, 22 mi E of LILLE. Saint-Amand was widely known for its production of faience in the 18th century. It grew up around an abbey established in A.D. 647.

SAINT-AMAND-LES-EAUX See SAINT-AMAND

SAINT ANDREWS [former: Kilyrmount, Mucross] (Scotland)

Town of FIFE region, on St. Andrews Bay, 11 mi SE of DUNDEE. Originally a Celtic settlement, it was the archbishopric and ecclesiastical center of Scotland from A.D. 908 to the Reformation, receiving its charter in 1160. Its university, founded in 1410, is the oldest in Scotland. Protestant reformers Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart were burned here for heresy, and the bishop's palace was held by Protestant reformers for over a year in 1546 in resistance to the French. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club, established in 1754, is where the rules of golf were established. Ruins of the 12th-century cathedral and of the bishop's palace are here.

SAINT ANN'S BAY [former: Santa Gloria] (Jamaica)

Town and bay in St. Ann parish, on the N coast of the island of Jamaica, in the WEST INDIES. Columbus discovered the island for SPAIN on May 4, 1494, but it was on his second voyage, later in 1494, that he named St. Ann's Bay Santa Gloria. The fort, built in 1777, was used as a slaughterhouse.

SAINT ANTHONY FALLS See MINNEAPOLIS**SAINT ASAPH** (Wales)

Town in Denbighshire, on the Clwyd River and the Elwy River, 24 mi NW of WREXHAM. It was the probable site of a bishopric c. A.D. 560. Its ancient monastery of Llanelwy was renamed to honor Asaph, a sixth-century abbot. Its first cathedral was twice destroyed in the 13th century by the English. The 15th-century cathedral, one of the smallest in Great Britain, contains a collection of early Bibles. Morgan, the translator of the Bible into Welsh, was a bishop here.

SAINT AUGUSTINE (United States)

City in NE FLORIDA, on a peninsula between the Mantanzas and San Sebastian Rivers, 35 mi from JACKSONVILLE. A port of entry and the oldest city in the United States, it was founded in 1565 by the Spanish explorer Pedro Avilés near where Ponce de León discovered Florida in 1513. The Spanish destroyed the later French colony of Fort Caroline, built on the site of an ancient Indian village. It was named for the feast day of Saint Augustine, the day Avilés entered the harbor. It was burned and sacked by English buccaneers under Sir Francis Drake in 1586 and Captain

John Davis in 1665. The city resisted capture in 1740 by James Oglethorpe, the founder of GEORGIA. It passed to Great Britain in 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War and became a Tory refuge during the American Revolution. It reverted to Spain in 1783. In 1821 Spain turned over the city to the United States, and it grew rapidly until the Seminole War of the 1830s and the occupation by Union troops during the Civil War.

Retaining much of its Spanish colonial atmosphere, the city contains the Castillo de San Marcos, built between 1672 and 1696, the oldest masonry fort in the country, Fort Matanzas of 1742, old city gates, the oldest house in the United States, dating from the 16th century, a slave market, and an 18th-century cathedral. In 1937 the Carnegie Institute began restoration of the city's historical landmarks.

SAINT AUSTELL WITH FOWEY See FOWEY**SAINT BERNARD PASSES** (France; Italy; Switzerland)

The name of two Alpine passes: the Great St. Bernard (called in antiquity Alpis Poenina and Mons Jovis after a temple of Jupiter here) on the Swiss-Italian border connects VALAIS canton with VALLE D'AOSTA in Italy. The Little St. Bernard, the ancient Alpis Graia, links the Savoie department of France with the Valle d'Aosta. Both passes have been used since antiquity.

The Great St. Bernard has seen the passage of Gauls, Romans, Charlemagne, Emperor Henry IV, Frederick Barbarossa, and Napoleon, who led 40,000 men over it in 1800 on the way to his Italian campaign. It received its present name in the 12th century. It is the site of a 11th-century hospice for Augustinian friars built by St. Bernard of Menthon, where the famous St. Bernard dogs were bred to look for lost travelers. The Little St. Bernard may have been the route used by Hannibal and his elephants on invading Italy in the autumn of 218 B.C. It also has a hospice supposedly built by St. Bernard of Menthon in the 11th century.

SAINT BONIFACE (Canada)

City in SE MANITOBA, on the Red River, opposite WINNIPEG. It was named for the German saint by Swiss mercenaries who had earlier attempted to establish a colony here. Founded in 1818 as a Roman Catholic mission, it included a mission school, St. Boniface College. Today it is a major Roman Catholic center of Canada.

SAINT BOTOLPH'S TOWN See BOSTON (England)

SAINT-BRIEUC (*France*)

Town, capital of the Côtes-du-Nord department, in the NW, on the Gouet River, near the English Channel, 55 mi NW of RENNES. It is named for St. Brieuc, a Welsh monk of the fifth century who built a monastery on the site. An episcopal see since the ninth century, it was also the meeting place for the provincial estates of BRITTANY in the 17th and 18th centuries. A fortress and a recently restored Gothic cathedral from the 13th century have survived sieges in 1375 and 1394.

SAINT CATHARINES [*former: Shipman's Corner*]
(*Canada*)

City of S ONTARIO, on the Welland Ship Canal, S of LAKE ONTARIO, 25 mi NW of BUFFALO. A Church of England mission was established in 1792 on the site of the present city after St. Catharine's University was opened in 1790. An industrial and agricultural center today, St. Catharines is a resort with mineral springs and the site of an old tuberculosis sanitarium.

SAINT CHARLES (*Canada*)

Village of S QUEBEC, on the Richelieu River, 14 mi WNW of St. Hyacinthe. It was the center of the Lower Canada Rebellion in 1837. The Confederation of Six Counties was proclaimed here in October 1837, before British troops defeated the insurgents and burned the village.

SAINT CHARLES (*United States*)

City and seat of St. Charles county, in E MISSOURI, along the N bank of the MISSOURI RIVER, 20 mi NW of St. LOUIS. The earliest permanent European settlement on the river, it began as a trading post, settled by French traders in 1769. It then became a starting point west on Daniel Boone's Lick Trail. The capital of Missouri Territory, it was the capital of the state from 1821 to 1826. The old state capitol building remains.

SAINT CHRISTOPHER See SAINT KITTS-NEVIS

SAINT-CLAUDE (*France*)

Town of the Jura department in the E, in FRANCHE-COMTÉ, at the confluence of the Bienne and Tacon rivers, 19 mi NW of GENEVA. An ancient town with

Gallo-Roman origins, it was named after Bishop Claude of BESANÇON who died here in the seventh century. The 14th- to 18th-century cathedral contains late 15th-century choir stalls that came from a fifth-century abbey, now destroyed.

SAINT CLEMENT'S ISLAND See BLAKISTONE ISLAND

SAINT-CLOUD (*France*)

Town of the Hauts-de-Seine department, a suburb of PARIS, on the SEINE RIVER. It was named after the grandson of Clovis I, St. Clodoald, or Cloud, who built a monastery here in the sixth century. There are the remains of a royal palace built in 1572 that was the residence of many French rulers, including Charles X, Napoleon, and Napoleon III. It was the scene of the murder of Henri III in 1589. Napoleon proclaimed the empire from the palace here in 1804; and the town served as the headquarters in 1815 of Marshal Gebhard von Blücher during the WATERLOO campaign of the Napoleonic Wars. The palace was destroyed in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War.

SAINT CLOUD (*United States*)

City and seat of Stearns county, in central MINNESOTA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 58 mi NW of MINNEAPOLIS. Settled in 1851 and named after the French city, it was for a time a terminus of the Hudson's Bay Company. Fortified during the Sioux Wars of 1862, it took in thousands of fleeing homesteaders. This region has been famous since 1868 for its granite quarrying and fine granite finishing.

SAINT CROIX [*Santa Cruz*] (*United States*)

Largest of the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, 40 mi S of St. THOMAS and St. JOHN. It was inhabited by Carib Indians until Columbus discovered the island on his second voyage in 1493. He overcame fierce native resistance to Spanish invasion and named the island Santa Cruz. Occupied throughout the 17th century by HOLLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN and ENGLAND, it was held from 1651 to 1665 by the Knights of MALTA and was purchased by DENMARK in 1733, when it became known as the Garden of the Danish West Indies. There were slave revolts in the 19th century. The United States purchased the island in 1917, and it is now a luxury vacation resort. The island suffered extensive damage from Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

SAINT CROIX RIVER (*Canada; United States*)

River, 75 mi long, flowing from the Chiputneticook lakes SE of Passamaquoddy Bay, forming part of the U.S.-Canadian border. In a territorial dispute in 1798 the British mistook the St. Croix River for the PENOBSCOT RIVER to the west and therefore not the international boundary. Discovery of the ruins of the first settlement in ACADIA on St. Croix island—established by Champlain in 1604 and abandoned the next year for PORT ROYAL after an outbreak of scurvy—verified the river as the St. Croix, and the British agreed to assign the island to the United States.

SAINT-CYR-L'ÉCOLE (*France*)

Town of the Yvelines department, 3 mi W of VERSAILLES. It was established in 1685 by Louis XIV and Madame de Maintenon as a school for the daughters of noble but impoverished families. Napoleon turned it into a military academy in 1808. Destroyed in World War II, the school was moved to Coëtquidan in BRITTANY after the war.

SAINT DAVID, FORT See FORT SAINT DAVID**SAINT DAVID'S** [*medieval: Menevia*] (*Wales*)

City in PEMBROKESHIRE, 60 mi WNW of SWANSEA. Tradition has it that Menevia was founded in the sixth century A.D. by St. David, the patron saint of Wales. Its transitional Norman cathedral is the most famous in Wales, and there is a 13th-century shrine to St. David. Long a pilgrimage center, it has remains of medieval walls enclosing the monastic buildings, as well as the remains of a 14th-century bishop's palace. Prehistoric megalithic monuments are abundant in the area of St. David's.

SAINT-DENIS [*ancient: Catulliacum*] (*France*)

Industrial city of Seine department and a suburb, 7 mi NNE of PARIS, on the right bank of the SEINE RIVER. It developed around a Benedictine abbey built by the Merovingian ruler, Dagobert I, in A.D. 626 over the tomb of St. Denis, patron saint of France. The abbey, where Abélard became a monk and Joan of Arc blessed her weapons, was the wealthiest and most prominent in France in the Middle Ages and housed a famous scriptorium from the eighth century. Its famous abbot, Suger (c. 1081–1151), was one of the most influential figures in the politics and culture of France in the high Middle Ages. Abbot from 1122, he became a member of the royal court in 1124 and

regent of France from 1147 to 1149 when Louis VII was on the Second Crusade. He made St. Denis fabulously wealthy and was a key figure in formulating the new Gothic architecture, of which St. Denis was the first example. The east end of this 12th-century basilica, built at the abbey, became the standard for later Gothic cathedrals, such as at CANTERBURY and CHARTRES. The basilica contains the tombs of many kings of France, including François I and Henri II. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette are buried in the crypt. The abbey's banner, the Oriflamme, was also the royal standard of France from the 12th through the 18th centuries and was housed here from 1120 with the rest of the royal insignia.

The historical St. Denis, the first bishop of Paris, was decapitated in the third century A.D. In legend he soon became confused with St. Dionysius (Denis) the Areopagite, the disciple of St. Paul. By the 12th century the confusion of fact and legend caused the abbots of St. Denis to establish a school for the study and translation of the works of this Pseudo Dionysius from the Greek. According to some, these mystical works influenced Abbot Suger in his design for the new Gothic basilica. The town was damaged during the Hundred Years' War, and in 1567 it was the scene of a battle in the Wars of Religion. In the French Revolution many of the abbey tombs were vandalized. The town was briefly renamed Franciade during the early years of the Revolution. The abbey was rebuilt during the 18th century and is now a school for the daughters of the Legion of Honor. The area has yielded many medieval artifacts, which are now on display in a local museum here.

SAINT-DENIS (*Réunion*)

Port and capital city of the island of Réunion, an overseas department of FRANCE, on the Indian Ocean, at the mouth of the St.-Denis River, on the N coast, 10 mi ENE of Pointe-des-Galots. St.-Denis was founded in the late 17th century as a French way station on the way to the Orient. There is a noteworthy cathedral in the city, and beautiful colonial gardens. It exports sugar and rum today.

SAINT-DENIS-LE-GAST (*France*)

Town in the Manche department, 12 mi N of AVRANCHES. U.S. armored forces, directed by General George Patton, staged a significant breakthrough here on July 30, 1944, during the Allied Normandy campaign of World War II.

SAINT-DIÉ (*France*)

City of the Vosges department, in LORRAINE, on the Meurthe River, 25 mi ENE of ÉPINAL. The city's historical architecture—a seventh-century monastery built by St. Deodatus, a Romanesque and Gothic cathedral, 14th- to 16th-century cloisters, and a 17th-century episcopal palace were largely destroyed in World War II, when most of the population was massacred or deported. In 1507 Martin Waldseemüller printed here the first geographical work that referred to the newly discovered continent of America by that name.

SAINT-DIZIER [*ancient: Desiderii Fanum*] (*France*)

Town of the Haut-Marne department, in the NE, on the MARNE RIVER, 39 mi N of CHAUMONT. It was once a Roman settlement. Besieged and taken in 1544 during the interminable wars between the emperor Charles V and Francis I of France, it was also the scene of a battle in 1814, during the Napoleonic Wars. St. Dizier's museum displays Roman and early Christian artifacts, and the town has many noteworthy buildings from the 15th to 18th centuries.

SAINT-DOMINGUE See HAITI**SAINTE-ADRESSE** (*France*)

Town near LE HAVRE, in the Seine-Maritime department, in the N. It served as the headquarters, from October 13, 1914, to December 1918, of BELGIUM's displaced government during World War I.

SAINTE-ANNE DE BEAUPRÉ (*Canada*)

Village in S QUEBEC, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, 21 mi NE of QUEBEC, opposite Île d'Orléans. It is the site of a shrine erected in 1620 by shipwrecked sailors and of a chapel built in 1658. The large church contains relics, and the shrine and chapel have supposedly been the scene of miraculous cures. This makes the village a popular pilgrimage center.

SAINTE ANNE DE BELLEVUE (*Canada*)

Town in S QUEBEC, on Montreal Island, 20 mi WSW of MONTREAL. Originally a fur-trading post, it also served as the departure point for canoes heading west. It was referred to in Thomas Moore's poem *Canadian Boat Story*.

STE. ANNE'S POINT See FREDERICTON**SAINTE-BAUME** (*France*)

Mountain chain in the Bouches-du-Rhône and Var departments, SE France. La Grotte de Sainte Madeleine, where by tradition Mary Magdalene lived out her last days, is a pilgrimage center here.

SAINT EDMUND'S BURY See BURY SAINT EDMUNDS**SAINTE-GENEVIEVE** See MISSOURI**SAINTE-MARIE-AUX-MINES** [*German: Markirch*] (*France*)

Small town at the crest of the VOSGES Mts, in the Haut-Rhin department, NE France. It is now a textile center. The mines in its vicinity were worked for copper, silver, and lead well up into the 18th century.

SAINTE-MENEHOULD (*France*)

Town in the NE, in the Marne department, on the AISNE RIVER. Occupied by the Germans early in World War I, it was later recaptured by the French, who utilized it as their ARGONNE headquarters.

SAINTE-MÈRE-ÉGLISE (*France*)

Town in the NW Manche department, approximately 20 mi SE of CHERBOURG, Normandy. During the Allies' NORMANDY campaign of World War II, U.S. paratroopers raided this town between June 6 and 10, 1944, capturing it.

SAINTES [*ancient: Mediolanum Santorum*] (*France*)

Town of Charente-Maritime department, in the W, on the Charente River, 40 mi SE of LA ROCHELLE. Most likely the ancient capital of the Celtic Santones, it was taken by ROME in the first century B.C. It became the capital of the medieval province of SAINTONGE. The Roman amphitheater and triumphal arch date from the first century A.D., while the partially restored Romanesque church of St. Eutrope dates from the 11th and 12th centuries. In 1242 Louis IX of France defeated the forces of Henry III of ENGLAND here.

SAINTES, BATTLE OF (*France*)

Island group of the French overseas department of GUADELOUPE, WEST INDIES. Off these islands on April 12, 1782, British admiral George Rodney defeated French admiral Comte de Grasse in a brilliant victory

in which Rodney captured de Grasse himself. The battle helped to offset the surrender of British forces at YORKTOWN in 1781, which ended the American Revolution.

SAINT-ÉTIENNE (*France*)

Capital city of the Loire department in the SE, in the Massif Central, 31 mi SW of Lyons. With LYONS and ROANNE, Saint-Étienne forms the industrial triangle of France and has been known for its textiles since the 11th century. Francis I ordered firearms from here in the 16th century, and the industrial city was not surprisingly the terminus of the first railroad in France in 1827. In addition to a medieval church and abbey, there is a 17th-century cathedral and a palace of art in the city.

SAINT EUSTATIUS [*Dutch: Sint Eustatius; local: Statia*] (*Netherlands Antilles*)

One of the islands of the Netherlands Antilles, in the CARIBBEAN, 8 mi NW of ST. KITTS-NEVIS, the WEST INDIES. Although settled by the French in 1625, it became Dutch after 1632. It was a strategic port for contraband trade with the American colonies through the American Revolution. It was reputedly the first government to recognize the American flag in 1776. Saint Eustatius was also a famous smuggling center for West Indies pirates. It went into decline after the British sacked it in 1781.

SAINT GALL [*French: Saint-Gall; German: Sankt Gallen*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton in the NE surrounding the canton of APPENZEL, with Lake Constance on the N and the RHINE RIVER to the E. Its capital city is also St. Gall, 39 mi E of ZURICH. Named after a Celtic abbey founded by St. Columbarus between 585 and 615 on the site of the hermitage of St. Gall, an early missionary Irish monk, both the city and the canton became an important center of learning north of the Alps in the early Middle Ages. The house was refounded in 750. Famous medieval manuscripts are still preserved in its libraries. One of the most famous of these is the *St. Gall Plan*, a comprehensive design for a completed monastic community based on Roman urban planning. Completed c. 675, it incorporates the new planning ideas of the Middle Ages for work, living, cooking, drainage and sewage, hospital, administrative, and intellectual functions that are a model for modern design.

Ruled by the abbots of St. Gall until the early 13th century, the area then became a free imperial

city, and the abbots were made princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. St. Gall rebelled against the abbots in 1453 and allied itself with the Swiss Confederation. Under Napoleon's Act of Mediation in 1803, St. Gall was consolidated as a canton of the Swiss Confederation and has been a bishopric since 1846. It has been famous for its textiles since the Middle Ages.

SAINT GEORGE (*Bermuda*)

Town on the S coast of St. George's Island in Bermuda. Founded in 1621 as the first settlement on the island, it was the capital of Bermuda until 1815, when it was replaced by HAMILTON. During the U.S. Civil War, it was a refuge for Confederate blockade-runners.

SAINT GEORGE (*Greece*) See SKYROS

SAINT GEORGE (*Grenada*) See SAINT GEORGE'S

SAINT GEORGE [*former: Fort Saint George*] (*United States*)

Town of Knox county, in S MAINE, on an Atlantic Ocean inlet, 36 mi ESE of AUGUSTA. In an area first explored in 1605, a trading post was established here in 1630. Fort St. George, built in 1719–20, was frequently under Indian attack in the 18th century and fell to the British in 1809 in a battle of the War of 1812.

SAINT GEORGE'S [*Saint George*] (*Grenada*)

Town and capital of Grenada, in the WEST INDIES, 90 mi N of PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad. A picturesque port town and previous capital of the former British colony of the Windward Islands, St. George's was first established nearby in 1650 by French settlers. The present site dates from 1705, as do most of the old buildings, including St. George's Church. In 1783 Great Britain seized control, and St. George's later became the center of government for all the Windward Islands.

SAINT GEORGE'S CAY (*Belize*)

Small island in the Caribbean Sea, off the NE coast of Belize, 50 mi NE of NASSAU. It was the scene of the defeat of the Spanish by British settlers on September 10, 1798, marking the end of Spanish claims in British Honduras.

SAINT-GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (*France*)

Town in the Île de France, on the SEINE RIVER, 11 mi WNW of PARIS. A resort today, it has a museum of pre-Christian antiquities that was a château that served as a royal residence until the French Revolution. Louis XIV was born here. It was used by the exiled Mary Stuart and James II of ENGLAND, who is buried here. The edifice had originally been built in the 12th century by Louis VI. It was burned by the English in 1346 and restored. Several treaties were signed here, in 1570, 1632, 1679, most recently the 1919 Treaty of Saint-Germain, which ended World War I for AUSTRIA. It was the birthplace of Claude Debussy.

SAINT-GILLES (*France*)

Town of Gard department, in the S, 12 mi SSE of NÎMES. It was under the rule of the counts of TOULOUSE in the Middle Ages. The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem founded the first priory in Europe here. Only the west front and crypt remain of the 12th-century church.

SAINT-GOBAIN (*France*)

Village of Aisne department, in the N, 7 mi NW of LAON. Famous for its mirror and optical glass factories, established in 1685, it was also an important World War I German fortification point on the HINDENBURG LINE, until October 1918.

SAINT-GOND See SÉZANNE**SAINT GOTTHARD** See SZENTGOTTHÁRD**SAINT GOTTHARD PASS** [*German: Sankt Gotthard*] (*Switzerland*)

Mountain pass in the Lepontine Alps, in the SE, the source for the Reuss, RHINE, Ticino, and RHÔNE rivers. An important and well-traveled pass since the Middle Ages, its approaches were originally guarded by the League of the Three Cantons. At least by the 14th century, a hospice was established here to give aid to travelers. Destroyed by the French in 1800, it was reconstructed but burned down completely in 1905.

SAINT HELENA (*Great Britain*)

Island in the S Atlantic, 1,200 mi W of Africa. Discovered by a Portuguese explorer in 1502, it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633, then was taken over and occupied by the English East India Company

from 1659, except for one day in January 1673 when the Dutch retook the island. Napoleon I was exiled here in 1815 and lived under guard near JAMESTOWN until his death in 1821. It was made a British Crown colony in 1834. Boer prisoners were held here during the Boer War from 1899 to 1902. The island was a British naval base in both world wars. Astronomer Edmund Halley had an observatory here from 1676 to 1678. A volcanic eruption on TRISTAN DA CUNHA forced the evacuation of the entire population to Saint Helena, although they were able to return in 1963.

SAINT HELENA ISLAND See SEA ISLANDS**SAINT HELIER** (*Great Britain*)

Town and capital of JERSEY, in the CHANNEL ISLANDS, on St. Aubin's Bay, 122 mi SSW of SOUTHAMPTON. In addition to the parish church, partially from the 14th century, there is on an adjacent island a 16th-century castle and the ruins of a chapel on a rock, believed to have been the sixth-century hermitage of St. Helier. The Royal Square in the town was the scene of a battle in 1781 when France tried unsuccessfully to regain Jersey. Victor Hugo lived here from 1852 to 1855.

SAINT HONORAT See CANNES**SAINT-HUBERT** (*Belgium*)

Town of Luxembourg province in the SE, in the ARDENNES, 17 mi W of BASTOGNE. The town is a tourist resort today. There is a seventh-century Benedictine abbey with attached older buildings, which are now a juvenile reformatory. St. Hubert, patron saint of the hunt, is buried in the 16th-century abbey church here.

ST. IAGO DE LA VEGA See SPANISH TOWN**SAINT IGNACE** See MACKINAC (United States)**SAINT JEAN** [*Saint Johns*] [*former: Fort St. Jean*] (*Canada*)

City of S QUEBEC, on the Richelieu River, 21 mi SE of MONTREAL. Fort St. Jean, built 1748, and an earlier fortification on the site were important in the 17th and 18th centuries, especially as a British base during the American Revolution. British soldiers here checked General Richard Montgomery's advance in 1775, during the unsuccessful Quebec campaign. St.

Jean was also the terminus of the first railroad in Canada, which was run from LAPRAIRIE in 1836.

ST-JEAN-D'ACRE See ACRE

SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGÉLY (*France*)

Town, in the Charente-Maritime department, in the W, on the Boutonne River, 15 mi NNE of SAINTES. A commercial center today, this town played an important role in the Wars of Religion of the 16th century. A Protestant stronghold, it was finally taken after a siege by Louis XIII in 1621. The town has a 15th-century clock tower and a Renaissance fountain.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LUZ (*France*)

Resort town, in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department, in the SW, on the BAY OF BISCAY. Near the Spanish border, it was a prosperous commercial center in the Middle Ages and an important fishing and trading port from the 14th to 17th centuries. Its Basque fishermen were the first to exploit the NEWFOUNDLAND codfish banks, in 1520. In 1660 Louis XIV married Maria Theresa of Austria in this town. There is a 16th-century Basque church here. See BASQUES PROVINCES.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE (*France*)

Town, in the Savoie department, in the SE, 28 mi SE of CHAMBÉRY. The old capital of the Alpine Maurienne Valley, this was an ecclesiastical town from the sixth century and is an episcopal see. An Allied conference was held here April 19, 1917. The town has a 15th-century cathedral.

SAINT-JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT [*Basque: Donajouna*] (*France*)

Village, in the Pyrénées-Atlantiques department, in the SW, on the Nive River, 26 mi SSE of BAYONNE. During the Middle Ages this village was the northern terminus of the road to Spain via the RONCEVALLES Pass, 11 mi to the southwest. The village's ramparts and citadel were built by Marshal Vauban. In 1589, after passing to France, it became the capital of French NAVARRE.

SAINT JOHN [*former: Parr Town and Carleton*] (*Canada*)

Port city of S NEW BRUNSWICK, at the mouth of the ST. JOHN RIVER, on the Bay of Fundy. Champlain visited the site in 1604, but it was not until between 1631 and 1635 that Fort St. Jean and a trading post were established here by Charles de la Tour. Fought

over in the struggle for ACADIA between the British and French, it became a British possession in 1713, and in 1758 Fort Frederick and a permanent colony arose here. Then known as Parr Town, it expanded with the arrival of 4,000 Loyalists fleeing from the American Revolution, who had been rewarded for their loyalty to the British with land grants. In 1785 the village incorporated with nearby Carleton and was named St. John, after the river, becoming the first incorporated city in Canada. Benedict Arnold, in exile from the United States, lived here from 1786 to 1791. A major fire in 1877 nearly destroyed the city, but the courthouse and other important buildings remain.

SAINT JOHN ISLAND (*United States*)

Island of the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS, 4 mi E of ST. THOMAS, 80 mi E of SAN JUAN. Discovered by Columbus on his second voyage in 1493, it was taken by DENMARK in 1684 but was only settled in 1716 by black slaves brought in for sugarcane planting. They revolted in 1773. During the 17th and 18th centuries it was a popular base for pirates. The Virgin Island National Park, covering most of St. John, was established in 1956 and contains prehistoric Carib Indian sites and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations. See also ST. CROIX.

SAINT JOHN RIVER (*United States; Canada*)

River, 418 mi long, flowing from N MAINE to NEW BRUNSWICK, and then SE to the Bay of Fundy at ST. JOHN. Discovered by Champlain in 1604, it has been called the Rhine of North America. Forming a 70-mile boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, it was an important route in the 17th and 18th centuries for French, Indian, and English traders who developed posts along the river. See also FREDERICTON.

SAINT JOHN'S (*Antigua*)

Principal city and capital of independent Antigua, in the WEST INDIES, 285 mi ESE of SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO. A commercial center at the head of a harbor, St. John's today thrives on tourism. In the 18th century, however, it was the headquarters for the British Royal Navy in the West Indies and is still flanked by old fortifications, such as Fort James and Goat Hill Fort, and has a magnificent 17th- and 18th-century cathedral.

SAINT JOHN'S (*Canada*)

City and provincial capital, in SE NEWFOUNDLAND, on the NE coast of the Avalon Peninsula. It is one of

the oldest settlements in North America: John Cabot entered the harbor in 1497 and by the early 16th century fishermen from DEVON had begun to settle here. It was an important fishing fleet anchorage, and in 1583 Sir Humphrey Gilbert took it for ENGLAND. Changing hands between the French and British, it was made a permanent British possession in 1762, becoming an important British naval base in the American Revolution and the War of 1812. Closer to Europe than any other North American city, it was here that Marconi's first transatlantic message was heard in 1901. The first nonstop transatlantic flight left here in 1919. Newfoundland was made a province in 1946, and St. John's was made the capital.

SAINT JOHNS See SAINT JEAN

ST. JOHNSTOWN See PERTH

SAINT JOSEPH (*United States*)

City and seat of Berrien county, in SW MICHIGAN on LAKE MICHIGAN, at mouth of the St. Joseph River, 49 mi WSW of KALAMAZOO. It was first visited by Europeans c. 1670 when Jacques Marquette and Robert Cavalier de la Salle came through the region. It has been the site of Indian villages prior to 1830, of a Jesuit mission, of Fort Miami, a French army and trading post built by La Salle in 1679, and of a later fur-trading post.

SAINT JOSEPH (*United States*)

City and seat of Buchanan county, in NW MISSOURI, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 50 mi NNW of KANSAS CITY. Known as "St. Joe," this city was laid out in 1843 after the Indians sold lands here that they had considered sacred. It was the site of a trading post founded by French fur trader Joseph Robidoux in 1826. It was involved in the long wars of gang raids and border conflicts before the Civil War. Made the eastern terminus of the Pony Express in 1860, it still has Pony Express stables and the house where Jesse James was killed in 1882.

ST. JUAN DE PORTO RICO See PUERTO RICO, COMMONWEALTH OF

SAINT JUST [*Saint Just-in-Penwith*] (*England*)

Town in CORNWALL, 7 mi W of PENZANCE. In addition to the Ding Dong mine, one of the oldest in Eng-

land, there is a 15th-century church with one of the earliest pre-Christian tombs in England. The St. Just Round, an outdoor amphitheater here, saw miracle plays produced in the Middle Ages.

SAINT JUST-IN-PENWITH See SAINT JUST

SAINT KITTS-NEVIS [*Saint Christopher*]

Island state in the Leeward Islands of the WEST INDIES, W of ANTIGUA. The state consists of the islands of St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, Nevis, ANGUILLA, and smaller Sombrero. Columbus discovered the islands in 1493 and named one St. Christopher for his patron saint. When English settlers first arrived in 1623 they shortened the name to St. Kitts. This was the first successful English colony in the West Indies. The French came two years later, and in 1628 the British settled Nevis.

The Treaty of Paris of 1783 gave the islands to Great Britain. From 1871 to 1956 they were part of the colony of the Leeward Islands. From 1958 to 1962 they joined the short-lived Federation of the West Indies, and in 1967, together with Anguilla, they became a self-governing state, associated with Great Britain. In 1983 the two islands gained full independence. Kennedy Simmonds of the People's Action Movement served as the first prime minister. In 1995, the opposition Labour Party won the general elections and Denzil Douglas became prime minister. Douglas and Labour were reelected in the 2000 and 2004 elections. Alexander Hamilton, the first U. S. secretary of the Treasury, was born on Nevis in 1755. Basseterre on St. Kitts, founded in 1627, is the capital.

SAINT-LAURENT-SUR-MER (*France*)

Town on the Bay of the SEINE RIVER, 8 mi NW of BAYEUX, in Calvados department. It was a U.S. beachhead on June 6, 1944, during the invasion of NORMANDY in World War II. It was served by a large artificial harbor, towed from England, which was greatly damaged by a severe gale two weeks later.

SAINT LAWRENCE ISLAND (*United States*)

Island, 90 mi long, off W ALASKA, in the BERING SEA, 150 mi S of the Bering Strait. It was discovered by Vitus Bering on St. Lawrence's Day, 1728. It is inhabited by an isolated Eskimo society of great interest to anthropologists and archaeologists, who have been able to study over 2,000 years of Eskimo culture on the island.

SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER (*Canada; United States*)

River, approximately 750 mi long. The outlet of the Great Lakes, it begins at the NE end of LAKE ONTARIO and flows NE to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. For part of its course it forms the U.S.-Canada border. One of the most important rivers of North America, the St. Lawrence played a leading role in the exploration of the continent and, later, in its commercial life. Its valley was a major battlefield in the British-French struggle for control of a large part of North America, which did not end until 1763.

The river was discovered in 1534 by Jacques Cartier, who claimed possession of the region for FRANCE. Its discovery led to speculation that Cartier had found the fabled NORTHWEST PASSAGE, a shortcut from the Atlantic to the Orient around the Americas. On a second voyage in 1535–36, Cartier went up the river to the vicinity of present QUEBEC, then on to Hochelaga, an Indian village on the site of present Montreal. On his third voyage of 1541–42, he reached the LACHINE Rapids. Many other French fur traders, missionaries, and explorers used the river, usually starting at MONTREAL. The French and British fought and besieged each other along the river and later, during the American Revolution, the American colonists tried to detach Canada from GREAT BRITAIN by taking Quebec and Montreal and thus controlling the waterway.

Since 1825, when the first Lachine Canal was opened to get around the Lachine Rapids near Montreal, work has been undertaken to make the river more easily navigable and capable of carrying larger ships. Such work culminated in the St. Lawrence Seaway, a joint project of the United States and Canada, which was completed in 1959 and makes it possible for oceangoing vessels to sail from the north of the St. Lawrence to LAKE SUPERIOR.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY See SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER

SAINT-LÔ [*ancient: Briovera, Laudus*] (*France*)

Town of NORMANDY, capital of Manche department, in NW France, 34 mi W of CAEN. A town as far back as Gallo-Roman times, St.-Lô has always been a communications hub. It was fortified by Charlemagne, Frankish emperor from 800 to 814, pillaged by Norsemen in 889, captured by Geoffrey Plantagenet, count of ANJOU, in 1141, and by Edward III of ENGLAND in 1346. In the 16th century a massacre of

French Protestant Huguenots took place here during the Wars of Religion.

After the Normandy landings in June 1944 in World War II, the town was a major objective of the Allies. It was attacked by U.S. troops on July 7 and taken on the 18th, after it was heavily bombed. This broke one end of the German line and enabled the Allies to begin their advance across France.

SAINT-LOUIS (*Senegal*)

City and port in NW Senegal, West Africa, on an island in the SENEGAL RIVER. In 1638 the French established a post at the mouth of the river and in 1659 founded Saint-Louis on the island. It is the oldest French colonial settlement in Africa and was prosperous in slave-trading days. The British held Saint-Louis from 1758 to 1759, during the Seven Years' War, and from 1809 to 1815 during the Napoleonic Wars. When Senegal became a French colony in 1895, Saint-Louis became its capital until 1902, when Senegal was made part of FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

SAINT LOUIS (*United States*)

City in E MISSOURI, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, approximately 10 mi S of where the MISSOURI RIVER flows into the Mississippi. It is one of the great river ports of the country and the largest city in the state. In the mid-19th century it was the gateway through which thousands of settlers from the east and from Europe passed on their way west. The city was established in 1764 by the French pioneer Pierre Laclède, whose firm held a monopoly on fur trading in a large region. It was named after Saint Louis (King Louis IX). The small town was part of the area that FRANCE ceded to SPAIN in 1770 and that Spain secretly retroceded to France in 1800. In 1803 St. Louis became part of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE when the United States acquired the whole vast territory.

French influence was then still strong, but it dwindled after the War of 1812 as St. Louis became the supply point for settlers and traders moving west. Although there was southern sentiment in Missouri in the Civil War, the city was strongly Unionist. St. Louis benefited as the railroads spread over the trans-Mississippi region; the first bridge over the river was built in 1874. The World's Fair was held in Saint Louis in 1904. In the 20th century St. Louis has remained a leading transportation, commercial, and banking center but had lost its role as a rail center by the early 20th century. In recent years it has suffered

more from urban decay than some other cities but has taken steps to restore the economy and prestige of its urban core. These include the establishment of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site, which features the stainless steel Gateway Arch, 630 feet high, symbolizing St. Louis's place in U.S. history.

SAINT LUCIA

Island nation, second largest of the Windward Islands, in the WEST INDIES between MARTINIQUE and ST. VINCENT. It was probably discovered by Columbus in 1502. In the early 17th century the English tried to colonize it, but the Carib Indians beat them off. The French settled here in 1650 and 10 years later made a treaty with the Caribs. The French and British fought over St. Lucia until the early 19th century; it became permanently British in 1803. During World War II GREAT BRITAIN leased a naval base here to the UNITED STATES.

From 1958 to 1962 the island was part of the Federation of the West Indies, and in 1967 it became one of the six Associated States of the West Indies with internal self-government. St. Lucia became independent, and a member of the COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, in 1979. John Compton of the conservative United Workers' Party was the first prime minister from 1982 to 1996. Kenny Anthony of the Labor Party has been prime minister since 1997. French culture remains strong. The population, mostly of black African descent, speak a French patois. CASTRIES is the capital.

SAINT-MAIXENT-L'ÉCOLE (*France*)

Town in the Deux-Sèvres department, NE of NIORT, in the W. The old abbey church here was reconstructed in the 17th century, having been destroyed by Protestant Huguenots in 1568 during the Wars of Religion. The abbey dates back to the 12th century.

SAINT-MALO (*France*)

Town of BRITTANY, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 40 mi NNW of RENNES. In the sixth century Welsh monks built a monastery nearby, and in the ninth century refugees from Saint-Servan, also nearby, fled to the site to escape Norman raiders. St-Malo became part of France in 1491. It was a prosperous port in the 15th century and in the 17th and 18th centuries it benefited from numerous navigators, traders, and privateers who used its port in spite of English efforts to get rid of the pirates.

In World War II German troops, who held the city as a stronghold, burned it before retreating in August 1944 in the face of the Allied advance. Old ramparts and 17th-century architecture make St-Malo interesting. Jacques Cartier (1491–1557), discoverer of the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, and François René de Chateaubriand (1768–1848), the author, were born here.

SAINT MARTIN [*Dutch: Sint Maarten*]

Island of the Leeward Islands, in the WEST INDIES, E of PUERTO RICO. It received its name from Columbus, who discovered it on St. Martin's day in 1493. The Dutch and the French both occupied it in the 1640s, and it has been equitably divided between them ever since. The Dutch part, slightly smaller but more valuable, takes up the southern section of the island and belongs to the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES. The French part in the north is associated governmentally with GUADELOUPE. Marigot is the capital of the French area and Philipsburg the chief town of the Dutch section. With a climate and scenery that attracts many tourists, the island produces cotton, sugarcane, and tropical fruits.

SAINT MARTINVILLE (*United States*)

Town in S LOUISIANA, 45 mi SW of BATON ROUGE. It was settled c. 1760. Beginning in 1755, after the British expelled the French Acadian settlers from NOVA SCOTIA and other parts of eastern Canada, St. Martinville became the best known of the regions along the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico coastal areas to which they were exiled. The Acadians in the south became known as Cajuns, and still retain their own customs.

The Evangeline Oak here marks the supposed meeting place of the two Acadian lovers who were the models for the hero and heroine of the well-known poem *Evangeline*, by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, published in 1847. See also ACADIA.

SAINT MARYS (*United States*)

City on the Kansas River, 24 mi SW of TOPEKA, in NE KANSAS. One of the earliest towns in Kansas, it was the site of a Catholic mission that was established here in 1847–48 to work with the Potawatomi Indians.

SAINT MARY'S CITY (*United States*)

Village of St. Mary's county, in S MARYLAND, on the St. Mary's River, 14 mi ESE of Leonardtown. English colonists under Leonard Calvert arrived here in the

1126 Saint Mary's Island

ships *Ark* and *Dove* in 1634 and purchased the village from the Piscataway Indians. They renamed it and built Fort St. George. It was the first town in Maryland. In 1635 the first state assembly met here. The village served as provincial capital until ANNAPOLIS replaced it in 1694, marking the beginning of its decline. It was restored for a tercentenary celebration in 1934.

SAINT MARY'S ISLAND See SCILLY ISLANDS

SAINT MATHIAS ISLANDS See EMIRAU

SAINT-MAUR-DES-FOSSÉS (*France*)

City of the Val-de-Marne department, on the MARNE RIVER, a suburb SE of PARIS. It is famous for the treaty signed by Louis XI with the members of the League of the Public Weal here in 1465. The 12th- to 14th-century church of St. Nicholas contains a statue of Our Lady of Miracles, long an object of pilgrimage.

SAINT-MAURICE [*former: Petit Charenton*] (*France*)

Town in the Seine department, just SE of PARIS, on the right bank of the MARNE RIVER. A Protestant stronghold from 1606 to 1685, it is also known for the large insane asylum here known as Charenton. One of its most famous inmates was the Marquis de Sade.

SAINT-MAURICE [*Celtic: Agaunum*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in the VALAIS canton in the SW, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 17 mi W of Sion. Renamed after the fourth-century martyr, Saint-Maurice, it is distinguished for its Augustinian abbey, the oldest convent in Switzerland, founded in A.D. 515. Its 17th-century church was built on the site of a fourth-century one.

SAINT-MAXIMIN-LA-SAINTE-BAUME (*France*)

Town in the Var department, in the Lower Provence Alps, 23 mi N of TOULON. It is named for the grotto of Sainte-Baume, 9 mi SSE in the Sainte-Baume Range, where St. Madeleine lived in penitence. The town itself contains the 13th- to 16th-century provençal Gothic church, where St. Madeleine is buried, and 14th- to 15th-century buildings that once housed a famous Dominican monastery.

SAINT MICHAEL (*United States*)

Village in W ALASKA, on St. Michael Island, off the SE shore of Norton Sound, 110 mi NE of the mouth

of the Yukon River, SW of Unalakleet. Strategically located as a supply center for the YUKON, it was established in 1831 as a trading post of the Russian America Company.

SAINT MICHAEL'S MOUNT (*England*)

Small rocky island in CORNWALL, 3 mi E of PENZANCE, connected to the mainland at Marazion at low tide. By tradition a fisherman saw a vision of St. Michael here in A.D. 495, and a priory was built on the site. The present St. Aubyn's Castle stands on the site of the priory. In 1047 the island became a monastic fortress, traditionally given to MONT-SAINT-MICHEL in NORMANDY, FRANCE, by King Edward the Confessor of England. Rebuilt in the 12th century, it was returned to England by Henry V and thereafter figured in a number of rebellions against the Crown. In 1660 it was sold to the St. Aubyn family. The National Trust inherited it in 1954. The 12th-century refectory and the 15th- to 17th-century additions remain a tourist attraction.

SAINT-MIHIEL (*France*)

Town in the Meuse department, in LORRAINE, on the MEUSE RIVER, 9 mi W of Commercy. It developed around a Benedictine abbey founded in A.D. 709. It is famous for the battle, late in World War I, of September 12 to 14, 1918, when U.S. forces under General Pershing, in their first major battle, brilliantly captured the town from the Germans, who had held it since 1914.

SAINT MORITZ [*German: Sankt Moritz; Romansh: San Murezzan*] (*Switzerland*)

Town of Grisons canton in the SE, in the Upper Engadine, on the Inn River, 28 mi SSE of CHUR. A popular winter-sports and year-round resort with mineral springs, it has been known since the 15th century. In 1928 and 1948 the winter Olympic games were held here. Of interest is the leaning tower of a Romanesque church in St. Moritz-Dorf.

SAINT-NAZAIRE [*ancient: Carbilo*] (*France*)

Major port at the base of BRITTANY, on the LOIRE RIVER estuary and the BAY OF BISCAY, approximately 30 mi WNW of NANTES. It is thought to lie on the site of the ancient Gallo-Roman settlement of Carbilo, where Julius Caesar built a fleet in 56 B.C. before invading Britain. In the late Middle Ages it belonged to the dukes of Brittany.

During World War II it was a German submarine base from 1940 to 1944 and in 1942 was the object of a strong commando raid by the British. Nearly destroyed by Allied bombing, it was isolated by the advancing Allies by August 1944 but did not fall until the following May. Rebuilt, St-Nazaire today is a metallurgical and shipbuilding center and channels a heavy export trade to Latin America.

SAINT NEOTS (*England*)

Town in Cambridgeshire, on the Ouse River, approximately 50 mi N of LONDON. Saint Neot, reputed brother or other relative of King Alfred, founded the abbey for which the town is named. It was long an agricultural market with iron foundries and paper mills. The first modern papermaking machine was invented here in 1799. In addition to the abbey, there is a 15th-century church and a 14th-century bridge.

SAINT NICHOLAS POINT See PUDJUT POINT

SAINT-OMER (*France*)

City of Pas-de-Calais department, in FLANDERS, on the Aa River, 22 mi SE of CALAIS. It developed around a seventh-century monastery founded by St. Omer, bishop of Thérouanne, whose tomb is now enclosed within the basilica of Notre Dame. During the ninth century the Flemish built a fort and walled settlement here. During the later Middle Ages, with its abbey of St. Bertin, now in ruins, it was a famous center of learning and also of the Flemish wool trade with ENGLAND. It did not become part of France until 1677, when Louis XIV annexed it after a long history of sieges. During World War I it was one of the principal headquarters of the British army, and it was heavily bombed and shelled in both world wars.

SAINTONGE (*France*)

Historic province of W France, on the BAY OF BISCAY, now part of Charente-Maritime department, with its capital at SAINTES. The area was inhabited by the Gallic Santones before coming under ROME. It was occupied by the barbarian Visigoths in 419 and was taken by Clovis I, the Merovingian Frankish king, in 507.

In 1154 it became part of ENGLAND along with AQUITAINE after the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry of Anjou, later Henry II of England. Reconquered by the French in 1371, it was joined to France

in 1375, and during the Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1598 it was a Protestant stronghold, especially its city of LA ROCHELLE. Thereafter it was a province of France until the French Revolution.

SAINT OSYTH (*England*)

Village in ESSEX, 4 mi W of Clacton-on-Sea. East Saxon Queen Osyth was murdered here by the Danes c. A.D. 870 in what is now the 12th-century St. Osyth's Priory.

SAINT-OUEN (*France*)

City of Seine department, suburb N of PARIS, on the SEINE RIVER, 4 mi from Notre Dame Cathedral. It was formerly the site of a castle where Louis XVIII signed the Declaration of Saint-Ouen in 1814, near the end of the Napoleonic Wars, declaring himself a constitutional monarch. A villa from the Merovingian period remains.

SAINT PANCRAS (*England*)

Former borough in LONDON, N of the THAMES RIVER, 2 mi N of Charing Cross. The area was centered on an early medieval church, rebuilt in 1848, named for a fourth-century Roman boy martyr popular in medieval England. Now incorporated with HAMPSTEAD and Holborn into the Inner London borough of CAMDEN, NW. Euston, King's Cross, and St. Pancras were its three famous train stations.

SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY (*Ireland*)

Pilgrimage site on Station Island, in Lough Derg county, Donegal. It is a desolate area long thought to be where St. Patrick had his vision of Purgatory. Although this legend is disputed by modern scholars, it has been a pilgrimage site since the Middle Ages. The site, a narrow cave thought to be the entrance to Purgatory, is the subject of a 12th-century English poem, *Saint Patrick's Purgatory*, about a knight who entered the cave, experienced many adventures and sufferings, and reemerged purer and wiser. The poem is a noted offshoot of the Irish *imram*, or fantastic journey story.

SAINT PAUL [former: Pig's Eye] (*United States*)

City in E MINNESOTA, on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, across the river from MINNEAPOLIS, with which it forms the Twin Cities. In the early 19th century a fur-trading post was established at Mendota, approximately six miles

southwest of the present city. In 1805 Lieutenant Zebulon Pike obtained this region from the Sioux Indians, and Fort Snelling was soon built, where a pioneer named Pierre Pig's Eye Parrant had first settled in 1838. It took its name from St. Paul Church, which had been established in 1841 by a French priest, Lucian Galtier.

St. Paul became the territorial capital in 1849, and it was named the state capital when Minnesota was admitted to the Union in 1858. The city profited as a transportation center when the railroad arrived in 1862. Beginning in 1878 James J. Hill started to build his railroad empire, which gave St. Paul a connection with CANADA and, later, with the Pacific Coast. The city remains a busy transportation and commercial center.

SAINT-PAULIEN [*ancient: Revessco*] (*France*)

Village of Haute-Loire department, in the Monts du Velay, 7 mi NNW of LE PUY. Once the ancient capital of a Gallic tribe, the Vellaves, it was also the seat of the bishops of Velay until the sixth century. It is known today for its lacemaking and brickworks.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY (*Malta*)

Village in the NE, on St. Paul's Bay. St. Paul is believed to have been shipwrecked here. The 16th-century church of St. Paul was bombed in World War II. The Wignacourt Tower of 1610 was one of the fortifications on the bay. There is a megalithic temple near the village.

SAINT PETERSBURG [*former: Petrograd, Leningrad*] (*Russia*)

City in NW of Russia, at the E end of the Gulf of Finland, on both banks of the NEVA RIVER and the islands of its delta. The area was traditionally Russian and in the ninth century A.D. was part of the principality of NOVGOROD. German and Swedish feudal lords continually sought it, and finally in the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721 Peter the Great defeated the Swedes and definitively secured for Russia an outlet on the BALTIC SEA and thence to the NORTH SEA and the Atlantic Ocean. On May 16, 1703, Peter laid the first stones for the fortress of KRONSTADT to secure the site, and this dates as the official founding of the city.

It was Peter's intent to make the city "a window looking on Europe" which would be Western in spirit and built entirely of stone on grand propor-

tions. By 1712 he felt justified in moving his capital here from MOSCOW. St. Petersburg became an international cultural center as artists, writers, composers, and musicians gathered here, and it reached its apex in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Meanwhile it replaced ARCHANGEL as the principal northern seaport.

St. Petersburg was the scene of the unsuccessful Decembrist Revolution of 1905. The city was renamed Petrograd in 1914. It was also the center of the successful Russian Revolution of 1917. In 1918 Moscow was once again made the capital, and while the city lost much of its glamor, it remained the cultural rival of Moscow. In 1924 it was renamed Leningrad.

On September 8, 1941, after Hitler's invasion of the USSR, German troops isolated the city and laid siege to it. Under intense bombardment and unremitting pressure the defenders held out. During the siege at least one million persons died of war, hunger, cold, and isolation under tremendous hardships. Leningrad held out for 872 days, with some supplies carried over frozen LAKE LADOGA, until the siege was lifted on January 27, 1944. Since then the city has been largely restored. There are many architectural and cultural treasures in Leningrad. Among them are the Winter Palace, the Hermitage Museum, Falconet's magnificent equestrian statue of Peter the Great, the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, the Academy of Arts, and the Taurida Palace. In 1991 after the fall of the Soviet Union, the city's was again renamed St. Petersburg. See also GATCHINA, PUSHKIN.

SAINT-PIERRE (*France*)

Town, on the island of MARTINIQUE, in the WEST INDIES, 11 mi NW of FORT-DE-FRANCE. Established by French settlers under Esnambuc in 1635, it was a thriving center of commercial activity until it was buried under the volcanic eruption of MOUNT PELÉE in 1902, leaving one survivor out of 28,000 people. The ruins are visited by tourists today.

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON [*French: Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon*] (*France*)

A French overseas community, an archipelago of nine islands off NEWFOUNDLAND to the S, of which Saint Pierre and Miquelon are the largest. Believed to have been first settled by Basque fishermen because of its proximity to the GRAND BANKS, it is still primarily a

fishing area. Colonized by France in 1604, the territory was taken several times by the British before it was restored to France through the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Bootlegging was a profitable activity here during the U.S. Prohibition era of the 1920s and 1930s. The islands were granted local autonomy in 1935. It was given the designation “overseas community” by the French government in 2003.

SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON See SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

SAINT-PIERRE-LE-MOÛTIER (*France*)

Village of the Nièvre department, 14 mi S of NEVERS. Fortified in the Middle Ages and the site of a 12th-century church, the village was captured from the English by Joan of Arc in the 15th century.

SAINT-QUENTIN [*ancient*: Augusta Viromanduorum] (*France*)

City of the Aisne department, in the N, on the SOMME RIVER, 80 mi NE of PARIS. Of Roman origin, the town was later renamed for one of the third-century martyrs buried here. It was chartered in 1080 and made the capital of VERMANDOIS in the Middle Ages, becoming part of the royal French domain in 1191. It was famous throughout the Middle Ages for its art and literature, as well as for its flourishing wool industry.

The city was the scene of numerous military actions through history, particularly a battle with Spain in 1557 during the Wars of Religion, two important battles in 1870 and 1871 during the Franco-Prussian War, and the British breakthrough of the German lines here in September–October 1918, during World War I, which was so decisive that an armistice was soon sought by Germany. Saint-Quentin’s Gothic church dates from the 13th to 15th centuries, and the town hall is from the 16th century. The city was the birthplace of the pastel artist Maurice Quentin de la Tour.

SAINT RADEGUND [*Sankt Radegund*] (*Austria*)

Village, in Upper Austria, in Innviertel, approximately 30 mi N of SALZBURG, near Braunau-am-Inn. It was founded c. 1370 under the patronage of Duke Stephen the Elder of BAVARIA. A Cistercian monastery was built here in 1420. In 1943 it witnessed the defiance of Franz Jägerstätter, a villager who refused to be drafted into the German army under the Nazis and was executed in Berlin later that year. There is a memorial in the village to Jägerstätter.

SAINT-RAPHAËL (*France*)

Town of Var department, in the SE, on the French RIVIERA, 18 mi SW of CANNES. A fashionable resort today, it has a port built by the Romans. It was Napoleon’s landing point on his return from EGYPT in 1799. The town was the scene of heavy fighting during the Allied invasion of southern France in August 1944.

SAINT REGIS RESERVATION (*Canada; United States*)

Indian settlement on both sides of the U.S.-Canadian border, partly in QUEBEC and partly in NEW YORK State, on the ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Established c. 1755 by Catholic Iroquois Indians from Caughnawaga, Quebec, it was named after the French priest, St. John Francis Regis (1597–1640), who was canonized in 1735.

SAINT-RÉMY [*Saint-Rémy-de-Provence*] (*France*)

Town of the Bouches du Rhône department, in the SE, 12 mi NE of ARLES. Nearby are the excavated ruins of a complete, small Hellenistic-Roman town, founded originally as a colony of Greek MARSEILLES. The town has the remains of two first-century A.D. monuments of Roman Glanum, part of a city gate, and a tall memorial to two grandsons of the emperor Augustus, both adorned with fine sculpture in relief.

SAINT-RÉMY-DE-PROVENCE See SAINT-RÉMY

SAINT-SAUVEUR-LE-VICOMTE (*France*)

Village of Manche department, in the NW, 18 mi SSE of CHERBOURG. An old Norman town, once in the possession of Sir John Chandos of ENGLAND, its 12th-century castle was damaged by U.S. troops driving across the COTENTIN PENINSULA in June 1944 in the invasion of NORMANDY during World War II.

SAINT-SERVAN See SAINT-MALO

SAINT SIMONS ISLAND (*United States*)

One of the SEA ISLANDS, in Glynn county, SE GEORGIA, off the coast, 13 mi long. Although a resort island today, it was the scene of much early American history. The ruins of FORT FREDERICA, built for the defense of the Georgia colony by General James Oglethorpe between 1736 and 1754, still remain. Nearby is the site of the Battle of Bloody Marsh in June 1742, a British victory over SPAIN, which settled British claims over much of the present southeastern United States.

SAINT STEPHEN (*Canada*)

Town of SW NEW BRUNSWICK, on the San Croix River, opposite Calais, Maine. The two towns, connected by an international bridge, form a single community. Founded by United Empire Loyalists after the American Revolution, it is now known for its manufacturing and cotton milling.

SAINT STEPHENS (*United States*)

Hamlet in Washington county, SW ALABAMA, on the Tombigbee River, 60 mi N of MOBILE. In 1818 the first territorial legislature of Alabama met at this settlement, which included a Spanish fort built in 1789 and a trading post of 1803.

SAINT THOMAS (*United States*)

Island, 32 sq mi, the second largest of the U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS in the WEST INDIES, 40 mi E of PUERTO RICO, 2 mi W of St. JOHN Island. Originally inhabited by Caribs and Arawaks, it was discovered and named by Columbus in 1493 on his second voyage. Attempts at colonization by the Dutch in 1657 and the Danes in 1666 were met with hostile resistance until 1672, when the Danes were able to settle permanently at St. Thomas Harbor, one of the best anchorages in the West Indies. Held by the British from 1801 to 1802 and from 1807 to 1815, it became a U.S. possession in 1917. Slavery was abolished on the island in 1848. CHARLOTTE AMALIE is capital of the island and of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

SAINT THOMAS'S MOUNT See CHENNAI**SAINT THOMÉ** See CHENNAI**SAINT-TROND** See SINT-TRUIDEN**SAINT-TROPEZ** (*France*)

Town in SE France, 37 mi ENE of TOULON, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA and part of the RIVIERA, a narrow coastal strip in France and Italy between the sea and the ALPS that is noted for its mild climate and natural beauty. The town is both a fishing port and a popular resort. The region became a favorite playground for the rich and the "smart set" beginning in the 1920s. Expatriate Americans favored the Riviera, and it is the setting of F. Scott Fitzgerald's novel *Tender Is the Night*. During World War II it was heavily damaged during Allied landings in August 1944.

Saint-Tropez became noted for the brevity of the beachwear worn here.

SAINT UBES See SETÚBAL**SAINT-VAAST-LA-HOGUE** (*France*)

Town of the Manche department, in the NW, on the COTENTIN PENINSULA, 16 mi ESE of CHERBOURG. Fort La Hogue, slightly to the south, was built by Vauban in the 17th century on what was then an island; and nearby Tatihou Island was also fortified. In the Battle of LA HOGUE here the French fleet under Tourville was defeated by the English and the Dutch in 1692.

SAINT-VALÉRY-SUR-SOMME (*France*)

Part of the Somme department, in the N, on the SOMME RIVER, 11 mi NW of ABBEVILLE. William the Conqueror left from here in 1066 on his second and successful attempt to cross the English Channel and invade ENGLAND. The upper town still contains medieval fortifications and the ruins of a 13th-century abbey.

SAINT VINCENT, CAPE [*ancient*: Promontorium Sacrum; *Portuguese*: Cabo de São Vicente] (*Portugal*)

Promontory in the extreme SW of Portugal, considered by ancient geographers to be the westernmost point of Europe. It was the scene of several sea battles, particularly the victory of the British under Admiral Sir John Jervis on February 14, 1797, over the Spanish under Don José de Córdoba. The Spanish were on their way to join the French for an invasion of GREAT BRITAIN. As a young commodore, Horatio Nelson, victor of TRAFALGAR, took part in the battle.

The cape is also associated with the Portuguese patron of exploration, Prince Henry the Navigator, whose center of navigation research lay nearby at SAGRES. Today a lighthouse rises above the ruins of a 16th-century monastery on the promontory.

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Island nation in the WEST INDIES, in the Windward Islands, including the island of St. Vincent and the small Grenadine Islands to the N. The capital is KINGSTOWN. After Columbus discovered the island in 1498, European efforts at colonization were met with fierce resistance from the native Carib Indians. The island was not settled until 1762 by the British. Captured by

the French in 1779, it was returned to GREAT BRITAIN in 1783. The British finally deported most of the Caribs to ROATÁN ISLAND off Honduras in 1797 and into the 19th century introduced Portuguese, East Indian, and black African slave labor to work the plantations.

Volcanic eruptions by Mt. Soufrière in 1902, and again in 1979, destroyed much of the economy. Part of the West Indies Federation from 1958 to 1962, the islands have formed a self-governing state under Great Britain since 1969 and gained independence in 1979. In 1980 and 1987, 1998, and 1999 hurricanes devastated the island's agriculture and infrastructure.

SAINT-VITH [*German: Sankt Vith*] (*Belgium*)

Town of Liège province, in the Malmédy district, near the border of Germany, 35 mi SE of LIÈGE. Formerly German, it was awarded to Belgium in 1919 and became an important road and railroad junction in World War II. Captured by the Germans in the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, it was retaken by U.S. forces in January 1945.

SAINT YVES See SETÚBAL

SAIPAN [*former: Saypan*] (*United States*)

Volcanic island, 47 sq mi, in the W Pacific in the MARIANA ISLANDS, once part of U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. Under Spanish possession from 1565 to 1899 and German from 1899 to 1914, it was mandated to JAPAN with the other Marianas in 1920 by the League of Nations. An important Japanese air base in World War II, it was captured in 1944 by U.S. forces and was used as a base for attacking the Japanese mainland. Taiwanese guerrillas used the island for a training base from 1953 to 1962.

SAÏS (*Egypt*)

Ancient city and capital of Lower Egypt, in the W central region of the NILE RIVER Delta, 55 mi SE of ALEXANDRIA. It was a royal residence of the kings of the 26th dynasty, who ruled from 663 to 525 B.C. when a Persian invasion under Cambyses ended their reign. It was a center of the worship of Neith and Osiris, two Egyptian gods important during this dynasty. The latter became a major deity in the Roman world.

SAISHUTO See CHEJU

SAKAI (*Japan*)

City of Ōsaka prefecture, S HONSHŪ, on Ōsaka Bay, at the mouth of the Yamato River, 6 mi S of ŌSAKA. It was an important port in antiquity and during the 15th to 17th centuries, when it carried on trade with CHINA and PORTUGAL. The city declined after 1635 when its harbor silted up, preventing the entry of large vessels. There are a number of massive early tomb mounds in the vicinity, notably that of Emperor Nintoku of the fifth century A.D.

SAKALA See SIALKOT (Pakistan)

SAKARTVELO See GEORGIA

SAKASTAN See SEISTAN

SAKHALIN [*former: Saghalien; Japanese: Karafuto*] (*Russia*)

Island off the Pacific coast of Russia, between the Sea of Okhotsk and the Sea of Japan. Under Chinese influence until Russian exploration, it was colonized by Russia and JAPAN in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was jointly controlled under the Treaty of SHIMODA in 1855 until 1875, when Japan gave it up for the KURIL ISLANDS. It was originally inhabited by the Ainu, possibly the first inhabitants of Japan. The population became mostly Russian after 1875, and Sakhalin became a czarist place of exile as well as the vital center of the Soviet Far East. The southern part of Sakhalin was ceded to Japan in 1905 after the Russo-Japanese War; the rest was occupied from 1918 to 1924. The Japanese part was returned to the Russian Federation after World War II, but the status is still considered "undetermined" by the Japanese. In 1995 a powerful earthquake struck the island, killing 2,000 people.

SAKHALYAN See AIGUN

SAKHARA See SAQQARA

SAKISHIMA ISLANDS (*Japan*)

Group of islands in the S RYUKYU ISLANDS, off the coast of N TAIWAN. Several Japanese air bases were situated on the islands in World War II. They were bombed heavily by Allied aircraft between April and June 1945.

SAKKARA See SAQQARA**SALACA** See ZALAKA**SALACIA IMPERATORIA** See ALCÁCER DO SAL**SALADO, RIO** (*Spain*)

River in Cádiz province in the S, near TARIFA. The Battle of Salado was fought on its banks on October 30, 1340, as Alfonso XI of CASTILE joined forces with PORTUGAL, NAVARRE, and ARAGON to win a major decision for the Christian world against the Moors.

SALAMANCA (*Mexico*)

City of Guanajuato state, 30 mi S of GUANAJUATO. It was the site of the first battle between the Liberals and Conservatives during the 19th-century War of the Reform in Mexico.

SALAMANCA [*ancient: Helmantica, Salmantica*] (*Spain*)

Capital city of Salamanca province, in LEÓN, on the Tormes River, 110 mi WNW of MADRID; artistically and historically one of the most important cities in Spain. The ancient city was seized from the Romans by Hannibal in 220 B.C., later became Roman, was occupied by the Visigoths in the sixth century A.D., by the Moors in the eighth century, and by Christians in the 11th. It was famous for its university, founded in the early 13th century by Alfonso IX, which helped introduce Arabic philosophy to western Europe. Salamanca soon became a center of Spanish culture and philosophy. In the late 15th and 16th centuries it was a center of Renaissance Humanist learning. Its printing presses specialized in editions of classical and of Spanish Humanist authors.

The French, who occupied it in 1808, badly damaged it before being defeated here by the British under Wellington in 1812, during the Peninsular campaign. From 1937 to 1938 it served as the Insurgent capital in the Spanish civil war. There is a Roman bridge, an exceptional Renaissance square, the Plaza Major, a 12th-century Gothic cathedral, and the famous university, which has a valuable manuscript library.

SALAMAUA (*Papua New Guinea*)

Town on W Huon Gulf, approximately 19 mi S of LAE, on NEW GUINEA Island. The Japanese captured

it on March 8, 1942, and developed it into a military base in World War II. Heavy fighting then took place here before the Allies finally took it on September 11, 1943.

SALAMIS (*Cyprus*)

Ancient city in the E, on Famagusta Bay, 6 mi N of FAMAGUSTA. Probably of Mycenaean origin and reputedly founded by Teucer, a Trojan War hero, it was a Greek stronghold and an important harbor for trade with PHOENICIA, EGYPT, and CILICIA. Nearby Enkomi, its predecessor, has important Mycenaean remains. It was the scene of a brilliant naval victory in 306 B.C. when Demetrius I of the Antigonid house of MACEDON defeated Ptolemy I of Egypt.

Visited in the first century A.D. by St. Paul and St. Barnabas, a native whose tomb is nearby, it decayed after the Muslim invasion of 647–48. Excavations of the extensive site have unearthed a Greek theater and many other Greek and Roman remains, including spectacular royal tombs of the eighth and seventh centuries B.C.

SALAMIS [*Koulouri; Kuluri*] (*Greece*)

Island in the Saronic Gulf, W of Athens. Belonging originally to the nearby island of AEGINA, it passed to ATHENS except when briefly occupied by MEGARA c. 600 B.C. A promontory on the NE of the island, Cynosura, is famous for the naval battle of September 480 B.C., probably fought in the narrow channel between it and Artemisium on the mainland. While the island itself harbored refugees from the evacuated city of Athens, the Greek allied fleet, led by Themistocles, defeated the invading Persians under Xerxes who watched the battle from the shore. When MACEDON replaced Athenian rule, the island was fortified by Cassander in 318 B.C., but Athens retook it in 229. A Greek naval base now occupies the island. See also PERSIA, THERMOPYLAE.

SALANG See PHUKET**SALARIAN WAY** [*ancient and Italian: Via Salaria*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman road, 150 mi long, running from ROME NE through Reate (RIETI) and Asculum Picenum (ASCOLI PICENO) to the Adriatic Sea coast. Before it became a Roman road it was used by the Sabines to bring their salt from the sea, hence its name, from *sal*, the Latin word for salt.

SALAS DE LOS INFANTES (*Spain*)

City, in Burgos province, in the N, on the Arlanza River, 30 mi SE of BURGOS. In 1924 the urns of the much-venerated seven infants of Lara, which were in the Santa Maria Church here, were moved to BURGOS Cathedral. Other historical points of interest include the Siete Salas Palace, two famous monasteries, and an ancient Benedictine convent founded in the sixth century A.D. and known for its beautiful cloister.

SALDAE See BEJAÏA

SALDUBA See SARAGOSSA

SALÉ [*Arabic: Sla*] (*Morocco*)

City in the NW, on the Atlantic Ocean, at the mouth of the Bou Regreg, opposite RABAT. Founded in the 11th century A.D., it was a leading port along Morocco's coast in the Middle Ages. During its period as an independent republic in the 17th century it became a popular base for Barbary pirates, known as Sallee Rovers. It was unsuccessfully attacked by the English and the French. See BARBARY STATES.

SALEM (*United States*)

Manufacturing city, 13 mi NE of Centralia in S central ILLINOIS. It was the birthplace of William Jennings Bryan (1860–1925), the famous orator, revivalist, newspaper editor, U.S. secretary of state, and unsuccessful U.S. presidential candidate in 1896 and 1900. Bryan made his famous *Cross of Gold* speech in CHICAGO in 1896.

SALEM (*United States*)

City in NE MASSACHUSETTS, on an arm of Massachusetts Bay, 14 mi NE of BOSTON. It was founded in 1626 by Roger Conant, who had come to PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts, from England in 1623, when he led a group from Cape Ann to this location. The Indians called it Naumkeag. Although they were only part of its long history, the witchcraft trials of 1692 have left a blot on Salem's reputation. In that year a group of young girls accused a family slave of witchcraft. When she confessed and accused two other women, a chain reaction began and those accused in turn accused others. A special court was set up, and before the trials were over, 19 persons had been hanged, 14 of them women, and one man pressed to death, while 55 had pleaded guilty. When prominent personages began to

be accused, the colonial assembly ended the proceedings and released the prisoners.

During the American Revolution and the War of 1812 Salem was a bustling base for privateers, and in the early 19th century its trade with CHINA made many shipowners and captains wealthy. Salem was the birthplace in 1804 of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the novelist, who held the post of surveyor of the port from 1846 to 1849. The house of his birth, dating from the century, survives, as does the House of Seven Gables of 1668, which he made famous. Here are also Pioneer Village, a reproduction of a 1630 settlement, the 1819 Custom House, and the Salem Maritime National Historic Site.

SALEM (*United States*)

Town of Rockingham county, in SE NEW HAMPSHIRE. Part of HAVERHILL, MASSACHUSETTS, until 1741, it was settled in 1652 and incorporated in 1750. It is best known for Mystery Hill, the site of stone structures that may be pre-Columbian.

SALEM (*United States*)

City and seat of Salem county, in SW NEW JERSEY, on Salem Creek, three mi from the DELAWARE RIVER, 16 mi WNW of Bridgeton. Settled in 1641, the site was under Swedish, Dutch, and English control before English Quakers led by John Fenwick founded it in 1675. It became a port of entry for vessels in 1682 and was incorporated as a village in 1695. During the American Revolution it was the scene of much fighting and plundering. The Hancock House, where an American militiaman was murdered by the British, is four miles from Salem.

SALEM (*United States*)

City of Columbiana county, in NE OHIO, 17 mi SW of YOUNGSTOWN. Settled by Quakers in 1803, it became an early center of the abolitionist movement and functioned as an important station on the Underground Railroad, which aided the movement and resettlement of slaves escaped from the South.

SALEM [*Native American: Chemeketa*] (*United States*)

City of Marion county, and state capital, in NW OREGON, on the WILLAMETTE RIVER, 44 mi SSW of PORTLAND. The second-largest city in the state, it was founded by Methodist missionaries under Jason Lee

in 1840–41. The city became the capital of the Oregon territory in 1851 and of the state in 1859.

SALEMI [*ancient: Halycyae*] (*Italy*)

Town of Trapani province in W SICILY, 21 mi SE of Trapani. It is known for its olive oil and nearby sandstone deposits. There are also relics of a third- to sixth-century Christian basilica and the ruins of a Norman castle. Garibaldi declared himself dictator of Sicily here on May 14, 1860.

SALERNO [*ancient: Irnithi, Salernum*] (*Italy*)

Capital city of Salerno province, CAMPANIA region, on the Gulf of Salerno, 29 mi ESE of NAPLES. Originally a Greek settlement, it became a Roman colony c. 195 B.C. Its name derives from the Latin word *sal*, for salt, and Irno, its river. It was part of the Lombard duchy of BENEVENTO in the sixth century and the seat of an independent principality in the ninth century before it fell to the Norman Robert Guiscard in 1076. Guiscard enriched the renowned school of medicine here, which was founded by the 10th century and flourishing by the 11th century. It was a major university from the 12th century to 1817. The *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitatum* (*Salerno Health Diet*) written c. 1150 was a major “best-seller” in the Middle Ages. Many of its maxims, such as “After breakfast walk a mile, after dinner rest a while,” have survived. The city was destroyed by Emperor Henry VI in 1198. The ninth-century Sicilian-Norman cathedral with its 11th-century bronze doors and 12th-century pulpit contains the tombs of Pope Gregory VII, who died here in flight from Rome in 1085, Margaret of Anjou, and, traditionally, of St. Matthew the Apostle. Concentrated fighting between the Germans and Allies took place over the beaches of Salerno in September 1943 after the Allied landing.

SALERNUM See **SALERNO**

SALFORD (*England*)

Town of Greater Manchester on the Irwell River, 3 mi W of Manchester. A free town from A.D. 1230, it was settled c. 1360 by Flemish weavers, who made it a leading textile center. Salford included MANCHESTER in the Middle Ages, and its docks serve the Manchester Ship Canal today. Salford also contains the first free municipal library in England. Neolithic tools and traces of Roman habitation have been found in the city.

SALINA (*United States*)

City of Saline county, central KANSAS, on the Smoky Hill River, 75 mi NNW of WICHITA. Established by an antislavery group in 1858, it was a trading center for Indians and Fort Riley cavalry. It grew with the coming of the railroad in 1867. There is an important Indian burial pit nearby.

SALINA (*Oklahoma*) See OKLAHOMA

SALISBURY [*New Sarum*] (*England*)

City on the Avon River, 17 mi NW of SOUTHAMPTON, in WILTSHIRE. Successor to OLD SARUM, 1 mi N, and chartered in 1220, the city was laid out in a grid pattern and is a good example of medieval city planning. It grew around its famous 13th-century cathedral, which has the nation’s tallest spire, and is one of the best examples of Early English Gothic. It is unique in England for its unified plan and uninterrupted construction. Many building materials used to construct the cathedral were taken from the earlier cathedral in Old Sarum. The city received the bishopric from Old Sarum in 1220. Surviving are the 13th-century Old Deanery and palace of the bishops, St. Thomas’s Church, St. Martin’s Church, with restored frescoes, several medieval inns and houses, and the Poultry Cross. The inhabitants were finally freed from episcopal rule by James I in 1612. The city was laid out with several canals to link the rivers Avon, Bourne, Nadder, and Wylde and to aid its cloth trade, which prospered from the 15th century. The canals, filled in in 1852, gave the city the name “The English Venice.” The city figures as “Manchester” in novels by Thomas Hardy, and in Dickens’s *Martin Chuzzlewit*. STONEHENGE is 10 miles to the north.

SALISBURY (*United States*)

City of W central NORTH CAROLINA, in the Piedmont industrial area, 32 mi SSW of WINSTON-SALEM. Settled in 1751, it was the scene of engagements between British general Cornwallis and the American general Nathanael Greene in 1781, just before the Battle of GUILDFORD COURTHOUSE. This historical city contains 18th- and 19th-century buildings, a courthouse from 1857, a fort from the French and Indian War, and a national cemetery, which is on the site of one of the largest Confederate prison camps in the Civil War; 11,700 federal soldiers were buried here. Andrew Jackson studied law here from 1784 to 1787.

SALISBURY (*Zimbabwe*) See HARARE

SALISBURY PLAIN (*England*)

An open plateau, approximately 300 sq mi, in WILTSHIRE N of SALISBURY. A sheep pasture and the site of military camps, this area is best known for STONEHENGE and other prehistoric megalithic monuments.

SALMANTICA See SALAMANCA

SALODURUM See SOLOTHURN

SÁLONA See AMPHISSA

SALONA [*Solim*] [*ancient and Byzantine: Salona*] (*Croatia*)

Ancient city of DALMATIA, 3 mi NE of modern SPLIT, its successor. An important Roman colony, founded in 78 B.C., and capital of ILLYRICUM in the first century B.C., this port on the Adriatic Sea was later the residence of Emperor Diocletian (A.D. 305–13), whose palace in Spalatum (now Split), three miles to the south, was a refuge for inhabitants fleeing the Avar invasion in 639. The extensive ruins of Salona have been partially excavated.

SALONAE See SALONA

SALONICA See THESSALONÉKI

SALONIKA See THESSALONÉKI

SALONIKI See THESSALONÉKI

SALOP (*England*)

County, formerly SHROPSHIRE, on the border of WALES. Its administrative headquarters is SHREWSBURY.

SALOPSBURY See SHREWSBURY

SALSETTE [*Marathi: Sashti*] (*India*)

Island, 250 sq mi, in the Arabian Sea, off MUMBAI, now connected to the mainland by causeways and railroad embankments. Occupied by the Portuguese in the 17th century, the island was annexed by the British in 1782. Four miles southeast of BORIVLI are the famous Kanheri Buddhist temples.

SALSK (*Russia*)

Transportation center and town of S Rostov oblast. With an eye on the rich oil fields of Caucasia, the Germans captured this town on July 31, 1942, during their campaign from July to November 1942 in World War II. Soviet troops regained it in 1943.

AS-SALT [*Es-Salt, Al-salt*] (*Jordan*)

Town in al-Balga governorate, 15 mi NW of AMMAN. In the 13th century it was fortified by Baybars, the Mamluk sultan of EGYPT. A meeting took place here in July 1920, at which British High Commissioner Sir Herbert Samuel announced that the British government favored the independence of TRANSJORDAN, at that time a British mandate.

SALTA (*Argentina*)

Capital city of Salta province in the NW, in the Lerma Valley, 140 mi NW of SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN. An important commercial center today, Salta was founded in 1582 as a fortress against Indian attacks and became an important colonial town. It still retains its colonial atmosphere, with its ruins of 17th-century buildings, a bishop's palace, and a theater. General Manuel Belgrano decisively defeated Spanish Royalists here in 1813.

SALTCOATS (*Scotland*)

Town in N Ayrshire region, on the Firth of CLYDE, 26 mi SW of GLASGOW. It is famous for shipbuilding and salt mines. The saltworks here were established by James V of Scotland in the 16th century.

SALTEE ISLANDS (*Ireland*)

Islands in St. George's Channel, off Crossfarnoge Point, County WEXFORD, E of WATERFORD. Great Saltee Island was the hiding place for leaders of the 1798 insurrection in Ireland.

SALTILLO (*Mexico*)

Capital city of Coahuila state, in the NE, 430 mi NNW of MEXICO CITY. Still an agricultural and commercial center, Saltillo was famous in the colonial era for its annual fair, where Spanish and Philippine imports were exchanged for Mexican goods. Taken by General Zachary Taylor's army in the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848, it was also briefly occupied by French troops during the French intervention in Mexico in the 1860s.

SALT LAKE CITY [*former: Great Salt Lake City*] (*United States*)

State capital and city in N central UTAH, approximately 10 mi E of the southern end of GREAT SALT LAKE. Founded by the Mormons under the leadership of Brigham Young, it was carefully planned to be the hub of Mormon life, both religious and economic. The city was a supply center after 1849 for settlers and prospectors headed for CALIFORNIA. During the Utah War of 1857–58 there was considerable hostility toward the Mormons. To keep order an army fort, Camp Floyd, was established nearby; in 1862 Fort Douglas was erected above the city.

In 1870 Salt Lake City was connected with the first transcontinental railroad by way of a line to OGDEN. It is the heart of an irrigated farming area, which also contains minerals. The great temple, built over a period from 1853 to 1893, is world famous. The home of Brigham Young has been restored to its condition in 1877. The city was the host to the 2002 Winter Olympics.

SALT SEA See DEAD SEA**SALUAFATA** (*Samoa*)

Harbor on the N coast of UPOLU Island, Western Samoa, in the SW Pacific Ocean. A coaling station for German ships was operated here from 1879, before Western Samoa became a German colony in 1899. More recently, the harbor was a U.S. naval station until the independence of the country in 1962.

SALUCES See SALUZZO**SALUCIAE** See SALUZZO**SALÛM** [*As-Sallüm; Sollum*] [*ancient: Catabathmus Magna; Arabic: El Sollum*] (*Egypt*)

Village in the NW, on the Gulf of Salēm, an inlet of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 275 mi W of ALEXANDRIA. An important desert camp during the North African campaigns of World War II, it was taken by ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY, and again by Great Britain.

SALUZZO [*ancient: Salucia; French: Saluces*] (*Italy*)

Town, in Cuneo province, Piedmont region, in the NW, 18 mi NW of CUNEO. It was capital of the marquissate of Saluzzo from 1175 to 1548, when it passed to FRANCE. The town was also an important bishopric.

Its Gothic cathedral built between 1481 and 1511 contains the tombs of the marquises. In 1601 it passed to PIEDMONT under the house of SAVOY. A 13th-century castle is among many notable buildings. The astronomer Giovanni Schiaparelli was born here in 1835.

SALVADOR [*São Salvador da Bahia de Todos os Santos*] [*former: Bahia, São Salvador*] (*Brazil*)

Capital city of BAHIA state in the E, and a commercial port on the Atlantic. Founded in 1549 by Thomé de Sousa of PORTUGAL, Salvador developed as the center of colonial Brazil with the import of black African slaves for the expanding sugar plantations. Capital of the Portuguese colony in Brazil from 1549 to 1763, except when under Dutch occupation in 1624–25, it was replaced by RIO DE JANEIRO in 1763. A bishopric since 1551, it has many buildings and forts from the colonial era, including a 16th-century cathedral and many churches. It was the early 19th-century center for the Brazilian independence movement. The city was damaged in 1912 by federal forces.

SALWEEN [*Salwin*] [*Chinese: Nu Chiang; Thai: Mae Nam Khong; Tibetan: Chيامa Ngu Chu*] (*Myanmar, China, Thailand*)

River in SE Asia, rising in the Tibetan plateau and flowing E through TIBET, then S through China and into Myanmar, and finally into the Gulf of Martaban at Moulmein in Lower Burma. During World War II fighting took place along its lower course in 1942 and along its banks in northern Burma in May 1944.

SALWIN See SALWEEN**SALZBURG** [*ancient: Juvavum*] (*Austria*)

City in SW Austria, 71 mi ESE of MUNICH. An old city in a picturesque setting and with many notable buildings, it is today a major music center and a favorite of tourists. The site was long visited as a source of salt, *Salzburg* meaning “salt fort.” The Celtic settlement here became the town of Juvavum in the Roman province of NORICUM. A Benedictine abbey was founded late in the seventh century A.D., and the city became the seat of an archbishopric in 798. Salzburg was ruled for nearly 1,000 years by these autocratic archbishops, who were made princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1278. They were among the most prominent ecclesiastics of the German-speaking world, but they were extremely intolerant, expelling the Jews

in the 15th century and persecuting Protestants so that thousands of them left in the 18th century.

The Peace of Schönbrunn of 1809, imposed by Napoleon I, allotted Salzburg to BAVARIA, but the Congress of Vienna in 1815 returned it to Austria. Among the city's historical and architectural treasures are the Benedictine abbey, the 11th-century fortress, the former archepiscopal palace, and the modern concert hall. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg in 1756 and twice held concertmaster posts here but received little recognition from his native city in his lifetime. The Salzburg Festival, an annual event featuring both music and drama, was started in 1920, a descendant of festivals that were held irregularly from 1877 on. The Swiss physician and alchemist, Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus, died here in 1541. The original saltworks, a short distance from the city, can still be visited.

SALZKAMMERGUT (*Austria*)

Resort area in the W, in STYRIA and Salzburg provinces. Renowned for its beautiful lakes and mountains, it has been famous for its salt mines since prehistoric times, although they were forbidden to visitors until the 19th century for fear of salt being smuggled out. SALZBURG is its principal city. Cultural remains from antiquity have been found in some of the outlying towns. See also BAD ISCHL, HALLSTATT, SANKT WOLFGANG.

SALZWEDEL (*Germany*)

City of SAXONY ANHALT, 55 mi NNW of MAGDEBURG. Founded in the eighth century, there are remains of a castle thought to have been built by Charlemagne c. A.D. 780. First mentioned in 1117, it was where Albert the Bear started off in his conquest of BRANDENBURG in 1134. By 1247 it had received a charter, and it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE by the mid-13th century. This city is known for its 13th- to 15th-century churches.

SAMAIPATA (*Bolivia*)

Capital town of Florida province in Santa Cruz department, 55 mi SW of SANTA CRUZ. Founded in 1620, it is important for its oil deposits and the nearby ruins of a pre-Incan civilization.

SAMAKOV See SAMOKOV

SAMAR (*Philippines*)

Island of the Visayan Islands in the E Philippines. The first of the VISAYAN ISLANDS to be discovered, in

1521, by Spanish explorers, it was frequently raided by Moro pirates for several centuries. Taken by Japanese forces in 1942 during World War II, it was liberated by U.S. troops late in 1944.

SAMARA [*former: Kuybyshev*] (*Russia*)

City on the VOLGA RIVER, 550 mi SE of MOSCOW. Founded by Moscow in 1586 to protect the Volga River trade routes, it fell to the Tatars in 1615 and to the Kalmyks in 1644. Pugachev's rebellion of 1773 to 1774 took place here. In 1918 it was the center of the anti-Bolshevik government. From 1941 to 1943, while the Germans threatened Moscow, the Soviet government met here.

SAMARAI (*Papua New Guinea*)

Commercial township on Samarai Island. It was totally destroyed during World War II by Japanese forces in January 1942.

SAMARANG See SEMARANG

SAMARIA [*Sebaste*] [*modern: Sabastiyah*] (*Palestine*)

Ancient city of Palestine on a hill NW of NABLUS, ancient Shechem, in the Palestinian WEST BANK. Named for Shemer, who owned the land, it was founded in 887 B.C. by King Omri of Israel and was the southern capital of the northern kingdom of ISRAEL. Influenced by the rich civilization of nearby PHOENICIA, it was reviled in the Bible as corrupt and idolatrous because of the activities of Omri's son, Ahab, and his Phoenician queen, Jezebel. After it fell to Sargon II of ASSYRIA in 721 B.C., its inhabitants were deported, giving rise to the legend of the Lost Tribes of Israel. Finally destroyed in 107 B.C. by John Hyrcanus of the Maccabean dynasty, it was rebuilt by Herod the Great of JUDAEA and named Sebaste.

The purported burial place of St. John the Baptist, it has the remains of a crusader church. Excavations in the early 20th century uncovered the fortifications and palace of Omri and Ahab, as well as Roman remains. The original city, as a holy place of the Samaritans, was the source of the tale of the Good Samaritan. See also GERIZIM.

SAMARKAND [*ancient: Maracanda*] (*Uzbekistan*)

Famous ancient city, the oldest in central Asia, now an industrial center and capital of Samarkand oblast in Uzbekistan, 180 mi SW of TASHKENT. The city,

known as Maracanda by the Greeks, arose on the site of Afrosiab, a prehistoric settlement possibly as old as the fourth millennium B.C., and became the chief city of SOGDIANA. It was captured by Alexander the Great in 329 B.C. Always a meeting point for trade and culture between East and West, it became an important post on the great SILK ROAD between CHINA and the West that had developed by the time of the ROMAN EMPIRE. The Arabs took it in the eighth century A.D., and under the ABBASID CALIPHATE in particular it became an important center of Islamic culture in central Asia, mentioned by a traveler c. 1160 as a prosperous city with 50,000 Jews. Although destroyed by the Mongol Genghis Khan in 1221, it was rebuilt and was again an important city when Marco Polo of VENICE visited it c. 1270. It reached its apogee of splendor as the capital of Tamerlane after 1370 and was adorned with magnificent parks, mosques, and avenues under Tamerlane and his Timurid successors. Thereafter it withered away, came under the Uzbeks for several centuries after the late 15th century, then under the emirate of BUKHARA, and was finally taken by RUSSIA in 1868. Many fine buildings from the Timurid period remain, including the mausoleum of Tamerlane. Remnants of the ancient Greek settlement may be seen outside the present city. See also MACEDONIAN EMPIRE, MONGOL EMPIRES.

SAMARRA (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of N central Iraq, on the TIGRIS RIVER, 65 mi NNW of BAGHDAD. The city was founded in A.D. 836 by one of the Abbasid caliphs to replace Baghdad as capital, where the court had been at the mercy of Turkish mercenary guards. The caliphs lived in Samarra until 876, when the court was moved back to Baghdad and the city abandoned. The impressive ruins extend for 20 miles along the Tigris River with a great minaret still dominating the center. There is also a 17th-century mosque here with a golden dome, sacred to Shiite Muslims. Samarra was also a prehistoric site, and its name is used to describe a type of Neolithic pottery from the fifth millennium B.C. In 2006, the As Askari mosque was damaged by terrorist bombs, setting off a wave of reprisal killings between Shiites and Sunnis. See also ABBASID CALIPHATE.

SAMBHAI (*India*)

Town in NW central UTTAR PRADESH, 80 mi E of DELHI, in the N. It flourished as a significant Muslim

capital in the 15th century. Here are a fort, the tomb of a Muslim saint, and a 16th-century mosque built over the ruins of a Hindu temple.

SAMBODJA (*Indonesia*)

Oil field in East KALIMANTAN province, near BALIK-PAPAN, on the E coast of BORNEO. Occupied by Japan during World War II, it was liberated on July 18, 1945, during a major Australian offensive from May 1 to August 14, 1945, which began at TARAKAN.

SAMBRE RIVER (*France; Belgium*)

Short river rising in the Aisne department in N France and flowing NE to join the MEUSE RIVER at Namur in Belgium. The Sambre is remembered as the site of an important British victory toward the end of World War I, in November 1918.

SAM HOUSTON, FORT See FORT SAM HOUSTON

SAMINA See SEMNĀN

SAMNAN See SEMNĀN

SAMNIUM (*Italy*)

Ancient region of central and S Italy, mostly in the S Apennines, E of CAMPANIA and LATIUM and NW of present APULIA. This ancient country was inhabited by an Italic people who entered Italy along with the Latins and were descended from the Sabines. The Samnites spoke a dialect of Oscan and originally inhabited hill-top forts and unwalled villages in the central Apennines. When their population increased they began to expand westward against the Greek settlements in the fifth century B.C. They soon became enemies of the Romans, whose attempts to expand into Samnium led to the Samnite Wars of 343 to 290 B.C. and their defeat at Sentinum (Sassoferrato) and eventual absorption by ROME in 290 B.C. During the war the Romans built the APPIAN WAY (*via Appia*) to replace the LATIN WAY (*via Latina*), which ran too close to Samnium. See also CAUDINE FORKS, SENTINUM, VENOSA.

SAMO See SLOVENIA

SAMOA [Western Samoa, Independent State of Samoa]

Island nation in the Pacific Ocean, halfway between Hawaii and Sydney, Australia. The Independent State

of Western Samoa comprises those of the Samoa Islands W of 171° W. The islands to the east comprise AMERICAN SAMOA. The two largest islands of Western Samoa are Savai'i and UPOLU. Under an agreement made in 1899 by GERMANY, Great Britain, and the United States, what is now Western Samoa became German territory. In World War I NEW ZEALAND took the islands in 1914 and received a League of Nations mandate to administer them in 1921.

In 1946 Western Samoa became a United Nations trusteeship, administered by New Zealand. New Zealand's rule was unpopular with both the European and the Polynesian inhabitants, however. After a plebiscite conducted by the United Nations in 1961, Western Samoa became an independent constitutional monarchy on January 1, 1962, and is a member of the COMMONWEALTH of Nations. In 1997, the Constitution was amended to change the country's name from Western Samoa to Samoa. Apia, on Opolu, is the capital and the nation's only port and city. Robert Louis Stevenson, the popular Scottish author, spent his last years on Upolu, dying in 1894. He is buried here.

SAMOGITIA [*Lithuanian: Žemaitija*] (*Lithuania*)

Historic region now comprising most of modern Lithuania, N of the Neman River. Inhabited in the Middle Ages by a Lithuanian tribe known as the Samogitians, it was held by the Teutonic Knights in the 14th century and surrendered to POLAND by the Treaty of Thorn (TORÚN) in 1411. The Teutonic Knights waged a long and brutal war of extermination against the Samogitians, who fought them from their forest settlements. The Knights practiced indiscriminate genocide and torture, destroyed crops and forests, burned down villages, deported peasants or resettled them by force until resistance ended and the area was "converted" to Christianity.

SAMOKOV [*Samakov*] (*Bulgaria*)

City of Sofia province, on the Isker River, 27 mi SSE of SOFIA. A textile and agricultural center today, it is a showpiece of Bulgarian Renaissance architecture with its old churches, monasteries, and other buildings. Stock trading was important here when it was under Turkish rule from the 15th to 19th centuries. See also the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SAMOS [*Turkish: Susam-Adasi*] (*Greece*)

One of the Sporades Islands, in the AEGEAN SEA, near TURKEY. Inhabited since the third millennium B.C.

and into the Bronze Age, the island was colonized by Ionian Greeks in the 11th century B.C. Under the rule of Polycrates in the sixth century B.C., it flourished to become one of the principal commercial and cultural centers of Greece. Residents during that period included the poet Anacreon, the sculptor Rhoecus, and the legendary fabulist, Aesop. It was also the birthplace of Pythagoras and Conon. Conquered by PERSIA toward the end of the sixth century B.C., it became independent in 479 B.C. and joined the Delian League, supporting ATHENS in the Peloponnesian Wars. In 390 B.C. the island revolted against Athens, which recaptured it in 365 B.C. and deported the entire population. The Samians resettled the island in 321 B.C. by permission of Alexander the Great.

The island then passed back and forth among Antigonids of MACEDON, Ptolemies of EGYPT, and PERGAMUM. In 129 B.C. it was joined to the Roman province of ASIA. It was plundered several times by Roman governors or factions of the first century B.C. It was part of the eparchy of the CYCLADES under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. During much of the later Middle Ages it was held by GENOA until it was conquered by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1475. Before it passed to Greece in 1913, it was a semi-independent principality from 1832. See also IONIA.

SAMOSATA [*Samsat*] (*Syria*)

Ancient city in N Syria on the EUPHRATES RIVER, 30 mi NNW of URFA. Originally an important river crossing followed by a frontier fort and caravan station, Samosata became the important capital of the Hellenistic kingdom of COMMAGENE under the Seleucids in the third century B.C. Taken by the Romans in A.D. 72, it remained relatively important until it was captured by the Arabs in the seventh century. It was the birthplace of Lucien, the satirist, and of Paul of Samosata. This bishop of Antioch was condemned in A.D. 268 and deposed from his see in 272 for his heresy, which held that Jesus Christ was not God but a man inhabited by God's spirit, the *Logos*. See also SELEUCID EMPIRE.

SAMOTHRACE [*ancient: Samothracia; Greek: Samothrake, Samothraki*] (*Greece*)

Island in the NE AEGEAN SEA, off the Marifsa River mouth, 28 mi SSW of ALEXANDROÚPOLIS. It is an important island in Greek history and legend, with the highest peak in the Aegean Islands. It was where Poseidon surveyed the plain of TROY in the *Iliad* and

1140 Samothracia

was supposedly the home of Dardanus, founder of Troy. In antiquity it was a Pelasgian center of worship of the Cabiri and known for its legendary Cyclopean temple. Its extensive ruins today date back to the sixth century B.C. The island was inhabited by Thracian peoples in the Neolithic and Bronze ages. Their religious traditions survived the arrival of the Greeks from LESBOS c. 700 B.C. and into the first century B.C. Samothrace sent a contingent to the Greek fleet at SALAMIS, but it declined in the fifth century B.C., despite the fame of its mystery cult. It was a base for ATHENS, the Antigonids, Ptolemies, and Seleucids before falling to ROME after the Battle of Pydna in 168 B.C.

In 1444 it was taken by GENOA. The island was ceded to Greece in 1913 by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which had conquered it in 1456. The famous winged Nike (Victory) statue of Samothrace, erected in 306 B.C. to commemorate a Greek naval victory at Cyprus over the Egyptians, was discovered here in 1863 and is now in the Louvre Museum in Paris. Samothrace was the first stop in St. Paul's Macedonian itinerary.

SAMOTHRACIA See SAMOTHRACE

SAMOTHRAKE See SAMOTHRACE

SAMOTHRAKI See SAMOTHRACE

SAMSAT See SAMOSATA

SAMSON ISLAND See SCILLY ISLANDS

SAMSUN [*ancient: Amisus*] (Turkey)

Capital city of Samsun province, one of Turkey's most important ports on the BLACK SEA, 110 mi NNW of SIVAS. Founded in the sixth century B.C. by Greek colonists, it became one of the principal Greek cities of the Black Sea, with nearby SINOPE, and was a major city under the kingdom of PONTUS and the ROMAN EMPIRE, being frequently used as a trade channel to central Asia. In the 16th century it fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after having been held by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, the Seljuk Turks, GENOA, and the Empire of TREBIZOND. On May 19, 1919, Kemal Atatürk landed here to rally support and supplies for the Turkish nationalist movement.

SAMSUN DAĞI See MYCALE

SAMSUN KALE See PRIENE

SAMYE [*Chinese: Sang-yüan Ssu*] (China)

Lamasery in the SE, near the Brahmaputra River, 36 mi SE of LHASA, TIBET. Famous as the residence of the Tibetan oracle, this large monastery, built in the eighth century A.D., is also the oldest of its kind.

SANA [*San'a; Sanaa*] [*former: Azal, Umal*] (Yemen)

Capital city of Yemen, connected by road to the RED SEA port of HODEIDA, 40 mi away. It is the largest city on the S ARABIAN PENINSULA, and an important Islamic cultural center. It was founded before the first century A.D. when the fortress of Ghumdan was erected. Its ancient origins are obscured in legend. A walled city with eight gates and mosques, it fell under Ethiopian control in the sixth century A.D., and in the eighth century it was the target of nomad raids. When Yemen became independent from TURKEY in 1918, Sana was made the capital for the imam of Yemen and was named capital of the Yemen Arab Republic in 1962.

SANAA See SANA

SANABADH See MASHHAD

SANABPUR See MULTAN

SAN AGUSTÍN DE LAS CUEVAS See TLALPÁN

SAN AGUSTÍN DE TALCA See TALCA

SĀN AL-HAJAR AL QIBLIYAH See TANIS

SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA [*Tuxtla*] (Mexico)

Town in Veracruz state, 90 mi SE of VERACRUZ in the E. Carved relics dating back to the early civilization of the MAYA EMPIRE A.D. c. 300 to 600 have been discovered here.

SAN ANGELO (United States)

City in W central TEXAS, 77 mi SSW of ABILENE. The city grew up around Fort Concho, built in 1866 and

now restored as a museum. In the 1870s San Angelo was a lively frontier town amidst cattle trails and overland traffic. It grew more rapidly after the coming of a railroad in 1888. It is a market center for livestock; in the area are irrigated farms and oil and gas fields.

SAN ANTONIO (*Philippines*)

City in SW Zambales province, LUZON, approximately 65 mi NW of MANILA. An area between here and San Narciso was the invasion site of a U.S. military expedition, which landed on January 29, 1945, during World War II.

SAN ANTONIO [former: San Antonio de Béjar] (*United States*)

City in S central TEXAS, approximately 75 mi SW of AUSTIN. It is the commercial center of a large agricultural area and is in the midst of an unusually large number of military installations, but it retains a decidedly Spanish flavor. Although an Indian village here was long known to the Spanish, there was no settlement until 1718, when Martin de Alarcón founded a presidio, Béjar, and a mission, San Antonio de Valero, later THE ALAMO.

The first civilian community was established in 1731 as San Fernando, and c. 1795 the three settlements were combined as San Antonio. Anglo Texans took the town during the Texas Revolution in 1835, but in early 1836 the Mexicans besieged the Anglos in the Alamo, which had become a garrison. It fell, and all of its defenders were killed. The Mexicans briefly held the city in 1842. When the railroad arrived after the Civil War, San Antonio became a rowdy cow town for a while. There is a large Mexican-American population. Remnants of the Spanish period, such as the governor's palace, built c. 1750, and the Alamo, survive.

SAN ANTONIO DE BÉJAR See SAN ANTONIO (United States)

SAN AUGUSTIN DE ISLETA See ISLETA (New Mexico)

SAN AUGUSTINE (*United States*)

Town, in E TEXAS, 37 mi ENE of Lufkin. It was the site of a Spanish mission dating from 1716 to 1719 and 1721 to 1773, and of a fort from 1756 to 1773 that protected the Spanish-French border. It was settled in 1818 by Anglo-Americans.

SAN BERNARDINO (*United States*)

City, in S CALIFORNIA, in the San Bernardino Valley, 55 mi E of LOS ANGELES. First explored in 1772, it was named in 1810 by Spanish explorers and planned in 1853 by Mormons, who had arrived in 1851. Today it is well known for its Rim of the World Drive, 5–7,000 feet high in the San Bernardino Mountains. In 1994 nearby Norton Air Force base closed.

SAN BERNARDINO STRAIT (*Philippines*)

Strait between S Sorsogon province of LUZON, and N SAMAR Island. It formed a significant water passage-way during World War II. Portions of a Japanese fleet were routed in a naval battle fought here on October 24–25, 1944. Early in 1945 U.S. troops captured several islands in the strait.

SAN BERNARDO DE TARIJA See TARIJA

SAN BONIFACIO DE IBAGUÉ See IBAGUÉ

SAN BUENAVENTURA See VENTURA

SANCHI (*India*)

Village in W MADHYA PRADESH, approximately 23 mi NE of BHOPAL, in the N. It is the site of some of the earliest and finest monuments of primitive Buddhism, some of the oldest buildings in India. These include a number of stupas, designed to house Buddhist relics, in particular the Great Stupa, whose oldest parts date from the third century B.C. and the reign of Asoka of the MAURYAN EMPIRE. Others are later, around the turn of the Christian era. They are ornamented with some of the finest sculptural reliefs to be found in India.

SAN CLEMENTE (*United States*)

City in SW CALIFORNIA, SE of LOS ANGELES. Richard M. Nixon, the 37th U.S. president from 1969 to 1974, maintained the western White House here before he was forced to resign from office on August 9, 1974.

SAN CRISTOBÁL (*Dominican Republic*)

City in the S, 25 mi WSW of SANTO DOMINGO. Founded in 1575 by Spanish settlers who discovered gold here, it was important as the site of the 1844

signing of the first Dominican constitution and as the birthplace of the dictator Rafael Trujillo in 1891.

SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LA HABANA See HAVANA

SAN CRISTÓBAL DE LAS CASAS [*former: Ciudad Real*] (*Mexico*)

City in CHIAPAS state, in the S, in Sierra de Hueytecpec, 32 mi E of Tuxtla. Founded in 1530 and named Ciudad Real, it was later named for Bartolomé de las Casas, a protector of the Indians and the first bishop of the diocese. The church of Santo Domingo dates from 1547. Other noteworthy buildings include the theater, an institute of arts and sciences, and a cathedral. The city was the state capital until 1891 and is perhaps most famous for its silver saddles.

SANCTI SPIRITUS (*Cuba*)

Town, in E Las Villas province, 45 mi SE of SANTA CLARA. This oldest inland city of Cuba, founded in 1516, it retains many colonial streets, plazas, and churches. It was here in 1516 that Bartolomé de Las Casas advocated tolerance toward the Indians. Considered one of Cuba's leading cities in the 19th century, it was the first to be captured by Castro's troops in 1958.

SAN CUICUILCO See TLALPÁN

SANDAKAN (*Malaysia*)

Port town of SABAH, in North BORNEO, on Sandakan Harbor, an inlet of the Sulu Sea, 140 mi E of Jesselton. This town was the capital of British North Borneo, now Sabah, until 1947, when it was replaced by Jesselton, now KOTA KINABALU. It was occupied by the Japanese and nearly destroyed in World War II.

SAND CREEK (*United States*)

Battle site in COLORADO, near Fort Lyon. It was the setting of a massacre of Indians. On November 29, 1864, in spite of Cheyenne chief Black Kettle's offer of peace, which was ignored, Colonel John M. Chivington led his troops in a ruthless surprise attack.

SANDGATE (*England*)

Town in KENT, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 2 mi W of FOLKESTONE. A popular seaside resort today, the area is known for the remains of a castle built by Henry

VIII and for its function as an important military base during World War II.

SANDHILLS See DENILQUIN

SANDHURST (*England*)

Village in BERKSHIRE, 30 mi SW of LONDON. The famous Royal Military College, established at Sandhurst in 1799, became part of the Royal Military Academy in WOOLWICH in 1946.

SAN DIEGO (*United States*)

City on the Pacific Ocean, in S CALIFORNIA, near the Mexican border. A Portuguese explorer serving SPAIN, Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, discovered San Diego Bay, which he called San Miguel, in 1542 and claimed the area for Spain. Don Sebastián Viscaíno of Spain reached here in 1602. Caspar de Portolá, leading an expedition from MEXICO, visited the site in 1769. Father Junípero Serra, who was with him, founded the first of a system of Californian missions here. A fort, the first in the area, was also built, as Indian attacks were feared. Gradually the settlement expanded, and trade in cattle hides began.

Commodore Robert Field Stockton captured San Diego for the United States in 1846, and it became a permanent part of the country by the treaty of 1849 ending the Mexican War. In 1849–50 a large party of Mormons traveled overland from Utah to settle here. The town was incorporated in 1850 at a time when whaling was beginning to be an important enterprise. The whaling boom ended c. 1870. San Diego hosted two World's Fairs, the Panama-California Exposition in 1915 and the California Pacific International Exposition in 1935. A busy port, San Diego is today the site of a major base of the U.S. Navy, and of many aerospace and electronic installations, and is also a popular retirement area. Parts of the original town and the restored mission are noteworthy.

SANDOMIERZ [*Russian: Sandomir*] (*Poland*)

Town on the VISTULA RIVER, 52 mi SE of KIELCE, in Kielce province, in the SE. Strategically located, it was one of the first fortresses of the Little Poland area and became the capital of a duchy in 1139. Destroyed several times by Mongol invasions in the 13th century, it thrived as a commercial and cultural center during the Reformation era. Polish Protestants were united by the Consensus Sandomiriensis, held here in 1570. Nearly destroyed by SWEDEN in 1656, it passed to

AUSTRIA in 1772, to RUSSIA in 1815, and again to Poland in 1919. In addition to the medieval castle, Renaissance church, and Gothic cathedral, there is a 13th-century town hall here.

SANDOMIR See SANDOMIERZ

SANDRINGHAM (*England*)

Village near the Wash, in NORFOLK, 7 mi NE of KING'S LYNN. Sandringham House, a notable royal residence, is situated in the village. Purchased in 1861 by Edward VII, the house is currently being used by Queen Elizabeth II. George VI was born and died here.

SANDU AO [*Sant-Tu-Ao, Santuao*] (*China*)

Port on the N coast of FUJIAN province, in the SE, on Sant-tu Island, 48 mi NE of FUZHOU. This city's importance centered around its tea trade, which flourished after the opening of foreign trade in 1899.

SANDUSKY [*former: Portland*] (*United States*)

City and port of entry in N OHIO, 50 mi W of Cleveland, on Sandusky Bay, LAKE ERIE. A fort erected here in 1763 was burned by Wyandot Indians on May 16, 1763, during Pontiac's Rebellion. In the War of 1812 the naval battle of PUT-IN-BAY, or Lake Erie, was fought by Commander Oliver Hazard Perry in 1813 approximately 12 miles from the site. Sandusky was laid out as Portland in 1817, incorporated in 1824, and was called Sandusky after 1844. A popular tourist and resort center since the 19th century, Sandusky now has an extensive lake trade.

SANDWIC See SANDWICH (*England*)

SANDWICH [*Anglo-Early English: Lundenvic; Middle English: Sandwic*] (*England*)

Port in KENT, on the Stour River, 12 mi E of CANTERBURY. The oldest of the CINQUE PORTS, it was most important militarily in the late 15th century, before silting ruined the harbor in the 16th century. The medieval buildings include a 12th-century hospital and an ancient wall with gates from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The chief Roman port in Britain, Rutupiae, lies in ruins two miles north in a suburb of RICHBOROUGH.

SANDWICH (*United States*)

Town in SE MASSACHUSETTS, on CAPE COD BAY, at the base of the cape and the end of the Cape Cod

Canal, 11 mi WNW of Barnstable. One of the earliest settlements on the Cape, founded in 1636, Sandwich is famous for its glass produced from 1825 to 1888. Hoxie House, the oldest in the town, dates partially from 1637.

SANDWICH ISLANDS See HAWAII

SANDY HOOK (*United States*)

Peninsula in Monmouth county, NE NEW JERSEY, between Sandy Hook Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, 15 mi S of MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY. The United States government owns this area, with most of it managed by the National Park Service as part of the Gateway National Recreation Area. Explored by Henry Hudson in 1607, Sandy Hook was the logical site for the now defunct Fort Hancock, built to protect New York Harbor. During the American Revolution it was held by the British. In the 20th century the area was a proving grounds for the U.S. Army, and still contains a Nike missile installation. The Sandy Hook Lighthouse, built in 1763, is the oldest still in use in the United States.

SAN ELIZARIO (*United States*)

Village in El Paso county, W TEXAS, 13 mi SE of EL PASO, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER. One of the oldest settlements in Texas, it was established in the 1680s as a presidio town. In 1877 it was the scene of local violence in the Salt War, a riot between Mexican-Americans and Anglo-Americans over the use of nearby salt lakes. San Elizario was formerly the capital of El Paso county.

SAN FELIPE [*Aconcagua*] (*Chile*)

Capital town of Aconcagua province and San Felipe department, 50 mi N of SANTIAGO. A colonial town founded in 1740, San Felipe played an important role during the war of independence.

SAN FELIPE (*United States*)

Pueblo in Sandoval county, N central NEW MEXICO, on the W bank of the RIO GRANDE RIVER, 33 mi SW of SANTA FE. Settled c. 1700 by Pueblo Indians of the Kerensian linguistic group, it is well known for its ceremonial dances held in May and December.

SAN FELIPE (*United States*)

Town of Austin county, in S TEXAS, on the Brazos River, 45 mi W of HOUSTON. Founded in 1823 as the

1144 **San Felipe Apóstol del Arecivo**

headquarters of Steven Austin's colony, it was the site of conventions held here in 1832, 1833, and 1835 before the Texas Revolution. It was burned in 1836 during the revolution, but was rebuilt.

SAN FELIPE APÓSTOL DEL ARECIVO See ARECIBO

SAN FELIPE DEL RIO See DEL RIO

SAN FELIPE DE PUERTO PLATA See PUERTO PLATA

SAN FERNANDO (*Philippines*)

Name of two different municipalities on LUZON; one is capital of Pampanga province, 35 mi NW of MANILA; the other is the capital of La Union province, 45 mi N of Dagupan. Both were captured by Japanese forces early in World War II and liberated by U.S. forces in January 1945, during the recapture of the Philippines.

SAN FERNANDO [*former: Isla de León*] (*Spain*)

City, in Cádiz province, SW Spain, in ANDALUSIA, 7 mi SE of CÁDIZ. A maritime city of great tradition, it is known for its naval academy, arsenal, naval workshop, and observatory. The Cortés met here in the city's theater in 1810.

SAN FERNANDO (*United States*)

City, Los Angeles county, S CALIFORNIA, in the San Fernando valley. Although the city was not founded until 1874 and was incorporated in 1911, it is still the oldest in the valley. First explored in 1769, it developed on a travel route to northern California, particularly after gold was discovered there in 1842. The San Fernando Mission of 1797 was founded by the Spanish and still stands. Due to abundant groundwater supplies the city was able to remain independent from LOS ANGELES. In 1971 San Fernando was damaged by an earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO [*former: Yerba Buena*] (*United States*)

City in W central CALIFORNIA, on a peninsula between the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay. The English explorer, Sir Francis Drake, was in the general area in 1579, but the Spanish explorer, Gaspar de Portolá, was the first to sight land within the bay on an expedi-

tion from MEXICO in 1769. In 1776 the Spanish, led by Juan Bautista de Anza, founded a presidio and mission on the peninsula. As a village it was called Yerba Buena, and it came under Mexican control after 1821; from 1806 to 1841 Russian fur traders tried unsuccessfully to gain a foothold here. On July 9, 1846, Commander John D. Sloat captured it for the United States, and it became part of the territory ceded to the United States in 1848, when the Mexican War ended. The name was changed that year to San Francisco.

In this same year, too, gold was discovered in California, and the subsequent rush of prospectors raised San Francisco from a village of approximately 800 to a city of 25,000 in only two years. It was a period of lawlessness and riotous living for many on the city's infamous Barbary Coast. The city became a cosmopolitan center, Chinese being among the first to arrive as laborers. Their efforts and cultural tradition live on in America's best-known Chinatown. The pace of business and industrial development increased after the first transcontinental railroad was completed in 1869.

On April 18, 1906, the city suffered a major setback when an earthquake, followed by a three-day fire, almost completely destroyed it. The city, however, was soon rebuilt and continued growing. The opening of the San Francisco–Oakland Bay Bridge in 1936 and the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937 added further to its prosperity and reputation. In World War II it was a major embarkation and supply point for the war in the Pacific. A picturesque city of hills, with its charming architecture and its moderate climate, San Francisco has become world famous. With its large population of European immigrants the city early became a cosmopolitan center for the West, attracting artistic, musical, and other cultural institutions. The city is also the center of banking and finance, insurance, and other industries for the West Coast. During the 1960s its Haight-Asbury district was the center of the "hippie" movement, which culminated in the 1967 "Summer of Love." The Loma Prieta earthquake of 1989 caused some damage, but removing the Embarcadero Freeway afterward sparked waterfront redevelopment. San Francisco continues to be a center of high technology. See also OAKLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY (*United States*)

Bay, 50 mi long, 3 to 13 mi wide, in N CALIFORNIA. Important in the early exploration of this area, the

bay was discovered by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, sighted by Gaspar de Portolá in 1769, and entered by Juan Manuel Ayala in 1775. Its natural harbor is one of the finest in the world, now with an underwater transit tube designed to absorb earthquake tremors. Treasure Island and ALCATRAZ are well-known islands in the bay. SAN FRANCISCO, BERKELEY, OAKLAND, and SAN MATEO are the major cities on its shores. SAN JOSE is approximately 12 miles to the southeast. San Pablo Bay is to the north, leading to the Napa Valley.

SAN FRANCISCO DE LA SELVA See COPIAPÓ

SAN GABRIEL (*United States*)

City, Los Angeles county, S CALIFORNIA, 9 mi E of downtown LOS ANGELES. San Gabriel's Arcángel Mission, founded in 1771 as a starting point for colonizers, contains many rare paintings and relics. Rebuilt in 1812 after an earthquake, it is the scene of an annual festival.

SAN GERMÁN (*Puerto Rico*)

Town in the SW on the Guanajibo River, 10 mi SE of MAYAGÜEZ. A Spanish settlement, its site was selected by Columbus's son Diego. It grew around the Porta Coeli Convent, built in 1511, one of the oldest religious establishments in the Americas. San Germán was also the birthplace of the first American saint, St. Rose of Lima.

SAN GERMANO See CASSINO

SAN GIMIGNANO (*Italy*)

Town, in Siena province, TUSCANY region, 18 mi SW of SIENA. A picturesque medieval town named for the fourth-century bishop who freed the area from barbarian control, San Gimignano has 13th-century walls, its Palazzo del Popolo, Palazzo del Podestà, 13 medieval towers remaining of an original 72, palaces, an art-filled 12th-century cathedral, and frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli in the 13th-century church of St. Augustine. In the 12th and 13th centuries, during the wars between Florence, Pisa, and Siena for control of Tuscany, San Gimignano managed to retain a balanced independence. The city had fallen under the domination of FLORENCE by 1250 but again managed

to gain its freedom. At the heart of the Guelph-Ghibelline conflicts, it was where Dante delivered a speech supporting the Guelphs in 1300. By 1350 it was again under Florentine control. Its towers, built by its rival noble families as symbols of their power, still combine to resemble a modern American city seen from a distance.

SANGLI [*Natyapandhari*] (*India*)

City in MAHARASHTRA state, SE India, on the Krishna River, 130 miles S of PUNE. The capital of the Chalukya dynasty was once in the Sangli district. Sangli has an historical Ganpati temple which attracts devotees from around the world.

SANG-YÜAN SSU See SAMYE

SAN ILDEFONSO [*La Granja*] (*Spain*)

Town of Segovia province, in old CASTILE, 38 mi NW of MADRID. La Granja is the name of the royal summer residence built here by Philip V between 1721 and 1723 to imitate Versailles. Philip's abdication in 1724 took place in the palace, as did the signing of the treaty of 1796, an alliance of FRANCE and Spain against GREAT BRITAIN in the French Revolutionary Wars; a secret treaty of 1800 giving LOUISIANA to Napoleon I in exchange for lands in Italy; the revocation of the Pragmatic Sanction by Ferdinand VII in 1832; and the acceptance of the Cádiz constitution by Queen Regent Christina in 1836. A fire partially destroyed the palace in 1918.

SAN ISIDRO (*Philippines*)

Municipality on the NW coast of LEYTE Island, in Leyte province, 45 mi NW of TACLOBAN. United States aircraft scored a resounding victory in San Isidro Bay on December 7, 1944, when they destroyed an entire Japanese convoy in World War II.

SAN JACINTO RIVER (*United States*)

Battle site, approximately 16 mi E of HOUSTON, TEXAS, on the San Jacinto River, near its mouth on Galveston Bay. At this site, now a national historical landmark, Mexican troops under Santa Ana were decisively defeated by Sam Houston's Anglo-Texan troops on April 21, 1836, winning independence for Texas. See also DEER PARK, Texas.

SAN JOSÉ [former: Villa Nueva] (*Costa Rica*)

Capital city of Costa Rica, 50 mi E of the Pacific port of Puntarenas. Founded in 1738, it became independent from SPAIN in 1821 and was made a capital in 1823, replacing Cartago after the two cities fought each other. Tobacco was replaced by coffee in commercial importance as the city began to develop in the 19th century and overtake older colonial centers. The mixture of North American and Spanish architecture makes San José a charming city.

SAN JOSÉ [former: El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe] (*United States*)

City of W CALIFORNIA, 40 mi SE of SAN FRANCISCO, in the fertile Santa Clara Valley. The first city founded in California, in 1777, it was taken over by the United States in 1846, and was the site of the first meeting of the state legislature in 1849. It was the state capital from 1849 to 1851. To the west and north of the city are two missions: Mission Santa Clara de Asís of 1777, and Mission San José de Guadalupe of 1797.

Today it is a center of growth, as the Santa Clara Valley, formerly the center of the cultivation of cherries, apricots, and raisins for drying, has given way to the microcomputer industry. The success of this new industry has renamed the area the Silicon Valley, now the center of high-technology industry and young professional affluence. Only 10,000 of the original 100,000 acres of orchard land survive.

SAN JOSÉ [San José de Mayo] (*Uruguay*)

City of S Uruguay, on the San José River, 50 mi NW of MONTEVIDEO. Founded in 1783 by Spanish settlers, it was the provisional capital of Uruguay in 1825–26. It is distinguished for its early architecture, especially a church, administrative buildings, and a theater.

SAN JOSE DE CÚCUTA See CÚCUTA**SAN JOSE DE GUASIMAL** See CÚCUTA**SAN JOSÉ DE MAYO** See SAN JOSÉ (Uruguay)**SAN JUAN** [former: San Juan de la Frontera] (*Argentina*)

Capital city of San Juan province, 600 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES. A stronghold against the Indians, San Juan

was founded in 1562 and moved to its present site in 1593. It played an important role in the 19th-century civil wars. It was also the birthplace of many Argentinian statesmen, including Domingo Faustino Sarmiento, president of Argentina from 1868 to 1874. Most of the city was destroyed in an earthquake in 1944.

SAN JUAN (*Puerto Rico*)

Capital and chief city of Puerto Rico, WEST INDIES, approximately 1,000 mi ESE of HAVANA. The island was named Porto Rico by Ponce de León, who founded a settlement at nearby CAPARRA in 1508. It was moved to its present site in 1521. Fortified to resist attacks, it became the most formidable Spanish stronghold in the New World. A major port of the West Indies, it is also an export center to the United States. The city has the oldest church in continuous use in the Western Hemisphere and several colonial churches, including one containing the tomb of Ponce de León. El Morro and San Cristóbal fortresses remain.

SAN JUAN (*United States*)

Pueblo, in N NEW MEXICO, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, 26 mi NNW of SANTA FE. The first permanent Spanish settlement in New Mexico was founded here on the site of an Indian village by Juan de Oñate in 1598. It later became a Franciscan mission. It was the home of Popé, the medicine man who led the Indians in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680.

SAN JUAN BAUTISTA TUXTEPEC See TUXTEPEC**SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO** (*United States*)

Town in S CALIFORNIA, 20 mi SE of SANTA ANA. Father Junipero Serra named the mission he founded here in 1776 after the Franciscan missionary and preacher St. John of Capistrano (1386–1456), from whom the town also took its name. It is famous for the swallows that come to the mission church ruins in the spring and leave on October 23, the anniversary of the saint's death.

SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA See SAN JUAN (Argentina)**SAN JUAN DE LA FRONTERA DE LOS CHACHAPOYAS** See CHACHAPOYAS

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE [*former: Greytown*] (*Nicaragua*)

Town in the SE, on the CARIBBEAN SEA, 75 mi S of BLUEFIELDS. Positioned as the eastern terminus of the Cornelius Vanderbilt Trans-isthmian Transport Company, this small town prospered after its previous occupation in 1848 by the British who were then trying to secure much of the MOSQUITO COAST. It was attacked in 1854 by the UNITED STATES as reprimand for Nicaraguan aggression toward Anglo-Americans and their property. See also SAN JUAN DEL SUR.

SAN JUAN DE LOS ESTEROS See MATAMOROS**SAN JUAN DEL SUR** (*Nicaragua*)

Town of Rivas department, in the SW, 14 mi S of RIVAS. This port was important during the California Gold Rush as the Pacific terminus of the Cornelius Vanderbilt Trans-isthmian Transport Company. See also SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

SAN JUAN HILL (*Cuba*)

Battle site in Oriente province, E of SANTIAGO DE CUBA. It was the scene of a battle on July 1, 1898, in the Spanish-American War, in which Theodore Roosevelt and the Rough Riders took part and, with other U.S. and Cuban troops, captured the hill from the Spanish.

SAN JUANICO STRAIT (*Philippines*)

Strait, 25 mi long, between SW SAMAR and NE LEYTE, connecting the Samar Sea and San Pedro Bay. In October 1944 U.S. forces posted military watchposts along its banks to secure the occupation of Leyte during World War II. Its shores are dotted with pueblos.

SAN JUAN ISLANDS [*Haro Islands*] (*United States*)

Archipelago of 172 islands in NW WASHINGTON, E of VANCOUVER ISLAND. Discovered and named by Spanish explorers in 1790, these scenic islands were the subject of bitter controversy and invasion by armies of both nations in the San Juan Boundary Dispute between GREAT BRITAIN and the United States. It was finally arbitrated in 1872 by the emperor of GERMANY.

SAN JUAN TEOTIHUACÁN See TEOTIHUACÁN**SAN JULIÁN** (*Argentina*)

Port in Santa Cruz province, in the S. Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan spent the winter here from March to August 1520 during his famous around-the-world voyage. Several of his officers staged an unsuccessful mutiny during this time. See also PATAGONIA.

SANKISA See FARRUKHABAD (India)**SANKT GALLEN** See SAINT GALL**SANKT GOAR** (*Germany*)

Town of the RHINELAND PALATINATE, on the left bank of the RHINE RIVER, 8 mi SE of Boppard, opposite Sankt Goarshausen, and near the LORELEI. This old town is dominated by a fortress, Rheinfells, which was dismantled by the French in 1797. It passed to HESSE in 1497 before it became part of independent Hessen-Rheinfels from 1567 to 1583. It was later divided between Hesse-Darmstadt and Hesse-Kassel.

SANKT GOTTHARD See SAINT GOTTHARD PASS**SANKT JOACHIMSTAL** See JÁCHYMOV**SANKT MORITZ** See SAINT MORITZ**SANKT PÖLTEN** [*ancient: Aelium Cetium*] (*Austria*)

City, 30 mi W of VIENNA. On the site of a Roman town arose an abbey dedicated to St. Hippolytus. The city was chartered in 1159 and made the seat of a bishopric. There is a Romanesque cathedral, built in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 18th, as well as a 16th- to 17th-century town hall.

SANKT RADEGUND See SAINT RADEGUND**SANKT VEIT AM FLAUM** See RIJEKA**SANKT VEIT AN DER GLAN** (*Austria*)

Town in the S, on the Glan River, 10 mi N of KLAGENFURT. Serving as capital of CARINTHIA until the 16th century, the walled town has a 14th-century church, a city hall built in 1468 and an important museum. One of its fountains, the Schüsselbrunnen,

has a large marble basin from the Roman town of Virunum. In the area are many noteworthy castles, including Burg Hochosterwitz, atop and part of a high rock; it has 14 gateways and was built as protection against Turkish invaders.

SANKT VITH See SAINT-VITH

SANKT WOLFGANG (*Austria*)

Town of Upper Austria, in the SALZKAMMERGUT, on the shore of picturesque Sankt Wolfgangsee, 8 mi W of BAD ISCHL. Famous for its White Horse Inn, it also contains a Gothic church with an altar elaborately carved by Michael Pacher in 1481. It is situated on the old Pilgrim's Way.

SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA [*ancient and Arabic: Luciferi-Fani*] (*Spain*)

City, in Cádiz province in the S, 17 mi N of CÁDIZ. Of Roman origin, it, or nearby Coto de Doñana, may be the site of ancient TARTESSUS, an early Iberian-Phoenician port, which was the center of a kingdom before the absorption of southern Spain by Carthage. It flourished with the discovery of America when ships passed through to SEVILLE. Columbus sailed from here in 1498, on his third voyage, as did Magellan in 1519. It has a medieval castle and a 14th-century church.

SAN LUIS [*former: San Luis de la Punta*] (*Argentina*)

Capital city of San Luis province, 400 mi WNW of BUENOS AIRES. San Luis was founded by Martin de Loyola in 1596. Although largely destroyed by the Indians in 1712 and 1720, it has many historical buildings from the colonial era.

SAN LUIS D'APRA See APRA HARBOR

SAN LUIS DE LA PUNTA See SAN LUIS

SAN LUIS OBISPO (*United States*)

City, in S CALIFORNIA near San Luis Obispo Bay, 80 mi NW of SANTA BARBARA. After capturing the city for the United States in 1846, General John C. Frémont and his troops escaped heavy storms by finding refuge in the Franciscan mission of San Luis de Tolosa built here in 1772. There are still historical buildings on the mission plaza.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ (*Mexico*)

Capital city of San Luis Potosí state, 225 mi NW of MEXICO CITY. Founded in 1576 as a Franciscan mission, this city was strategically important in the colonial era as well as during the Mexican Revolution. When briefly imprisoned here in 1910, the patriot Francisco I. Madero drew up the Plan of San Luis Potosí—the social and political program of the Mexican Revolution. The city still retains much colonial character in its architecture and narrow cobbled streets.

SAN MARCOS DE ARICA See ARICA

SAN MARINO

The city and republic of San Marino is in N central ITALY. Probably founded in the fourth century by St. Marinus, a Dalmatian Christian fleeing persecution, the city developed around a hermitage founded on Mount Titano. Made formally independent in 1637 by the pope, the republic has been attacked several times, notably in the 16th and 18th centuries but has remained free. While it has many treaties of friendship with Italy, it was neutral in World War II and was heavily bombed on one occasion.

The state claims to be the oldest continuous republic in the world. It has its own Council General of 60 members, a 10-member executive Congress of State, a 12-member Court of Appeal, two Regent captains, mint, post, police, and 1,000-member army. San Marino became a member of the United Nations in 1992.

SAN MARTÍN DEL REY AURELIO (*Spain*)

Town in Oviedo province, 7 mi SE of OVIEDO. The cathedral contains the tombs of the medieval kings of ASTURIAS, including that of Aurelio of Oviedo.

SAN MATEO (*United States*)

City of San Mateo county, in W CALIFORNIA, on SAN FRANCISCO BAY, approximately 17 mi from downtown SAN FRANCISCO. Named by Spanish explorers for St. Matthew in 1776, it was a Mexican colony from 1822 to 1846. The coming of the railroad in 1863 accelerated its growth, as did the influx of people homeless after San Francisco's 1906 earthquake. The San Mateo Bridge links it with the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay.

SAN MIGUEL See CEBU

SAN MIGUEL DE IBARRA See IBARRA

SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN [Tucumán] (Argentina)

Capital city of Tucumán province, on a tributary of the Dulce River, 665 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES and 500 mi WSW of ASUNCIÓN, PARAGUAY. Founded in 1565, this old colonial town became part of the viceroyalty of LA PLATA in 1776, and was the scene of General Manuel Belgrano's victory over the Spanish royalists in 1812, at the Battle of Tucumán. Argentina's independence was declared here at the first congress of the republic on July 9, 1816.

SAN MINIATO (Italy)

Town, in Pisa province, TUSCANY region, 21 mi WSW of FLORENCE. The town was the birthplace in 1046 of Countess Matilda of Tuscany, who supported the papacy against the German emperors during the Investiture Conflict in Italy. The town became the seat of the imperial vicariate in Tuscany and was fortified by Emperor Frederick II, who strengthened its citadel. A bishopric with a 12th-century cathedral and a 16th-century palace, both damaged in World War II, it is probably best known for the church of San Domenico of 1330, which contains terra-cotta work by Giovanni della Robbia. The town was the scene of a massacre of its inhabitants by the retreating Germans in July 1944 during World War II.

SAN MUREZZAN See SAINT MORITZ

SANNAR See SENNAR

SAN NARCISO See SAN ANTONIO (Philippines)

SAN PABLO ETLA See ETLA

SAN PANTALEO See MOTYA

SAN PASCUAL See SAN PASQUAL

SAN PASQUAL [San Pascual] (United States)

Battle site, approximately 40 mi NE of SAN DIEGO in SW CALIFORNIA. A battle was fought here on Decem-

ber 6, 1846, during the Mexican War. U.S. troops led by General Stephen Kearny were attacked and suffered heavy losses before they were relieved by Commander Robert Stockton, and thus eventually were able to reach San Diego.

SAN PEDRO DE DURAZNO See DURAZNO

SAN PEDRO DE TACNA See TACNA

SAN PEDRO SULA (Honduras)

Capital city of Cortés department, in the NW, 24 mi SSW of Puerto Cortés. Founded in 1536 east of its present site, this colonial city with its banana and sugar plantations has become one of the principal ports and historic centers for western and northwestern Honduras.

SANQUHAR (Scotland)

Village in Dumfries and Galloway, 24 mi NW of DUMFRIES. A monument marks the site of the cross where the Sanquhar Declarations were posted. These were the public disavowal of allegiance to Charles II and James VII (James II of England) by the Covenanters Richard Cameron in 1680 and James Renwick in 1685. There is a ruined castle in the village of Eliock, two miles to the SSE.

SAN REMO [Italian: Sanremo] (Italy)

City of Imperia province, LIGURIA region, 27 mi ENE of NICE, on the Gulf of Genoa. It is a port and important year-around resort. The city's old town has a 12th-century Romanesque church and a 15th-century palace that was ruined in World War II. The city was the site of an international conference from April 19 to 26, 1920, when representatives of countries involved in World War I met to ratify the decisions made at the PARIS Peace Conference of May 1919. Decisions made here also led to the Treaty of SÈVRES.

SAN RIVER (Poland)

River, 247 mi long, flowing NW from the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS to the VISTULA RIVER in the SE. During World War I several battles were fought in May 1915 across the line formed by the river.

SAN SALVADOR (*Angola*) See SÃO SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR [*former: Guanahani, Watling, Watlings Island*] (*Bahamas*)

Island in the British WEST INDIES, 200 mi ESE of NASSAU. Known as Guanahani to the Indians, the island was renamed San Salvador by Columbus. Its discovery by Columbus on October 12, 1492, was the explorer's first landfall in the New World. The White Cliffs of High Cay on the southeast were the first sight of land. A cross on the southwestern shore marks Columbus's actual landfall.

SAN SALVADOR (*El Salvador*)

Capital and largest city in the country, 23 mi from the port of La Libertad, and 110 mi SE of GUATEMALA CITY. Founded in the early 16th century on a volcanic slope, San Salvador has suffered many earthquakes; a particularly disastrous one was in 1854 and another in 2001. Capital of the Central American Federation from 1831 to 1838, it has been the capital of El Salvador since 1841, except for a period between 1854 and 1859. The Pan-American Highway runs through the city, and it is the financial, commercial, and industrial center of the country. Near here on December 4, 1980, three nuns from the United States were murdered by government forces. Later on five members of the Salvadoran National Guard were convicted for the crimes.

SAN SALVADOR DE BAYAMO See BAYAMO

SAN SALVADOR DE JUJUY See JUJUY

SANSAPOR (*Indonesia*)

Village on the NW coast of Doberai Peninsula, in NW IRIAN BARAT on NEW GUINEA Island. United States forces landed here on July 30, 1944, during World War II. Using the element of surprise, they quickly captured the village and moved on to take MOROTAI shortly thereafter.

SAN SEBASTIÁN (*Spain*)

Capital city of Guipúzcoa province, in the N, on the BAY OF BISCAY, 48 mi E of BILBAO and 220 mi NNE of MADRID. First mentioned in 1014 and chartered in the late 12th century, San Sebastián was the summer residence of Spanish royalty until the 20th century and is still one of the leading resorts in Spain. Burned

and severely damaged in the battle between Wellington and the French in 1813, during the Peninsular Campaign, it was rebuilt throughout the 19th century. The San Sebastián Pact, a Republican manifesto that preceded the fall of the Spanish monarchy, was signed here in 1930.

SAN STEFANO See YESILKÖY

SANTA ANA (*El Salvador*)

Capital city of Santa Ana department, 32 mi NW of SAN SALVADOR. The second-largest city of El Salvador, it is a commercial and industrial center as well as an historically important city. Known as Santa Ana since 1708, it became the capital of the department in 1855. Besides the Spanish Gothic cathedral and El Calvario church, other historic buildings include the city hall, a theater, an art school, and a garrisoned fortress. CHALCHUAPA is nine miles to the W.

SANTA ANA DE CORIANA See CORO

SANTA ANA DE CUENCA See CUENCA

SANTA BARBARA (*United States*)

City of S CALIFORNIA, on the Pacific Ocean, 85 mi WNW of LOS ANGELES. In an area discovered, explored, and named by Juan Cabrillo in the 16th century, it was an important city in early Californian history. The remains of a Spanish presidio date from 1782, and a mission built in 1786 is considered to be one of the most beautiful in California. The architecture is largely Spanish in flavor, as exemplified by a courthouse resembling a Moorish castle. The harbor was attacked in 1942 by Japanese submarines. The area is rich in early Indian artifacts, many housed in the city's Museum of Natural History. The University of California at Santa Barbara is noted for its Geography Department.

SANTA BARBARA ISLANDS [*Channel Islands*] (*United States*)

Chain, 150 mi long, of eight rugged islands along the S CALIFORNIA coast, stretching from Point Conception to San Diego. The islands were discovered by the Portuguese explorer Juan Cabrillo in 1542, and he is reputedly buried here on San Miguel Island. Other islands are Anacapa, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa. A

1969 oil slick destroyed much of the aquatic life in the area.

SANTA CLARA [*Villa Clara*] (*Cuba*)

Capital city of Las Villas province, 165 mi ESE of HAVANA. On a site occupied by the ancient Cubanacan Indians, it was believed to have been the residence of Kublai Khan by Columbus, who thought that he had reached Cathay by sailing west around the world. Founded in 1689, it expanded from cattle trading to sugar-cane growing and tobacco processing in the 19th century. Well known for its beautiful buildings, Santa Clara was captured by guerrilla forces in 1958 during Castro's revolution against Batista.

SANTA CLARA (*United States*)

Indian pueblo in Rio Arriba, Sandoval, and Sante Fe counties, N NEW MEXICO, 21 mi NW of SANTA FE. Noted for its pottery, the village was settled in 1700. Nearby are the Puyé ruins, remains of a 15th-century Tewa pueblo, including cliff dwellings, kivas, and four-terraced communal houses on the mesa tops. Pictographs and pottery artifacts offer abundant information about the former inhabitants. It was in the center of the Anasazi cultural area from c. A.D. 600 to the arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century.

SANTA CROCE CAMERINA See CAMARINA (Italy)

SANTA CRUZ (*Bolivia*)

Capital city of Santa Cruz department, on the Piray River, 180 mi NE of SUCRE. Founded in 1560 by Nuflo de Chávez as a Jesuit missionary center, it was moved to its present site in 1595 after repeated Indian attacks. One of the earliest revolutionary centers, it declared itself independent in 1811 before it was temporarily recaptured by the Spanish. A trading and processing center today, it contains many historical buildings and is the site of a rail line, built in 1962, that allows access to both the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

SANTA CRUZ (*Morocco*) See AGADIR

SANTA CRUZ (*United States*)

City and seat of Santa Cruz county, in W CALIFORNIA, at the N end of Monterey Bay, 60 mi S of SAN FRANCISCO. This city was founded in 1791 on the site of the Santa Cruz Mission, built in 1791, and of the Branciforte Colony of 1797, a model, planned settle-

ment. Outstanding points of interest are the replica of the mission, the University of California, Santa Cruz branch, and the huge municipal wharf, which was built in 1913. The town was severely damaged in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. It is now a busy suburb of SILICON VALLEY and the home of the University of California–Santa Cruz.

SANTA CRUZ (*U.S. Virgin Islands*) See SAINT CROIX

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE (*Spain*)

Capital, city, and port of TENERIFE province, in the W CANARY ISLANDS. Founded in 1494, it was attacked by English forces first in 1657 and again in 1797, during which battle Admiral Horatio Nelson lost his arm. It was here that General Francisco Franco organized an uprising that developed into the Spanish civil war. A 16th-century church stands here.

SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS (*Solomon Islands*)

Remote island group, in the SW Pacific Ocean, N of the NEW HEBRIDES. They were discovered in 1595. The U.S. aircraft carrier *Hornet* was destroyed in a naval battle fought here on October 26, 1942, during World War II. U.S. forces defeated the Japanese in the battle, however.

SANTA ELEANA See PORT ROYAL

SANTA FE [*former: Santa Fe de Vera Cruz*] (*Argentina*)

Capital city of Sante Fe province, 240 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES. Because it is an inland river port, connected by canal to the Paraná River, it is an important shipping point for NW Argentina. Founded in 1573 by the Spanish explorer Juan de Garay, it became a center for Jesuit missions and an outpost against the Indians. In 1853 the first constitutional assembly met here to draft the Argentinian constitution. In addition to the historical churches and the university, there are notable buildings grouped around two large plazas.

SANTA FE (*Colombia*) See BOGOTÁ

SANTA FE (*Philippines*)

Village in Nueva Vizcaya province, on LUZON, N of Balete Pass, approximately 25 mi SW of Bayombong. Heavy fighting occurred here as U.S. forces invaded Luzon in World War II. The capture of the

1152 Santa Fe

village on May 27, 1945, permitted access to the CAGAYAN Valley.

SANTA FE (*United States*)

City in N central NEW MEXICO, the capital of the state, and the oldest capital in the United States. Modern Santa Fe is an administrative center, a popular tourist resort, and a commercial outlet for various products, including Indian wares. The Spanish founded the town on the site of Indian ruins c. 1610, and it was a trading point for the Spanish and Indians for more than 200 years. In 1680 the Indian Pueblo Revolt drove out the Spanish inhabitants, who did not return for a dozen years.

After MEXICO became independent in 1821, extensive commerce with the United States developed over the SANTA FE TRAIL to the east, which terminated in the city. During the Mexican War, troops under Stephen W. Kearny occupied the city without resistance, and it was part of the large region ceded to the United States in 1848. The city was briefly occupied by Confederate troops during the U.S. Civil War. Among points of historic interest are San Miguel Church, built c. 1635; Cristo Rey Church, the largest adobe building in the United States; and the Palace of the Governors, built c. 1610 and used by Spanish, Indian, Mexican, and Anglo-American officials before becoming a museum in 1914. Santa Fe was home to American artist Georgia O'Keeffe, and is now the home of a museum in her name.

SANTA FE DE BOGOTÁ See BOGOTÁ

SANTA FE DE VERA CRUZ See SANTA FE (Argentina)

SANTA FE TRAIL (*United States*)

A commercial route, 780 mi long, in the W, extending from INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, to SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO. Originally used by small trapping parties that were forbidden to trade in Spanish-ruled Santa Fe, the trail became a bonanza for traders when MEXICO became free in November 1821 and Mexican Santa Fe welcomed trade. Over five million dollars in goods were traded in 1855 alone. A monthly stage line, established in 1850, preceded the Santa Fe Railroad, which was opened in 1880.

SANTA GLORIA See SAINT ANN'S BAY

SANTA ISABEL (*Equatorial Guinea*) See MALABO

SANTA ISABEL [*Isabel*] [*Spanish: Ysabel*] (*Solomon Islands*)

One of the Solomon Islands, in the W Pacific Ocean. It was controlled by GERMANY from 1886 to 1899. A Japanese military base was developed at Rekata Bay on the NW coast during World War II until 1943.

SANTA MARIA (*Portugal*)

Island in Ponta Delgada district, in the SE AZORES, approximately 800 mi off the mainland coast of Portugal. Columbus first stopped here during his return from the New World, on his initial voyage. It was developed into an Allied military base during World War II.

SANTA MARIA ANTIGUA DEL DARIEN See DARIEN

SANTA MARIA CAPUA VETERE See CAPUA

SANTA MARIA DE BELÉM DO GRÃO PARÁ See BELÉM

SANTA MARIA DE PUERTO PRINCIPE See CAMAGÜEY

SANTA MARTA (*Colombia*)

Coastal city and capital of Magdalena department, 450 mi N of BOGOTÁ. One of the oldest cities in South America and the oldest in Colombia, it was founded by the Spanish explorer Rodrigo de Bastidas in 1525 and has functioned as a banana-shipping center since the late 19th century. It was attacked by corsairs in the 16th century, remained Royalist during the revolution before it was liberated in 1821, and at one time contained in its cathedral the tomb of Simón Bolívar. Fort San Fernando and the ruins of the Santo Domingo monastery survive. CARTAGENA is nearby.

SANTA MAURA See LEUKAS

SANTANDER [*ancient: Portus Victoriae*] (*Spain*)

Capital city of Santander province, in the N, on the BAY OF BISCAY, Old Castile, 212 mi N of MADRID, and approximately 47 mi WNW of BILBAO. An ancient port, sometimes identified with the Roman colony of Portus Blendium, Santander has been the

historical and commercial capital of Old Castile since the Middle Ages. After the discovery of America it became the busiest port in northern Spain. It was devastated by the French in 1808. A former royal summer palace remains on the nearby peninsula of Magdalena. The 13th-century cathedral and business district, which were destroyed by fire in 1941, have been restored. The famous prehistoric cave of ALTAMIRA is nearby.

SANT' ANTIOCO [*ancient: Sulci*] (*Italy*)

Town on the island of Sant' Antioco, The ancient Plumbria Insula, SW of SARDINIA. An old Carthaginian town, it retains the ruins of its ancient walls, as well as Roman and Carthaginian tombs and other remains.

SANTARÉM [*ancient: Praesidium Julium; Arabic: Scallabis*] (*Portugal*)

Capital town of Santarém district, above the right bank of the Tagus river, 43 mi NE of Lisbon. An important town since Roman times for its proximity to LISBON, it was a Moorish stronghold from 715 to 1093, and was recaptured from the Moors in 1147 by the first king of Portugal, Alfonso I. Besides the 13th-century church, there is a seminary from the 17th century.

SANTA ROSA (*United States*)

City, 50 mi NW of SAN FRANCISCO in W CALIFORNIA. Settled in 1868, the city is known for the Jack London Wolf House, and the preserved gardens of Luther Burbank (1849–1926), who once lived here. Old Fort Ross is nearby.

SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN See COPÁN (Mexico)

SANTA TECLA See NUEVA SAN SALVADOR

SANTIAGO [*Santiago de Chile*] [*former: Santiago del Nuevo Estremo*] (*Chile*)

Central industrial city and capital of both Chile and Santiago province, on the Mapocho River, 70 mi SE of VALPARAÍSO. Founded in 1541, it has been a leading cultural center of Chile since the colonial era. The city has been the victim of many disasters, including an Indian massacre in 1541, an earthquake in 1647, many floods and political riots, and the fire in 1863

that destroyed the Campania Church and its 2,000 worshippers. President Allende was killed here in September 1973, during a coup d'état that overthrew his socialist government and installed a right-wing military dictatorship in Chile.

SANTIAGO [*Santiago de los Caballeros*] (*Dominican Republic*)

Capital city of Santiago province, on the Yaque del Norte River, 85 mi NW of SANTO DOMINGO. This colonial city, today the second-largest city in the Dominican Republic, was founded c. A.D. 1500 by Bartholomew Columbus and was rebuilt after the 1564 earthquake. Important buildings include the San Luis Fort, a cathedral and churches, and a municipal palace. A battle fought here on March 30, 1844, was a turning point for Dominican independence.

SANTIAGO (*Spain*) See SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

SANTIAGO DE CHILE See SANTIAGO (Chile)

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA [*Santiago*] [*ancient: Campus Stellae*] (*Spain*)

City of La Coruña province, in the NW, in GALICIA, on the Sar River, 32 mi SW of LA CORUÑA. According to legend, the tomb of St. James the apostle was miraculously discovered here in the ninth century, and the sanctuary built by Alfonso II of Asturias on the site became one of the three major shrines and pilgrimage centers of Western Christianity. The site became such a popular pilgrimage goal that the symbol of St. James, the scallop shell, became the normal badge for any pilgrim, worn in his or her cap, like a hiking badge today. The routes to Compostela were well provided with pilgrim hospices; and the Cluniac order especially founded houses and churches along the major road from southern France across the PYRENEES, to BURGOS, and on to Compostela. The route to Compostela later became a major crusader road during the *Reconquista* of Spain from the Moors.

A beautiful Romanesque cathedral was built between 1077 and 1122 to replace the sanctuary after it had been destroyed by a Moorish attack in the 10th century. The cathedral was augmented by the Hospital Real of 1501 to 1511 for pilgrims and the 16th-century Colegio Fonseca, a part of the university. The art and architecture of Compostela shares much in common with the Cluniac churches of St. Martial in

1154 Santiago de Cuba

Limoges, St. Sermin in Toulouse, Cluny itself, and St. Foix at Conques.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (*Cuba*)

Seaport, city, and capital of Oriente province, in the SE, 460 mi ESE of HAVANA. Founded in 1514 by Diego de Velázquez, who is buried in the cathedral, Santiago was moved to its present site in 1522 and was the capital of Cuba until 1589. Hernán Cortés, its first mayor, left here in 1518 with the expedition that conquered MEXICO. A smuggling center of the WEST INDIES, it was captured many times by French and British buccaneers.

During the Spanish-American War of 1898 its harbor was blockaded by the United States because of its proximity to SAN JUAN HILL to the east. The Spanish fleet was destroyed here on July 3, 1898. Fidel Castro tried unsuccessfully to take it in July 1953 and was imprisoned here. It finally fell to his forces in 1959. The narrow streets and historical architecture reflect the city's colonial background. See also ORIENTE.

SANTIAGO DE GUAYAQUIL See GUAYAQUIL

SANTIAGO DE LEÓN DE CARACAS See CARACAS

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO (*Argentina*)

Capital city of Santiago del Estero province, 575 mi NW of BUENOS AIRES and 90 mi SE of SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN. Founded in 1553 and moved to its present site in 1556, it is the oldest continuous settlement in Argentina. There are many notable buildings here, including two 16th-century churches and administrative buildings.

SANTIAGO DEL NUEVO ESTREMO See SANTIAGO (Chile)

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS See SANTIAGO (Dominican Republic)

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS DE GUATEMALA LA NUEVA See GUATEMALA

SANTIPONCE See ITALICA

SANTI QUARANTA See SARANDË

SANTO DOMINGO [*former: Ciudad Trujillo*] (*Dominican Republic*)

City in the S part of the republic, on the CARIBBEAN SEA. It is the capital, largest city, and chief port. The city was founded on August 4, 1476, by Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Christopher, and is the oldest continuously inhabited settlement in the Western Hemisphere. In 1511 Diego de Velázquez, Spanish conquistador, was dispatched from here to conquer CUBA. Before MEXICO and PERU were conquered, Santo Domingo was the headquarters for Spanish administration of its New World colonies, and the first viceroyalty was established here in 1509. The English seaman, Sir Francis Drake, sacked the city in 1586, but in 1655 the city repelled another English attack.

Santo Domingo became the capital when the Dominican Republic won independence in 1844. Almost totally destroyed by a hurricane in 1930, it was rebuilt and renamed Ciudad Trujillo for the then dictator, Rafael Trujillo Molina, but its former name was restored in 1961. The city was the scene of fighting in 1965 during a civil war in which U.S. troops were sent to restore the status quo before the leftist rebellion. The first cathedral in the Western Hemisphere was completed here in 1521 and is reputed to contain the tomb of Christopher Columbus. The first university in the New World was established here in 1538.

SANTO DOMINGO (*United States*)

Pueblo of Sandoval county, in N central NEW MEXICO, on the RIO GRANDE RIVER, 26 mi SW of SANTA FE. Inhabited by Pueblo Indians of the Eastern Keresan linguistic family, it was founded c. 1700 after a flood destroyed an earlier pueblo. The pueblo is known for its agriculture and distinctive pottery as well as for the ceremony of the Green Corn Dance, held on the feast of St. Dominic every year.

SAN TOMÁS DE LA NUEVA GUAYANA DE LA ANGOSTURA See CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

SANTORIN See THERA

SANTORINI See THERA

SANTOS (*Brazil*)

City of São Paulo state, the thriving port for SÃO PAULO, 40 mi SE of that city. It is located on the island of São Vicente just off the SE coast of Brazil, close to its suburb, São Vicente, one of Brazil's earli-

est settlements, founded in 1532. The most important coffee port in the world today, Santos was founded c. 1540. Both it and nearby São Vicente were sacked by the English privateer Thomas Cavendish in 1591. Tucked in and around the cosmopolitan commercial center and resort of Santos are 16th- and 17th-century buildings, reflecting its colonial heritage.

SANTO TOMAS See CHICHICASTENANGO

SANTO TOMÉ DE GUAYANA [Ciudad Guayana] (Venezuela)

City and industrial and port complex in NE Bolívar state, E Venezuela, at the confluence of the Orinoco and Caroni rivers, approximately 70 mi ENE of CIUDAD BOLÍVAR. The area was claimed for Spain in 1532 by the explorer Diego de Ordaz and first settled in 1576. Puerto Ordaz, the hub of the region now united as Santo Tomé de Guayana, was established in 1947. In 1961 it was combined with other towns and economic activities in the area in a planned complex that includes iron and gold mining, steel production, port facilities, and dams and hydroelectric plants. There are specified residential, recreational, industrial, and commercial sections that extend over an area with a radius of 100 miles.

SANT-TU-AO See SANDU AO

SÃO FRANCISCO (Brazil)

River, approximately 1,900 mi long, rising in the Brazilian plateau and flowing N, NE, and then E to the Atlantic Ocean. One of the great rivers of South America, it has been involved in many incidents—legendary and real—of stream piracy. Recently constructed dams along sections of the river have improved the economic conditions of the drought-ridden region.

SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO NEGRO See MANAUS

SÃO LUIS [former: Maranhão, São Luiz do Maranhão] (Brazil)

Port, city, and capital of Maranhão state on São Luis Island, in the Atlantic Ocean, 300 mi ESE of BELÉM. The birthplace of many Brazilian writers and poets, it is known as the Athens of Brazil. Founded by the French in 1612 and named for Louis IX, it was taken by the Portuguese in 1615 and was under the control

of the Dutch from 1641 to 1644. Under a commercial trading monopoly from 1682 to 1780 it flourished as a merchant's center and had developed into a cultural center by the 19th century. Today it serves as the trading and distribution outlet for the state's agricultural and industrial products. A 17th-century cathedral reflects Portuguese colonial life.

SÃO LUIZ DO MARANHÃO See SÃO LUIS

SAÔNE RIVER [ancient: Arar] (France)

River, 268 mi long, which rises in the Vosges Mts in E France, near ÉPINAL, and flows SW, joining the RHÔNE RIVER at LYONS. It is an important transportation route between PARIS and MARSEILLES and is connected by canals to the Loire, Marne, Moselle, and Yonne Rivers. The Saône flows past some of France's famous vineyards. Among cities on its banks are CHÂLON-SUR-SAÔNE, the scene of 10 church councils, the most notable being the one the Emperor Charlemagne convoked in 813; GRAY, which gave its name to a well-known English family of Grey or de Grey; and MÂCON, a 16th-century Huguenot stronghold and the birthplace in 1790 of Alphonse Lamartine, poet and novelist.

SÃO PAULO (Brazil)

Capital city of São Paulo state, in the SE, on the Tiete River, 45 mi NNW of SANTOS, its port. The largest city in South America, this ultramodern metropolis of more than 10 million is the industrial, financial, and commercial center of Brazil. Until the large-scale cultivation of coffee in the 1880s, São Paulo was a typical Brazilian colonial settlement. Founded by Jesuit priests on January 24, 1554, on the site of an old Indian village, it had become a base for expeditions into Brazil by the 17th century, the administrative capital of the area by 1681, and an important city by 1711. Independence from Portugal was declared here by Brazil's emperor, Dom Pedro I, in 1822. The site is marked by the Ypiranga museum. This set the stage for the city's explosive growth and massive European immigration, following the beginning of the exportation of coffee in the 1880s.

SÃO PAULO DE LUANDA See LUANDA

SÃO SALVADOR [San Salvador; São Salvador do Congo] (Angola)

Town of N Angola, in SW Africa. Between the 16th and the 18th centuries it served as capital of the former

1156 São Salvador

African kingdom of the KONGO, a modern district of the CONGO. The kingdom was largely controlled then by Portuguese slave traders.

SÃO SALVADOR (*Brazil*) See SALVADOR

SÃO SALVADOR DA BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS See SALVADOR

SÃO SALVADOR DO CONGO See SÃO SALVADOR

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE [São Thomé e Príncipe]

Republic in West Africa, in the Gulf of GUINEA, consisting of five islands, of which São Tomé and Príncipe are the most important. São Tomé is the chief town and capital. The uninhabited islands were discovered in 1471 by Portuguese explorers Pedro Escobar and João Gomes. A settlement was founded on São Tomé in 1483. The islands were declared a province of PORTUGAL in 1522 and after a period of Dutch occupation between 1641 and 1740, they were recaptured by the Portuguese. They were an overseas province from 1951 until independence was granted on July 12, 1975. Manuel Pinto da Costa, leader of the GABON-based Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (MLSTP), became the country's first president of a one-party state. The economy suffered during the late 1970s and 1980s as many foreign workers left after independence, and drought and low prices hurt cocoa exports.

A new constitution adopted in 1990 ended one-party rule, and in 1991, the ruling party lost the legislative elections and Miguel Trovoada, running unopposed as an independent candidate, won the country's first free presidential election. In 1994, the island of Príncipe was granted local autonomy. In 1995, a military coup ended peacefully when Trovoada was restored to office and parliament granted the rebel soldiers amnesty. Trovoada was reelected in 1996. In 2001, Fradique de Menezes of the opposition Independent Democratic Action Party was elected president. There was another coup attempt in 2003, but Menezes was returned to office.

A plantation economy was established in the 18th century on these volcanic and highly fertile islands. They continue to produce and export coffee, cacao, and coconuts.

SÃO VICENTE See SANTOS (Brazil)

SAPPHAR See ZAFAR

SAPPORO (*Japan*)

Capital city of Hokkaidō prefecture on HOKKAIDŌ Island, 177 mi NE of the port of HAKODATE. The Japanese government founded Sapporo in 1871 as a center for development of the island, and today it is one of Japan's most rapidly growing urban centers. It is the site of well-known botanical gardens and of Hokkaidō University, founded in 1918. Its cold and snowy climate made it an ideal choice for the 1972 Winter Olympic Games.

SAQQARA [Sakhara, Sakkara, Saqqarah] (*Egypt*)

Necropolis of ancient MEMPHIS, capital of early Egypt, on the NILE RIVER, approximately 15 mi S of CAIRO. There are the remains here of several pyramids from the fifth and sixth dynasties, as well as the famous Step Pyramid, the earliest true pyramid in Egypt, built for King Zoser of the third dynasty c. 2630 B.C. by his prime minister and architect, Imhotep. The nearby tombs of the sacred bulls, called the Serapeum, are from a later period.

SAQQARAH See SAQQARA

AS-SARAFAND See ZAREPHATH

SARAGOSSA [*ancient*: Caesarea Augusta, Salduba; *Arabic*: Sarakosta, Sarakusta; *Spanish*: Zaragoza] (*Spain*)

Capital city of Zaragoza province, in the NE, on the EBRO RIVER, 170 mi NE of MADRID. Known as Salduba, this Celtiberian settlement became important under ROME in the late first century B.C. and was renamed Caesarea Augusta by the Emperor Augustus. Falling to the Visigoths in the fifth century A.D. and to the Moors c. 715, it resisted an attack by Charlemagne in 778. With the collapse of the emirate of CÓRDOVA in 1031, Saragossa became the center of a new emirate in the northeast of Spain, which resisted both Christians to the north and the Berber ALMORAVIDS of North Africa. Aragon slowly pressed it from the north, and it was finally reconquered by Alfonso I of ARAGON in 1118. It remained the capital of Aragon until the end of the 15th century. By the Treaty of Saragossa on April 23, 1529, Emperor Charles V renounced all Spanish claims to the Spice Islands in favor of PORTUGAL.

In Byron's poem *Childe Harold* reference is made to Saragossa's heroic resistance against the French in the Peninsular campaign of 1808–09. The birthplace of the early Christian poet, Aurelius Publius Clemens Prudentius, in A.D. 348, it has always been a center of culture, known for its art and its churches.

SARAJEVO [Serajavo] [*ancient: Vrh-Bosna; Turkish: Bosna-Seraj*] (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Capital city of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the S, on the Bosnia River, 125 mi SW of BELGRADE. Originally the site of a Roman military station, it was not until the citadel fell to the Turks in 1429 that it began to develop as an important military and commercial power, peaking in prosperity in the late 16th century. Burned in 1697 by Eugene of Savoy, it was assigned to Austrian rule in 1878 and grew as the center of the Serb nationalist movement. Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated here on June 28, 1914, precipitating World War I. It passed to Yugoslavia in 1918. The architecture of the city is largely Muslim, with over 100 mosques. The ruins of a 13th-century Hungarian castle are perched on a hill above the town. Sarajevo hosted the 1984 Winter Olympics and was greatly damaged during the Balkan conflicts of the 1990s. By 2003 most of the city was rebuilt.

SARAKOSTA See SARAGOSSA

SARAKUSTA See SARAGOSSA

SARANA (*United States*)

Valley and a mountain pass on NE Ahu Island, in the W ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKA. It was the scene of heavy combat between U.S. and Japanese forces in May 1942 during World War II.

SARANAC LAKE (*United States*)

Village in NE NEW YORK State, in the Adirondack Mts, 36 mi S of Malone. A popular summer and winter resort today, Saranac Lake was known in the 19th century as a health resort for the tubercular. Edward Trudeau founded his famous outdoor sanatorium and research laboratory here in 1884. It closed in 1954, although research continues here.

SARANDË [*former: Porto Edda, Santi Quaranta*] (*Albania*)

Commercial port and capital of Sarandë province, on the Adriatic Sea, in the S. The Italians invaded and conquered Albania in 1939; they built up Sarandë as a commercial port during World War II.

SARAPUL (*Russia*)

City in Urdmurt AR, on the Kama River, 35 mi SE of IZHEVSK. Founded in the late 16th century, it was destroyed in the Pugachev rebellion in 1773 and then rebuilt. An important industrial and transportation point for this agricultural area, Sarapul is a railroad junction on the Moscow-Sverdlovsk line and was a trading center on the route to SIBERIA in the early 19th century.

SARATOGA See SCHUYLERVILLE

SARATOGA, BATTLE OF See BEMIS HEIGHTS, FREEMAN'S FARM, SARATOGA SPRINGS

SARATOGA SPRINGS (*United States*)

City of Saratoga county, in E NEW YORK State, W of the HUDSON RIVER, 33 mi N of ALBANY. Named after the Indian word Saraghoga, meaning "place of swift water," the city land was ceded by the Indians to the Dutch in 1684. In the 17th century it was frequently the scene of battles between English and French and Indian forces. The last battle of the Saratoga campaign—and the first and perhaps most decisive victory of the American Revolution—took place 12 mi E of the city, near Stillwater, on BEMIS HEIGHTS in 1777. Here at Freeman's Farm New England forces under General Benedict Arnold decisively beat British troops under General John Burgoyne on September 19. Surrounded, Burgoyne again attacked at Freeman's Farm on October 7. Once again Arnold routed his forces. The British surrendered on October 17. Most of the credit for the Battle of Saratoga, however, went to Arnold's commander, General Horatio Gates. The great American victory was thus a bitter slight for Arnold.

The mansions and historical buildings date from the 19th century when the town was the playground of the rich, with horse racing, gambling, sporting events, and the carbon mineral waters of the health resort giving it its reputation. President Grant spent the last weeks of his life nearby writing his memoirs,

and Edgar Allan Poe wrote the first draft of *The Raven* here in 1843.

SARATOV (*Russia*)

City and capital of Saratov oblast, on the VOLGA RIVER, 220 mi N of VOLGOGRAD. Founded as a Russian sentry post on the Volga c. 1590, between Samara and the present Volgograd, it was reestablished near the original site in 1674. Its military importance dwindled as its trade increased, especially when the railroad tied Saratov to central European Russia in the 19th century. It is now a large and important industrial center.

SARATOV OBLAST (*Russia*)

Oblast in Russia. Probably inhabited in prehistoric times, it was later held by the Scythians. It was ruled in the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. by the Khazars and has been a Russian possession since the 18th century and an oblast since 1934. See also KHAZAR EMPIRE, SCYTHIA.

SARAWAK (*Malaysia*)

State on the NW of the island of BORNEO, on the S China Sea. Known since 1841 as the Land of the White Rajahs because of a three-generation rule by an English family, the Brookes, it became a British protectorate in 1888 under the Brookes. Occupied by JAPAN in World War II, it was ceded to GREAT BRITAIN as a Crown colony in 1946. Until 1963, when Malaysia was formed, Sarawak was the center of anti-Malaysian rebellions. KUCHING, founded 1839 and formerly called Sarawak, is its capital.

SARBINOWO See ZORN DORF

SARDEGNA See SARDINIA

SARDES See SARDIS

SARDICA See SOFIA

SARDINIA [*Italian: Sardegna*] (*Italy*)

Region and former kingdom, consisting of the island of Sardinia and some nearby small islands in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, S of CORSICA, and W of the Italian mainland. The capital is CAGLIARI. Traces of prehistoric settlement abound, especially the remains

of the Nuraghi culture, whose origins are uncertain. The Nuraghi built stone towers of unusual design of which approximately 6,500 exist. The Phoenecians were in Sardinia c. 800 B.C. and the Carthaginians c. 500 B.C. The latter were conquered by the Romans in 238 B.C., and Sardinia became an important source of grain and salt for Rome.

The Vandals occupied the island c. A.D. 455 and in 533–34 were driven out by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. The Goths took the island briefly, but it was recovered by the Byzantines in 552. The popes claimed suzerainty over Sardinia and were active in repelling Arab attacks that lasted from the eighth to the 11th centuries. PISA and GENOA allied to take it from the Muslims between 1016 and 1022. From then to the 14th century the two cities often fought over it. In 1297 Pope Boniface VIII awarded Sardinia to the house of ARAGON, a family that would later rule much of SPAIN and southern Italy, and Alfonso IV conquered Sardinia between 1323 and 1334.

In 1713, by the Peace of UTRECHT, Spain ceded the island to AUSTRIA, but in 1717 a Spanish force occupied it. By agreement it was given to Victor Amadeus II of SAVOY, who ruled as king of Sardinia from 1720 to 1730. At this time TURIN was the capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, which included Savoy, PIEDMONT, and NICE. LIGURIA, including Genoa, was added in 1815. This period, known as the Risorgimento, was one of activism in cultural and political affairs that led to the unification of Italy. The movement fomented an uprising in Sardinia in 1821, and in 1848 the kingdom of Sardinia took the leadership of the Risorgimento. Victor Emmanuel II, king of Sardinia from 1849 to 1861, defeated the Austrians with French help in 1859. In 1860 other parts of Italy joined Sardinia, and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed the first king of a united Italy.

Sardinia was used as an air base by the Germans in World War II. They left in September 1943, after Italy surrendered to the Allies. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a leading figure in the Risorgimento, is buried on the island of CAPRERA, NE of Sardinia. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, CARTHAGE, PHOENICIA, ROME.

SARDIS [*Sardes*] (*Turkey*)

Famous ancient city of ASIA MINOR, in the Hermus Valley, 35 mi NE of modern IZMIR. Once the capital of the ancient kingdom of LYDIA, the site was not rediscovered until 1958 and has been extensively excavated. The first coins were minted here in the

seventh century B.C. Considered the political and cultural center of Asia Minor from c. 650 B.C. until its peak under Croesus of Lydia, it was conquered by Cyrus of PERSIA in 547 B.C. Thereafter it remained part of the Persian Empire until "liberated" by Alexander the Great. It formed part of the kingdom of Antigonos from 323 B.C., of the SELEUCID kingdom from 301 B.C., of PERGAMUM after 190 B.C., and of the ROMAN EMPIRE after the last king of Pergamum willed his state to it in 133 B.C.

One of the Seven Churches of Asia Minor in New Testament times, it was an early seat of Christianity under the Roman Empire and passed to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. After surrendering to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1390, it was destroyed by Tamerlane in 1402. The widespread ruins include a Lydian marketplace and necropolis, the remains of the Hellenistic Temple of Artemis, an acropolis, and several enormous Roman bath complexes.

SAREMA See SAAREMAA

SARGASSO SEA

Part of the Atlantic Ocean, 2 million sq mi, between the WEST INDIES and the AZORES, so named for the sargassum (floating seaweed) on the surface. Important in ancient legends of ships becoming entangled in the seaweed, it was a phenomenon that Christopher Columbus reported on his voyages.

SARI BAIR [*Turkish: Sari Bayir*] (*Turkey*)

Hilly region in the central GALLIPOLI PENINSULA. From August 6 to 10, 1915, ANZAC forces raided a Turkish stronghold here during World War I, during the Gallipoli campaign, but they were turned back.

SARIKAMIS [*Sarikamish*] (*Turkey*)

Town, in SW Kars province, in NE Turkey, 30 mi SW of KARS and formerly in Russian ARMENIA. The Russians decisively defeated the Turks here in an important battle of World War I in December 1914.

SARIKAMISH See SARIKAMIS

SARIM BATIM See CONSTANTINE

SARK [*French: Sercq*] (*Great Britain*)

One of the CHANNEL ISLANDS, 2 sq mi, in the ENGLISH CHANNEL, E of GUERNSEY. Divided into Great Sark

and Little Sark by an isthmus, this island retains a medieval feudal system of government with a governing hereditary seigneur under Great Britain. It was given by William the Conqueror to MONT-SAINT-MICHEL c. 1040 and changed hands frequently thereafter. It was damaged during the 14th century and became finally English in 1558. It was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

SARMATIA (*Russia; Belarus; Ukraine*)

The Roman name of an ancient region between the VISTULA RIVER and the CASPIAN SEA, inhabited by the Sarmatians from the third century B.C. to the second century A.D. Traces of a local culture E of the Urals dating from the fourth century B.C. have been associated with the early Sarmatians. In the second half of the third century B.C. these people, related to the Scythians and of Iranian origin, crossed from the area N of the ARAL SEA to the Russian steppes west of the Volga. They pushed the Scythians W in their advance. Polybius mentions their power in 179 B.C. The Sarmatians were horsemen who wielded spears, wore coats of plate mail and conical helmets, in appearance quite like the knights of William the Conqueror. In the third century their art combined Greco-Roman style with oriental flower and geometrical motifs, an art which they handed on to the Goths and Germanic tribes of the early Middle Ages. This nomadic, pastoral group lived to the E of the DON RIVER until 200 B.C. where they came into conflict, and then alliance, with the Romans. Trajan's Column in ROME depicts a battle between Romans and Sarmatians in full armor c. A.D. 105. Today, this area constitutes central and S Russia. See also SCYTHIA.

SARMI (*Indonesia*)

Village on the N coast of IRIAN BARAT, 175 mi W of Djajapura. During World War II the Allies took this village from the Japanese in an invasion on May 17, 1944.

SARMIZEGETUSA [*ancient: Ulpia Traiana*] (*Romania*)

Ancient mountain capital of DACIA, ESE of modern Lugoj in W Romania. It was besieged and taken by the Romans under Trajan in A.D. 102 during the Dacian wars of A.D. 101 to 106. The Dacian king Decebalus committed suicide here along with his court rather than be captured. The young Hadrian participated in the campaign, which is recorded on Trajan's Column in ROME.

The name was later transferred to the new Roman capital of Ulpia Traiana, now Sarmizegetusa. The ruins of the Dacian capital have been excavated. Sarmizegetusa Regia, approximately 30 miles to the northeast, is today the city of Grădișteța Muncelului, which some identify with the Dacian capital.

SARNATH (*India*)

Religious site, in the N, approximately 3 mi N of VARANASI, UTTAR PRADESH. Gautama Buddha is thought to have first taught in the Deer Park here. The ruins include the court of the monastery, the stupa of Emperor Asoka, 130 feet high, and the remains of Asoka's memorial pillar. See also MAURYA EMPIRE.

SARNEN See SACHSELN

SARPSBORG (*Norway*)

Port city of Østfold county, in the SE, on the Imsa River, near its mouth in the Oslofjord, 45 mi SSE of OSLO. Founded by Olaf II (St. Olaf) in 1016, this city was burned by SWEDEN in 1567. It was rebuilt in 1839 on the site of the medieval town. Nearby is the Skjeberg Church, a medieval stone structure.

SARRE See SAARLAND

SARREBRUCK See SAARBRÜCKEN

SARRELIBRE See SAARLOUIS

SARRELOUIS See SAARLOUIS

SARSINA (*Italy*)

Town of ancient N UMBRIA, now in Forlì province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, on the Savio River, approximately 24 mi WSW of RIMINI. Plautus (254–184 B. C.), the famous Roman poet and dramatist, was born in this mountain town. It has a small museum with Roman tombs from the Republic and early Empire. The town is on a major route over the Apennines between the headwaters of the TIBER RIVER and those of the Savio and RUBICON rivers.

SARZANA (*Italy*)

Town of La Spezia province, LIGURIA region, 7 mi E of LA SPEZIA, in the NW. A fortress at least by the

11th century, it was probably founded by refugees from LUNA when it was destroyed by the Saracens. A 14th-century cathedral stands in this old commune.

SASEBO (*Japan*)

Port city on outer Omura Bay, in Nagasaki prefecture, on NW KYŪSHŪ, 55 mi NNW of NAGASAKI. In 1886 this small village with its deep harbor was selected as the headquarters for the Third Naval District and functioned as the chief Japanese base for the wars with CHINA in 1894–95, RUSSIA in 1904–05 and GERMANY from 1914 to 1918. The city was rebuilt after it was heavily bombed in 1944–45 during World War II.

SASENO See SAZAN

SASHTI See SALSETTE

SASKATCHEWAN (*Canada*)

One of the Prairie provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in the western part of the country. Before the Europeans arrived there were Chipewyan, Blackfoot, and Assiniboine Indians in the region. When Charles II of ENGLAND made a grant of a very large area to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1670, it included most of present Saskatchewan. Henry Kelsey of the company was probably the first European here, in 1691, but the French were the first to establish fur-trading posts c. 1750. The first permanent settlement was Cumberland House, established in 1874 by Samuel Hearne for the British company. Other trading stations were set up over the years.

In 1868 the Rupert's Land Act returned it to the British crown. In 1870, when the Dominion took over the former Hudson's Bay Company lands, this area became part of the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. Indians and *métis* (mixed race) rose in rebellion in 1884–85, under the leadership of Louis Riel, because they feared losing title to the lands they had settled. The rebellion was put down by armed force. The area became a province in 1905 by the Saskatchewan Act. REGINA is the capital.

SASKATOON (*Canada*)

City of S central SASKATCHEWAN, on the S Saskatchewan River, 150 mi NW of REGINA. Founded in 1883 as the administrative center of a temperance colony, it was named after the Cree Indian word for a local berry. The arrival of the railroad in 1890 influenced

its growth. Today it is the largest city in the province and the primary manufacturing and distribution center for central and northern Saskatchewan.

SASON See SAZAN

SASSANID EMPIRE See PERSIA

SASSARI [former: Tathari] (*Italy*)

Capital city of Sassari province, on the island of SARDINIA, 110 mi NNW of CAGLIARI. Known as Tathari in the Middle Ages, it was first held by GENOA in 1284 and then by ARAGON in 1323. There is an Aragonese castle and an 11th- to 13th-century cathedral with a baroque facade. In 1718 the city passed to PIEDMONT, and today is an agricultural, mining, and trading center for Sardinia. It was seriously damaged during World War II.

SASSOFERRATO See SENTINUM

SATALIA See ANTALYA

SATARA (*India*)

Town, 120 mi SE of MUMBAI, in S MAHARASHTRA, in the W. Overrun by the Muslims in the 14th century, it flourished as a capital for the MARATHA CONFEDERACY. It came under British protection in the mid-19th century. A fort from the 12th century is here.

SATGAON (*India*)

Ancient village in E India, West Bengal state, approximately 26 mi NW of KOLKATA. Satgaon flourished for approximately 1,500 years as the commercial capital of lower BENGAL. It declined in the 16th century when the Hooghly River, on which it was located, changed its course. In 1537 its decline prompted the Portuguese to found Hooghly, now the joint municipality of HOOGLY-CHINSURA, six miles southeast. The site of Satgaon is marked by tombs and the ruins of a mosque.

SATSUMA (*Japan*)

Former province and peninsula, in KAGOSHIMA prefecture, on SW KYŪSHŪ. Best known for the 16th-century porcelain of the same name, Satsuma was a feudal province under the powerful rule of the Shimazu clan until the Meiji Restoration in 1869,

when the samurai, eager to support the emperor's efforts to end feudalism and forge internal solidarity, ceded all of their lands. Their only rebellion occurred in 1877 and was the last serious threat to the Meiji Restoration.

SATU-MARE [*Hungarian: Szatmár, Szatmár-Németi*] (*Romania*)

City of Baia-Mare province, in the NW, near the Hungarian border, on the Somes River, 295 mi NW of BUCHAREST. First mentioned in the 14th century, Satu-Mare became a Roman Catholic bishopric and a commercial and cultural center. The conquest of TRANSYLVANIA from Hungary by the Walachians began here. An old palace, three large churches, and a Vincentian monastery still stand. The Peace of Szatmár was signed here in 1711, providing religious rights for HUNGARY after the Hungarian rebellion against AUSTRIA. See also WALACHIA.

SAU See SAVA RIVER

SAUDI ARABIA

A nation that occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula. It is bounded on the W by the Gulf of Aqaba and the RED SEA; on the E by the PERSIAN GULF and the Gulf States of BAHRAIN, QATAR, and the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES; on the N by JORDAN, IRAQ, KUWAIT, and two neutral zones; and on the S by OMAN, YEMEN, and the Rub'alKhali desert. In the 18th century the Wahabi sect arose in the ARABIAN PENINSULA as a divisive, reforming movement within Islam. Although the Wahabis were crushed in 1811 and again in 1891, the movement was revived at the beginning of the 20th century by ibn Saud, a descendant of one of the first Wahabi rulers. In 1902 he captured the city of RIYADH and in 1906 overcame the NEJD. By 1914 he had taken the AL HASA region from the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and extended his control even further. Although pro-British, he played little part in World War I despite British pressures. In 1925 Ibn Saud took the HEJAZ, with the holy cities of MECCA and MEDINA, and in 1926 combined it with the Nejd to form the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named in 1932, with Riyadh as its capital.

After the discovery of rich oil reserves in Saudi Arabia in 1936, the country rapidly became a significant economic and political power. Remaining neutral until nearly the end of World War II, it finally declared for the Allies and after the war became a

charter member of the United Nations. Ibn Saud died in 1953 and was succeeded by his oldest son, Saud, who leaned heavily on Crown Prince Faisal in economic and foreign affairs. Saud severed relations with EGYPT's Nasser over his pan-Arab alliance and joined King Hussein of Jordan in sending troops to the YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC in 1962 to support the royalist regime against the attempt of pro-Egyptian revolutionaries to establish a republic. Saud was deposed by Faisal in 1964, who was assassinated in 1975. King Khalid succeeded Faisal.

Saudi Arabia played only a minor part in the wars between ISRAEL and the Arab nations, although it gave large financial aid to the enemies of Israel. The country played a leading role, however, in the oil embargo of 1973–74 against the Western nations. The Saudi state was threatened by the Iranian revolution in 1979, and by the growth of Islamic fundamentalism. In November 1979 Muslim fundamentalists calling for the overthrow of the Saudi government occupied the Great Mosque in Mecca. Two weeks of fighting left 27 Saudi soldiers and more than 100 rebels dead. In 1980 Shiite Muslims led a series of riots that were put down by the government, which promised to reform the distribution of Saudi wealth.

Saudi Arabia supported Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War throughout the 1980s. In May 1981 it joined Persian Gulf nations in the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to promote economic cooperation between the participating countries. King Khalid died in 1982, and was succeeded by his half brother, Prince Fahd ibn Abdul Aziz. By the early 1980s, Saudi Arabia had gained full ownership of Aramco, which solidified Saudi leadership in oil production. Saudi conflict with Iran escalated Iranian pilgrims rioted in Mecca during the hajj in 1987, and the Iranian navy attacked Saudi ships in the Persian Gulf, causing Saudi Arabia to break diplomatic relations with Iran.

In 1990 Iraq invaded Kuwait. King Fahd agreed to the stationing of U.S. and international coalition troops on Saudi soil, and in 1991, thousands of Saudi troops fought in the Persian Gulf War against Iraq. Kuwait's royal family and more than 400,000 Kuwaiti refugees took refuge in Saudi Arabia. Though little ground fighting occurred in Saudi Arabia, Iraqi Scud missiles hit the cities of Riyadh and Dhahran. In 1995 and 1996 terrorist bombings in Riyadh and Dhahran killed several American servicemen.

After the Gulf War, the government attempted a number of reforms that extended some greater rights to the people, but did not diminish the power of the

royal family, and in fact did limit some of the influence of conservative Islamic elements. In the late 1990s Crown Prince Abdullah, the king's half brother and heir to the throne since 1982, effectively became the country's ruler because of King Fahd's poor health. In 2000 a treaty with Yemen ended a long-standing border dispute. The Saudi government restricted the use of American bases in the country during the U.S.-led invasions of Afghanistan in 2001 and Iraq in 2003. All U.S. combat forces left Saudi Arabia as the government quietly opposed the U.S. invasion of Iraq. In 2004 and 2005, a number of terrorist by Islamic militants shook the nation. In 2005 Saudi Arabia held elections for municipal councils (male suffrage only) to choose half of the council members.

With its large share of oil production, Saudi Arabia has been a controlling and moderating influence in the councils of the oil producers' organization, OPEC. The country also obtains a great deal of revenue from the many Muslim pilgrims who come from all over the world to Mecca each year.

SAUER RIVER (*Belgium; Luxembourg; Germany*)

River, 107 mi long, rising in SE Belgium and flowing E to Luxembourg and into the MOSELLE RIVER, 2 mi S of TRIER, Germany. It was the scene of severe fighting in the Battle of the Bulge from December 1944 to January 1945, during World War II.

SAUGAS See LYNN

SAUGATUCK See WESTPORT

SAUGOR See SAGAR

SAUGUS (*United States*)

Town of Essex county in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 8 mi N of BOSTON. Settled before 1637, Saugus established the first successful ironworks in the country in the 17th century. They were restored in 1954. Saugus separated from LYNN in 1815.

SAUK CENTRE (*United States*)

City, in Stearns county, in central MINNESOTA, on the Sauk River, at the S end of Sauk Lake, 40 mi WNW of ST. CLOUD. Settled in 1856, Sauk Centre was the birthplace of Sinclair Lewis, who used the city as the setting for his novel *Main Street*.

SAUK CITY (*United States*)

Village, in Sauk county, in central WISCONSIN, on the Wisconsin River, 21 mi NW of MADISON. Dating from c. 1840, it became known as a settlement for liberal European refugees, including Haraszthy de Mokcsa, from Hungary, who founded the town and then went on to found the grape and wine industry in CALIFORNIA.

SAULT DE GASTON See SAULT SAINTE MARIE**SAULT SAINTE MARIE** [*former: Sault de Gaston*] (*Canada*)

City of S central ONTARIO, connecting LAKE HURON and LAKE SUPERIOR, opposite SAULT SAINTE MARIE, MICHIGAN, 300 mi N of DETROIT. A mission, founded here in 1668, became a fur-trading post in 1738. U.S. forces destroyed the post and a lock built in 1798 in the War of 1812. A busy port and tourist center developed in 1887 on the site. A canal and lock to bypass the St. Mary's rapids was built in 1898. A railroad bridge was built in 1887, and replaced in 1913, to connect the city to its namesake in Michigan. The two cities have shared much of their history ever since.

SAULT SAINTE MARIE (*United States*)

City and seat of Chippewa county, in N MICHIGAN, on the falls of the St. Mary's River, opposite SAULT SAINTE MARIE, Canada, 300 mi N of DETROIT. Founded by Father Marquette as a Jesuit mission in 1668, it became a French and English fur-trading post until the discovery of mineral deposits in the area opened new possibilities for growth. It was French until 1763, when the British took over.

Ceded to the United States in 1783, it was not occupied until 1820, when Fort Brady was built. Known as the Soo Locks, the Sault Sainte Marie Canal was constructed in 1855. Since then it has been enlarged and elaborated many times. It links lakes SUPERIOR and HURON and is famous as the world's busiest lock system. Sault Sainte Marie suffered an economic decline in the 1960s when many of its larger industries closed down, but it still is an important tourist attraction.

SAUMUR (*France*)

Town of the Maine-et-Loire department in the W, on the LOIRE RIVER, 27 mi SE of ANGERS. Originally a

Roman settlement, Saumur became the center of Protestantism in France until the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685 by Louis XIV drove the Huguenots overseas. The VENDÉE army defeated the Republicans here in 1793, and the town was heavily damaged in World War II. Its importance during the Renaissance is reflected in its many Renaissance structures, art, and tapestries. Its 14th-century château incorporates a decorative arts museum. There are prehistoric caves nearby.

SAURASHTRA [*Soruth, Sorath*] (*India*)

A former state of India, located on the KATHIAWAR Peninsula of western India. It is now part of the state of Gujarat. After India's independence in 1947, the princely states of Kathiawar were grouped together to form Saurashtra. The capital of Saurashtra was RAJKOT. On November 1, 1956, Saurashtra was merged into Bombay state. In 1960 Bombay state was divided along linguistic lines into the new states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. See also KATHIAWAR.

SAURASTRENE See KATHIAWAR**SAVAGE'S STATION** (*United States*)

Battle site, 8 mi E of RICHMOND, VIRGINIA. One of the Seven Days' Battles in the Civil War, Savage's Station was the scene of an unsuccessful attack by the Confederates on Union troops under General Edwin Sumner on June 29, 1862; the Confederates tried again at FRAYSER'S FARM to deter the enemy from reaching the JAMES RIVER. See also MALVERN HILL.

SAVANKALOK See SAWANKHALOK**SAVANNAH** (*United States*)

City in SE GEORGIA, near the mouth of the Savannah River, across from South Carolina. James Oglethorpe, British general and philanthropist, was granted land in June 1732 to establish a buffer colony between SOUTH CAROLINA and Spanish FLORIDA and to found a New World haven for debtors. He brought 116 colonists with him and on February 12, 1733, founded Savannah, the oldest city in Georgia. During the American Revolution the British captured Savannah and held it from December 1778 until July 1782. A combined force of French and Americans attempted to retake the city in 1779, but their assault on October 9 was decisively beaten off.

Savannah was the capital of Georgia from 1782 to 1785 and gradually became an important commercial center as well. The *Savannah*, the first U.S. steamship to cross the Atlantic, made the trip from here to LIVERPOOL, England, in 1819. In the Civil War the city fell to Union troops on December 21, 1864, as General William T. Sherman completed his march to the sea from ATLANTA. Although Savannah is now a busy shipping and industrial city, it is justly proud of its wide streets, its parks, and its many old homes and other early buildings, including churches. The Herb House, built in 1754, is the oldest building in Georgia. In 1966 the old section of the city was designated a national historic landmark.

SAVANTVADI [Sawantwadi] (*India*)

Former Indian state, 937 sq mi, now part of MAHARASHTRA state, W India. The history of this Maratha state dates from the sixth century A.D. It suffered much from the rivalry of the Portuguese at GOA in the 16th and 17th centuries. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

SAVARIA See SZOMBATHELY

SAVA RIVER [*ancient: Savus; German: Sau; Hungarian: Száva*] (*Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia*) River, approximately 580 mi, rising in the Julian Alps in Slovenia and flowing generally SE into the DANUBE RIVER at BELGRADE. It drained nearly half of the former Yugoslavia and is navigable for 362 miles. On it, besides Belgrade, are a number of ancient and modern cities, including LJUBLJANA, SISAK, Sremska Mitrovica, and ZAGREB.

SAVENAY (*France*)

Village of Loire-Inférieure department, in the W, 13 mi ENE of ST.-NAZAIRE. It was the scene of General Kléber's decisive victory over the army of the VENDÉE in 1793.

SAVERDUN (*France*)

Village of Ariège department, in the S, on the Ariège River, 8 mi N of Pamiers. Formerly one of the strong towns under the old countship of FOIX, Saverdun later became a center of Protestantism in the south.

SAVERNE [*ancient: Tres Tabernae; German: Zabern*] (*France*)

Town of Bas-Rhin department, in E France, 21 mi NW of STRASBOURG, ALSACE. Important in Roman

times as Tres Tabernae, Saverne today is remembered for the Zabern Affair of 1913, when a German lieutenant made insulting remarks about Alsatians in public that led to rioting and the arrest of 29 civilians. The incident became an international affair. Though the German Reichstag voted 293 to 55 to censure the army, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and Kaiser William II ignored the vote. Saverne, long known for its metals, quarry, and glass, is the site of an 18th-century castle and has many distinctive old houses.

SAVO, ITALY See SAVONA

SAVO (*Solomon Islands*)

One of the SE Solomon Islands, 18 mi W of Florida Island in the W Pacific Ocean. It was the scene of heavy fighting during the GUADALCANAL campaign of World War II. On August 8–9, 1942, Allied forces lost four cruisers, but on November 12–13, 1942, they gained a hard-fought victory here over the Japanese.

SAVOIA See SAVOY

SAVOIE See SAVOY

SAVONA [*ancient: Savo*] (*Italy*)

Major port on the Gulf of Genoa, capital of Savona province, LIGURIA region, in the NW, 3 mi WSW of GENOA. This Gallo-Roman center was first mentioned c. 205 B.C. during the Second Punic War as a Carthaginian base. It was destroyed by the Lombards in A.D. 641 before becoming the seat of a marquisate in the Middle Ages. In continuous rivalry with Genoa, it finally fell to that city in 1528. Under French rule from 1805 to 1815, during the Napoleonic period, it passed to SAVOY in 1815. Savona contains a distinctive 16th-century castle and a cathedral partially from the 16th century.

SAVONLINNA [*Swedish: Nyslott*] (*Finland*)

City, in Mikkeli province, in the SE, 55 mi E of Mikkeli. Located on a large island, the city was chartered in 1639. Savonlinna was built around the fortress of Olavinlinna of 1475, which was important in the Russo-Swedish wars until 1812.

SAVOY [*French: Savoie; Italian: Savoia*] (*France and Italy*)

Historical region embracing SE France and NW Italy; now included in the French departments of Savoie and

Haute Savoie, and the **PIEDMONT** region of Italy. Ruled by the counts of Savoy from the 11th century as part of the kingdom of **ARLES**, it became in effect independent, and it eventually expanded to include the Piedmont plain and much of the **LAKE GENEVA** area. Involved in many wars, the region was alternately allied with France, **SPAIN**, or Italy. Joining the Grand Alliance in 1704, it gained **SICILY** by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and held it until 1720 when it was exchanged for **SARDINIA**. The Kingdom of Sardinia was then formed to include Piedmont, Savoy, and the island of Sardinia. When Sardinia sided with the Royalists in the French Revolution, it first lost Savoy in 1792 and then Piedmont in 1796. Both were restored to Victor Emmanuel I by the Congress of Vienna, with the addition of **GENOA**. In 1860 Sardinia, Piedmont, and Genoa joined other Italian states to form the kingdom of Italy headed by the house of Savoy. But Savoy itself, including **NICE**, went to France. See also **CHAMBÉRY**.

SAVUS See **SAVA RIVER**

SAWANKHALOK [**Savankalok**; **Swankalok**] (*Thailand*)
Town, in Sukhothai province, in the N, 20 mi N of **SUKHOTHAI**, on the Yom River. Founded c. 1800 on its present site, it is 10 miles south of the former Thai capital of the Sukhothai period in the 14th century, which is known for one of the three most important temples in Thailand.

SAWANTWADI See **SAVANTVADI**

SAWHAJ [**Sohag**] (*Egypt*)
Capital town of Sawhaj governorate, on the **NILE RIVER**, 190 mi NNW of Aswān. This densely populated agricultural region is the site of two Coptic monasteries, as well as a *mastaba* (tomb) at nearby Bayt Khallaf famous under King Zoser of the Third Dynasty of ancient Egypt.

SAWPIT See **PORT CHESTER**

SAXA RUBRA (*Italy*)
Town of ancient **ETRURIA**, on the **FLAMINIAN WAY**, 9 mi N of Rome, and W of the Tiber River. Maxentius, in retreat from a battle here with the victorious Constantine in A.D. 312, tried to escape to **ROME** over the **TIBER RIVER** and drowned crossing the **MILVIAN BRIDGE**. The battle was named after the bridge.

According to the Christian historian Eusebius, Constantine had a vision of a luminous cross in the sky with the words “in this conquer.” The flaming cross depicted in legend and art supposedly symbolized Constantine’s later conversion to Christianity.

SAXE See **SAXONY**

SAXE-ALTENBURG [*German: Sachsen-Altenburg*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy of **THURINGIA**. Ruled from 1329 by the house of Wettin as a separate duchy, Saxe-Altenburg passed to **SAXE-GOTHA** in 1672, was again separate from 1826 to 1918, and was included in Thuringia in 1920. See also **ALTENBURG**, **SAXONY**.

SAXE-COBURG [*German: Sachsen-Coburg*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy, belonging since 1353 to the Ernestine branch of the house of Wettin. It passed through family lines to the duke of **SAXE-SAALFELD**, whose descendants ruled the duchy until 1918. A redivision of possessions in 1826 resulted in Saalfeld joining **SAXE-MEININGEN** and **SAXE-GOTHA** joining Saxe-Coburg. Ernest I, duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, brother of Leopold I of **BELGIUM**, and father of Prince Albert of Great Britain, founded the British dynasty that changed its name to Windsor in World War I, for British public relations purposes. In 1920 Saxe-Gotha was incorporated into **THURINGIA** and Saxe-Coburg into **BAVARIA**. See also **COBURG**, **SAXONY**.

SAXE-GOTHA [*German: Sachsen-Gotha*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy in **THURINGIA**. A possession of the Ernestine branch of the house of Wettin, it was ruled from the 16th century by the dukes of **SAXE-WEIMAR**. In the territorial redivision of 1826, Ernest I received Saxe-Gotha-Coburg-Meiningen and **SAALFELD**, and inherited **SAXE-ALTENBURG**. See also **GOTHA**, **SAXONY**.

SAXE-LAUENBURG See **SAXONY**

SAXE-MEININGEN [*German: Sachsen-Meiningen*] (*Germany*)

Former duchy of **THURINGIA**. It was a possession of the house of Wettin. With the extinction of the male line in 1825 and the redivision of the Ernestine lands, the duke of Saxe-Meiningen received **SAXE-SAALFELD** from the duke of **SAXE-COBURG**, and the duke of Saxe-Coburg received **SAXE-GOTHA**. In 1866 Saxe-Meiningen sided

with AUSTRIA in the Austro-Prussian War. The last duke abdicated in 1918, and the duchy was incorporated into Thuringia in 1920. See also SAXONY.

SAXE-SAALFELD See SAXE-COBURG, SAXE-MEININGEN, SAXONY

SAXE-WEIMAR [*German: Sachsen-Weimar*] (*Germany*) Former duchy of THURINGIA. The most important of the Thuringian principalities belonging to the house of Wettin, Saxe-Weimar under Duke Charles Augustus was considered one of the most cosmopolitan capitals of Europe. Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, one of the sons of Frederick I of Saxony, who inherited the newly divided duchies in 1547, later figured prominently in the Thirty Years' War. With the failure of the family line, EISENACH was joined with Saxe-Weimar in 1741. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach was raised to a grand duchy in 1815. Its last duke abdicated in 1918, and it was incorporated into Thuringia in 1920. See also SAXONY.

SAXE-WITTENBERG See SAXONY

SAXON SHORE, THE (*England*)

A series of late Roman forts, erected along the SE coast of England, the Saxon Shore, in the third century A.D. to defend Britain from Anglo-Saxon raids. The fortresses, of which the best surviving examples are PEVENSEY, PORTCHESTER, and RICHBOROUGH, had massive 30-foot high walls with projecting bastions.

The system was begun during the reigns of the usurpers Carausius and Allectus, who revolted from ROME and ruled Britain and Belgica separately between 287 and 296. The series of forts ran from NORFOLK to the ISLE OF WIGHT and was integrated with a fleet of *pictae*, small camouflaged picket boats that dogged the steps of the Anglo-Saxon pirates and reported them to the Roman fleet.

So effective was this defense system that it took the unusually concerted efforts of the Anglo-Saxons, Picts, and Scots to make an attack on the shore in 367. They killed the count of the Saxon Shore and the duke of the Britains, the Roman coastal and inland commanders, and opened the way to later Angle, Saxon and Jute conquest. Similar forts were built in the west, and a reconstructed example of the enormous walls and towers can be seen at CARDIFF. See also ROMAN EMPIRE.

SAXONY [Free State of Saxony] [*French: Saxe; German: Sachsen*] (*Germany*)

Historic region and former duchy, whose boundaries have varied greatly over the centuries. It was initially the land of the Germanic Saxons, who in the eighth century occupied NW Germany roughly between the Elbe and Ems rivers. Charlemagne, emperor of the W, conquered the Saxons between 772 and 804, and the first duchy of Saxony was established late in the ninth century. It included somewhat more territory than the original Saxony and was one of the original "stem" duchies of medieval Germany. Henry I, duke of Saxony, was elected German king in 919 and his son Otto I, the first Holy Roman Emperor, gave Saxony to a Saxon nobleman, Hermann Billung, in 961. In 1106 it was taken over by the man who in 1133 became Emperor Lothair II, who in turn bestowed it on Henry the Proud. The latter's son, Henry the Lion, however, lost Saxony in 1180, and the large duchy was broken up into many separate fiefs. The title of Duke of Saxony went to Bernard of Anhalt, who founded the Ascanian line, which after 1260 held the widely separated territories of Saxe-Lauenburg and Saxe-Wittenberg.

In 1356 Saxe-Wittenberg became known as Electoral Saxony, and in 1423 it was conquered by Margrave Frederick the Warlike of the house of Wettin, which already held large parts of LUSATIA and THURINGIA. Thus the name "Saxony" now applied to lands in east-central and eastern Germany rather than northwestern Germany. In 1485 Ernest, founder of the Ernestine line of the Wettins, received Electoral Saxony. His successors in the 16th century defended Martin Luther and the Reformation. The Schmalkaldic League, formed in 1531 by Protestant princes including the Elector John Frederick I, was defeated in 1547 by the Emperor Charles V; and John Frederick lost the electorate. Duke Maurice of Saxony, of the Albertine line, became the elector, and his branch of the Wettins retained the title until the end of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1806. During the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648, Electoral Saxony was ravaged several times, but by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, Elector John George I became one of the two most powerful of German Protestant princes.

Frederick II of PRUSSIA invaded Saxony in 1756 at the start of the Seven Years' War, and although its boundaries were restored by treaty in 1763, Saxony's prestige declined, and its union with Poland was ended. In the Napoleonic era, Saxony first opposed FRANCE, changed sides in 1806, and as a result, after Napoleon's

downfall, lost nearly half its territory at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. It was on the losing side again in the Austro-Prussian War in 1866 and had to pay a large sum to Prussia and join the NORTH GERMAN CONFEDERATION. Saxony was part of the GERMAN EMPIRE from 1871 until its destruction in 1918, after which it became a state in the WEIMAR Republic. Since World War II the territory has been in the German Democratic Republic, until 1990 when it was made a state of unified Germany as the Free State of Saxony.

LEIPZIG, long an intellectual center, and DRESDEN, beautified by Saxony's rulers and the home of the famous Meissen china, are leading cities. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE, SAXE-ALTENBURG, SAXE-COBURG, SAXE-GOTHA, SAXE-MEININGEN, SAXE-WEIMAR, SCHMALKALDEN.

SAXONY-ANHALT [*Sachsen-Anhalt*] (*Germany*)

State created in 1990 of the Old Duchy of ANHALT and the old Prussian province of Saxony. Its capital is MAGDEBURG.

SAY (*Niger*)

Town on the NIGER RIVER, approximately 30 mi SE of NIAMEY, in West Africa. It was the boundary between British and French territory from 1890, before being annexed in 1898 by FRANCE.

SAYBROOK [*Old Saybrook*] (*United States*)

Town in Middlesex county, CONNECTICUT, on the W bank of the Connecticut River, at Long Island Sound, opposite OLD LYME. It was a Dutch outpost of 1623 in the early colonial era but was definitely settled and fortified by New Englanders under Governor Winthrop of MASSACHUSETTS Bay Colony in 1635 as the Saybrook settlement. It was incorporated in 1854. A school founded here in the early 18th century became the nucleus of Yale University in nearby NEW HAVEN.

SAYBROOK See DEEP RIVER

SAYDĀ See SIDON

SAYPAN See SAIPAN

SAZAN [*ancient: Sason; Italian: Saseno*] (*Albania*)

Small island, 4 mi long, in the Strait of Otranto, at the entrance to the harbor of VLORË, opposite the heel of Italy. Seized by ITALY in 1914, this island was held as

a naval base until a treaty was signed in 1947 returning it to Albania.

SBEÏLA [*ancient: Sufetula*] (*Tunisia*)

Town in North Africa, approximately 100 mi NW of SFAX. It thrived as a Roman town, especially during the reign of Marcus Aurelius from A.D. 121 to 180. Occupied by the Germans in February 1943 during World War II, it was liberated by U.S. troops several weeks later. The ruins of a Roman forum and several temples are in the town.

SCALDIS See SCHELDE

SCALLABIS See SANTARÉM

SCAMPA See ELBASAN

SCANDIA See SCANDINAVIA

SCANDINAVIA [*ancient: Scandia*]

Historic region in N Europe, consisting principally of DENMARK, NORWAY, and SWEDEN, although FINLAND and ICELAND are usually considered part of it. Norway and Sweden occupy the Scandinavian Peninsula. It was from this region that the Vikings or Norsemen, Scandinavian warriors, raided the coasts of Europe and the British Isles for about two centuries, beginning in the ninth century A.D. and sailed to Iceland, GREENLAND, and North America, as well as down the rivers of RUSSIA. They were excellent shipbuilders and sailors driven by overpopulation, internal political troubles, and a thirst for adventure and trade. Sometimes they established settlements, conquering the local inhabitants, as in ENGLAND and FRANCE. In the latter they became known as Normans.

From 1018 to 1035 Canute, a Dane, was king of England, Denmark, and Norway; but Norway recovered its independence in 1035. Meanwhile, Sweden warred many times with the Danes and Norwegians and in the 12th century conquered Finland. Iceland came under Norwegian suzerainty in the 13th century, and Greenland also acknowledged its rule, while Denmark ruled southern Sweden. Sweden and Norway were united under King Magnus VII in 1319, but he was forced in 1343 to surrender the Norwegian crown to his son Haakon VI. In 1397, by the KALMAR Union, Margaret I of Denmark united the crowns of

Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; and while Sweden became separate in 1523, Norway was ruled by the Danes until 1814. Iceland went from Norwegian to Danish control in 1380. In the 17th century Denmark and Sweden were at war several times, until by the Treaty of COPENHAGEN in 1660 Denmark was forced to return southern Sweden, and the boundaries of all three nations were settled along lines still in existence. In 1809 Sweden was compelled to turn Finland over to Russian rule, but in 1814 by the Treaty of KIEL it gained Norway from Denmark. The union of Norway and Sweden was ended peacefully in 1905, and in 1918 Iceland became independent, although sharing its king with Denmark. In World War II the Germans seized Denmark and Norway by force in April 1940, while Sweden remained neutral, and Finland was dominated by the USSR. Iceland's union with Denmark ended entirely in 1944.

The oldest Germanic literature, Old Norse, flourished in Scandinavia from c. 850 to c. 1350. It has survived mostly in Icelandic writings. The major cities of Scandinavia are: In Denmark: ÅLBORG, ÅRHUS, Copenhagen, and ODENSE; in Finland: HELSINKI; in Iceland: REYKJAVÍK; in Norway: BERGEN, NARVIK, OSLO, STAVANGER, and TRONDHEIM; in Sweden: GÖTEBORG, MALMÖ, STOCKHOLM, and UPPSALA. North Cape (Nordkapp), on an island just off northern Norway, is the northernmost point of Europe.

SCAPA FLOW (*Scotland*)

Sea basin in the ORKNEY ISLANDS, off the N coast of Scotland. It was a major British naval base in both world wars. It was closed in 1956. The British *Vanguard* was torpedoed here in 1917, and in 1919 the surrendered German fleet was scuttled here by its crews. The *Royal Oak* was sunk here by a German submarine in October 1939, causing a temporary closing of the base.

SCARABANTIA See SOPRON

SCARBOROUGH (*England*)

Seaport and resort in North YORKSHIRE, 37 mi N of HULL, on the NORTH SEA. Because of its location, a Roman watchtower was built in what was then a village, which actually dates from the Bronze Age. The village was chartered in 1181. The church here dates from 1198, and there is a 12th-century castle. George Fox (1624–91), founder of the Society of Friends, was imprisoned here.

SCARBOROUGH [*former: Port Louis*] (*Trinidad and Tobago*)

Capital town of Tobago Island in the WEST INDIES, 65 mi NE of PORT OF SPAIN. Scarborough replaced Georgetown, now Mount St. George, as the capital in 1796. The ruins of Fort King George of 1770 and the Government House remain.

SCARPANTO See KARPATOS

SCARSDALE (*United States*)

Village in WESTCHESTER COUNTY, SE NEW YORK State, 20 mi N of NEW YORK CITY. Settled c. 1700, it takes its name from Scarsdale Manor, the estate of Caleb Heathcote, who came from Scarsdale, Derbyshire, England. A section of the town is still known as Heathcote. In 1717 Heathcote is said to have erected the building that became the Wayside Inn and was run by the Varian family for 75 years. In 1776, during the American Revolution, British commander Sir William Howe made his headquarters in the Jonathan Griffin farmhouse before the Battle of WHITE PLAINS. Modern Scarsdale is often cited as a typical affluent American suburb.

SCATTERY ISLAND (*Ireland*)

Island in the SHANNON RIVER estuary, in SW County CLARE, SW of Kilrush. Queen Elizabeth I gave this island to LIMERICK citizens, who built a castle here near the existing ruins of six early medieval churches and an ancient round tower.

SCEAUX (*France*)

Town of the Seine department, a suburb SSW of PARIS. The château built here by Jean-Baptiste Colbert in the 17th century was destroyed in the French Revolution. The present château was built on the same site in the 19th century. The impressive park of the château was made into a public garden in 1922.

SCHAAN (*Liechtenstein*)

Town near the RHINE RIVER and the Swiss border, approximately 3 mi NNW of VADUZ. This early settlement of probable Celtic origin is known for its Roman and Allemanic remains. In addition to the Dux chapel, there is a graveyard, a Romanesque bell-fry, and a convent.

SCHAFFHAUSEN [*Schaffhouse*] [*former: Villa Scafhusun*] (*Switzerland*)

Capital city of Schaffhausen canton, 23 mi N of Zurich, on the RHINE RIVER. The first settlement in the canton, this picturesque town was very important in the Middle Ages, and its medieval architecture—a Benedictine abbey of 1050, and 11th-century town hall, gates, tower and castle—reflect that period. By 1208 it had become a free city of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. It was ruled successively by its abbots, the Hapsburgs, and finally local trade guilds until it joined the Swiss Confederation in 1501.

SCHAFFHOUSE See SCHAFFHAUSEN

SCHÄSSBURG See SIGHISOARA

SCHAUENBERG See SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE

SCHAULEN See SIAULIAI

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE [*former: Schauenberg*] (*Germany*)

Former state in N Germany, E of the Weser River. This region encompassed much of WESTPHALIA in the 12th century, before HOLSTEIN was acquired by Count Adolph in 1111. When the family line died out in 1459, most of the area was divided between DENMARK, BRUNSWICK-LÜNEBERG, and HESSE-KASSEL. The rest went to Count Philip of LIPPE. Thereafter known as Schaumburg-Lippe, it became a principality in 1807.

SCHEEMDA (*Netherlands*)

Town, in Groningen province, in the NE, 4 mi NW of Winschoten. This town was the site of the first battle in the Netherlands' struggle for independence against SPAIN, in 1568.

SCHELDE [*Scheldt*] [*ancient: Scaldis; French: Escaut*] (*Belgium; France; Netherlands*)

River of W Europe rising near AISNE in N France, flowing N and E through W Belgium to ANTWERP, thence NW to the NORTH SEA through the East and West Schelde estuaries. It is connected with a thick network of canals in France and Belgium. From 1648 until 1863, except during the Napoleonic period, the Dutch held the right to close the Schelde estuary to

navigation, thereby throttling the trade of the city of Antwerp. In 1839, when the Netherlands and Belgium were separated, Holland fixed the toll and obtained the assent of the other powers to the arrangement. In 1863 Belgium bought up the rights, and each of the powers involved in trade contributed its quota; thereafter the navigation of the Schelde was declared free.

SCHELDT See SCHELDE

SCHENECTADY (*United States*)

City and seat of Saratoga county, in E NEW YORK State, on the MOHAWK RIVER and the Barge Canal, 13 mi NW of ALBANY. Founded by Arent Van Curler in 1661, the settlement was destroyed in an Indian massacre in 1690. Growth came in the early 19th century with the opening of the ERIE CANAL and the arrival of the railroad. By the 1850s the city became the center of American locomotive building, and later of the electrical industry. St. George's Church is from the early 18th century, as is the old stockade. With the decline of manufacturing jobs in the 21st century the city has been economically depressed.

SCHENSTOCHAU See CZESTOCHOWA

SCHEVENINGEN (*Netherlands*)

Seaside resort and part of THE HAGUE in South Holland province, 2 mi NW of The Hague. In 1653 this bathing and fishing resort was the scene of an English naval victory over the Dutch fleet under Admiral Tromp. It was heavily damaged in World War II.

SCHIEDAM (*Netherlands*)

Town of South Holland province, in the SW, 3 mi W of ROTTERDAM, near the Meuse River. Chartered in 1275, it was a fish and grain trading center during the Middle Ages before it was replaced by Rotterdam. There are ruins here of a 13th-century castle. The town also has a 15th-century church and a 17th-century town hall.

SCHIEFFERSTADT (*Germany*)

Village, in SE RHINELAND-PALATINATE, in the RHINE RIVER valley, 7 mi SSW of LUDWIGSHAFEN AM RHEIN. Many Roman remains have been excavated near this village.

SCHIERATZ See SIERADZ**SCHLESSEN** See SILESIA**SCHLESWIG** [*former: Sliaswic, Sliesthorp; Danish: Slesvig*] (*Germany*)

Port city of SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, in the N, on an inlet of the BALTIC SEA, 70 mi NNW of HAMBURG. One of the oldest cities of northern Germany, Schleswig has played an important role in German-Danish history since c. A.D. 800. It succeeded the Viking trading town of HEDEBY nearby in the 11th century. After being a town of the German or HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, it was ceded to DENMARK in 1027. In the later Middle Ages, although a fief of Denmark, it fell again under the German Empire as a part of HOLSTEIN; later it came under the royal house of Denmark again.

In the meantime, from 947 until the Reformation in the 16th century it was an episcopal see and the residence of the dukes of Schleswig, as well as the dukes of Holstein-GOTTORP, who lived in the Gottorp Castle from 1514 to 1713. It was the Danish capital of Schleswig-Holstein from 1721 to 1848, and the capital of the duchy under Prussia from 1866 to 1917, when it was replaced by KIEL.

Its ambiguous status led in the 19th century to the Schleswig-Holstein question, which involved Germany, PRUSSIA, Denmark, and AUSTRIA. It was finally settled by agreement when Schleswig came under the administration of Prussia in the 1860s. In 1920, by plebiscite, the northern part of Schleswig was awarded to Denmark, though the city remained in Germany. The Gothic cathedral of the 12th to the 15th century contains the tomb of Frederick I of Denmark.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN [*Danish: Slesvig*] (*Germany*)

State in Germany, occupying the southern part of the Jutland Peninsula, with the North Sea on the W, the Baltic Sea on the E, and DENMARK on the N. Schleswig, the southern part, is a former duchy created in 1115 as a hereditary fief held from the kings of Denmark; while HOLSTEIN became a county of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1111. For more than six centuries the two territories had many different rulers and were at different times combined or divided in various ways. After 1773 the kings of Denmark held both duchies. They were full sovereigns of Schleswig and ruled Holstein as princes of the Holy Roman Empire.

The Congress of Vienna in 1815 confirmed this status with the GERMAN CONFEDERATION, organized that year, which succeeded the extinct Holy Roman Empire. The population of Schleswig-Holstein was predominantly German, and growing nationalism made a touchy issue of the relation of the region to Denmark. The Germans feared Schleswig would be fully incorporated into Denmark.

In 1848 Frederick VII of Denmark declared such a complete union, and revolt broke out in both duchies. Led by PRUSSIA, the German Confederation occupied the duchies in support of the revolutionaries. An armistice was arranged, but fighting resumed in 1849 and ended inconclusively in 1850. The question of the succession to the rule of Schleswig-Holstein was the subject of a conference in London in 1852 that resulted in a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of Denmark's territory; it also conferred the succession to the Danish throne and both duchies on the Glucksburg branch of the Danish royal house. Denmark promised to keep the duchies united and their status that of a personal union through the Danish crown. In 1855, however, under Danish nationalist pressure, Frederick VII declared that the Danish constitution applied to the duchies. The German Confederation protested, and the proclamation was withdrawn in 1858. In 1863, however, a common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig was signed by Frederick's successor, Christian IX. The German diet objected, and in January 1864 Prussia and AUSTRIA declared war on Denmark, which was quickly defeated. Austria favored recognizing a claim to the duchies by the duke of Augustenburg, but Prussia, under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, was determined to annex the duchies.

The Treaty of Gastein in 1865 placed Holstein under Austrian control and handed over Schleswig to Prussian administration. As Bismarck had hoped, this dual control caused friction that helped him maneuver Austria into war in 1866. The Austro-Prussian War ended in seven weeks with victory for Prussia, and the two duchies were annexed to Prussia, along with the duchy of LAUENBURG, which became part of the province of Schleswig-Holstein. Following World War I a plebiscite was held in 1920 in which the Danish majority of northern Schleswig voted to join Denmark. The leading cities of Schleswig-Holstein are FLENSBURG; KIEL, the capital; LÜBECK; and SCHLESWIG, one of the oldest cities in Germany.

SCHLETTSTADT See SÉLESTAT

SCHLÜSSELBURG See PETROKREPOST

SCHMALKALD See SCHMALKALDEN

SCHMALKALDEN [Schmalkald; Smalcald; Smalkald] (*Germany*)

Town in THURINGIA, Germany, 30 mi SW of ERFURT. First mentioned in A.D. 874, this medieval metal-working center was chartered in 1227 and joined HESSE-KASSEL in 1583, with which it passed to PRUSSIA in 1866. In the early Reformation period, the League of Schmalkalden of the Protestant German princes and free cities was founded in the town hall here in 1531 to counteract the Catholic forces of Emperor Charles V. Their union won the financial and diplomatic support of the Catholic king of France, Francis I. Their defiance led eventually to the Schmalkaldic War between the opposing sides. The league forces under the Elector John Frederick of SAXONY were defeated at the Battle of MÜHLBERG, near LEIPZIG, on April 24, 1547. The emperor's triumph was short-lived, however; and the league managed to bring him to a stalemate. This, the power politics of France, and Charles's desire to unite Germany against the Turks, led to the Peace of Augsburg of 1555, which recognized the legitimacy of the Protestant princes and the principle that each prince would determine the religion of his own state.

In Schmalkalden are the 15th-century town hall and the restored Crown Inn, where Martin Luther drew up the Schmalkaldic Articles representing the Protestant point of view in 1536. There is also a medieval fortress here, and the 15th-century church of St. George.

SCHMÖLLN (*Germany*)

Industrial city in THURINGIA, 12 mi E of GERA. Chartered in 1320, this German city became a paper- and leather-manufacturing center. Its town hall was built in the 16th century, and there is a 15th-century church.

SCHNEEBERG (*Germany*)

City, in SAXONY, 22 mi SW of ZWICKAU. This city grew in importance with the discovery of silver deposits in 1477 and eventually became a metal and lace-making center for Germany. Its 16th-century church contains paintings by Lucas Cranach the Elder.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL See PILA

SCHOENBRUNN VILLAGE STATE MEMORIAL

(*United States*)

Historical site in E OHIO, S of New Philadelphia. The first town in Ohio, this site was settled by a Moravian missionary and his Indian converts in 1772. The village was abandoned during the American Revolution because of an Indian threat, and was later burned by the Indians. The site was restored as a museum in 1923.

SCHOONEVELDT (*Netherlands*)

Battle site on the S shore of the mouth of the SCHELDE RIVER in ZEELAND, in the SW. During the Dutch Wars it was the scene of a naval battle in 1673 between the Dutch fleet commanded by Admiral Michiel de Ruyter and the combined English and French fleets.

SCHOUTEN ISLANDS [Misore Islands] (*Indonesia*)

Island group off IRIAN BARAT, NEW GUINEA. It is comprised of BIAK, NUMFOR and other islands. It was first explored by the Dutch navigator Willem Schouten on his successful voyage into the Pacific for the Dutch East India Company in 1616. Biak was occupied by U.S. troops during World War II on May 27, 1944, after severe fighting, and Numfor on July 6. After years of dispute, this area was taken over by Indonesia in May 1963.

SCHRAALENBURGH See DUMONT

SCHULPFORTA See SCHULPFORTE

SCHULPFORTE [Pforta; Schulpforta] (*Germany*)

Village in N HESSE, 2 mi SW of NAUMBURG, on the Saale River. This village is the site of a school established by Elector Maurice of SAXONY in 1543 in the buildings of a former monastery founded in 1134. From it Klopstock, Fichte, Ranke, and Nietzsche graduated. It became a Nazi Party school after 1933.

SCHUYLER See NEBRASKA

SCHUYLERVILLE [Old Saratoga; Saratoga] (*United States*)

Village, in Saratoga county, in E NEW YORK State, on the W bank of the HUDSON RIVER, 32 mi N of ALBANY. When it was settled in 1689, this village was originally

1172 Schuylkill River

named Saratoga. During the American Revolution it was the scene of General John Burgoyne's surrender on October 17, 1777, to General Horatio Gates in the Saratoga campaign. Gates had replaced Philip Schuyler as commander when the latter assumed supreme command. Burgoyne's defeat has been attributed to Benedict Arnold. See also SARATOGA.

SCHUYLKILL RIVER (*United States*)

River, approximately 130 mi long, which rises in E central PENNSYLVANIA and flows mostly SE into the DELAWARE RIVER at PHILADELPHIA. Along its banks are some of the early industrial cities of the United States, such as Conshohocken, NORRISTOWN, POTTSTOWN, POTTSVILLE, and READING. Also on the river is VALLEY FORGE, where the Continental Army spent the bitter winter of 1777–78.

SCHWABACH (*Germany*)

City, in N BAVARIA, 8 mi SSE of NUREMBERG. First mentioned in 1117, it was chartered in the late 14th century. It was ceded to PRUSSIA in 1791 and to Bavaria in 1806. The Articles of Schwabach of 1529 led to the drafting of the 1530 AUGSBURG Confession of the Protestant Lutheran faith. Notable buildings include a 16th-century city hall and a 15th-century Gothic church.

SCHWABEN See SWABIA

SCHWABISCH-GMÜND See GMÜND

SCHWÄBISCH-HALL [Hall] (*Germany*)

City of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG in the S, on the Kocher River. The settlement developed around salt springs. It was chartered in the 12th century and was an important free city until 1803. There is a former fortified Benedictine abbey of 1075 nearby, a baroque town hall, and a 15th-century church in the city. See also SWABIA.

SCHWANGAU (*Germany*)

Village in SW Bavaria, 2 mi ENE of FÜSSEN. This is the site of two important castles: the Hohen Schwangau, formerly known as Schwanstein and renovated in the 19th century, which passed in 1567 from the Welfs to the dukes of BAVARIA, and the

famous Neuschwanstein, built by Louis II "The Mad King" of Bavaria between 1869 and 1886.

SCHWARZA (*Germany*)

Town, in THURINGIA, on the Saale River, 3 mi SSW of Rudolstadt. In October 1806 the French army under Launes and Angereau defeated the Prussians under Prince Louis Ferdinand in this town. See also PRUSSIA.

SCHWARZWALD See BLACK FOREST

SCHWECHAT (*Austria*)

A suburb SE of VIENNA, on the Leitha River. Although its modern boundaries were formed by the incorporation of 28 towns in 1938, the original Schwechat was the scene of a Hungarian defeat in 1848 by Prince Windisch-Grätz, who crushed revolutions against the Hapsburgs in PRAGUE, BOHEMIA, and all around Vienna. The next year the Hungarians were victorious at Gödöllő near BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, costing Windisch-Grätz his command.

SCHWEDT See SCHWEDT AN DER ODER

SCHWEDT AN DER ODER [Schwedt] (*Germany*)

City, 50 mi NE of BERLIN. Founded in 1265, it passed to BRANDENBURG in 1469. Tobacco was introduced by the French Huguenots who settled the area in the 17th century. The city suffered extensive damage in World War II. See also FRANCE.

SCHWEIDNITZ See SWIDNICA

SCHWEINFURT (*Germany*)

City, in Lower Franconia, NW BAVARIA, on the Main River, 66 mi E of FRANKFURT. First mentioned in 791, it became a free imperial city in 1280 and passed to Bavaria in 1803. Because it was the center of the German ball-bearing industry, it was severely bombed in World War II by Allied aircraft between 1942 and 1945. The Allies suffered disastrous losses in planes. The 15th-century church and the 16th-century town hall remain.

SCHWERIN (*Germany*)

Capital city of MECKLENBURG WESTERN POMERANIA in the NW, on Lake Schwerin, 110 mi NW of BERLIN. A commercial and industrial center today, Schwerin

was first mentioned in 1018 and was chartered by Henry the Lion in 1160, when it also became an episcopal see. The Reformation was introduced in 1524, and the town was occupied by Roman Catholic imperial forces under Wallenstein from 1624 to 1631 during the Thirty Years' War. There is a 14th- to 15th-century cathedral and a 19th-century ducal palace on an island in the lake. Schwerin was the capital of what was the MECKLENBURG state.

SCHWETZINGEN (*Germany*)

Town of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 5 mi WSW of HEIDELBERG. The medieval castle here was rebuilt c. 1700 to serve as the summer residence of the electors palatine between 1720 and 1777. It has a notable castle park created in the 18th century that includes a rococo theater.

SCHWYZ [*former: Suittes*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton between the lakes of Zurich in the N and Lucerne in the S, and its capital town, 22 mi E of LUCERNE. One of the oldest towns in Switzerland, it was passed to the counts of Hapsburg in the early 13th century, and in 1240 Emperor Frederick II made it a direct fief of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. Rudolf I of Hapsburg revoked its charter in 1274, and in 1291 Schwyz joined URI, UNTERWALDEN, and later Lucerne in a pact forming the FOUR FOREST CANTONS, which became the basis of Swiss independence. The original document is now housed in the Swiss federal archives here. Its name is the source of Schweiz or Switzerland. Schwyz's attempt to dominate EINSIEDELN led to an unsuccessful Austrian counterattack and the Battle of MORGARTEN in 1315. It acquired various lands over the next centuries and was involved in battles at SEMPACH and KAPPEL. A Catholic canton, its territorial jurisdiction was finalized in 1848, after the Sonderbund war against the Protestant cantons, and in 1898. Notable buildings include a 16th-century town hall, a medieval convent, rebuilt in the 17th century, several baroque churches, and houses from the 17th and 18th centuries.

SCIACCA (*Italy*)

Port town of Agrigento province, in SW SICILY, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 30 mi NW of AGRIGENTO. An important royal town in the Middle Ages, it has town walls dating from 1330 and the ruins of castles, a palace, and a medieval cathedral.

SCILLA See SCILLIUM

SCILLIUM [*Scilla*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient town in North Africa near modern SBEÏTLA, Tunisia. The execution of 12 Christians from this town in CARTHAGE on July 17, A.D. 180, is the earliest recorded Christian martyrdom in the Roman province of AFRICA PROCONSULARIS. The Scillitan Martyrs, seven men and five women, refused to renounce their faith and to repudiate "The sacred books and the letters of a righteous man named Paul" that they carried in a satchel. The proconsul Saturnius offered them a month to recant, but they refused and were executed.

SCILLY ISLANDS [*Isles of Scilly*] (*England*)

Archipelago of more than 150 islands in CORNWALL, off SW England, 25 mi SW of LANDS END. The scene of many shipwrecks through the centuries, this area, because of its flower growing, is known as the Flower Garden of England. Five of the islands are inhabited and contain historical buildings. Samson Island has ancient stone monuments. Tresco has remains of an abbey from the 10th century and Oliver Cromwell's Tower. The main island, St. Mary's, is where Prince Charles (Charles II) stopped during his flight from the English Civil War in 1645.

SCIO See CHIOS

SCITUATE (*United States*)

Town, in Providence county, in N RHODE ISLAND, W of CRANSTON, 11 mi W of PROVIDENCE. It was settled in 1710. Cannon were manufactured here for the American Revolution. The town was also the birthplace of Stephen Hopkins (1707–85), governor of Rhode Island and revolutionary patriot. Scituate separated from Providence in 1731.

SCODRA See SHKODËR

SCOGLITTI (*Italy*)

Town in Ragusa province, in the S of SICILY, approximately 15 mi SE of Gela. It served as a beachhead during the Allied invasion of Sicily from July 9 to August 8, 1943, during World War II.

SCONE (*Scotland*)

Village in TAYSIDE region, 35 mi N of EDINBURGH. It was the residence of the kings of Scotland from 1157 to 1488. The abbey here founded in 1115 and destroyed by Protestants in 1559 contained the Stone of Scone, or the Stone of Destiny, upon which the kings sat for coronation. It was brought to Westminster Abbey by Edward I in 1297 and now sits beneath the English coronation throne there.

SCONSET See SIASCONSET**SCOPUS, MOUNT** [*Hebrew: Har Hazofim*] (*Israel*)

Peak, a N extension of the Mount of Olives, NE of Jerusalem. Strategically important in the defense of JERUSALEM throughout its history, it was a camp site for Roman legions in A.D. 70, during the Jewish revolt, and for the crusaders in 1099 when they captured Jerusalem. Until the Israeli capture of all of Jerusalem in 1967, it was Israeli-held land in Jordanian territory.

SCOTIA See SCOTLAND**SCOTLAND** (*Great Britain*)

Country of Great Britain. It lies N of ENGLAND and includes the HEBRIDES, ORKNEY, and SHETLAND Islands. Much of the country consists of the sparsely populated Highlands, renowned for their scenic beauty, while the bulk of the population is centered in the central Lowlands around the capital, EDINBURGH, and GLASGOW in the W. United with England under one parliament since 1707, Scotland retains a distinct legal system and has preserved intact its cultural traditions.

Inhabited originally by Picts, Scotland was invaded though never subdued by the Romans. By the end of the second century A.D., the Romans had been forced to retreat south of the ANTONINE WALL, which marked the northern border c. A.D. 140, into northern England where they had built the defensive HADRIAN'S WALL by A.D. 126. By c. 400 the Picts of Galloway had been converted to Christianity by St. Ninian. By 565 St. Columba had converted northern Scotland from the monastery of IONA.

In the sixth century the country was invaded by Scots from IRELAND, and in 844 the Picts and Scots united under the Scottish king Kenneth I of DALRIADA. From the 8th to 12th centuries, Scotland was

continually prey to invasions by Norsemen. Under David I (1084–1153), the power of the crown was consolidated and trade began to develop. As a result of his participation in the rebellion against Henry II of England in 1173–74, the king of Scotland became a vassal of the English monarch. By 1263, the Norse invaders had been finally repulsed from the Scottish mainland. Under Alexander III (1249–86) the Hebrides and the Isle of Man had been taken from Norway. In 1290, however, Alexander's last heiress, Margaret, the "Maid of Norway," died childless. More than a dozen claimants to the throne therefore appealed to Edward I of England, who claimed the Scottish throne for himself, owing to his position as feudal lord of many Scottish holdings. In the following struggle, known as the "Great Cause," the Baliols contested the throne with the Bruces. After the rule of a Baliol, a Wallace, and Edward I, Robert the Bruce won a decisive victory over the English at BANNOCKBURN in 1314, which was strengthened by an alliance with FRANCE throughout the Hundred Years' War. England was forced to recognize Scottish independence in 1328, but relations between the two countries remained poor. Edward III defeated the Scots at HALIDON HILL in 1333, but the victory was fruitless. Scotland was torn by civil strife in the 14th century, and one third of its population succumbed to the plague of the Black Death.

The reign of James IV saw some return to order, but this ended prematurely when he was killed by the English at the Battle of FLODDEN Field in 1513. The 16th century was a period of religious turmoil, with the arrival of the Protestant Reformation clashing with Scotland's traditional ties with Catholic France. In the 1550s John Knox brought Calvinism to the country, where it developed into Presbyterianism, the official religion. These differences came to a head during the reign of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots, who lost her throne in 1567 owing to a rebellion by nobles. She was imprisoned by Elizabeth I of England and executed in 1587.

Order was restored under her son James VI who in 1603 ascended the throne of England as James I, thus uniting the two countries. During the English Civil War, Scotland's religious sympathies caused her to favor the Parliamentarians. The rebellion against Charles I began in Edinburgh, in 1637, after attempts to impose Anglicanism there, but the execution of Charles I in 1649 alienated Scottish feelings, so that Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate was not popular in Scotland.

The Scots welcomed the Restoration of Charles II in 1660 and, by the Act of Union in 1707 the Scottish and English parliaments were merged. With the death of Queen Ann, the last reigning Stuart, in 1714, and under the Hanoverian dynasty, the Jacobites claimed that the Stuarts were the rightful kings of Scotland as well as England. They rebelled unsuccessfully in 1715 and again, with French help, during the war of the Austrian Succession. After their defeat at CULLODEN MOOR in 1745, however, the Jacobites' cause was finally dead. English troops were thereafter quartered in the Highlands for years, roads were pushed through the moors, the chieftains lost their power, and the clans were dissolved as political and landholding units. For thirty years wearing of the kilt was forbidden. During the 18th century, however, despite cultural repression, Scotland made an important contribution to the Enlightenment in Europe with the writings of David Hume, Adam Smith, and others, as Edinburgh became a European capital. The enclosure system caused the depopulation of the Highlands and prompted mass emigration after 1750 to the new industrial cities, including Glasgow and Edinburgh, and to America and Australia.

Throughout the 19th and 20th centuries Scotland developed peacefully as an integral part of the UNITED KINGDOM, with the Lowlands benefiting from the industrial revolution. The exploitation of oil in the NORTH SEA, off the Scottish coast, enhanced Scotland's economic position in the 1970s and brought renewed demands from nationalists that Scotland become self-governing. Since 1975 the 33 counties of Scotland have been regrouped into 12 administrative regions, which in 1996, were divided into 32 council areas. Other important cities are DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, and PAISLEY. The Scotland Act of 1998 provides for more devolution of government to Scotland and a Scottish parliament.

SCOTTSBLUFF (*United States*)

City in W NEBRASKA, on the North PLATTE RIVER, 20 mi E of the WYOMING border. It is named for a nearby butte, a landmark on the Mormon and Oregon trails. Robert Stuart, courier from John Jacob Astor's fur-trading post in OREGON, was among the first Europeans to see it. Fort Mitchell was established here in 1864 as an outpost for FORT LARAMIE. It is the site of the Oregon Trail Museum.

SCOTTSBORO (*United States*)

Town in NE ALABAMA, 30 mi E of HUNTSVILLE, the scene in 1931 of one of the most controversial and

highly publicized criminal trials in the history of the United States. Nine black male youths were indicted here, charged with having raped two young white women. In several trials the young men were found guilty, some of them being sentenced to death, others to long prison terms. The U.S. Supreme Court twice overturned the convictions on procedural grounds, including the fact that no blacks had served on the juries. In 1937 the charges against five were dropped. In 1940 three of the men were set free, and a fourth escaped to MICHIGAN in 1946. In 1976 a pardon was granted this man, the last known survivor of the nine.

Liberals and radicals came to the defense of the nine, doubting that they were guilty and believing they were the victims of racial prejudice. One of the women recanted her earlier testimony against the youths at the second trial.

SCOTT'S PLAINS See PETERBOROUGH

SCRANTON (*United States*)

City in NE PENNSYLVANIA, on the Lackawanna River, in the center of an anthracite coal region. Settlement in the area began in 1788, and iron was first forged here in 1797. In 1840 George W. Scranton, for whom the city is named, combined with other entrepreneurs to secure large tracts of coal land, including the site of the present city. By 1842 he had developed the use of anthracite coal in smelting iron ore, and the city became an industrial center. By the later half of the 20th century Scranton saw many manufacturing jobs go overseas and many abandoned coal mines dotted the land. This landscape is now being replaced with malls, museums, and homes. There is a model coal mine in Nay Aug Park, where historic blast furnaces can be viewed.

SCROBBESBYRIG See SHREWSBURY

SCROOBY (*England*)

Village of NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, 18 mi E of SHEFFIELD. It was the home of William Brewster and other founding members of a group later called the Pilgrims, who founded the PLYMOUTH colony in New England in 1620. See also MASSACHUSETTS.

SCUPI See SKOPJE

SCUTARI (*Albania*) See SHKODËR

SCUTARI (*Turkey*) See USKUDAR

SCYROS See SKYROS

SCYTHIA (*Russia; Ukraine; Kazakhstan*)

Ancient country that included parts of Eurasia from the DANUBE RIVER in the W to the borders of CHINA in the E. It was inhabited by a barbaric, nomadic people from the Ural River, of Iranian background, living chiefly in the steppes north and northeast of the BLACK SEA and the region east of the ARAL SEA. They were mentioned from the seventh century B.C., when they overwhelmed the Medes and replaced the Cimmerians. This group was then driven out of MEDEA by King Cyaxares. They were apparently the same people as the Sakas east of the Caspian. Circa 615 B.C. they allied with the Medes and Babylonians to sack Nineveh in 612 B.C. Darius campaigned against them in Europe c. 515 B.C. and halted their expansion. They annihilated the army sent against them in 325 B.C. by Alexander the Great of MACEDON, but in 300 B.C. they were driven out of the Balkans by the invading Celts. They were centered north of the Caspian from c. 700 to 550 B.C. and in the CRIMEA from 550 B.C. on. They are identified with the use of the bow in battle and superior horsemanship. They were noted for their pointed caps, flowing robes, and trousers. In the second century B.C. they were conquered by the Sarmatians, became part of SARMATIA, and disappeared shortly after. Long in contact with the Greek colonies of the Black Sea coast, the Scythians developed a unique gold- and metal-working art of fine detail and fluid line, which fused Hellenistic, Celtic, and Central Asian motifs with great vigor. Artifacts reveal the influence of Mesopotamian, Siberian, and Chinese motifs as well. See also PAZYRYK.

SCYTHOPOLIS See BETH-SHAN

SEA ISLANDS (*United States*)

Island chain off the Atlantic coast of SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, and FLORIDA, including ST. HELENA ISLAND, South Carolina and ST. SIMONS, Georgia. They were discovered and first settled by the Spanish, who set up missions and garrisons in the 16th century. The British advanced into the region in the early 18th century. James Oglethorpe, founder of the Georgia colony, built Fort Frederica on St. Simons Island. The islands were the first important cotton-growing region in the United States and became the site of large plantations in the 19th century. Invaded by

Union forces during the Civil War, following the war the land was distributed to the former slaves who, in relative isolation, developed distinct customs and dialects, as exemplified by the Gullah language. There are antebellum plantations here, abandoned during the Union takeover.

SEA OF CHINNERETH See GALILEE, SEA OF

SEA OF THE PLAIN See DEAD SEA

SEATTLE (*United States*)

Largest city of WASHINGTON State, situated between Elliot Bay in PUGET SOUND and Lake Washington. It is the commercial and industrial capital of the Pacific Northwest. The city was settled in 1851 and successfully withstood Indian attacks in 1856. It enjoyed its first real growth in 1884 with the coming of the railroad. From 1897 Seattle became an important commercial center during the ALASKA gold rush. The Great Seattle Fire of 1889 destroyed the central district but did not take any lives. The opening of the PANAMA CANAL, the industrialization of the West, and World War I brought further expansion as a port. In World War II it became a center of the aircraft industry. For many years a center of the labor movement, in 1919 it was the scene of a general strike organized by the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW). The city was host to a World's Fair in 1962 and the Goodwill Games in 1990. The city faced hard times in the 1960s and 1970s with the decline in manufacturing jobs, only to have enjoyed a recent renaissance partly due to local computer and internet companies.

SEBASTE (*Israel*) See SAMARIA

SEBASTE (*Turkey*) See SIVAS

SEBASTIA See SIVAS

SEBASTOPOL See SEVASTOPOL

SEBASTOPOLIS See SUKHUMI

SEBENICO See ŠIBENIK

ŞEBINKARAHISAR [*ancient: Colonia, Karahissar*] (*Turkey*)

Town of Giresun province, in the NE, approximately 85 mi SW of Trebizond and 280 mi ENE of ANKARA. Originally a Roman colony, it grew up around a fortress and was later a Byzantine frontier outpost. It was taken by the Turks in 1465. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SEBKRET EL KOURZIA See SABKHAT AL-KURZĪYAH**SEBTA** See CEUTA**SECUNDERABAD** [*Sikandarabad*] (*India*)

Town and military post in N ANDHRA PRADESH, part of HYDERABAD. Founded in 1806, it was among the largest of British military bases until it was turned over to India in December 1945. It is still a major army base.

SECYON See SICYON**SEDALIA** (*United States*)

City of W central MISSOURI. Throughout the Civil War it was a Union military post on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railroad. It was held for one day, October 15, 1864, by a Confederate detachment from Sterling Price's raiding column.

SEDAN (*France*)

Town of the ARDENNES department, in the NE, on the MEUSE RIVER, 11 mi ESE of MÉZIÈRES. Through the 16th and 17th centuries it was a strong Protestant center with a well-known Calvinist academy. The site of several battles, it saw the defeat of France and the surrender of Napoleon III on September 2, 1870, in the Franco-Prussian War. Occupied by GERMANY with heavy fighting in World War I, it was again taken by the Germans in May 1940 at the start of their invasion of France in World War II. The town was held by them until the Allied liberation on August 31, 1944. It has an exceptionally large 15th-century castle. See also METZ.

SEDGEMOOR (*England*)

Marshy tract of moorland in SOMERSET, 3 mi SE of BRIDGWATER. On July 6, 1685, it was the scene of the defeat of the rebelling duke of Monmouth by the

forces of James II under Feversham and Churchill. The latter was named the first duke of Marlborough for his valor here and became a famous commander, victor of BLENHEIM.

SEDLEZ See SIEDLCE**SEDUNUM** See SION**SÉES** (*France*)

Town of Orne department, in the NW, 13 mi NNE of Alençon. It was a fortified town in the fourth century A.D. when St. Lain was named its first bishop. In the ninth century it fell to the Normans, and from 1356 it was in the possession of the counts of ALENÇON. Changing hands several times in the wars of Henry II of ENGLAND and his sons, it was one of the first towns of NORMANDY to fall to the English in 1418 during the later phase of the Hundred Years' War. Sacked by the Protestants during the Wars of Religion, it nevertheless attached itself to the Holy League in 1589 and voluntarily surrendered to Henri IV in 1590. Its outstanding cathedral dates from the 13th and 14th centuries.

SEGAULI [*Sagauli*] (*India*)

Town of NW BIHAR, in the NE, 85 mi N of PATNA. A former British military base, on March 3, 1816, it was the site of the signing of a treaty that established British relations with NEPAL.

SEGESTA [*Greek: Egesta*] (*Italy*)

Ruins of an ancient city in NW SICILY, in Trapani province, approximately 17 mi ESE of TRAPANI. Traditionally considered a Trojan colony and long the rival of SELINUS, it allied with Athens from 415 to 413 B.C. for the unsuccessful war against SYRACUSE during the Peloponnesian Wars. It then gained the alliance of CARTHAGE, sacked Selinus in 409 B.C., and became a Carthaginian dependency. In 307 B.C. it suffered an attack and massacre by the tyrant of Syracuse, Agathocles, who changed its name briefly to Dicaeopolis. Besieged by Carthage in the First Punic War, it eventually overcame the Carthaginians and turned to ROME. It went into decline in the first century B.C. and was eventually destroyed by the Vandals in the fifth century A.D. Its ruins include an outstanding unfinished temple of the fifth century B.C. and a rock-cut theater.

SEGESVÁR See SIGHISOARA**SEGODUNUM** See RODEZ**SEGONTIUM** See CAERNARVON**SÉGOU [Segu]** (*Mali*)

Port town in the SW, on the NIGER RIVER. Developed in the late 17th century as the capital of a BAMBARA kingdom, it reached its peak in the 18th century. It was taken in 1861 by Al-hajj Umar, a militant Muslim reformer who ruled until 1864, when he was succeeded by his son, Ahmadu. The latter made Ségou his capital and ruled until 1890. The town was occupied by the French from that year and was their headquarters for development on the Niger River, beginning in 1932.

SEGOVIA (*Spain*)

City and provincial capital, approximately 45 mi NW of MADRID, on a rocky hill in OLD CASTILE overlooking the Eresma River. Of ancient origin, it became a flourishing city in Roman times. After A.D. 714 it frequently changed hands between Moors and Christians until finally reconquered by Alfonso VI in 1079. It was a Moorish textile center, and then a favored residence of the kings of Castile and LEÓN. The great Alcázar on its rock saw the proclamation of Isabella I as queen. Ravaged by the French in 1808, Segovia also saw much fighting at the beginning of the Spanish civil war. A walled town, Segovia has the restored 14th and 15th century Alcázar, a 16th-century Gothic cathedral, and several Romanesque churches and medieval palaces. It has a Roman aqueduct, still in use, dating probably from the first century B.C. and one of the outstanding engineering monuments of the period.

SEGU See SÉGOU**SEGUIN** (*United States*)

City and county seat in S TEXAS, on the Guadalupe River, 33 mi ENE of SAN ANTONIO. Founded in 1831 by members of the Texas Rangers, it was named after Colonel Juan Seguin, a hero of the Texas Revolution. Once a plantation center, it retains the character given it by later German settlers.

SEGUSIO [*modern: Susa*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman town, on the Dora Riparia River, in Torino province, PIEDMONT region, approximately 30 mi W of TURIN. It was the capital of the Cottii in

northern ancient LIGURIA. Cottius, the son of King Domus, ruled as imperial prefect here over the 14 tribes his father had ruled, and erected a triumphal arch honoring Augustus, in 9–8 B.C. The town was captured by Constantine in the fourth century A.D. in his campaign against Maxentius. It was assaulted unsuccessfully by Frederick Barbarossa in 1168 and burned by him in 1176. The town also contains an 11th-century church, now a cathedral, and the 13th-century church of San Francesco. See also SUSA, Italy.

SEICHEPREY (*France*)

Hamlet in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, E of St. Mihiel. The remains of trenches here commemorate one of the earliest advances by U.S. troops, newly entered into World War I on the side of the Allies. The battle occurred in the ST. MIHIEL sector on April 20, 1918.

SEINE RIVER [*ancient: Sequana*] (*France*)

River, 482 mi long, rising in the Plateau de Langres, in the Côte d'Or department in the E and flowing NW past TROYES, through PARIS, and meandering through NORMANDY, past ROUEN, until it empties into the ENGLISH CHANNEL near LE HAVRE. It is navigable for approximately 350 miles.

Along its course it flows through or bounds on the departments of Côte d'Or in BURGUNDY; Aube and Marne in CHAMPAGNE; Seine-et-Marne, Essonne, Paris, Yvelines in the ÎLE-DE-FRANCE; and Eure and Seine-Maritime in Normandy. It rises near the village of Chanceaux, approximately 22 mi northwest of DIJON. An enclosed spring with a sculpted tablet marks its source. The small plot within the enclosure belongs to the city of Paris. Along its route it is joined by the Aube, Yonne, MARNE, and OISE rivers.

An important route inland since Roman times, it was used by Viking raiders who sacked Paris in the ninth century, and with its tributaries is responsible for the richness of the entire Paris basin and the cities along its banks. The Seine formed the Allied defensive line east of Paris after General Von Kluck advanced past the Marne from August 17 to September 3, 1914, during World War I.

SEISHIN See CHONG-JIN**SEISTAN [Sistan]** [*ancient: Drangiana, Sakastan*] (*Afghanistann and Iran*)

Lowland and delta region of SW Afghansitan and E Iran, fed mainly by the flood of the HELMAND RIVER.

It was a former province in eastern Iran, corresponding to ancient DRANGIANA. The capital was at Nasratabad (now Zaböl, Iran). It was held by the eastern Scythians or Sakas and called Sakastan in the second and third centuries A.D. From the fourth to seventh century, the region was a center of Zoroastrian worship. From the eighth century until 1383 and the arrival of Mongol conquerors, it flourished under the Arabs. The Mongols destroyed the irrigation system and ended Seistan's prosperity. Under the Safavids from 1502 to 1736, the region was a source of dispute between PERSIA and Afghanistan and continued to be so until the 20th century, most intensively in the 19th century.

SEKHET-AM See SIWAH

SEKIGAHARA (*Japan*)

Town of SW Gifu prefecture, on central HONSHŪ, 16 mi WSW of GIFU. In 1600, it was the scene of a crucial battle for the control of Japan. The Shogun Tokugawa Iyeyasu defeated the forces of Ishida Mitsunari who led the forces of Hideyoshi son and heir. The Shogun Iyeyasu initiated the Tokugawa Shogunate, under which Japan was closed to foreign penetration until the mid-19th century.

SEKONDI-TAKORADI (*Ghana*)

Commercial city, port, and capital in the Western Region of the SW, 110 miles WSW of ACCRA. The two parts of this city developed around forts dating from the 17th century, English and Dutch in Sekondi, the older and larger of the two, and Swedish in Takoradi. In 1872 the region was ceded by the Dutch to the British; and Sekondi became the main port of the GOLD COAST. A deepwater harbor was constructed at Takoradi in 1928. The two sections merged in 1946 and were made a city in 1963. The reconstructed Fort Orange changed hands peacefully between Dutch, British, and French and is now in ruins in the Sekondi area.

SELA See PETRA

SELAT TEBRAU See JOHORE STRAIT

SELENGOR (*Malaysia*)

State on the W coast of the S MALAY PENINSULA, on the Strait of Malacca. Under various powers before

the 16th century, it was ruled after the fall of MALACCA in 1511 by the sultans of Riau and JOHORE. Conquered by Bugis tribesmen from MAKASAR in the Celebes in the early 18th century, it was overrun by the Dutch in 1783–84. A commercial treaty with the British in 1818 preceded British control as a protectorate in 1874, after the outbreak of civil war. Part of the Federated Malay States from 1895 and part of the independent Federation of Malaysia from 1957, it became a state of Malaysia in 1963. KUALA LUMPUR is the capital of Selangor and of Malaysia itself.

SÉLESTAT [*German: Schlettstadt*] (*France*)

Town of Bas-Rhin department, in the NE near the Ill River, 34 mi SW of STRASBOURG. A free city under the Hohenstaufens, it was taken in 1632 by SWEDEN during the French intervention in the Thirty Years' War. It was captured by the French in 1634. Their rule continued following the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648. An object of dispute in 1815, it was captured by the Germans in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian War and remained under their control until the end of World War I, when it was returned to French rule.

SELEUCIA (*Iraq*)

Ancient city on the W bank of the TIGRIS RIVER, opposite Ctesiphon, approximately 20 mi SSE of BAGHDAD. Founded by one of Alexander the Great's generals, Seleucis I of the SELEUCID EMPIRE, c. 310 B.C., it became its chief city and eastern capital, overshadowing BABYLON. Connected by a canal to the EUPHRATES RIVER, it became a bustling commercial center, reaching a population of 600,000 by the first century A.D. Although conquered by the Parthians, in 140 B.C., it remained a Hellenistic city until the first century A.D. The Parthians then built up CTESIPHON as a rival and their capital. Seleucia was burned by the Roman emperor Trajan in A.D. 162 in his war against Parthia, rebuilt, then finally destroyed by the Romans in A.D. 164. The site, known as Tel Umar, was extensively excavated in the 1930s.

Here the Persian religious leader Mani, began preaching c. A.D. 240. He taught a dualist religion of an eternal conflict between the forces of Good and Evil, Light and Darkness. His followers, later called Manicheans, influenced heretical Christian sects, among them the Cathars of LANGUEDOC, centered around ALBI. See also PARTHIA, ROME, ROMAN EMPIRE.

SELEUCIA PIERIA [*modern: Süveydiye*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient port of ANTIOCH, in ancient SYRIA, now in SW HATAY in S Asian Turkey, on the ORONTES RIVER near Süveydiye. A strongly fortified city, founded by Seleucis I c. 300 B.C. near the border of CILICIA, it was especially important in the third century B.C. when the Seleucid and Egyptian successors of Alexander the Great of MACEDON were vying for control of the region. Seleucia disappeared in the sixth century A.D. Roman and Hellenistic shrines and temples, city walls, and a necropolis for Roman sailors have been found here. St. Peter, who sailed from the port on his voyages, is supposed to have preached to the first Gentile Christian converts in the little St. Peter's Church on the outskirts of the city. See also APAMEA AD ORENTUM, LAODICEA, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

SELEUCIA TRCHEOTIS [*Trachea*] [*modern: Silifke*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in CILICIA, in SE ASIA MINOR, SW of TARSUS on the Calycadmus River, now the Göksu. It was one of a number of cities founded by Seleucis I (c. 358–280 B.C.), founder of the SELEUCID EMPIRE. In 1190, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa drowned near here while trying to cross the Calycadmus during the Third Crusade. Some ruins of the ancient town remain.

SELEUCID EMPIRE

Ancient empire founded by Seleucis I, one of Alexander the Great's generals, after Alexander's death in 323 B.C. and the breakup of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. At its greatest extent, it included ASIA MINOR, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, and reached east into INDIA as far as the INDUS RIVER. After BABYLONIA was awarded to Seleucis in 312 B.C., he founded a capital at SELEUCIA on the banks of the TIGRIS RIVER, approximately 20 miles SE of the future site of BAGHDAD, which rapidly became a major Greek metropolis and continued to flourish as such well into the period of domination by PARTHIA, until the first century A.D. Seleucis also founded ANTIOCH in Syria and other important Greek colonies.

Ruled by four kings named Seleucis and 13 named Antiochus, the empire waxed and waned during the dynastic wars of the successors of Alexander, but after the second century B.C. it began rapidly to break up until its western remnants were taken over by the Roman under Pompey in 64 B.C. and eventually became part of the Roman Empire, while the eastern provinces were absorbed by Parthia.

SELIMIYE See SIDE

SELINOUS See SELINUS

SELINUS [*Greek: Selinous*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Greek colony and city on the S coast of SICILY in Trapani province. Its ruins are approximately 7 mi SSE of Castelvetro. It was founded by Dorian Greeks in the seventh century B.C. Facing Africa on the south coast, and near the Carthaginian center of MARSALA (Lilybaeum) it early chose accommodation with CARTHAGE, and thus prospered during the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. This period saw the construction of the seven splendid Doric temples, all toppled by earthquakes, whose ruins can be seen today. It was often at war with SEGESTA. The Carthaginians turned on Selinus in 409 B.C. and held the city until 250 B.C., when they destroyed it and moved the inhabitants to Lilybaeum. Approximately 15 miles to the east is the site of Aquae Selinuntiae, now SCIACCA.

SELKIRK (*Canada*)

Town of SE MANITOBA, on the Red River, just S of Lake Winnipeg. It is named for the fifth earl of Selkirk who established the RED RIVER SETTLEMENT in the region in 1812.

SELKIRK [*Selkirkshire*] (*Scotland*)

Former county and town in BORDERS region. The town is 31 mi SSE of EDINBURGH. Once under the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA, it became part of Scotland in 1018 and suffered extensively in the lengthy border wars between England and Scotland. The 12th-century castle at Selkirk, no longer standing, was taken by the English in 1333 after the Battle of HALIDON HILL. The county was the royal hunting forest for many years and has literary associations with Sir Walter Scott, who served as sheriff of Selkirk for 33 years, and with Scott's discovery, poet James Hogg, known as the "Ettrick Shepherd." A five-mile ancient earthwork and Roman ruins are found here. The ruins of several medieval abbeys, including Melrose, Dryburgh, and Jedburgh, are in the area. See also FLODDEN.

SELKIRKSHIRE See SELKIRK (Scotland)

SELLASIA (*Greece*)

Town of ancient LACONIA, in the SE PELOPONNESUS, approximately 5 mi N of Sparta. In 222–21 B.C. it

was the site of a battle in which Antigonos Doson, the king of MACEDON, defeated the Spartans under Cleomenes III. The site is now occupied by the chapel of St. Constantine. See also SPARTA.

SELMA [*former: Moore's Bluff, Moore's Landing*] (*United States*)

Industrial city and county seat of Dallas county, ALABAMA, on the Alabama River, 40 mi W of MONTGOMERY. Incorporated in 1820, it served as a Confederate arsenal and supply depot in the Civil War and was captured and seriously damaged by Union troops in 1865. One hundred years later, in 1965, it was the scene of large-scale, nonviolent, civil rights demonstrations in a black voter registration drive under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. There had been several previous incidents of violence and the killing of Reverend James Reeb of BOSTON during earlier organizing attempts.

SEMARANG [Samarang] (*Indonesia*)

Port, city, residency, and capital of central Java province, on JAVA, on the N coast, approximately 225 mi E of JAKARTA. Under Dutch rule from c. 1750, it was once a fortified town surrounded by a moat. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese from February 1942 until September 1945. See also DEMAK.

SEMENDRIA See SMEDEREVO

SEMINARA (*Italy*)

Town in Reggio di Calabria province, near the W coast of Italy, approximately 20 mi NE of REGGIO DI CALABRIA. This small town is known chiefly for a battle fought here in 1503 during the destructive wars released by the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of FRANCE. In the battle the Spanish under García de Paredes defeated a French army. Seminara also witnessed a number of other battles.

SEMIPALATINSK (*Russia*)

City and oblast in Central Asian Russia, on the IRTYSH RIVER, 560 mi NNE of ALMA-ATA. It was founded in 1718 as a Russian frontier post and was moved to its present site in 1778 to escape frequent flooding. It long owed its importance to its position on the caravan routes from MONGOLIA to Russia and from SIBERIA to central Asia. It profited economically when the

Turkistan-Siberia railroad reached it in 1906. The Semipalatinsk oblast was organized in 1939. The city takes its name, meaning "seven palaces," from the ruins of a Buddhist monastery. The novelist Feodor Dostoyevsky was stationed here during the period 1854–59 as a soldier in exile.

SEMMERING PASS (*Austria*)

Mountain pass in the Eastern Alps, 23 mi SW of WIENER NEUSTADT. It is the site of the world's first mountain railroad, built from 1848 to 1854. It passes through 15 tunnels and over 16 viaducts.

SEMNĀN [Samnan] [*ancient: Samina*] (*Iran*)

City and governorate of Māzanderān province, 110 mi E of TEHERAN, S of the Elburz Mountains. An ancient town mentioned by the geographer Ptolemy in the second century A.D., it was destroyed by the Oghuz Turks in A.D. 1036 and was laid waste by the Mongols in 1221. There are, nevertheless, the remains of several castles, parts of a 12th-century mosque, and of a 12th-century minaret.

SEMPACH (*Switzerland*)

Town in LUCERNE canton, on the Lake of Sempach, 8 mi NW of Lucerne. Here on July 9, 1386, the Swiss confederates defeated the Austrian Hapsburg army under Duke Leopold. The battle helped to consolidate Swiss independence from the Hapsburgs. There is a monument here to Arnold von Winkelried, who purportedly sacrificed himself to lead his Swiss compatriots to the victory. See also NÄFELS.

SENA (*Mozambique*)

Town in SE Africa, on the right bank of the ZAMBEZI RIVER, approximately 125 mi SE of Tete. Founded by the Portuguese in the 16th century, it is the site of an 18th-century fort and a railroad bridge across the Zambezi.

SENA GALLICA See SENIGALLIA

SENDAI (*Japan*)

Capital city of Miyagi prefecture, on N HONSHŪ, near the E coast, 180 mi N of TOKYO. At present an important cultural center, it has the ruins of a 16th-century castle and a monument to Date Masamune, a powerful feudal lord in the 17th century who made

the city his headquarters. His successors ruled the city for nearly 300 years. The Osaki Hachiman Shrine dates from 1606.

SENECA FALLS (*United States*)

Manufacturing village in W central NEW YORK State, on the Seneca River, 11 mi W of AUBURN. The first women's rights convention in the United States was held here in 1848. The name reflects the importance throughout this area of the Seneca, an Iroquois tribe very powerful in the 17th and 18th centuries as far as Ohio. British allies in the American Revolution, they had many of their villages destroyed by American troops in 1779.

SENEGAL [*French: République du Sénégal*]

A republic of West Africa bordered by the Atlantic Ocean on the W, MALI on the E, MAURITANIA on the N, and GUINEA and GUINEA-BISSAU on the S.

Senegal was formerly the center of FRENCH WEST AFRICA, and its capital city of DAKAR was the commercial and administrative hub of the French African empire.

The first Europeans to reach the region were the Portuguese, who in the mid-15th century established several factories here, as did the French in 1638 and then briefly the Dutch. The British captured the then French posts during the Seven Years' War of 1759 to 1763, and again during the Napoleonic Wars. French influence steadily increased, until Senegal officially became a colony in 1895.

In 1945 Senegal became a republic within the French Community, led by President Léopold Senghor. A brief union with the SUDANESE REPUBLIC as the Federation of Mali lasted from 1959 to 1960, after which Senegal became an independent state. Senghor continued to be the dominant figure in the country and maintained close ties with France. He also kept a tight rein on internal politics. Its economy, resting almost entirely on peanut production, was devastated by the great sub-Saharan drought of 1973; and many thousands died from starvation. Senegal tried to diversify its agricultural output with U.S. assistance. In 1979 ground was broken for a three-nation, \$550 million project to harness the SENEGAL RIVER for power and irrigation, in an attempt to provide a long-term solution to the country's continuing economic problems. In 1981, Senghor, who remained head of the Socialist Party, yielded the presidency to Abdou Diouf and Senegal joined with GAMBIA to

form the new nation of SENEGAMBIA. This confederation was dissolved in 1989. Diouf was reelected in 1988 and 1993, but was defeated in a runoff election by Abdoulaye Wade of the Senegalese Democratic Party in 2000. From 2000 through 2004, a separatist movement in Casamance in the south part of the country below the Gambia has been in armed revolt. See also GORÉE, SAINT-LOUIS, TEKRUR.

SENEGAL RIVER (*Africa*)

River, approximately 1,000 mi long. It is formed in MALI by the confluence of the Bafing and Bakoy rivers, which rise in the Fouta Djallon, a highland region of Guinea. The river flows north, then west, forming the border between SENEGAL and MAURITANIA. It enters the Atlantic Ocean at Saint-Louis, Senegal. The Tukolor people settled in the Senegal valley in the ninth century and between the 10th and 14th centuries ruled the strong state of TEKRUR. They were conquered by the MALI EMPIRE in the 14th century. Portuguese explorers reached the mouth of the river in 1444–45. They established a trading post and used the river as a trade route, exchanging cloth and metal goods for gold dust, gum arabic, ivory, and slaves. The French displaced the Portuguese in 1638 and in 1698 established St. Joseph de Galam, a post 400 miles upstream. Kayes, in western Mali, is an administrative and business center at the upper limit of navigation.

SENEGAMBIA

Confederation of West Africa agreed upon by the countries of SENEGAL and GAMBIA in 1981. It was also the name for a short-lived British colony in the 18th century, Britain's first in Africa. The confederation was dissolved in 1989.

SENGLEA See COSPICUA, VITTORIOSA

SENIGALLIA [*ancient: Sena Gallica; former: Sinigaglia*] (*Italy*)

Port on the Adriatic Sea, in central Ancona province, in the MARCHES region, 18 mi NW of ANCONA. It was a capital of the ancient Gallic Senones before it was captured by the Romans in 289 B.C. and turned into a Roman military outpost. During the Punic Wars Hasdrubal of CARTHAGE was defeated at the Metaurus River in the vicinity by the Romans in 207 B.C. One of the cities of the Pentapolis under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the sixth century A.D., it was part

of the lands given by Pepin the Short to the popes in the eighth century. Although a free town in the 12th century, it became a papal fief. It was sacked by Arab raiders in 1264, then rebuilt. It is mentioned by Dante in the *Divine Comedy* as a typical victim of the Guelph-Ghibelline Wars. It had a regional fair from the 13th to the 19th centuries. The town's castle and city walls date from the 15th century, and it has two Renaissance churches of note. Pope Pius IX was born here in 1792. See also PAPAL STATES, ROME.

SENKADAGALA MAHANUWARA See KANDY

SEN KINGDOM See NABADWIP (India)

SEN LAC See HASTINGS

SEN LIS (*France*)

Ancient town of Oise department, in the N, 28 mi NNE of PARIS. Here on May 23, 1493, Charles VIII and Emperor Maximilian I signed a treaty by which Charles relinquished the FRANCHE-COMTÉ. The town has Gallo-Roman walls, medieval fortifications, and the outstanding early Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame, a masterpiece dating from between 1150 and the early 13th century. There is also a 15th-century town hall and the ruins of a château used as residence by the earlier kings of France.

SENNAAR See SENNAR

SENNAR [Sannar, Sennaar] (*Sudan*)

Region, town, and ancient kingdom in the E, mainly between the White and Blue Nile Rivers. The uninhabited old town, on the Blue NILE RIVER, south of Wad Madani, served as capital of the former Muslim kingdom of Sennar, or Sannar, founded in the 16th century and known as the Black Sultanate. At its most extensive, it occupied much of the eastern part of the present Sudan. The 18th century brought decline and eventual absorption into the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1821. The town was sacked after a siege by the Mahdists in 1883 and has been replaced by the modern town nearby.

SENS [Sens-sur-Yonne] [*ancient: Agedincum, Agendicum*] (*France*)

Ancient city of Yonne department, in the NE, on the Yonne River, 32 mi NW of AUXERRE. An ancient

capital of the Gallic Senones, it was taken by the Romans in the first century B.C. and became an important town of Roman GAUL. Made a bishopric in the fourth century A.D., it became an archiepiscopal see in the eighth century and had Chartres, Orléans, and, until 1622, PARIS itself under its jurisdiction. Attacked by the Saracens in 731 and the Normans in 886, it went to the French Crown in 1055. A council held here in 1121 saw Bernard of Clairvaux attack the teachings of Peter Abélard. At the Synod here in 1152 the annulment of the marriage of King Louis VII and Eleanor of Aquitaine was decreed. Pope Alexander III took refuge here during his exile from Italy in 1163–64. It became a stronghold of the Holy League during the 16th century Wars of Religion and suffered a massacre of Huguenots in 1562.

The High Gothic cathedral of Saint-Étienne, begun c. 1130, was mostly the work of William of Sens, a master builder who also contributed to the reconstruction of CANTERBURY cathedral in England. It is the first completely Gothic cathedral and the first to use Gothic ribbed vaulting throughout.

SENS-SUR-YONNE See SENS

SENTA [*Hungarian: Zerta*] (*Serbia*)

City in the Vojvodina region of SERBIA, in the NE, on the right bank of the Tisza River, approximately 80 mi NNW of BELGRADE. Here on September 11, 1697, Prince Eugene of SAVOY won a decisive victory over the Turks who had controlled the area for over 100 years. This contributed to the Turkish acceptance of the Treaty of Passarowitz (see POŽAREVAC) and made AUSTRIA the foremost power in central Europe. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SENTINUM [*modern: Sassoferrato*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town in UMBRIA, now in Ancona province, Marches region, on the Sentino River, near Sassoferrato, approximately 33 mi SW of ANCONA. A climactic battle was fought here in 295 B.C. between the Romans under Publius Decius Mus and the combined forces of the Samnites, Etruscans, and Gauls in which the victorious Romans firmly established their power in central Italy. Sentinum was sacked by Octavius Augustus in 41 B.C., but it was later restored as part of the ROMAN EMPIRE. A few ruins and the city walls survive. Many of the elements of the site were used in the construction of the 12th-century church of Santa

Croce near here. The Museo Civico here has archaeological finds from the Umbrian town. See also **ROME**.

SEOUL [*Kyongsong*] [*Japanese: Keijo*] (*South Korea*)

Capital city of the nation and of Kyonggi province, 40 mi E of **INCHON**, its port. The industrial, commercial, and cultural center of the country, it served as capital of the Korean Yi dynasty from 1392 to 1910. Under Japanese rule from 1910 to 1945, it was extensively modernized and, with the partition of the country in 1945, was made the headquarters for the U.S. military government until August 15, 1948, when it became capital of the Republic of **KOREA**. Occupied by communist forces only three days after their crossing of the 38th parallel, it endured two occupations in the Korean War—from June 28 to September 29, 1950, and from January 4 to March 14, 1951, following which UN forces retook the city. It became headquarters for the UN command in the war. Badly damaged, it has been largely rebuilt since 1953. It retains three gates of the ancient city wall and three imperial palaces, including the Chanduk and Duck-soo. The city hosted the Summer Olympics in 1988.

SEPETON See **SHEPTON MALLET**

SEPHAR See **ZAFĀR**

SEPPHORIS See **ZIPPORI**

SEPTIMANCA See **SIMANCAS**

SEPTIMANIA (*France*)

Medieval territory extending from the mouth of the **RHÔNE RIVER** to the **PYRENEES Mountains** on the S, and NW to the **CÉVENNES Mountains**. Until the first century B.C. the region roughly corresponded to the Roman province of Transalpine Gaul, reorganized after Caesar's conquest into Gallia Narbonensis. By the fifth century A.D. Septimania had emerged as a Roman province. It became part of Visigothic Gaul by 414 and was retained by Visigothic Spain in 507, when Theodoric, the Ostrogoth king of Italy, intervened to prevent Clovis's Franks from conquering it. In 720 it was overrun by the Muslims from Spain. Reconquered by Charlemagne in 759, it then merged into the **FRANKISH EMPIRE**, later sharing the history of **PROVENCE**. See also **VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM**.

SEQUANA See **SEINE RIVER**

SERADZ See **SIERADZ**

SERAFIMOVICH (*Russia*)

Town of Volgograd oblast, on the **DON RIVER**, NW of **VOLGOGRAD**, in SE **Russia**. Near the end of the unsuccessful 66-day siege of Stalingrad (now Volgograd) by the German invaders during World War II, this town was the scene of the first offensive of the Soviet armies in November 1942, in the counterattack that ultimately led to the victorious end of the war as a whole.

SERAJAVO See **SARAJEVO**

SERAM See **CERAM**

SERAMPORE See **SERAMPUR**

SERAMPUR [*Serampore*] [*Danish: Frederiksnagar*] (*India*)

Town of **WEST BENGAL**, in the NE, on the right bank of the Hooghly River, 13 mi N of **KOLKATA**. In a region occupied by the Danes in 1755, it was founded in 1799 and was the center of Danish colonialism in India until 1845, when **GREAT BRITAIN** purchased the town from **DENMARK**. It is the site of an important Baptist mission that was also responsible for the first introduction of typesetting and newspapers in an Indian alphabet.

SERAN See **CERAM**

SERANG See **CERAM**

SERBIA [*Serbo-Croatian: Srbija*] (*Republic of Serbia*)

Republic in the **BALKANS** bordered by **MONTENEGRO**, **CROATIA**, and **BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA** to the W, **HUNGARY** to the N, **ROMANIA** and **BULGARIA** to the E, and the Republic of **MACEDONIA** and **ALBANIA** to the S. The Serbs are South Slavs who first settled in the **BALKAN PENINSULA** during the sixth and seventh centuries A.D. when the region was controlled by the **BYZANTINE EMPIRE**. Rascia, the first organized Serbian state, was probably founded early in the 10th

century. This state expanded, and in 1159 Stephen Nemanja founded a dynasty that ruled for two centuries, at first under Byzantine suzerainty. BELGRADE became Serbia's capital in the 12th century. Under Stephen Dušan, who became king in 1331 and czar in 1346, Serbia rose to be the most powerful nation in the Balkans as well as the economic and cultural leader.

After Stephen's death in 1355, Serbia declined in the face of assaults by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The climax came in 1389 at the Battle of KOSOVO Field in which the Serbs were defeated, thereafter losing territory and their independence. Sultan Muhammad II completed the annexation of Serbia in 1459. For nearly four centuries Serbia suffered under extremely harsh Turkish rule, which did not end until 1812 when a revolt led by Karageorge, beginning in 1804, gained Serbian autonomy within the Ottoman Empire. This situation lasted only a short time, but in 1829, with help from RUSSIA, the Turks were forced out of most of Serbia.

From this time on the course of events in Serbia was governed largely by feuding between the Karageorge and Obrenović families, who sought to control the government. Miloš Obrenović, who ruled twice between 1817 and 1860, was the founder of his dynasty as well as of modern Serbia. Although the last Turkish soldiers left Serbia in 1867, the nation declared war on the Turks in 1876, only to be defeated until Russia again came to its aid.

The Congress of BERLIN in 1878 recognized an entirely free Serbia and added to its territory, but the prestige thus gained was partly lost in an unsuccessful war with Bulgaria in 1885. The Obrenović dynasty ended in 1903 when King Alexander was assassinated, to be succeeded by Peter I of the Karageorge dynasty. He made the parliament more powerful and revived the economy. To offset the power of AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and TURKEY, Serbia led in the formation of the Balkan League, which included Montenegro, Bulgaria, and GREECE. With Russian assistance the league defeated Turkey in 1912 in the First Balkan War. Dissatisfied with its spoils, Serbia warred on its former ally, Bulgaria, in 1913 in the Second Balkan War.

When the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne was assassinated by a Serbian on June 28, 1914, at SARAJEVO, the empire served Serbia with an ultimatum that led to the start of World War I. Serbia was overrun by the Central Powers in November 1915, but after the Allied victory in 1918 Serbia became

part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, renamed Yugoslavia in 1929. In 1945, at the end of World War II, Peter II, the last of the Karageorges, lost his throne when Yugoslavia became a republic. After the collapse of Yugoslavia in 1992 Serbia has been the center of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from 1992 to 2003, and then part of the State Union of SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO from 2003 to 2006. On June 5, 2006, after Montenegro voted for independence, Serbia declared itself the Republic of Serbia.

SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO [State Union of Serbia and Montenegro]

Republic in the Balkan Peninsula bordered on the W by the ADRIATIC SEA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, and CROATIA, on the N by HUNGARY, on the E by ROMANIA and BULGARIA, and on the S by MACEDONIA and ALBANIA. The nation came into existence as reconstituted remainder of YUGOSLAVIA in 2003. Most governmental power shifted to the two republics of Serbia and Montenegro. The two republics had a common foreign and defense policy but separate currencies and customs regulations, and after three years either republic could vote to leave the union. Svetozar Marović, of Montenegro, was elected the first president of the union. On May 21, 2006, Montenegro voted to be independent and declared independence on June 3, 2006. On June 5, 2006, Serbia also declared independence, ending the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. See YUGOSLAVIA, SERBIA, and MONTENEGRO.

SERCQ See SARK

SERDICA See SOFIA

SERENDIP See SRI LANKA

SERES See SERRAI

SERGIEV See SERGIYEV POSAD

SERGIEVO See SERGIYEV POSAD

SERGIEVSKI POSAD See SERGIYEV POSAD

SERGIYEV See SERGIYEV POSAD**SERGIYEV POSAD** [**Sergiev, Sergievo, Sergievski Posad, Sergiyev, Sergiyevo, Sergiyevski Posad, Zagorsk**] (*Russia*)

City, 44 mi NNE of MOSCOW. It grew around the Troitsko (Trinity) Sergiyevskaya monastery, once the most sacred spot in middle RUSSIA. Famous for its manufacture of icons, it was held in even greater veneration than the churches and relics of the KREMLIN. The Uspensky cathedral, within the monastery walls, was erected in 1585 and is close to the graves of the czar Boris Godunov (d. 1605) and his family. When the Poles invaded Russia in the early 17th century, the monastery organized national resistance, and in 1608–09 withstood a 16-month siege. In 1685 it provided refuge for Peter the Great during the revolt of the Streltzi. The monastery, long a place of pilgrimage, was made into a museum in 1920, but since 1988 has been the scene of increasing religious activity.

SERGIYEVO See SERGIYEV POSAD**SERGIYEVSKI POSAD** See SERGIYEV POSAD**SERICA** (*China*)

Ancient regional name applied to an area of E Asia, roughly that of China today. It was used by the Greeks and Romans to refer to the land peopled by the Seres, who were then renowned for their silk manufacture. These were placed by Lucan (A.D. 39–65) at the sources of the Nile, near ETHIOPIA. The word later came to denote all silk products and garments.

SERINAGAR See SRINAGAR**SERINGAPATAM** (*India*)

Town of KERALA state, in the S, 8 mi N of MYSORE. The state's former capital under Tipu Sahib, whose fort and palace were on an island in the Cauvery River, it was the scene in 1792 of the signing of a treaty with the British. Seven years later, in the Fourth Mysore War, it was besieged and captured by the British, and Tipu was killed. It is the site of Tipu's mausoleum and that of his father, Haidar Ali.

SERMIONE See SIRMIONE**SEROWE** (*Botswana*)

S African town in the E, approximately 160 mi N of GABARONE. It has been the seat of the Ngwato tribe since 1902, when they arrived from Palapye. It is the site of a memorial to Khama III, chief of the Ngwato in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

SERPUKHOV (*Russia*)

City on the Oka River, 56 mi S of Moscow. A fortress town and outpost for MOSCOW since 1339, it was officially founded in 1374. It was attacked and damaged by Tatars in 1382 and 1408 and refortified by Ivan the Terrible c. 1550. The site of a stone kremlin from the 16th century, it also contains the 16th-century church of St. Gregory and St. Dmitri and the 17th-century Vysotsk monastery.

SERRAE See SERRAI**SERRAI** [**Seres; Serres**] [*ancient: Serrae, Serrhae, Siris, Sirrhae; Greek: Sérrai*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city and present capital of Serrai department in the NE, near the end of Lake Ahinou, approximately 42 mi NE of THESSALONÍKI in MACEDONIA. It was capital of its district by the fifth century B.C., when Herodotus mentioned it. Xerxes passed through it in his invasion of Greece in 480 B.C.

As a fortress of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE it was sacked by the Bulgars in 1195–96. Taken by the Latin Franks in 1204 during the Fourth Crusade, it was besieged and occupied in 1205 by the Vlach Johannica. It was retaken soon after by Boniface of Montferrat. Captured by Stephen Dušan of SERBIA, it was occupied by the Serbians from 1345 to 1371, who made it their capital.

Held by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1383 to 1913, it then passed to Greece. Occupied and damaged by the Bulgarians before and during World War I from 1916 to 1918, it was the center of a revolt in 1935. During World War II it was again held by the Bulgarians from 1941 to 1944. See also BULGARIA.

SERRES See SERRAI**SERRHAE** See SERRAI**SERT** See SIIRT

SESSA AURUNCA [*ancient: Suessa Aurunca; later: Colonia Julia Felix Classica*] (*Italy*)

Town of Caserta province, CAMPANIA region, 33 mi NNW of NAPLES. When the leading city of the Aurunci, it was damaged for failing to pay tribute to the Romans. With its name changed, it was later an Augustan colony. It is the site of Roman ruins and a 12th-century cathedral, which incorporates Roman elements.

SESTOS (*Turkey*)

Ancient town on the Thracian shore of the DARDANELLES (Hellespont), at the straits' narrowest point, opposite ABYDOS. It was the north end-point of Xerxes's daring bridge of boats across the Hellespont, made c. 480 B.C. for his invasion of GREECE via THRACE. The king's engineering feat was a wonder to the ancient world. According to Aeschylus's play, *The Persians*, Xerxes was punished by the gods for his act of *hubris*, or overweening pride, in attempting to bridge the straits. Later controlled by ATHENS and important in Roman times, Sestos declined after the founding of Byzantium, later CONSTANTINOPLE.

SETABIS See JÁTIVA

SÈTE [*former: Cette*] (*France*)

One of the most important commercial and fishing ports in the S, in Hérault department, LANGUEDOC, on the Mediterranean, 18 mi SSW of MONTPELLIER. A town laced by canals, its harbor was designed by Colbert in 1666 and built by Vauban and Riquet under Louis XIV. It is the birthplace and burial place of Paul Valéry, poet and philosopher.

SÉTIF [*ancient: Sitifis*] (*Algeria*)

Department and town built by the French on the ruins of a Roman town, 60 mi NW of CONSTANTINE. Founded in the first century A.D., it was an important provincial capital under both the Romans and the Byzantines. There are remains of the large Byzantine fortifications and a Roman mausoleum.

SETÚBAL [*former English: Saint Ubes, Saint Yves*] (*Portugal*)

Major port of Portugal and district capital on the bay of Setúbal, at the mouth of the Sado River, 19 mi SE of LISBON. Sétubal was important in the former wine trade with England. It was a royal residence under John II from 1481 to 1495. A 17th-century castle and several

noteworthy churches are about the only survivors of the great earthquake of 1755. Across the estuary from Setúbal are the ruins of Roman Cetobriga, half submerged, with huge concrete tanks for drying fish.

SEVASTOPOL [Sebastopol] *ancient: Chersonesus; medieval: Akhtiar* (*Ukraine*)

Port city on the Crimean Peninsula and the Bay of Sevastopol, 40 mi SW of SIMFEROPOL. A major Russian naval base and strategic fortress since the 19th century, it stands near the ruins of the ancient Greek colony of CHERSONESUS. After Chersonesus was destroyed by the Tatars in 1399, they founded a settlement called Akhtiar here on the site.

Modern Sevastopol was founded by Catherine II as a naval base on the same site in 1783–84. In the Crimean War the city resisted the Allied invasion and assault from October 1854 until September 11, 1855. During the Russian civil war it was headquarters for the White Army under General Pyote Nickolayevich Wrangel. In World War II it fell to the Germans after another heroic siege from October 1941 to July 1942 and was severely damaged. The city was recaptured by the Soviets on May 10, 1944. See also CRIMEA.

SEVENEH See ASWĀN

SEVEN GOLDEN CITIES OF CIBOLA See CIBOLA

SEVEN HILLS See ROME, SEVEN HILLS OF

SEVEN ISLES OF IZU See IZU-SHICHITO

SEVERN RIVER [*ancient: Sabrina; Welsh: Hafren*] (*England; Wales*)

River rising in Plinlimmon, Wales, and flowing approximately 180 mi E and NE to SHREWSBURY and thence SE, S, and SW through an estuary to the BRISTOL CHANNEL. Although the river is second only to the THAMES in length, its direct distance from source to mouth is only approximately 80 miles. It has many tributaries, including the WYE and the AVON; and over much of its length the countryside is noted for its beauty. The mouth of the Severn at the Bristol Channel is some 10 miles wide, and the lower river formed a formidable barrier between England and the coal-mining and industrial area of Wales surrounding CARDIFF. In the mid-17th century a bridge was built spanning it near Sharpness, but it was not until 1886,

when the Severn railroad tunnel was completed under the estuary, some 14 miles south of the bridge, that significant relief was provided. Rail time for passengers, and more importantly for freight, was cut in half between the Cardiff area and BRISTOL, England. A new suspension bridge across the estuary was opened in 1966.

SEVILLA See SEVILLE

SEVILLE [*ancient: Hispalis; Spanish: Sevilla*] (*Spain*)

City and provincial capital, in the SW, on the Guadalquivir River, 62 mi NNE of CÁDIZ. An ancient Iberian city and important in Phoenician times, and now the leading city of ANDALUSIA, it prospered under the Romans, who made it the judicial center of BAETICA province and who built the nearby city of ITALICA where both Hadrian and Trajan were born. Sustained as the chief city of the south under the Vandals and the Visigoths, from the fifth to eighth centuries, it was captured in A.D. 712 by the Moors under Musa and until 1248 was an independent emirate under the Abbadids, and a cultural and commercial center under the ALMORAVIDS and the ALMOHADS. In 1248 it was besieged and captured by Ferdinand III of León and Castile, and after 1492 was the center of Spanish colonial trade. In the 16th century it was a major center of Spain's cloth industry. Decline began in the 17th century through rivalry with Cádiz. During the Napoleonic Wars it was occupied by the French under Soult from 1808 to 1812. The center of a well-known school of painting, it was the birthplace of both Velázquez and Murillo. Its Gothic cathedral of 1401 to 1519 houses the tomb of Christopher Columbus and is a structure rich in art treasures. It is on the site of a former mosque, two parts of which remain—the Giralda tower and the Court of Oranges. The city is rich in Roman and Moorish remains and maintains a distinctly Moorish character. Seville was the host of the World's Fair in 1929 and 1992.

Isidore, bishop of Seville from c. 570 to 636, was the most learned man in Europe during his lifetime. His *Etymologies* are a vast encyclopedia of ancient learning, organized by field of study. The book was a major source of learning throughout the Middle Ages.

SÈVRES (*France*)

Town of Hauts-de-Seine department, in the N, on the SEINE RIVER, 6 mi SW of PARIS. In 1920 a treaty was

signed here between the Allies and the Turks, in effect ending the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. The aggressions of a second Turkish government necessitated a new treaty, signed in 1923 at LAUSANNE. Sèvres is also the site of the national porcelain factory, transferred from VINCENNES in 1756.

SEYCHELLES, REPUBLIC OF

Island group and republic in the Indian Ocean, approximately 1,000 mi E of MOMBASA, KENYA. Its chief islands are Mahé, Praslin, La Digue, Silhouette, and Curieuse. Known to Arabs and Europeans long before it was claimed by the French in 1744, it was first colonized in 1768 by French planters and slaves from MAURITIUS. Taken by the British in 1794 and made a dependency of Mauritius in 1810, the islands came under British control by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Made a Crown colony in 1903, they became independent in 1976. The first president, James Mancham, was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1977 and replaced by Albert René, the head of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front. René suspended the existing constitution and established one-party rule. In 1982 a group of mercenaries from South Africa tried unsuccessfully to capture the islands and topple its left-leaning government. Although multi-party democracy was reestablished in the Seychelles under the new constitution of 1993, René won reelection in 1993, 1998, and 2001. He retired in April 2004, and was succeeded by his vice president, James Michel. The capital and port city is Victoria.

SEYMOUR ISLAND [*Isla Seymour*] (*Ecuador*)

One of the GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS, in the Pacific Ocean, approximately 600 mi W of the Ecuador coast. By special arrangement with the government of Ecuador, it was the site of a U.S. air base during World War II from December 1941 to July 1, 1946, when it was evacuated by U.S. troops.

SÉZANNE (*France*)

Town of SW Marne department, in the NE. Its surrounding countryside was the scene of Marshal Foch's victory in the first battle of the MARNE on September 9, 1914, when French forces drove the Germans into the marshes of St. Gond to the northeast.

SFAX [*Safaqis*] [*ancient: Taparura, Thaenae*] (*Tunisia*)

Port city, 78 mi S of SOUSSE, on the N shore of the Gulf of Gabès. It became an important trading port

from the 11th century, was taken by the Sicilians in the 12th century, the Spanish in the 16th century, and was bombarded by the French as they prepared to invade Tunisia in 1881. During World War II it was heavily damaged by Allied bombing in 1942–43. It was occupied by British troops on April 10, 1943. Ninth-century fortifications and a 10th-century mosque are of interest here.

SHAANXI [Shensi] (China)

Province in the N central region, bounded on the N by INNER MONGOLIA. Its capital, XI'AN, also transliterated as Sian (formerly Ch'ang-an), was from the earliest times China's imperial capital down to the 12th century A.D. The founders of both the Zhou and Tang dynasties built their power in this province, with the Manchus (Qing dynasty) giving it its present boundaries. It suffered great damage during the Muslim rebellion of 1861 to 1876. From 1935 to 1949, it was the seat of the Chinese communists, serving from 1937 as headquarters, at YENAN, for the communist Eighth Route Army against the Japanese.

SHABA [former: Katanga] (Congo)

Copper-rich province in the S, bordered by ANGOLA, ZAMBIA, and LAKE TANGANYIKA. Its capital and chief city is LUBUMBASHI. It was generally controlled by the LUBA EMPIRE and LUNDALAND from the 17th to 19th centuries. It became a kingdom founded in the late 19th century by a Nyamwezi trader named M'Siri, who came from what is now TANZANIA. It lasted until he was killed in 1891 by the Belgians, who ruled here from 1884 to 1960. With the Congo's independence Katanga attempted, with Belgian support, to secede in July 1960 and declare itself an independent republic, but a UN force helped ease the tension and finally ended the movement by routing Moïse Tshombe's forces in 1963. In 1966 the government nationalized the Belgian firm that had controlled most of the mining interests here.

SHAF-SHAWAN See CHECHAOUËN

SHAFTESBURY (England)

Market town in DORSET, 18 mi WSW of SALISBURY. This site was probably first occupied in Anglo-Saxon times, and there are traces of Roman presence. Alfred the Great, who reigned from 871 to 899, founded an abbey here in 880, which was destroyed by the Danes

along with the town. Its remains can still be seen. Shaftesbury was first granted a charter in 1252.

SHAHDARA (Pakistan)

Suburb, approximately 5 mi NW of LAHORE and across the Ravi River, in the PUNJAB. It is the site of the tomb of the Mogul emperor Jahangir (1569–1627) who furthered his father Akbar's territorial expansion; he also allowed English and Portuguese commercial interests to acquire power in INDIA. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

SHAHJAHANABAD See DELHI

SHAHJAHANPUR (India)

City of central UTTAR PRADESH, in the N, approximately 100 mi NW of LAUKNAU. It was founded in 1647 by Nawab Bahadur Khan, a Pathan leader. It was named in honor of the reigning emperor, Shah Jahan, at the height of his success in the conquest of DECCAN and KANDAHAR. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

SHAHO See ANSHAN

SHA HO [Shaho] (China)

Town and small river, a tributary of the Liao, 15 mi S of SHENYANG, in the NE. On this river, in October 1904, the Japanese defeated the Russians in one of a series of victories during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–05. Brought on by aggressive Russian policies and the occupation of MANCHURIA, despite Japanese attempts at mediation, the war culminated in the Japanese capture of PORT ARTHUR and the disastrous naval defeat of the Russians at TSUSHIMA, both in 1905.

SHAHR See COMANA

SHAKER HEIGHTS (United States)

Residential suburb in Cuyahoga county, N OHIO, approximately 8 mi E of CLEVELAND. It takes its name from the North Union Shaker community, which existed here from 1822 until 1889. It is the site of a Shaker historical museum. In the 20th century it has become famous as a wealthy suburban community. It is mentioned in Leonard Bernstein's *Trouble in Tahiti* from 1952.

SHAKHTY [*former: Aleksandrovsk-Grushevskii*] (*Ukraine*)

City in SW Rostov oblast, approximately 35 mi NE of ROSTOV-ON-DON. This mining center in the eastern Donets coal region was founded in 1839. In 1928 it was the scene of a “show” trial in the Stalin period of engineers accused of collaboration with the Germans by sabotaging production. The trial was followed by terrorism against all technicians.

SHALAMAR GARDENS [**Shalimar Gardens**] (*Pakistan*)

Outstanding gardens 6 mi E of LAHORE. They were laid out in 1637 by the Mogul emperor Shah Jahan, who was also the moving force behind the construction of the Taj Mahal at AGRA and much of DELHI. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

SHALIMAR GARDENS See SHALAMAR GARDENS**SHANDI** See SHENDI**SHANDONG** [**Shantung**] (*China*)

Coastal province in the NE, bounded by HEBEI, HENAN, and JIANGSU. Occupied by Chinese cultivators from early times, it was influential in Chinese history as the birthplace of the philosophers Confucius and Mencius. It became a province during the Ming dynasty of 1368 to 1644. Its chief port of Chefoo (YANTAI) was opened as a treaty port in 1863. GREAT BRITAIN leased WEIHAI, and Germany the Jiaozhou district in 1898. During World War I it was a hotbed of intrigue due to the Japanese capture of QINGDAO in 1914 and the accompanying secret demands made on China. Returned to China in 1922, it was again occupied by Japan in 1937, was returned to China in 1945, and finally fell to communist forces with the capture of JINAN in September 1948.

SHANGHAI [**Shang-Hai**] (*China*)

Major port and China's largest city, of SE JIANGSU province, on the Huangpu River, 13 mi from its mouth, and 150 mi SE of NANJING. Next to BEIJING, it is the country's foremost educational center. Now a major manufacturing city as well, it was founded in the 11th century but was of little import until it was opened in 1842 as one of the first five treaty ports, when it took on a distinctly European look and culture. It was taken by the Chinese Nationalists in 1927.

In the Sino-Japanese wars it was attacked and bombed from January to March 1932 by the Japanese, who withdrew in May. The saturation bombing of civilian targets spurred shocked protests from Europe and the United States. Again from August to November 1937 it was the scene of heavy fighting in the renewed Japanese offensive. With the coming of World War II, the foreign settlement was occupied by the Japanese in 1941 and the city was under complete Japanese control after December of that year. GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES renounced their claims to the city in 1943, and France followed suit in 1946 after it had been restored to China following World War II. Shanghai fell to the communists in May 1949. The term “shanghai,” the drugging and forceable kidnapping of crews for the long voyage to China, grew from this widespread practice, especially on the U.S. West Coast, beginning in the 1870s.

SHANGRI-LA See CATOCTIN MOUNTAIN**SHANHAIGUAN** [**Shan-Hai-Kuan**, Linyu, Shanhaikwan] [*former: Hai-yang*] (*China*)

Town of HEBEI province, in the NE, on the Bo Hai, at the E end of the GREAT WALL, approximately halfway between BEIJING and SHENYANG. A centuries-old, strategic border town, it suffered from numerous invasions and battles. It was the first Chinese city to be occupied by the Manchus in 1644. In 1900 it was the scene of intense activity during the Boxer Rebellion.

SHAN-HAI-KUAN See SHANHAIGUAN**SHAN-HSI** See SHAANXI, SHANXI**SHANIDAR** (*Iraq*)

Cave and archaeological site in the Zagros Mountains, NW of Rawanduz, 80 mi ENE of MOSUL. Excavators found here a long cultural sequence beginning with Neanderthal remains and moving up in time through the Paleolithic period of ancient man, with crude blades and microliths. The upper levels of the ninth millennium B.C. showed evidence for the first gathering of wild plant foods that led to the Neolithic period. This tendency is continued up to the borders of the true Neolithic period in the nearby settlement site of ZAWI CHEMI-SHANIDAR, where evidences of domesticated sheep and the sickles and

other equipment used in the preparation of food from grains were found.

SHANNON RIVER (*Ireland*)

River in N central and SW Ireland, approximately 230 mi long, the longest river in the country. It rises in County CAVAN and flows S to LIMERICK, then W into a large estuary. The Shannon drains a land of farms and peat bogs. In the early 19th century it was a very important part of Ireland's waterways system and was connected with eastern Ireland by the Royal Canal and the Grand Canal. In west-central Ireland the Shannon flows through Lough Derg, an expansion of the river. In it is Holy Island, or Iniscaltra, with ruins of churches and a round tower. On the river are ATHLONE, whose castle was often besieged, and Limerick, with a long history including occupation by Norsemen in the ninth century. Near Limerick is the Shannon Airport Industrial Estate, a duty-free international terminal, which was opened in 1945.

SHANSI See SHANXI

SHAN STATE [Shan States] [*former: Federated Shan States*] (*Myanmar*)

Region of E central Myanmar with its capital city at Taunggyi. Dominating most of Burma from the 12th to 16th centuries, it then fragmented into a group of petty states paying tribute to the Burmese king. Under British control from 1887, the states were ruled by their *sawbwas*, or hereditary chiefs, under feudal tenure to the British crown. Joined as the Federated Shan States in 1922, a single state was established by the Burmese constitution in 1947, and in 1959 the *sawbwas* gave up much of their power to the Burmese government.

SHAN STATES See SHAN STATE

SHANTOU [Swatow, Shan-T'ou] (*China*)

Town of GUANGDONG province, in the SE, on the S side of the mouth of the Han Shui River, 170 mi NW of HONG KONG. It grew from a village after it was made a treaty port in 1869, following the Second Opium War. During World War II it was taken and held by the Japanese until 1945.

SHAN-T'OU See SHANTOU

SHANTUNG See SHANDONG

SHANXI [Shansi, Shan-Hsi]

China province in the NE between INNER MONGOLIA and the rich plain of N China, bounded on the W and S by the Yellow River with its capital at TAIYUAN. Mostly fertile loess land, it was part of the heartland of ancient China, with SHAANXI, where the first civilizations arose. It is bounded on the north by sections of the GREAT WALL. It has been the center of all the many north Chinese kingdoms. After the revolution of 1911 Shanxi was taken over by a war lord, Yen Xishan (Yen Hsi-Shan), who ruled it as an almost independent "model province" up to the Communist takeover of 1949. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945 it was partially occupied by the Japanese, and in the disturbed 1940s it suffered from much guerrilla and communist activity because of its strategic position in the northeast. It is also the site of the sacred peak, long a pilgrimage goal, WU TAI SHAN.

SHAOHING See SHAOXING

SHAO-HSING See SHAOXING

SHAOXING [Shao-Hsing, Shaohsing] (*China*)

Ancient city in N ZHEJIANG province, 40 mi ESE of HANGZHOU. In the fifth century B.C., it was the seat of a powerful king of Yüeh.

SHAPUR See BISHAPUR

SHARJAH (*United Arab Emirates*)

Emirate and former British protectorate on the PERSIAN GULF. It was the site of a British base until 1971, when Great Britain withdrew from the Persian Gulf area and Sharjah joined the federation of emirates. Next to DUBAI and ABU DHABI, its capital town of Sharjah is the third largest in the federation.

SHARM ASH-SHAYKH See SHARM EL-SHEIKH

SHARM EL-SHEIKH [Sharm Ash-Shaykh] [*Hebrew: Mifraz Schlomo*] (*Egypt*)

Strategic bay at the S end of the SINAI Peninsula, opposite Tiran Island. A former Egyptian military base and an Israeli naval base, it was captured by ISRAEL in 1956 and restored to Egypt in 1957. From 1957 until 1967 a United Nations Emergency Force was stationed here until Egypt requested its departure, whereupon the

1192 Sharon, Plain of

base was again captured by Israel during another Arab-Israeli war in that year. The Egyptian flag was again raised here on April 25, 1982, marking the completion of the Israeli pullout, begun in 1979 according to the terms of the Camp David accords of 1978.

SHARON, PLAIN OF [Plain of Saron] (*Israel*)

Coastal plain, approximately 50 mi long by 10 mi wide, between the Samarian Hills of central Israel and the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Famous for its fertility in antiquity, it later became a swampland. Zionist efforts in the 20th century have returned it to farmland.

SHARPSBURG See ANTIETAM

SHARQAT [As Sharqāt] [*ancient: Ashur*] (*Iraq*)

Village on the TIGRIS RIVER, 60 mi S of MOSUL. It lies at the site of the ancient settlement of ASHUR, once the religious capital of the empire of ASSYRIA. Here, in October 1918, the British won a final victory over the Turks in World War I, just before the signing of the armistice with TURKEY on October 30, 1918.

SHATT DIJLA See TIGRIS RIVER

SHAULYAI See SIAULIAI

SHAWNEETOWN (*United States*)

City of SE ILLINOIS, near the Ohio River, 10 mi below its confluence with the Wabash River. Named after an Algonquin Indian tribe that came here in the 17th century, it is the site of very much earlier prehistoric Indian mounds.

SHCHERBAKOV See RYBINSK

SHEBA [Saba] [*Arabic: Saba'*]

Ancient country in the S ARABIAN PENINSULA, probably including Yemen and the HADHRAMAUT. Inhabited by the Sabaeans, a Semitic race of ancient culture, it was a political entity from the 10th century B.C. when it had colonized ETHIOPIA. Wealthy and commercially strong because of its position on the India-Africa trade routes, its culture reached its height from the sixth to the fifth century B.C., as shown by such engineering feats as the great dam near MARIB, the capital. In the fourth century A.D. Ethiopia occupied Sheba and in 572 it became a province of PERSIA. As

it came under Islamic control it lost its identity. The story of the Queen of Sheba's visit to King Solomon of Israel is told in the Old Testament in I Kings 10.

SHEBOYGAN (*United States*)

City in E WISCONSIN, a port on the W shore of LAKE MICHIGAN, approximately 50 mi N of MILWAUKEE. The North West Company set up a fur-trading post here in 1795, and permanent settlement began in 1835. Lumbering was important in the 19th century. Many residents are of German descent, and there is a German festival in August. South of the city are Indian mounds with excavated burial sites.

SHECHEM See NABLUS

SHEERNESS (*England*)

Seaport and town in KENT, on the Isle of Sheppey, where the MEDWAY estuary joins the THAMES RIVER, 38 mi E of LONDON. It is the site of a fort built by Charles II, which was taken by the Dutch fleet under De Ruyter on July 10, 1667, in the second Dutch War.

SHEFFIELD [*former: Escafeld*] (*England*)

City in South YORKSHIRE, on the Don River, 68 mi NNE of BIRMINGHAM. A manufacturing center, it is the former site of Sheffield Castle, a Norman stronghold where Mary, Queen of Scots was imprisoned between 1570 and 1584. From the early 18th century the city developed as a center of the cutlery and steel industry.

SHEKI [*former: Nukha*] (*Azerbaijan*)

Town of Azerbaijan, at the foot of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS, 55 mi NE of GANJA. At present a center of the silk industry, as Nukha it was the capital of a Tatar khanate under the Persian Empire. It was annexed by Russia between 1805 and 1819. See PERSIA, RUSSIA.

SHELBY See KINGS MOUNTAIN

SHELBYVILLE (*United States*)

City of Bedford county, in central TENNESSEE, 25 mi S of MURFREESBORO. One of the country's earliest planned cities, it is the site of numerous notable 19th-century buildings and was named in honor of General

Isaac Shelby of Kentucky. The surrounding region is known for its breeding of the Tennessee walking horse.

SHEMAKHA (*Azerbaijan*)

Ancient town of E Azerbaijan, 65 mi WNW of BAKU, on the S slopes of the E CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. A commercial center cited by the geographer Ptolemy in the second century A.D., it was the early capital of the medieval khanate of Shirvan. It was controlled by the Persian Empire until the 17th century. Important as a silk center in the 16th century, with an extensive Venetian trade, the town was overrun and destroyed by Nadir Shah of PERSIA in 1742. After being rebuilt it was annexed by RUSSIA in 1805. It was badly damaged in an earthquake in 1902 and during the Russian Revolution in 1917. The ruins of the tombs of the Shirvan shahs are here.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY (*United States*)

Valley in VIRGINIA, between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge mountains extending SW from Harpers Ferry. Its location made it a natural route for the Confederacy's push northward during the Civil War, and so it was the site of several important campaigns. These include CEDAR CREEK, HARPER'S FERRY, MARTINSBURG, and WINCHESTER, and General Philip Sheridan's famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek, where his presence turned a previous defeat into a Union victory. See also STAUNTON, WAYNESBORO.

SHENDI [Shandi] (*Sudan*)

Ancient town of Berber province, on the right bank of the NILE RIVER, approximately 100 mi NNW of KHARTOUM. It lies within the Island of Meroë. Invaded by EGYPT in 1820, it submitted to Ismail Pasha, the son of the Egyptian leader, Mehmet Ali. The citizens revolted and killed him, only to have their city burned and themselves massacred in retaliation.

SHENGKING See SHENYANG

SHENSI See SHAANXI

SHENYANG [Mukden, Moukden] [*former: Feng-tien, Shengking*] (*China*)

Provincial capital of LIAONING province in the NE, on the Hun River, controlling N-S routes in the S Manchurian plain. The 12th-century capital of the

Kin Tatars and the 17th-century base for the Manchu conquest of China, it was the seat of the royal treasury during the Manchu dynasty (1644–1912). It was a stronghold in the conflicts between RUSSIA and JAPAN over MANCHURIA, and was won by the Russians and then taken by the Japanese after the Battle of Mukden on February 19 to March 10, 1905. The warlord Chang Tso-Lin made it his headquarters from 1924 to 1928 during the Chinese Civil War; he was assassinated here in 1928. On September 18, 1931, the Japanese used the blowing up of a railroad, the Mukden or Manchurian Incident, as a justification for invading Manchuria and setting up the puppet government of Manchukuo. Occupied by the Japanese from 1931 to 1945, it was the scene of a major battle from February 19 to March 10, 1945, when the Soviets were defeated by the Japanese. Again the scene of heavy fighting in 1947–48 during the Chinese Civil War, it was occupied by Communist forces November 1, 1948, after a 10-month siege when thousands starved, and again was the base for further conquests. Historic structures include the old walled city, approximately 4 mi in circumference, several notable palaces, and the royal tombs of the Manchu rulers. See also FUSHUN, BENXI, ANSHAN, LIAOYANG, all parts of the Greater Mukden area.

SHEPERDSTOWN See WEST VIRGINIA

SHEPPEY, ISLE OF See SHEERNESS

SHEPTON MALLET [*medieval: Sepeton*] (*England*)

Town of SOMERSET, 16 mi SW of BATH. A possession of the abbots of GLASTONBURY for 400 years before passing to the Norman Roger de Courcelle, it is the site of a church with a 13th-century oak roof made of 350 individually designed panels. An outstanding 50-foot high market cross here dates from 1500.

SHERIDAN (*United States*)

City in N WYOMING, on Goose Creek, E of the Big-horn Mountains. Named after General Philip Sheridan, who led troops in the area, it is near the site of the Fetterman Massacre by a group of Indians of a force of 80 soldiers under William Fetterman. The inn, now a national historic landmark, dates from 1893. Fort MacKenzie was located here, and a restoration of Fort Phil Kearny is nearby. See also MASSACRE HILL.

SHERIFFMUIR (*Scotland*)

Battlefield in Central region, just W of the Ochil Hills, 23 mi SW of PERTH. On November 13, 1715, it was the scene of an indecisive battle between the Royalists under John Archibald Campbell and the Jacobites, or Stuart supporters, under John Erskine, earl of Man. The Jacobites withdrew but were soon after defeated at PRESTON. The entire Jacobite rebellion of this period has been called the Sherramoor, or Sherry-moor, Rebellion after this battle.

SHERSHELL See CHERCHELL

'S-HERTOGENBOSCH [*French: Bois-le-Duc*] (*Netherlands*)

Provincial capital of North Brabant province, in the S, at the confluence of the Aa and Dommel Rivers. Chartered in 1184–85, it was a fortress city until 1874 and is the site of the beautiful Gothic St. John's Cathedral, the Janskerk. It was also the birthplace of painter Hieronymus Bosch c. 1450.

SHERWOOD FOREST (*England*)

Former royal forest, dating from the time of Henry I, located chiefly in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Only remnants of it remain today near MANSFIELD, Hucknall, and Rotherham and vicinity, but in its prime it was celebrated as the haunt of Robin Hood and his band. Though the first traces of the Robin Hood legend come from the 14th century, it refers to the reign of Kings Richard II and his brother John in the late 12th and early 13th centuries.

SHETLANDS [Zetland] [*Norse: Hjaltland*] (*Scotland*)

Administrative region and archipelago off the N coast, 50 mi NE of the ORKNEY ISLANDS. Its main islands are UNST, Fetlar, Whalsay, MAINLAND, FOULA, Papa Stour, and Yell, with the administrative headquarters at LERWICK. It was occupied by the late ninth century by Norsemen, traces of whose customs and Norn speech survive. It was taken over by Scotland in 1472, when King Christian I of NORWAY and DENMARK failed to fulfill his dowry pledge for his daughter, Margaret, who married James III of Scotland. Famous for its ancient relics, it has Pictish forts scattered throughout the islands. At JARLSHOF on Mainland Island a Bronze Age village has been unearthed.

SHEWA [Shoa] (*Ethiopia*)

The country's southernmost province. From the mid-10th to the end of the 13th century it was the resi-

dence of the Abyssinian sovereigns, who had been driven out of their previous capital of AXUM. Conquered and damaged by Muslim invaders in 1528, it was reconquered by an Abyssinian chief in 1682, but it remained independent of northern Ethiopia until 1855. In that year it was subjugated by Emperor Theodore. In 1889, on the death of Emperor John, Menelik II made himself master of all Abyssinia, now Ethiopia, and built ADDIS ABABA as his capital.

SHIBENIK See ŠIBENIK

SHIEL, LOCH (*Scotland*)

Lake between the former counties of Invernessshire and Argyllshire, now in Highland region, 80 mi NW of GLASGOW. At Glenfinnan, at the head of Loch Shiel, Prince Charles Edward Stuart raised his standard in 1745. A medieval chapel is on St. Finnans Isle.

SHI-FU See KASHI

SHIGATSE See XIGAZÊ

SHIKOKU (*Japan*)

The smallest of the four principal islands, S of HONSHŪ and E of KYŪSHŪ. Held by various feudal families from early times, it was subjugated c. 1590 by Hideyoshi and was subdivided by him. The daimyate of TOSA, an old province in the southern region, was powerful until the 1868–69 Meiji Restoration.

SHILLA See SILLA

SHILLONG (*India*)

Capital town of MEGHALAYA state, a summer resort, high in the Khasi hills region of NE India. In 1864 the town was made the headquarters of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district under the British. It became the capital of Assam in 1874 after that province had been set up. Shillong was capital of ASSAM state until 1972, when Meghalaya was created and Shillong became its capital city.

SHILOH [*Arabic: Khirbat Saylūn; modern: Khirbet Seilun*] (*Jordan*)

Village of ancient PALESTINE, NNE of JERUSALEM, 15 mi E of the JORDAN RIVER, on the E slope of Mount

Ephraim. The home of the prophets Ahijah and Eli, it was the sacred repository of the Ark of the Covenant after the conquest of JUDAH. It was also a general meeting place of the Israelites until the Philistines captured the Ark of the Covenant and destroyed the town.

SHILOH CHURCH [Shiloh] (*United States*)

Civil War battle site, 3 mi SSW of Pittsburg Landing near Shiloh Church, in TENNESSEE. The battle here occurred on April 6–7, 1862. After the fall of FORT DONELSON to the Union army, Grant established headquarters for the Army of the Tennessee at Savannah. At the same time General Don Carlos Buell and the Army of the Ohio marched west from Nashville to join Grant. On the Confederate side, Generals Albert Sydney Johnston and Pierre Beauregard planned to overwhelm Grant before Buell's arrival and staged a surprise attack in which Johnston was killed. Beauregard assumed command but failed to take Pittsburg Landing or to cut off the Union retreat. The arrival of 20,000 reinforcements as well as advance divisions of Buell's army led to a Union offensive on April 7. The outnumbered Confederates withdrew to CORINTH, Mississippi, which was in turn abandoned one month later. In the last analysis Shiloh was considered a Union victory because of the subsequent Union successes, but it was one of the bloodiest of the Civil War battles, with losses to each side of over 10,000.

SHIMABARA (*Japan*)

Peninsula on W KYŪSHŪ, E of NAGASAKI. Christianity found one of its first bases here, although the inhabitants and those on the nearby island of Amakusa were frequently persecuted. Rebelling in 1637–38, 37,000 Christians were massacred at the local castle on orders from Iyemitsu, the Tokugawa shogun, who was an implacable enemy of foreigners and Christianity.

SHIMLA [Simla] (*India*)

Capital city of HIMACHAL PRADESH state, in the W Himalayas, 53 mi NE of AMBALA. A resort town high in the mountains, Shimla was famous as the summer capital and social center of British India during the Raj. It was established as a rest home for troops in 1819, after the Gurkha War. It is now the headquarters of the Indian army.

SHIMODA (*Japan*)

Port town of Shizuoka prefecture, S HONSHŪ, on the SE coast of the Izu Peninsula. It was visited by Com-

mander Matthew Perry in 1854 and opened to U.S. trade that year. The town was the site of the first U.S. consulate in Japan, opened in 1856–57 under the direction of Townsend Harris. His residence, the Gyokusenji Temple, is now a memorial here. The town's poor harbor brought the consulate's closing in 1859 and a switch of U.S. trade to YOKOHAMA.

SHIMOGA (*India*)

Town of central KERALA, in the S, on the Tunga River, 150 mi WNW of BANGALORE. It was plundered by the Marathas in 1798. It was brought under British control in 1830 after the Maratha insurrection of that year. See MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

SHIMONOSEKI [*former: Akamagaseki, Bakan*] (*Japan*)

Port city of Yamaguchi prefecture, in SW HONSHŪ, on Shimonoseki Strait opposite KITAKYUSHŪ. It was the site of the historic naval battle at DANNOURA, at the eastern end of town, in 1185 when the Minamoto clan led by Yoshitsune defeated Emperor Antoku and the Taira clan. From September 5 to 8, 1864, Shimonoseki was bombarded by British, Dutch, French, and U.S. warships in retaliation for Choshu daimio's firing on foreign ships. The shogun paid indemnities, but the U.S. portion was refunded in 1883. The Treaty of Shimonoseki was signed here April 17, 1895, ending the first Sino-Japanese War, following which severe terms were imposed on China after its humiliating defeat.

SHINAR See SUMER

SHINGŪ (*Japan*)

Town on the S coast of HONSHŪ Island, 55 mi SE of Wakayama. There is an ancient Shinto shrine here that, along with a series of other shrines in Honshū, has been a place of pilgrimage since at least the ninth century A.D. There are also the ruins of a castle.

SHINKYO See CHANGCHUN

SHIPCHENSKI PROKHOP See SHIPKA PASS

SHIP ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in the Gulf of Mexico, off the SE coast of Harrison county MISSISSIPPI. A harbor and base for French exploration of the Gulf coast in the 18th century, it served as a British naval base in the War of

1196 Shipka Pass

1812. Later a U.S. military base, it was fought over in the Civil War and was a Confederate prison camp. A quarantine station and lighthouse here date from 1878–79.

SHIPKA PASS [Sipka Pass] [*Bulgarian: Shipchenski Prokhop*] (*Bulgaria*)

Strategically located mountain pass in the Balkans between Gabrovo to the N and Kazanlık, on the route through STARA ZAGORA. It was the scene of several battles in the Russo-Turkish War. The Russians and Bulgarians took it on July 19, 1877, holding it during August and September despite heavy Turkish attacks. After the Turkish defeat at PLEVEN, the Russians advanced here and received the surrender of General Vessil Pasha near Gabrovo on January 9, 1878.

SHIPMAN'S CORNER See SAINT CATHARINES

SHIRAZ (*Iran*)

Capital city of Fars province, in the central SW. It has been an important city from the late seventh century A.D. Shirazi traders were active along the African coast in the 10th century. Although sacked by Tamerlane in the late 14th century, the city was rebuilt by the Safavids, and attacked and damaged in the early 18th century. Under Karim Khan it served as capital of PERSIA from 1750 to 1779. Its decline began when Karim's successor, Aga Muhammad Khan, moved the capital to TEHERAN. It was the birthplace of the Persian poet Saadi and is the burial place of both Saadi and the poet Hafiz. The tombs of two brothers of Imam Riza, who died here in the ninth century, are a place of pilgrimage. Nearby are the ruins of PERSEPOLIS.

SHIRPURLA See LAGASH

SHIRVAN See SHEMAKHA

SHITTIM (*Jordan*)

Valley on the W side of lower Jordan, N of the DEAD SEA, E of JERICHO. According to the Bible, it was the last camping site for the Israelites before reaching the Holy Land.

SHIZUOKA [Sizuoka] [*former: Sumpu*] (*Japan*)

Capital city of Shizuoka prefecture, 55 mi SW of TOKYO, near the W shore of Suruga Bay. Once a

defense point for Tokyo, it is also the site of the castle that housed the last of the Tokugawa shoguns. A statue of Ieyasu, founder of the Tokugawa shogunate, is in a Buddhist temple here.

SHKODËR [Shkodra] [*ancient: Scodra; Italian: Scutari; Serbo-Croatian: Skadar; Turkish: Iskenderiye*] (*Albania*)

Town and province between the Drin River and Lake Scutari. The capital of ancient ILLYRIA, it was made a Roman colony in 168 B.C. It came under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the fourth century A.D. and was conquered by the Serbs in the seventh century. Until the fall of SERBIA in the 14th century it was the seat of the princes of Zenta or MONTENEGRO, who gave it to VENICE in 1396 in exchange for financial help in the war against the Turks. Nevertheless, the Turks under Sultan Muhammad II captured it in 1479. Under the Turks it was the seat of a pashalik. Turkish rule ended in 1913 when it was occupied by Montenegrin troops in the Balkan War, but in the peace settlement it was given to newly independent Albania. Shkodër was the scene of fighting in World War I and was occupied by AUSTRIA between 1916 and 1918. A Venetian citadel here dates from the 15th century.

SHKODRA See SHKODËR

SHKUP See SKOPJE

SHLISSELBURG See PETROKREPOST

SHOA See SHEWA

SHOLAPUR (*India*)

Former fortress town of SE MAHARASHTRA, 170 mi W of Hyderabad. Taken by the Moguls in 1668, it passed to HYDERABAD in 1723 and to the Marathas in 1795. It was captured by the British in 1818. It is the site of a 14th-century Muslim fort that played an important role in the DECCAN wars. PANDHARPUR, a Hindu pilgrimage site, is 33 mi to the W. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

SHONAN See SINGAPORE

SHORKOT See JHANG-MAGHIANA (*India*)

SHQIPERI See ALBANIA

SHQIPNI See ALBANIA

SHQIPRI See ALBANIA

SHREVEPORT (*United States*)

City in NW LOUISIANA, on the RED RIVER, 18 mi E of the TEXAS border. Named the Confederate capital of Louisiana in 1863, it is the site of the ruins of the Confederate Fort Humbug, which during the Civil War was defended with logs made to look like cannons. See also SABINE CROSSROADS.

SHREWSBURY [*ancient: Pengwern; Anglo-Saxon: Scrobbesbyrig; Middle English: Salopsbury, Sloppesbury*] (*England*)

Town and administrative headquarters of SALOP, on the SEVERN RIVER, near the Welsh border, 40 mi WNW of Birmingham. Founded in the fifth century A.D., it was an Anglo-Saxon stronghold that in the late eighth century became part of the kingdom of MERCIA. One of the oldest Norman earldoms in England, it was granted in 1071 to Roger de Montgomery, who established an abbey here, and it was the scene of extensive fighting with the Welsh. In 1403 Henry IV defeated and killed the rebel Henry Percy, known as Hotspur, on a nearby plain and displayed his body to the townspeople. The Shrewsbury School, founded in 1552 by King Edward VI, was attended by Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, and Charles Darwin, who was born in Shrewsbury. Many half-timbered houses dating from the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries embellish the town, and much of the original wall survives. An early Norman church with noteworthy stained glass is here, as is an 11th-century castle. The nearby site of the Roman city of Uriconium or Vironconium at WROXETER has yielded many archaeological treasures.

SHRIRANGAPATTANA [*Sriranga Patna, Srirangapatna*] (*India*)

Town in KERALA state, in the S, on an island in the Cauvery River. It is a former capital of MYSORE, and most of its buildings date from the 17th and 18th centuries. Tipu Sahib was its greatest builder, leaving a summer palace, a mosque, and a mausoleum where he and his father, Hyder Ali are buried. The town declined in importance after its capture by the British in 1799, a battle in which Tipu was killed. Certain Hindu monuments here date to the 13th century.

SHROPSHIRE [*Salop*] (*England*)

Former county, on the border of WALES, now officially called SALOP. In Anglo-Saxon times it was part of the kingdom of MERCIA. Following the Norman conquest, it was an important part of the Welsh Marches and was the scene of great border conflicts. There are earthworks from the Bronze Age, early Iron Age forts, Roman remains, ruins of numerous medieval castles, as well as many monastic remains. A. E. Houseman's *Shropshire Lad* describes the beauty of the county's landscape. See also BRIDGNORTH, LUDLOW, OFFA'S DYKE, SHREWSBURY, WROXETER.

SHTIP See ŠTIP

SHU [*Shu-Han*] (*China*)

Ancient kingdom comprised of modern SICHUAN and most of GUIZHOU and YUNNAN; one of three kingdoms formed on the breakdown of the Han Empire in A.D. 220, on the death of Emperor Hsien. Under the kingdom, which lasted until A.D. 264, the Sichuan area was rapidly developed. The kingdom's capital was at CHENGDU.

SHUFU See KASHI

SHU-HAN See SHU

SHUMEN [*Shumla*] [*former: Kolarovgrad*] (*Bulgaria*)

Provincial capital of Shumen province, approximately 50 mi W of VARNA. Founded in A.D. 927, it was fortified under Turkish rule from the 15th to 19th centuries. It was a strategically important stronghold, often under attack in the Turks' various wars. The city was surrendered to RUSSIA on June 22, 1878, toward the end of the Russo-Turkish War. It was briefly renamed Kolarovgrad in 1950, in honor of the Bulgarian communist leader who was born here. The town is the site of the largest mosque in Bulgaria, built in 1649.

SHUMLA See SHUMEN

SHURUPPAK [*modern: Fara*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of SUMER in the SE, approximately 55 mi NW of An Nasiriya. Probably a dependent of LAGASH, it disappeared from ancient records c. 2300 B.C., but excavations here have revealed much information of an advanced culture existing here at least by 4000

B.C. In legend it is the site of the great flood, which left one survivor, King Ziusudra, who was ordered to build an ark and re-create a living world. The legend is associated with Greek and other epics, including that of Noah in the Bible.

SHŪSH See SUSA (Iran)

SHUSHA (*Azerbaijan*)

Town and former fortress in the Transcaucasian Federation, on a rocky outcropping, 170 mi SE of TIBILISI. Once the capital of the khanate of Karabagh, it acquired a fortress in 1789. It withstood a siege by Aga Muhammed of PERSIA in 1795, but surrendered two years later. In 1805 Ibrahim Khan of Karabagh sought the protection of RUSSIA, which annexed it in 1822.

SHUSHAN See SUSA (Iran)

SHŪSHTAR (*Iran*)

Town in KHŪZESTĀN province, in the SW, on the Kārūn River, 50 mi N of Ahvāz. In A.D. 260 Shapur I of the Sassanid Empire employed the captives taken from his great victory over the Roman emperor, Valerian, in building elaborate hydraulic works including a dam spanning the Kārūn. Shūshtar flourished under the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries, but it was captured by Tamerlane in 1393 and by Shah Ismail of PERSIA, founder of the Safavid dynasty, in 1508. Although it declined in importance after the 18th century, it has long been a stronghold of both the Kharijites and the Shiites. The ruins of a large citadel and relics of an ancient canal system survive. It is assumed that the Minau Canal here was built by Darius I in the fifth century B.C. See also MONGOL EMPIRES, ROMAN EMPIRE.

SHWEBO (*Myanmar*)

Town and district capital in Upper Myanmar, 50 mi NNW of MANDALAY. The birthplace and capital of Alompra, who founded the last Burmese dynasty, it was captured by the British on January 9, 1945, toward the end of World War II.

SHYMKENT [Chim] [*Arabic: Isfijab*] (*Kazakhstan*)

City in Kazakhstan in the foothills of the Ugam Range, 380 mi W of ALMATY. Dating from the 12th

century, it was a settlement on the caravan route from central Asia to CHINA. Frequently destroyed by nomadic attacks, it became part of the khanate of KOKAND in the early 19th century. It fell to the Russians in 1864 and is today an important industrial center.

SIA HSIA See TANGUT KINGDOM

SIALKOT (*Pakistan*)

District and its capital city, in the PUNJAB, near the left bank of the Chenab River, 70 mi N of LAHORE. A fortress built in 1181 by Muhammad of Ghor still stands here. It is also the site of the mausoleum of Guru Nanak, the 16th-century founder of the Sikh religion, and was the birthplace of the philosopher-poet Muhammad Iqbal. Sialkot may be the site of Sakala, ancient capital of an Indo-Greek kingdom.

SIAM See THAILAND

SIAN [Sianfu] See XI'AN

SIASCONSET [Sconset] (*United States*)

Village and summer resort on NANTUCKET Island, MASSACHUSETTS. The first wireless telegraph station in the United States was constructed here in 1901, shortly after the inventor, Guglielmo Marconi, had received the first transatlantic message to be sent from Europe to America at his station in NEWFOUNDLAND. The station at Siasconset was dismantled in 1918.

SIAULIAI [*German: Schaulen, Russian: Shaulyai*] (*Lithuania*)

Old city in Lithuania, 75 mi NNW of KAUNAS. The site of a Lithuanian victory over the Livonian Knights in 1236, it was under the Polish crown from 1589 to 1772, and passed to RUSSIA in 1795. Following World War I, in November 1919, a Lithuanian-Lett army defeated the German Free Corps here. Passing to newly independent Lithuania in 1920, it was next held by the Germans from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

ŠIBENIK [Shibenik] [*Italian: Sebenico*] (*Croatia*)

Port city, 30 mi NW of SPLIT, on the Adriatic Sea. Founded in the 10th century, it was captured by VENICE in 1117. Under Hungarian rule from 1180 to 1322 and 1351 to 1412, it was returned to Venice

until it passed to AUSTRIA in 1797. It remained under Austria until 1918 and was incorporated into YUGOSLAVIA in 1922. The fine cathedral of St. Jacob of 1431 to 1455 and a town hall with a Renaissance loggia of 1542 are from the Venetian period. The carved Venetian Lion of St. Mark is evident everywhere.

SIBERIA [*Russian: Sibir*] (*Russia*)

Region in Asia, most of it politically in Russia. Siberia consists of the northern third of Asia, from the Ural Mts eastward to the Pacific Ocean. It is bounded on the N by the Arctic Ocean and on the S by KAZAKHSTAN, MONGOLIA, and CHINA. This vast region has almost every variety of climate, all kinds of natural resources, long rivers, high mountains, and steppes. From early historic times Siberia has been the heartland of nomadic hordes, such as the Huns, Mongols, and Manchus, who periodically overran Europe and Asia. In the mid-15th century the Tatar khanate of Sibir was established here. Russians traded with Siberian tribes as early as the 13th century, but the expansion of Russia into Siberia, then a khanate, by conquest began in 1581 with an expedition led by the Cossack Ermak Timofeev. In 1582 he captured the town of ISKER, or Sibir near present TOBOLSK, capital of the khanate. The remainder of the khanate was conquered in 1598.

By 1640 Cossack adventurers had reached the Sea of Okhotsk, an arm of the Pacific, and by the late 18th century Russians had founded such towns and fortresses as YAKUTSK, IRKUTSK, TOMSK, OMSK, and Barnaul. Siberia was a rich source of furs and raw materials that soon made the colony profitable, but after the early 18th century mining became the most important economic activity. From the early 17th century Siberia had also been used as a penal colony and a place for exiled political dissidents. The leaders of the Decembrist Conspiracy of 1825 were sent to CHITA. Settlement, however, was slow until the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, between 1891 and 1905.

After the Russian Revolution of 1917, an autonomous Siberian government was formed early in 1918, but it was overthrown by counterrevolutionary forces under Aleksandr V. Kolchak. His forces, known as the Whites in contrast to the communist Reds, held most of Siberia for a time. They were aided by an Allied expeditionary force that landed in the Far East; but by 1920 Kolchak was defeated, and Siberia came under communist control. The communist regime proclaimed it part of the RSFSR in January 1918.

During the first Five-Year Plan of 1928 to 1933, the USSR put great emphasis on the development of Siberia's resources, expanding mining and industry, especially in the Kuznetsk Basin. During World War II entire industrial plants were moved to Siberia to prevent capture by the Germans. Since then development has continued at a rapid pace, with much labor supplied by convicts and political dissidents. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Siberia has been developing rapidly with gas and oil development as well as high technology from the core of scientific institutes such as Akademgorodok in NOVOSIBIRSK.

SIBIR See ISKER, SIBERIA

SIBIU [*ancient: Cibinium; German: Hermannstadt; Hungarian: Nagyszeben*] (*Romania*)

City at the N foot of the Transylvanian Alps. Originally the site of a Roman colony, it was refounded in the 12th century by German colonists from SAXONY. Destroyed by the Tatars in 1241, in the 14th century it became the administrative center for the German communities in TRANSYLVANIA. After suffering in the Turkish wars, it came under AUSTRIA in 1699. The city retains considerable medieval character and still has a significant German minority, although many were forced to flee following World War II.

SIBONEY (*Cuba*)

Town on the S coast, just E of SANTIAGO DE CUBA. During the Spanish-American War the American troops landed at Siboney Bay, near this town, on June 20, 1898, and at DAQUIRI to the east, before their march on Santiago and the victories of EL CANEY and SAN JUAN HILL, which led to the investment of the city.

SICCA VENERIA See LE KEF

SICHUAN [*Szchwan, Szechuan*] (*China*)

Province in the SW, bounded on the far W by Tibet. Its capital is CHENGDU. Subject to several cultural and ethnic influences, in early Chinese history it was populated entirely by non-Chinese. Often an independent kingdom, it was long ago a center of Thai culture. The Burma-Yunnan trade route introduced an Indian influence, but by the third century A.D. the region was part of the Chinese Empire under the Chin

dynasty. During the 1930s the Chinese communists controlled much of Sichuan, and it served as a refuge during the Long March. In the Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945, it was the capital of the Nationalist Government and military headquarters. It sustained Japanese bombing from 1938 to 1945. See also CHONGQING.

SICILIA See SICILY

SICILIES, THE TWO See TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE

SICILY [*ancient: Thrinacria, Trinacria; Italian: Sicilia*] (*Italy*)

Island, region, and former kingdom. The largest island in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, it forms a triangle, from which is derived its ancient name *Trinacria* (three-pointed) and its symbol, a gorgon head inside three revolving legs. It is separated from the Italian mainland by the narrow Strait of Messina and bounded elsewhere by the Ionian Sea to the SE and Tyrrhenian Sea to the N. The region includes a number of other islands and island groups. PALERMO is the capital.

Stone Age inhabitants of Sicily were the Sicani, the Elymi, and the Sicels, or Siculi, who immigrated from the toe of Italy c. 1000 B.C. and gave their name to the island. Between the eighth and sixth centuries B.C. the Greeks founded a number of cities in the S and E, including AGRIGENTO, CATANIA, HIMERA, MESSINA, and SYRACUSE, which gained supremacy over the others. In the W the Carthaginians seized control of more than half the island c. 400 B.C. and founded Lilybaeum (MARSALA) in 396. For about a hundred years the Greeks and the Carthaginians fought for control, after which the struggle was between the Carthaginians and the Romans. The latter won almost all of Sicily by c. 215 B.C. The Romans further Hellenized Sicilian culture, but their rule was often corrupt and drained the economy. Sicily became a major source of wheat for the city of Rome and is still a major supplier. After Rome declined, the island was controlled by the Vandals in the mid-fifth century A.D.; by the Goths in 493; by the Byzantines in 535; and was conquered by the Arabs between 850 and 925.

Between 1061 and 1091, the Normans took Sicily from the Arabs, and in 1127 Roger II became the first king of Sicily. His realm, which he received as a fief

from the pope, included NAPLES, the southern part of the Italian mainland. With the death of the last Norman ruler in 1189 Sicily was inherited by the German Hohenstaufens. Under the Normans and the Hohenstaufens Sicily was the center of a brilliant cultural renaissance that combined Greco-Roman, Byzantine, Muslim, French, and German influences in a unique way. Sicily was home to English, French, African, and Greek scholars, and a hybrid architecture which survives at Palermo and the palace and cathedral at MONREALE, with its brilliant mosaics. It became a center for the study of law, languages, and science, and of religious toleration and philosophical speculation and debate. After the death of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II in 1250, there were several claimants to the throne, and in 1266 Pope Clement IV crowned Charles I of ANJOU as king of both Sicily and Naples after his defeat of the Hohenstaufens at BENEVENTO. His rule was unpopular and led to the Sicilian Vespers, an uprising so named because it broke out at Palermo at the start of Vespers on Easter Monday, March 30, 1282, resulting in the massacre of the French on the island and the eventual proclamation as king of Peter of Aragon, the son-in-law of Manfred. He was the last Hohenstaufen king of Sicily. A 20-year war followed between the Angevin kings of Naples, which, supported by the papacy, proclaimed a crusade to regain its fief, and the Aragonese kings of Sicily. In 1302 the kingdom of Sicily and the kingdom of Naples were separated, the Aragonese ruling the former and the Angevins the latter. In 1442 Alfonso V of ARAGON reunited the two kingdoms and called himself king of the TWO SICILIES. The island then passed to the crown of SPAIN after the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella united Aragon to León and Castile in 1469. Sicily was then inherited, with Spain, by the Hapsburgs, and was under a harsh and corrupt Spanish rule from 1504 to 1713.

By the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 Sicily was given to SAVOY, which in 1720 exchanged it with Emperor Charles VI of AUSTRIA for SARDINIA. After the War of the Polish Succession both Sicily and Naples became realms of the Bourbons of Spain in 1735. In the Napoleonic period the French held Sicily from 1806 to 1815. The next year, over Sicilian protests, Naples and Sicily were again merged under Ferdinand III of Bourbon who became king of the Two Sicilies as Ferdinand I. The Sicilian desire for independence and Ferdinand's repressive policies resulted in revolt in 1820. In 1848–49 Sicily took part in the general revolutionary movement of Europe. Giuseppe Garibaldi,

the Italian patriot, conquered Sicily in 1860, and the next year it became part of the unified kingdom of Italy. In World War II the Allies invaded Sicily on July 9, 1943, and completed its conquest on August 8.

Sicily has never fully recovered from the devastation of World War II. To this is added official indifference and national disdain for the South. The island is also beset by corruption and the widespread influence of organized crime under the leadership of the Mafia. Of uncertain origin, the Mafia is believed to have been born in the numerous secret societies and sworn brotherhoods of brigands, revolutionaries, and patriots opposed to foreign oppression, but has since been devoted exclusively to crime. The highest volcano in Europe, Mt ETNA, approximately 10,900 feet high, is on Sicily. Its first recorded eruption was in 475 B.C. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, CARTHAGE, HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, ROME.

SICYON [Secyon] [*Greek: Mekone, Sikion, Sikyon; Ionian: Aegialeia*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city of the S, in the NE PELOPONNESUS, 10 mi NW of CORINTH, and S of the Gulf of Corinth. Settled since Mycenaean times, it figures in Homer's lists for the Trojan expedition. Under the control of ARGOS for several hundred years, it includes the hero Adrastus among its kings. The city was most powerful under the tyrant Cleisthenes in the sixth century B.C. Generally following SPARTA after 555 B.C. and Corinth after 500 B.C., it was captured by the Thebans c. 370. Demetrios Poliorketes destroyed the city in 303 B.C. and rebuilt it. Under the leadership of Aratus in the third century B.C., it joined the Achaean League. It was briefly powerful following the destruction of Corinth by the Romans in 146 B.C. but declined soon after. Modern Sikionia, site of an early Christian church, is two miles to the northeast of the ruins of the ancient city. Sicyon was famous for its painting and pottery in the Archaic period, of 625 to 480 B.C., and thereafter a Sicyonic school of painting founded by Eupompus produced artists, such as Pamphilus and Apelles. Its school of bronze sculpture included such masters as Polykleitos and Lysippos.

SIDDHPUR [Siddhpur] (*India*)

Ancient city of E GUJARAT state, in the W, on the Saraswati River, 63 mi N of AHMEDABAD. Long an object of pilgrimage, it is the site of the ruins of the ancient temple of Rudra Mala.

SIDE [*modern: Selimiye*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city on the Bay of Antalya, 49 mi E of ANTALYA. A Greek colony founded in the seventh century B.C., it was most important in Roman imperial times. The remains include the walls, colonnaded streets, two agoras, temples, private houses, and an aqueduct. The huge theater has been partly restored. The splendid sculpture from the site is housed in a museum built inside the fifth-century A.D. baths.

SIDERS See SIERRE

SIDHPUR See SIDDHPUR

SĪDĪ BARRĀNĪ (*Egypt*)

Village on the NW coast of Egypt, E of Buqbuq and W of Marūh. The scene of severe fighting during the North African campaign in World War II, it was captured by the Italians in September 1940, then taken by the British on December 11 of that year, and next taken by General Rommel in 1941. It was retaken by the British on November 11, 1942, as Rommel retreated.

SIDI-BEL-ABBÈS (*Algeria*)

Town of Oran department, in the NW, 40 mi S of ORAN. Founded in 1843 and named for the nearby tomb of a saint, it developed around a French camp. Until Algerian independence in 1962 it was the headquarters of the French Foreign Legion.

SIDON [Zidon] [*Arabic: Saydā; French: Saida*] (*Lebanon*)

Ancient Phoenician port, 22 mi N of its daughter city and rival, TYRE. Founded c. 3000 B.C., it was one of the great cities of PHOENICIA from the third millennium B.C., and at times all Phoenicians were called Sidonians. Traditionally noted for its glass manufactures and its purple dyes, extracted from a sea creature here, it was ruled successively by the major ancient powers: ASSYRIA, BABYLONIA, EGYPT, PERSIA, under which it reached its greatest prosperity, the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE of Alexander the Great, and its successors the SELEUCID EMPIRE, and ROME. Herod the Great lavished much building and development on the city.

It often changed hands during the period of the Crusades, was sacked by the Mongols in 1260, but prospered again under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from

1202 Siebenbürgen

1517. It declined in the 18th century, especially after the expulsion of French traders in 1791 and a destructive earthquake in 1837. Sidon was ultimately overshadowed by its own colony, Tyre, but was always an important port in antiquity. The city was heavily damaged in June 1982 during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Some slight excavation has been carried out in the heavily populated modern city.

SIEBENBÜRGEN See TRANSYLVANIA

SIEDLCE [Syedlets] [*German: Sedlez*] (*Poland*)

Industrial town of Warszawa province, 55 mi ESE of WARSAW. Chartered in 1557, it was occupied by AUSTRIA in 1795. From 1809 to 1815 it was part of the duchy of Warsaw, finally passing to RUSSIA in 1918. During World War II it was the locus of several German concentration camps.

SIEGEN (*Germany*)

Industrial city of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 6 mi N of BONN. From 1606 to 1743 it was the residence of the princes of NASSAU. It suffered extensive damage in World War II. Surviving notable buildings include the Nikolaikirche from the 13th century and two castles. The artist Peter Paul Rubens was born here in 1577.

SIEGFRIED LINE [Westwall] (*Germany*)

Defense system constructed by Nazi GERMANY in the 1930s, extending from the Swiss border to German KLEVE, opposite the NETHERLANDS. In general it ran parallel to the RHINE RIVER, and in the S it was opposite the MAGINOT LINE, the French defense system. It was constructed with strong-point defense in depth, and the approaches to it consisted of thick mine fields. In World War II the Allies finally penetrated it after heavy fighting between September 1944 and April 1945. The system took its name from Siegfried, an important folk hero of early and medieval Germany and of Wagner's *Ring* cycle.

SIENA [*ancient: Saena Julia*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Siena province, in W TUSCANY region, 33 mi S of FLORENCE, famous for its treasures of art and architecture. An Etruscan city, it later became an ally of ROME between 298 and 263 B.C. It fell to the Lombards in the sixth century A.D. It was

already a flourishing medieval town when it warred with Florence in 1082. It established a commune in 1125, with its bishop and citizens allying against the Aldobrandeschi and other noblemen in the city and in the *contado*, or neighboring countryside. In the next century it developed into a prosperous trading and manufacturing center. As a Ghibelline center it extended its rule over the *contado* and came into conflict with Guelph Florence.

After the Peace of CONSTANCE of 1183 settled the Guelph-Ghibelline struggle in Italy, civil war broke out between Siena's rival factions. In 1186 Frederick Barbarossa besieged the city unsuccessfully. War with Florence continued, and in 1260 Siena decisively defeated its rival at Montaperto. Despite external successes and attempts at compromise between different political and social groups, civil strife continued unabated. In 1270, therefore, Siena opened its gates to Charles of Anjou, king of NAPLES, who established an aristocratic oligarchy of wealthy merchants under the Council of Nine, and forced the city to join the Guelph party. However, party war between the *grandi*, or wealthy merchants, and the *popolo minuto*, or craftsmen and workers, continued. By 1318 the oligarchy was in firm control, and by 1350 an aristocratic *signoria* had taken power.

Despite the ravages of the Black Death in 1348, Siena remained a great city and embarked on its most flourishing period of artistic and cultural life. Along with Florence, LUCCA, and VENICE, it continued to be one of Italy's four great republics. The Council of the Nine was overthrown in 1355, in 1368, and again in 1371. In 1384, however, the nobility reacted and gave power to several great families, including the Salimbene, the Malavolti, Piccolomini, Tolomei, and Usurieri. In 1399 the weakened city fell to Gian Galeazzo Visconti, the duke of MILAN.

From 1487 to 1523 the city was ruled by the Petrucci family, after which it became embroiled in the wars between France and the Hapsburgs for the control of Italy. In 1523 it defeated Florence but in 1530 was taken by Spain. Absorbed by the Hapsburg-backed Medici dukes of Florence and Tuscany, in 1552 Siena revolted and ousted its imperial garrison. Despite promises of help from Henri II of France, the city finally fell to Duke Cosimo I de' Medici in 1555; only one fifth of the population remained alive after the siege. From then on Siena's political history became that of Florence and Tuscany. During World War II Siena was occupied by the Allies without a struggle on July 3, 1944.

Its notable structures include its medieval walls and 16th-century Medici fortress, a Tuscan Gothic cathedral built between 1196 and 1215, its late 13th- and early 14th-century Palazzo Pubblico with its 14th-century campanile, and many other buildings and palaces, including the Palazzo Piccolomini, now a museum, and a fountain described in detail in Dante's *Inferno*. The main square, or *campo*, on the site of the Roman forum, is a key monument in the history of urban design. Built in the shape of a scallop shell, it affords the perfect setting for the city's social life and has been widely imitated. Here every year the *Palio* horse race, first run in 1656, re-creates Siena's medieval past.

Among the city's famous citizens are Pope Alexander III, St. Catherine of Siena, Pope Pius II (Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini), the noted Renaissance Humanist, sculptors Tino di Camaino and Jacopo della Quercia, and painters Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone Martini, the Lorenzetti, and Sassetta. The city is also the center of the Chianti wine region.

SIERADZ [*German: Schieratz; Russian: Seradz*] (*Poland*) Town in Lodz province, 35 mi WSW of LODZ. The town was once the seat of an independent medieval prince. Later it became the residence and base of a local Polish lord, and the Polish diet, or national assembly, met here. During World War II it was overrun and held by the Germans.

SIERRA LEONE

A nation of West Africa bounded by GUINEA to the N and E, LIBERIA to the S and E, and the Atlantic Ocean on the W.

The coast of Sierra Leone was discovered by the Portuguese explorer Pedro da Cintra in 1460. English colonists came to the coastline in the 17th century, but they quickly abandoned their settlement because of the unhealthy climate. Sierra Leone soon became known as the "white man's grave." The slave trade was very active until the 18th century and was controlled by small local chiefdoms. In 1787 a group of British abolitionists founded the colony of FREETOWN to resettle freed British-owned slaves. Freetown's population was boosted in 1792 by the addition of 1,200 fugitive slaves from CANADA and the BAHAMAS. In 1808 it became a Crown colony. GREAT BRITAIN declared a protectorate over the interior of the country in 1896.

Nationalist aspirations surfaced after World War I and slowly gathered momentum during the 20th cen-

tury. In 1951 a new constitution provided a blueprint for decolonization, and 10 years later Sierra Leone achieved independence as a member of the British Commonwealth. The new country's stability was interrupted in 1967 when a military clique seized power from newly elected prime minister Siaka Stevens. In a second coup, in April 1968 led by noncommissioned officers, constitutional civilian rule was restored and Stevens reinstated. In 1971 the government was threatened by another army-inspired coup, but Stevens gained the upper hand, and Sierra Leone was declared a republic. Despite criticisms for autocratic methods, Stevens was repeatedly elected president. Joseph Saidu Momoh succeeded Stevens as president in 1986. In 1992, Momoh was overthrown in a military coup succeeded by Captain Valentine Strasser.

Brigadier General Julius Maada Bio took control in 1991 in a coup and returned the country to civilian rule. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, of the Sierra Leone People's Party was elected, and then removed by a military junta headed by Lieutenant Colonel Johnny Paul Koroma. Rebels in the backcountry backed by LIBERIA and financed by diamond sales were finally controlled by forces from the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) led by NIGERIA in 1998. Kabbah returned to office as president and a peace accord was signed with Foday Sankoh of the Revolutionary United Front in 1999. In 2000, United Nations peacekeepers were attacked by rebel forces and local gangs. A British military force of 800 landed in Freetown, captured Sankoh, and with the UN, reestablished order. It is estimated that 50,000 died in the civil war. In 2002, there were new elections, and Kabbah was reelected. In 2004, the UN turned over primary security in Freetown to local forces.

SIERRA MAESTRA (*Cuba*)

Mountain range in Oriente province, in the SE, extending along the coast. In the 1950s these mountains served as Fidel Castro's base of operations for the eventually successful guerrilla operations against the Batista dictatorship in Cuba.

SIERRE [*German: Siders*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in VALAIS canton, approximately 55 mi E of GENEVA. Picturesquely situated in the middle of the RHÔNE RIVER valley, it has a 13th-century tower, a 16th-century castle, which was once the residence of the poet Rainer Maria Rilke, and the buildings of a monastery.

SIEVERSHAUSEN (*Germany*)

Village of Lower Saxony, 15 mi E of HANOVER. Here on July 9, 1553, Albert Alcibiades was defeated by Maurice of SAXONY who in turn was mortally wounded. This battle stemmed from Maurice's conflicts with Holy Roman Emperor Charles V over the treatment of Philip of Hesse. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, PASSAU.

SIFNÓS See SIPHNOS**SIGHIȘOARA** [*German: Schässburg; Hungarian: Segesvár*] (*Romania*)

City in TRANSYLVANIA, 45 mi NE of SIBIU. Colonized by Saxons in the 13th century, it was the scene on July 31, 1849, of the defeat of the Hungarian revolutionaries under General Józef Bem by a vastly superior Russian force under General Alexander Lüders, an aftermath of the revolutions of 1848. The Hungarian poet Petöfi is believed to have died in this battle. The old town, topped by a citadel, is surrounded by medieval walls.

SIGIRI See SIGIRIYA**SIGIRIYA** [*Sigiri*] (*Sri Lanka*)

Fortified rock in the N central region, N of KANDY. As Ceylon's ancient Buddhist capital, it served as King Kasyapa's refuge in the fifth century A.D. There are ruins of a palace and baths.

SIGMARINGEN (*Germany*)

City of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the DANUBE RIVER, 30 mi S of REUTLINGEN. Chartered in the 13th century, it came under the control of the Hohenzollerns in 1535. It is the site of the castle that was their ancestral home. It is now an outstanding museum.

SIGNAN See XI'AN**SIGTUNA** (*Sweden*)

Town of Stockholm county, in the E, on Lake Skarven, near STOCKHOLM. Founded c. A.D. 1000, it was one of Sweden's first towns and was the nation's first capital. Because it was a center of Christian missionary activity, Sweden's first coin, with the motto: "Sigtuna Dei" (God's Sigtuna), was minted here. Sacked by Finnish or Estonian pirates in 1187, it declined

rapidly afterward, but today is a popular tourist resort. Ruins of 11th-century churches here show the influence of English stonework.

SIIRT [*Sert*] [*ancient: Tigranocerta*] (*Turkey*)

Capital town of Siirt province, on a tributary of the TIGRIS RIVER, 85 mi E of Diyarbakir. In its great period it was a fortified city founded by Tigranes, king of ARMENIA, who made it his capital. Tigranes was defeated here in 69 B.C. by the Roman general Lucullus. Ten years later it was captured by the Roman Corbulo. Later Siirt became an important commercial center under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SIKANDARABAD See SECUNDERABAD**SIKANDRA** (*India*)

Village of UTTAR PRADESH, in the N, 6 mi NW of AGRA. It is the site of the tomb of Akbar (1542–1605), who reigned as Mogul emperor of India from 1556 until his death. He greatly expanded the empire and also furthered the arts and religious unity. See also DELHI, FATEHPUR SIKRI, MOGUL EMPIRE.

SIKAR (*India*)

Walled town and market center of RAJASTHAN state, in the NW. It is the site of the Harasmath temple dating from c. A.D. 1000.

SIKASSO (*Mali*)

Town in West Africa, approximately 190 mi SE of BAMAKO, near the IVORY COAST border. Founded in the 1870s, it was once the fortified capital of a leading trading state. It was attacked in the 1880s and 1890s by Samory, a Muslim leader. The town was conquered by the French in 1898 and absorbed into FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

SIKING See SIAN**SIKION** See SICYON**SIKKIM** (*India*)

Indian state, formerly a constitutional monarchy. Sikkim lies in the NE of the Indian subcontinent, on the S slopes of the HIMALAYAS, and is bounded by CHINA to the N, BHUTAN to the E, and NEPAL to the W. Its

capital is Gangtok. In 1642 a Tibetan king founded a hereditary line of rulers of Sikkim, which had been settled by Tibetans in the 16th century. Sikkim is still officially a Buddhist state. It was invaded several times in the 18th and 19th centuries by Gurkhas from Nepal, but the British forced the Gurkhas out and in the 1830s and in the 1840s exacted a number of territorial concessions from the Sikkimese. It then became a British protectorate and remained so until the independence of India in 1947. A treaty of 1949–50 made it an Indian protectorate. Assisted in modernization by India, in 1975 the *chogyal*, or ruler, was pressured into accepting a constitution making Sikkim an associated state of India and reducing the monarchy to a titular position. Events leading to the confrontation between the Chogyal and the popular government caused Sikkim to become a full-fledged 22nd state of the Indian Union in 1975. The institution of Chogyal was subsequently abolished.

SIKYON See SICYON

SILBURY HILL (*England*)

Prehistoric mound near AVEBURY, Wiltshire. The largest man-made mound in Europe, it has been dated by radiocarbon methods to c. 2600 B.C. for its first phase. It is approximately 130 feet high. Presumably a burial mound, it has been extensively excavated, but nothing has been revealed in its interior except evidences of careful engineering with wooden beams against slippage.

SILCHESTER [*ancient: Calleva Atrebatum*] (*England*)

Archaeological site in HAMPSHIRE. Excavations here from 1889 to 1909 revealed the ruins of the ancient Roman town, founded in the last quarter of the first century A.D., which was locus of a major road system. The entire roughly octagonal plan of the city, with its outside walls, baths, a forum, an amphitheater, a Christian church, and several temples on native plans is now evident. The excavations have revealed our most complete picture of a Romano-British town of the third and fourth centuries. Many archaeological finds are housed in the museum at READING.

SILESIA [*Czech: Slezsko; German: Schlesien*] (*Czech Republic; Germany; Poland*)

District and former Prussian province in E central Europe, traversed by the ODER RIVER and earlier

divided by PRUSSIA into Lower Silesia and Upper Silesia. Traditionally, it was inhabited by the Vandal Silingars from the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. By the early sixth century A.D. it had been occupied by Slavic peoples and was absorbed by Poland by the 11th century. Under King Boleslaus III and the Polish Piast dynasty, it underwent many feudal divisions by inheritance; thus political and territorial cohesiveness was lost.

From the 13th century Silesia pursued a policy of encouraging colonization by GERMANY and introducing a strong German influence. In the 14th century, by acknowledging the sovereignty of the king of BOHEMIA, the Silesian nobility gained stature as minor princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The Hussite Wars in the early 15th century separated Silesia and MORAVIA from Bohemia, but they were united again under Hapsburg rule. In 1523 the Hohenzollerns of BRANDENBURG acquired some territory in Silesia, thereby laying the foundation for a strong Prussian influence in the region. With the onset of the Thirty Years' War in 1618, the Silesians endured terrible suffering at the hands of the Swedes, the Hapsburgs, and the Saxons. With the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648 Silesia returned to Hapsburg rule.

The 18th century saw Frederick the Great of Prussia challenging Maria Theresa of AUSTRIA and the Hapsburgs for the possession of the region. Frederick prevailed, following the War of the Austrian Succession of 1742 to 1745 and continued in control after the Seven Years' War of 1756 to 1763. The Industrial Revolution of the late 18th and early 19th centuries brought a more intensive exploitation of Silesia's rich iron and coal deposits and the further development of a flourishing textile industry. It also brought crippling disputes between Polish workers and German management.

Following World War I, most of Silesia became part of Poland. Taken by the Nazis in World War II, it was invaded by the Soviets in 1945, but was assigned to Poland by the POTSDAM Conference in 1945. After World War II continuing Polish-German tensions resulted in a massive expulsion of German-speaking peoples from the Silesian sector. A dispute over rights of habitation smoldered until 1972, when WEST GERMANY renounced all claims to Silesia in signing a nonaggression pact with Poland.

SILHOUETTE See SEYCHELLES

SILIFKE See SELEUCIA TRACHEOTIS

SILICON VALLEY (*United States*)

An area in N CALIFORNIA at the S end of SAN FRANCISCO BAY. Silicon Valley is a world center of high-technology research and development and venture capital. Originally centered in the Santa Clara Valley, it has since expanded N on both sides of the Bay, and now can be considered to include the entire San Francisco Bay area. Silicon Valley is home to thousands of high tech firms. Originally a center of aerospace during the war years, the valley origins as a high tech center date back to 1951 with the creation of the Stanford Industrial Park, a business development facility built on land owned by Stanford University, leased out for low rates to small new companies. Silicon Valley is named for the pure silicon crystals used to manufacture the integrated circuits and microprocessors that were developed and originally manufactured there. Other high-tech specialties include computers and workstations, software, network systems, and biotech. The Sand Hill Road corridor N of PALO ALTO is the largest concentration of venture capital in the world.

SILISTRA [*Silistria*] [*ancient: Durostorum; Bulgarian: Drstr, Drustur; medieval: Dristra*] (*Bulgaria*)

Provincial capital and province in the NE, on the DANUBE RIVER, 70 mi ENE of RUSE. Founded in 29 B.C. as the Roman camp Durostorum, it became an important town of MOESIA and remained important under Byzantine and Bulgar rule. Under the Bulgarian czar Simeon it was successfully defended in A.D. 893 against the Magyars and the Greeks. Taken by Turkey in 1388, it was heavily fortified and prospered under Turkish rule. Captured by the Russians in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78, it was ceded to Bulgaria. Transferred to ROMANIA in 1913, it was returned to Bulgaria in 1940. Several mosques and the ruins of the ancient fortress survive. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SILISTRIA See SILISTRA**SILKEBORG** (*Denmark*)

City of Århus county, on the E JUTLAND Peninsula, 27 mi W of ÅRHUS. It is the site of a memorial honoring the playwright Kaj Munk, who was murdered here by the Nazis in 1944.

SILK ROAD [*Silk Route*] (*China; India; Turkistan*)

Historic trade route from E China through the Wei Valley, Kansu, and Sinkiang in the W, dividing into

the N and S caravan routes at the oasis town of DUNHUANG and passing through the S mountains to Turkistan. The caravan trails were named after their use in the conveyance of Chinese silk to western markets and as routes for statesmen, missionaries, and those on religious pilgrimages.

In the first century B.C. the Xiongnu (Hsiung-nu; Huns) and the Chinese fought for its control. The Chinese Han dynasty won control and restored its eastern reaches in the first century A.D. Under the second Han dynasty China extended its control of the Silk Road to the Oases of the Tarim Basin. In the West the Macedonian trader Maes Titianos explored the route in the first century A.D., while the geographer Ptolemy described it in the second century A.D.

The ancient route stretched from ANTIOCH in Syria, across the EUPHRATES RIVER at Hieropolis (Menbij), entered PARTHIA at Ectabana (HAMADAN), and then aimed N and E through RHAGAS, HECATOMPYLOS (Shahrud), MERV, Bactra (BALKH), to the Pamir Mountains. Here it converged with the routes from the East at the Stone Tower, where Levantine goods were exchanged for silks. At KASHGAR to the E the road then forked into a northern and southern road.

The northern road headed through Central Asia to YÜM-EN Kuan, where it entered China. The southern route passed through Kashgar, YARKAND, KHOTAN, Niya, and Miran. The two routes then reunited at the oasis of Tun-huang (the Greco-Roman Throna) in China.

During the barbarian invasions the Huns, UIGURS, and others closed the road. The Chinese under Taizong (T'aitung) reestablished their control c. A.D. 650. Marco Polo followed the road east c. 1270 in the wake of its consolidation under the MONGOL EMPIRE, and several Franciscan missionaries used it in the 14th century to establish and maintain missions in China. Under the Mongols another route was forged from Tana in the CRIMEA to SARAI on the Volga River, then on to KARAKORUM in Central Asia and to SUZHOU. Farther south another route started in TREBIZOND, went south to Lajazzo in CILICIA, and then on to TABRIZ and the old Silk Road.

The Silk road has carried the Hellenistic art of Alexander the Great's successors and Greco-Roman merchants to the East; and Han dynasty generals to PERSIA and the Roman Orient. The maintenance of the Silk Road was a cornerstone of Chinese rulers from the Han to Kublai Khan. Buddhism traveled the road east in late antiquity, as did Buddhist-Hellenistic art. Roman coins from the reign of Valens (364–78)

have been found at Yotkan, Roman seals at Niyang, and Greco-Roman art at Rawak, east of Khotan.

SILK ROUTE See SILK ROAD

SILLA [Shilla] (Korea)

Once powerful early kingdom of Korea, in the SE part of the peninsula, probably established in the third century A.D. Unlike PAEKCHE, a hostile neighbor state that formed a channel to JAPAN for Chinese culture, Silla was constantly at odds with early Japan and with CHINA. Between the fourth and sixth centuries there is evidence of an invasion of Japan by horse-riding nobles from Silla, and later there were several Japanese attempts to conquer Silla. The last, in 661, was turned back by a Chinese-Sillan force and ended Japanese attempts on the peninsula for many centuries thereafter. Silla at one time eliminated Chinese influence, adopted Buddhism in 528, and eventually conquered all Korea and ruled it from A.D. 670 to 935.

SILL, FORT See FORT SILL

SILPIA [ancient: Ilipa] (Spain)

Town of ancient BAETICA, now in S Spain, N of the Guadalquivir River. In 206 B.C. Scipio Africanus Major defeated the Carthaginian general Mago in a battle here toward the end of the three-year conquest of southern and eastern Spain by ROME.

SILVER CITY See NORTH LITTLE ROCK

SILVES (Portugal)

Town on the S coast, 18 mi NNW of FARO. Alphonse III (1210–48) took it from the Moors. It was destroyed by Ferdinand I of CASTILE and then by the great earthquake of 1755. It has a fine Gothic cathedral and a Moorish castle. See also LISBON.

SIMANCAS [ancient: Septimanca] (Spain)

Old town in Valladolid province, 8 mi SW of VAL-LADOLID. Occupied by the Moors in the ninth century, in 934 it was the scene of a bloody battle between the Christians and the Moors in which Ramiro II defeated Caliph Abder-Rahman. A castle houses the national archives, moved here by Philip II in 1563.

SIMAO [former: Fu-Hsing-Chen, Ssu-mao, Sze-mao] (China)

Town in S Yunnan province, SW China, near the border with LAOS. A minor town in the 14th century A.D., Fu-hsing-chen was opened as a treaty port to foreign trade in 1895. The town lost much of its commerce after 1910, when a railroad built between INDOCHINA and YUNNAN bypassed it. Almost abandoned by 1950 after serious epidemics in the 1940s, Simao has since been revived as a regional commercial center.

SIMBIRSK See ULYANOVSK

SIMFEROPOL [ancient: Neapolis; former: Ak Mechet] (Ukraine)

Capital city of the Crimean oblast, in the Ukraine, in the S, on the Sebastopol-Kharkov railway. Dating from the third century B.C., it was originally a town and fortress of SCYTHIA. Later it became a Tatar town as Ak Mechet in the 16th century, was captured by RUSSIA in 1736, and in 1784 was refounded and fortified as Simferopol. In 1918 it served as capital of the Crimean Tatar nationalist government, and in 1920 was the capital of General P. N. Wrangel's White government. From 1921 to 1946 it served as capital of the Crimean Autonomous SSR. See also CRIMEA.

SIMLA See SHIMLA

SIMONSTAD See SIMONSTOWN

SIMONSTOWN [Simonstad] former: Simon's Town] (South Africa)

Town and naval base in WESTERN CAPE province, on the W shore of False Bay, 20 mi S of CAPE TOWN. Established by the Dutch as a military depot in 1741, it was named for Simon van der Stel, the governor of Cape Colony from 1679 to 1697. Made a base for the British South Africa Naval Squadron in 1814, it was transferred to South African jurisdiction in 1957, but the British continue to use it. It took on a new importance for shipping with the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 and the temporary closing of the SUEZ CANAL. It is the site of the oldest English church in South Africa, consecrated in 1814 and rebuilt in 1834.

SIMPLON PASS (Switzerland)

An Alpine pass in SW Switzerland marking the dividing line between the Pennine and Lepontine ALPS,

running from BRIG, in Switzerland, to Iselle, in NE Italy, approximately 10 mi N of DOMODOSSOLA. The pass is crossed by the Simplon road, which was built between 1800 and 1806 by Napoleon I. Its usage fell drastically after the completion of the Simplon railway tunnel in 1906. The tunnel connects the same towns as the pass, but is approximately 13 miles long, while the road winds through 29 miles. The Simplon tunnel is the sixth longest in the world.

SIMSBURY (*United States*)

Town of Hartford County in N CONNECTICUT, S of Granby. Incorporated in 1670, it was abandoned in 1675 during King Philip's War, was destroyed by Indians in 1676, but was resettled the following year. The first colonial copper coins, known as Higley coppers, were minted here in 1737 and 1739.

SIN See PELUSIUM

SIN, WILDERNESS OF (*Egypt*)

Desert region of the SW SINAI PENINSULA in the NE, on the E side of the Gulf of Suez. According to the Bible, it was one of the wildernesses crossed by the Israelites during their Exodus from Egypt.

SINAI, MOUNT [*Arabic: Jabal Musa*] (*Egypt*)

Mountain in the S SINAI PENINSULA of NE Egypt. It is approximately 7,500 ft high. Mount Sinai is reputed to be the place where Moses, the Hebrew lawgiver who led his people out of bondage in Egypt in the 13th century B.C., received the Ten Commandments on two tablets of stone. In the Bible the account is in Exodus 19 and 20 and in Deuteronomy 5. On the north slope of the mountain is the Greek Orthodox monastery of St. Catherine, founded c. A.D. 250 and rebuilt by Justinian c. 530. It is named for the martyr, Catherine of Alexandria, whose body supposedly was miraculously transported to this site. In 1844 Lobegott F. K. von Tischendorf, a German biblical scholar, found in the monastery a few pages of a very old Greek manuscript of the Old Testament. Later, in 1859, he found an early manuscript of the New Testament, now known as the Codex Sinaiticus, and secured it for the czar of Russia. In 1933 the British museum purchased the Codex Sinaiticus from the USSR. The monastery retains the Codex Syriacus, a Syrian text of the gospels dating from c. 400. There are also icons dating from before the eighth century and the period of Iconoclasm under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, when images of the divinity were

ordered destroyed in a religious reform drive. In the Bible Horeb is another name for Mount Sinai.

SINAIA (*Romania*)

Town in SE Prahova county, in WALACHIA, 21 mi S of BRASOV, in the Transylvanian Alps. A summer residence of the kings of Romania from the 1850s until King Michael's abdication in 1947, it is the site of two former royal palaces. One in the Renaissance style houses an internationally famous art collection. There are also a former royal hunting lodge, a 17th-century monastery, and a castle here.

SINAI PENINSULA (*Egypt*)

Arid peninsula lying between the Gulf of Suez on the W and the Gulf of Aqaba on the E, much disputed throughout history. Copper mines at Magharah here supplied predynastic Egypt. At Sarabit el Khādim turquoise mines have yielded hieroglyphics from c. 1500 B.C. In biblical times Moses received the Ten Commandments on a peak in the Sinai, identified with Mt Sinai, and here the Israelites wandered for 40 years. The Wilderness of Etham is believed to have been to the west, at the head of the Gulf of Suez, the Wilderness of Sin farther south, north of MT SINAI, and the Wilderness of Param to the northeast, west of ELAT. In classical antiquity Sinai was ruled by the Arabs of PETRA, but it was for the most part under the jurisdiction or influence of Egypt until it became a part of the ROMAN EMPIRE, most of it lying in the province of ARABIA. Emperor Justinian of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE rebuilt the famed St. Catherine's monastery here c. A.D. 530. Between 1517 and the end of World War I, in 1918, the peninsula was under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, and several battles of World War I took place here.

After the creation of ISRAEL in 1948 it was disputed between Israel and Egypt and in the wars of 1956, 1967, and 1973 was generally held by Israel. In 1974 UN troops were inserted between the Egyptians, who held a narrow strip on the east bank of the Gulf of Suez, and the armies of Israel. In 1978 the CAMP DAVID agreements provided for the gradual withdrawal of Israeli troops from the peninsula and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. In April 1982 the last part of the Sinai was returned to Egypt. See also PARAN, RAFA, SHARM EL-SHEIKH.

SIND [*Sindh*] (*Pakistan*)

Historic province in the SE, bounded by INDIA on the E and S and by the Arabian Sea on the SW, with its

capital at KARACHI. It consists largely of the lower INDUS RIVER valley, in which arose the early Indus Valley Civilization of MOHENJO-DARO and HARAPPA. Later in history the area came under PERSIA of the Achaemenian kings in the fifth century B.C., and from them passed to Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE in 325 B.C. It was held by the MAURYAN EMPIRE in the third century, was overrun by the Huns in 165 B.C., and came under the KUSHAN EMPIRE. The Arabs who invaded Sind in A.D. 711 were the first Muslims to settle in the subcontinent.

Sind remained under the rule of Arab rulers until the 11th century, when it was conquered by the Turkish Ghaznavids. Akbar of the MOGUL EMPIRE ruled the region briefly, but it soon passed to local emirs until they were defeated by Sir Charles Napier of Great Britain in 1843, after which it was administered as part of the BOMBAY Presidency until 1937, when it was made an autonomous province. With Pakistan's independence in 1947, Karachi became the national capital, and HYDERABAD the new capital of Sind.

SINDER See ZINDER

SINDH See SIND

SINDHU See INDUS RIVER

SINFENG See XINFENG

SINGAN See XI'AN

SINGAPORE [*Japanese*: Shonan; *Javanese*: Temasek] City and independent republic of SE Asia, comprising Singapore Island and several adjacent islands at the S tip of the MALAY PENINSULA. It was first colonized by a ruler from PALEMBANG, and a CHOLA ruler later named it City of Singhs in the 11th century. It then became a Malay city of some size until it was destroyed by the Javanese in 1365. It remained in ruins until refounded by the British Sir Thomas Raffles in 1819. Until 1823 it was part of the British settlement of BENKOELEN, when it became the property of the East India Company in 1824 and was joined with the new colony of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS in 1836. It was named the capital in 1836.

The fall of Singapore to the Japanese during World War II on February 15, 1942, after a ruthless

assault in December 1941 to January 1942, shocked the world. The Japanese renamed it Shonan. It was bombed by the Allies in 1944 and 1945 and finally recaptured in September 1945. A British colony again in 1946, it became part of the new state of MALAYSIA from 1963 to 1965, after which it became an independent republic.

Singapore has been ruled between 1965 and 1990 by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. In 1990, Goh Chok Tong became prime minister, but Lee remained behind the prime minister as senior minister. In 1993, Ong Teng Cheong became Singapore's first directly elected president. Following an economic downturn in 1998, Singapore cut wages and allowed its currency to adjust downward, but it solidified its position as a world financial center. In 2004, Goh stepped down as prime minister and was succeeded by Lee Hsien Loong, a son of Lee Kuan Yew. The elder Lee has remained behind the government as minister mentor.

Singapore today has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world as the country's economy has moved from success in manufacturing to a new role as a financial services center.

SINGHASARI See SINGOSARI

SINGIDUNUM See BELGRADE

SINGOSARI [*Singhasari*] (*Indonesia*)

Former kingdom in E JAVA, now a village N of Malang. From 1222 to 1292 it was a powerful kingdom dominating eastern Java, with its capital at Singosari. It is referred to in numerous Javanese legends.

SING SING See OSSINING

SINIGAGLIA See SENIGALLIA

SINING See XINING

SINKIANG See XINJIANG UYGUR

SINKIANG-UIGHUR See XINJIANG UYGUR

SINOP [*ancient*: Sinope] (*Turkey*)

Port and provincial capital of Sinop province in the N, on the BLACK SEA, approximately 187 mi NE of

1210 Sinope

ANKARA. The area may have been first settled c. 1200 B.C. On the site of an ancient city founded by Greek colonists from MILETUS in the eighth century B.C., it was destroyed in the seventh century by Cimmerians and was rebuilt to become politically and commercially important, on the route from the Black Sea to the EUPHRATES RIVER. It established numerous colonies on the Black Sea shores. It fell c. 185 B.C. to the kings of PONTUS and became their capital and the most important port on the Black Sea. In the Third Mithriditic War of 74 to 63 B.C., the Romans under Lucullus took it and made it a free city. Sacked by Pharnaces II, it was restored by Julius Caesar and under the Romans enjoyed great prosperity, which continued under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

On the breakup of that empire in 1204 after the conquest of Constantinople during the Fourth Crusade, it joined the Greek Empire of TREBIZOND. By 1230 it was occupied by the Seljuk Turks, sultanate of Iconium, who brought about its decline. From c. 1350 it belonged to the emirate of Kastamien.

On November 30, 1853, a surprise attack and the destruction of a large part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE's fleet by a Russian naval squadron here helped bring about the Crimean War. Much of the town was also destroyed. In March 1980 a defense agreement between Turkey and the United States placed Diogenes Station here, an important base of U.S. intelligence operations, operated under their joint control. Sinop was also the birthplace of the Greek philosopher Diogenes and of Mithridates the Great of Pontus.

SINOPE See SINOP

SINT EUSTATIUS See SAINT EUSTATIUS

SINT MAARTEN See SAINT MARTIN

SINT NICOLAAS PUNT See PUDJUT POINT

SINTRA [former: Cintra] (Portugal)

Town of Lisboa district, in the W, 12 mi NW of LISBON. In 1509 the Sintra Convention laid out regions of overseas exploration to be pursued by Portugal and by SPAIN. In 1808 it was the scene of the signing of a convention by British, French, and Portuguese military leaders during the Peninsular campaign. It is the site of a large Moorish castle, a 12th- to 15th-

century palace, and a convent. Its scenery was celebrated by Byron in his *Childe Harold*.

SINT-TRUIDEN [French: Saint-Trond] (Belgium)

Town of Limburg province, in the NE, 20 mi NW of LIÈGE. Growing around a seventh-century abbey founded by St. Trudo, it was conquered by Charles the Bold in the 15th century. It was more recently captured by the Germans in 1914 during World War I. This town has a 13th-century Beguinage, the 15th-century church of Notre Dame, and a 17th-century belfry on the town hall.

SINUS AELANITICUS See 'AQABA, GULF OF

SINUS ARABICUS See RED SEA

SINUS PERSICUS See PERSIAN GULF

SIN-YANG See XINYANG

SION, ISRAEL See ZION (Israel)

SION [ancient: Sedunum; German: Sitten] (Switzerland)

Capital town of VALAIS canton, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 50 mi S of BERN. Dating from Roman times, it was made an episcopal see in A.D. 580. In 999, when King Rudolf III of BURGUNDY made the bishop a count of the Valais, the latter thereby became the temporal as well as the spiritual lord of the canton. Mentioned as a city in 1179, it is the site of the pilgrimage church of St. Catherine, and has a 13th-century castle, a late Gothic cathedral, and a 17th-century town hall.

SIoux FALLS (United States)

City and county seat in SE SOUTH DAKOTA, on the Big Sioux River, approximately 75 mi N of Sioux City, IOWA. First settled in 1856–57, it was abandoned during the Sioux rebellion in 1862, but it was resettled in 1865 following the establishment of Fort Dakota, which provided protection to the area.

SIPHNO See SIPHNOS

SIPHNOS [Siphno] [modern Greek: Sifnós] (Greece)

One of the CYCLADES Islands, in the AEGEAN SEA, it lies 30 mi SW of Syra. Its present town of Kastro is

built on the site of the ancient town of Siphnos, inhabited since the eighth century B.C., believed to have been settled by Ionians from Athens. In 480 B.C. the island sent a ship to fight on the Greek side at SALAMIS. Its gold and silver mines gave Siphnos prosperity until they were flooded in the first century A.D. Under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE the school of Siphnos, or School of the Holy Tomb, founded by refugees from Constantinople during the iconoclastic persecutions of the eighth century, became a great cultural center for the Greek world. The island was occupied by VENICE in 1207 and changed hands several times before becoming a part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1617.

SIPKA PASS See SHIPKA PASS

SIPONTUM See MANFREDONIA

SIPPAR [Sippara] [*Sumerian: Zimbar*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city of BABYLONIA, on the E bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER, 16 mi SSW of BAGHDAD. It was one of the chief cities of SUMER and later one of the capitals of Sargon of AKKAD (c. 2637–2582 B.C.). Excavations begun in the late 19th century have revealed the remains of a large temple dedicated to the Sumerian god Shamash and a horde of inscribed clay tablets. The temple had been rebuilt in the ninth and seventh centuries B.C. Sippar had often been sacked, starting with two partial destructions in the 12th century B.C. It was peacefully taken by Cyrus the Great of PERSIA after the defeat of the last Babylonian king at OPIS in 539 B.C.

SIPPARA See SIPPAR

SÍRACUSA See SYRACUSE (Italy)

SIRHIND (*India*)

Town of PATIALA state in the N, in the PUNJAB, 21 mi N of Patiala. Of early but uncertain origin, it flourished under the Moguls. Its extensive ruins include mosques, and two domed tombs from the 14th century, believed by the Sikhs to be cursed because of the murder of the son of Guru Govind by the Muslim governor here in 1704. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

SIRIS See SERRAI

SIRMIO See SIRMIONE

SIRMIONE [*ancient: Sirmio; former: Sermione*] (*Italy*)

A promontory, village, and port extending into Lake Garda at its S end, in Brescia province, LOMBARDY region. There is a 13th-century castle and Roman ruins, including those of a large villa above the modern village, believed to be the country home of the poet Catullus.

SIRMIUM (*Serbia*)

Ruins of an important ancient city of Pannonia, in the NE, on the Sava River, near modern Sremska Mitrovica. In a strategic location, it became important following the Roman conquest of PANNONIA in the first century B.C. The city continued to be prominent as the chief center of Lower Pannonia in the third and fourth centuries A.D., when it was often an imperial residence. It was destroyed by the Avars in A.D. 589.

SIROS See HERMOUPOLIS, SYROS

SIRRHAE See SERRAI

SIS [*modern: Kozan*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city in S central Turkey, 40 mi NE of ADANA. The former capital of Armenian CILICIA, it was first mentioned in Byzantine history when it was unsuccessfully besieged by Arabs in A.D. 704. Sis often changed hands between the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and Muslim forces until the 12th century. At that time Leo II of Armenian Cilicia transferred his capital here and constructed many new buildings. His castle and cathedral have survived. Sis was attacked frequently by the Mamluks of Egypt, who occupied it in 1375, and in 1488 it was captured by the Turks. The city long held an important place in the ecclesiastical history of Christian ARMENIA. The head of the church, the Catholicus, resided here from 1249 to 1439. Between 1915 and 1920 Turkey forced the Armenian population out. One of those expelled was the then current head of the church, Sahag II.

SISAK [Sisek] [*ancient: Siscia; German: Sissek; Hungarian: Sziszek*] (*Croatia*)

Ancient town of Croatia, in the N, on the Sava River, 30 mi SE of ZAGREB. In the third century A.D. it was the site of the principal mint and treasury of the

1212 Sisapon

ROMAN EMPIRE. The scene of Turkish defeats in 1593 and 1641, it became part of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE from 1641 to 1918.

SISAPON See ALMADÉN

SISCIA See SISAK

SISEK See SISAK

SISSEK See SISAK

SISSONNE (*France*)

Village of Aisne department, in the N, 12 mi E of LAON. The site of a military camp, it served as a German stronghold in World War I, until it was retaken in October 1918.

SISTAN See SEISTAN

SISTOVA See SVISHTOV

SITIFIS See SÉTIF

SITKA [*former: New Archangel*] (*United States*)

Capital city of Greater Sitka Borough, on the W coast of Baranof Island, approximately 100 mi SSW of JUNEAU, ALASKA. Historically the most notable settlement in Alaska, it was preceded by Fort Archangel Gabriel, referred to as Old Sitka, and founded as New Archangel in 1799 by Aleksandr Baranov. It was the principal town of Russian America. After it was destroyed by the Tlingit Indians in 1802, it was quickly rebuilt and continued as the capital of Alaska under U.S. rule from 1867 to 1906. Once the principal commercial center of the territory, its decline began following the transfer of the capital to Juneau in 1906. Sitka Historic Park here commemorates an important battle between the Indians and the Russians in 1804. The Russian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Michael dates from 1844 to 1848, and Castle Hill was the site of the transfer of Alaska to the United States.

SITOWIR See ZITTAU

SI-TSANG See TIBET

SITTANG (*Myanmar*)

River, 260 mi long, in E central Myanmar, flowing S into the Gulf of Martaban. There was extensive fighting here between the Allies and the Japanese early in 1942 and again in May 1945 during World War II.

SITTEN See STON

SITTINGBOURNE (*England*)

Town in KENT, on Milton Creek, 39 mi ESE of LONDON. Adjacent to the ancient royal borough of Milton Regis, it is located on the Roman WATLING STREET and on the former route followed by pilgrims on their way to CANTERBURY. Nearby are Castle Rough, an earthwork dating from the ninth century A.D. believed to have been erected by Hasten the Dane, and the ruins of Tong Castle.

SIVAS [*ancient: Cabira, Sebaste, Sebastia*] (*Turkey*)

Capital town of Sivas province, on the right bank of the upper Kizil Irmak, 225 mi E of ANKARA. It was a principal city of ARMENIA MINOR under Diocletian and the ROMAN EMPIRE. It became especially prosperous under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until it came under Muslim rule in A.D. 1071 with the defeat of the Byzantines by the Seljuk Turks at MANZIKERT. It became part of the Seljuk Empire of RUM in the late 12th century and was then destroyed by Tamerlane in 1400. Restored under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the mid-15th century, it was the site of an important nationalist congress held by Kemal Atatürk in 1919. Here are the remains of 13th-century schools and tombs.

SIVRIHISAR [*ancient: Justinianopolis, Palia; former: Sivri-Hissar*] (*Turkey*)

Town of Eskisehir province, 58 mi ESE of Eskisehir. Important as a fortress town on the BYZANTINE EMPIRE's military road to the east, it was refounded and renamed Justinianopolis by the Emperor Justinian (524–65). Circa 700 it became the chief city of Galatia Salutaris.

SIVRI-HISSAR See SIVRIHISAR

SIWA See SIWAH

SIWAH [Siwa] [*ancient: Ammonium, Sekhet-am*] (*Egypt*)

Oasis in Matruh governorate, N of the Libyan Desert, 350 mi WSW of CAIRO. It was the ancient seat of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, or Zeus Amon, portrayed in the Hellenistic period by Zeus with the horns of Amon. It was visited by Alexander the Great after his conquest of Egypt, and here, according to accounts, he underwent a private illumination. Traces of the temple may still be found in the towns of Siwah and Aghurmi.

SIZUOKA See SHIZUOKA

SKADAR See SHKODËR

SKAGWAY (*United States*)

City of SE ALASKA, at the head of the Lynn Canal, 80 mi N of Juneau. Founded in 1896–97, it was a boom town during the KLONDIKE gold rush of 1897–98 when it was the departure point for the White Pass to the YUKON.

SKANEATLES (*United States*)

Village in the Finger Lakes region of central NEW YORK State in Onondaga County, at the N end of Skaneateles Lake, 8 mi E of AUBURN. Settled before 1800, this village is now a resort. In the period before the Civil War it was a hotbed of abolitionist sentiment and activity.

SKARA (*Sweden*)

City of Skaraborg county, in the S. Dating from the ninth century and perhaps earlier, it is one of the country's oldest cities. Sweden's first bishopric was established here in the 11th century. The town has been an educational center since 1641. A notable cathedral, restored in 1894, dates from the 12th century.

SKARA BRAE (*Scotland*)

Prehistoric village on MAINLAND Island, in the ORKNEY ISLANDS. Preserved under a sand dune until it was uncovered by a storm in 1851, the Neolithic period village dates from c. 2000 to 1500 B.C. and consists of seven underground rooms complete with fireplaces, stone beds, dressers, and tables made of flat slates. The site is in a remarkable state of preservation.

SKATCHIA See XANTHI

SKEA'S CORNERS See OSHAWA

SKIERNIEWICE (*Poland*)

Town of Łódź province, 42 mi SW of WARSAW. Chartered in 1463, it was the residence of the bishops of GNIEZNO in the 17th and 18th centuries and still has their palace. In 1844 it was the scene of a meeting between the emperors of GERMANY, AUSTRIA, and RUSSIA.

SIKIDA [*ancient: Rusicada; former: Philippeville*] (*Algeria*)

Port of Constantine department, in the NE, on the Gulf of Stora in the Mediterranean Sea, approximately 210 mi W of TUNIS. It was founded by the French in 1838 as a port for CONSTANTINE, on the site of the Carthaginian colony of Rusicada, which was also a flourishing port under the Romans.

SKIPTON MOOR, BATTLE OF See YORKSHIRE

SKIROS See SKYROS

SKOPJE [Skoplje] [*Albanian: Shkup; ancient: Justina Prima, Scupi; Turkish: Üsküb, Üsküp*] (*Macedonia*)

Capital city of Macedonia, 200 mi SSE of BELGRADE. Dating from Roman times, it was the capital of Dardania in the fourth century A.D. and was rebuilt after an earthquake in 518. It was first taken by the Serbs in 1189. The city was the capital of medieval SERBIA and was the site of Stephen Dušan's coronation as czar of Serbia in 1346. Taken by the Turks in 1392, it remained under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until 1913, and until the capture of CONSTANTINOPLE in 1453 was considered the second city of the Turkish empire.

Conquered by the Serbs in the Balkan War of 1912–13, it became part of Yugoslavia in 1918. The Germans occupied it during World War II. Numerous landmarks, some rebuilt after a major earthquake in 1963, include the Stephen Dušan Bridge, probably Roman in origin, a Turkish citadel, the 15th-century mosques of Mustafa Pasha and Sultan Murad, and a famous oriental bazaar.

SKOPLJE See SKOPJE

SKÖVDE (*Sweden*)

City of Skaraborg county, in the S, between Lake Vänern and Lake Vättern. During the Middle Ages it

1214 Skye

was a place of pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Elin (Helen), canonized in 1164. The nearby Gothic church of a former Cistercian monastery of Varnhem is the burial place of several Swedish kings.

SKYE (*Scotland*)

Largest island of the Inner HEBRIDES, in Highland region. At Dunvegan on the W coast is the castle of the Macleod clan, and on the N end of the island are the ruins of the Castle Duntulm, which belonged to the rival Macdonalds. Prince Charles Edward Stuart took refuge here at Portree, now the capital, after his defeat at CULLODEN MOOR in 1746. Flora Macdonald, who helped Charles escape, is buried at Kilmuir near Dunvegan.

SKYROS [*Scyros*] [*Greek: Skíros*] (*Greece*)

Largest of the N SPORADES Islands, in the AEGEAN SEA, off the coast of THESSALY. Prominent in Greek legends of Theseus, the hero of ATHENS, it was conquered in 476 B.C. by the Athenians under Cimon who returned the presumed bones of Theseus to Athens in triumph. Cimon also deported the inhabitants, sold them into slavery and replaced them with Athenians.

Skyros was taken by Philip of Macedon in 322 B.C. and remained under MACEDON until 196 B.C., when the Romans took it from Philip V and restored it to Athens. In A.D. 269 it was sacked by an army of barbarian Goths, Heruli, and Peucini. The World War I English poet Rupert Brooke died and was buried here in 1915. The modern town of St. George occupies the site of the ancient town of Skyros. In tradition Achilles also had been disguised and hidden here by his mother Thetis to keep him from the Trojan War, but he was discovered by Odysseus and followed him to the war.

SLA See SALÉ

SLAGELSE (*Denmark*)

Town of S central Vestsjaelland county, on E Zealand island, approximately 55 mi SW of COPENHAGEN. It is the site of an 11th-century church. Nearby is the great Viking fortress of Trelleborg, one of four constructed between A.D. 950 and 1000 by Harold Bluetooth or Sweyn Forkbeard of Denmark as military camps for the massive invasion of ENGLAND. They were also used as settlements and refuges in times of trouble. The others are Fyrkat, Aggersborg, and Non-

nebakken. These circular earthworks contained barracks and storehouses along intersecting streets. At Trelleborg there were over 30 boat-shaped barracks, each over 100 feet long, one of which has been reconstructed.

SLANKAMEN See NOVI SLANKAMEN

SLAVE COAST (*West Africa*)

Coastal region along the Bight of Benin, on the Gulf of Guinea, between the Benin River and VOLTA RIVER, now NIGERIA, BENIN, and TOGO. From the 16th to mid-19th centuries most of the slaves brought to Europe or the Americas were taken from this region.

SLAVKOV See AUSTERLITZ

SLAVKOV U BRNA See AUSTERLITZ

SLAVONIA [*Serbo-Croatian: Slavonija*] (*Croatia*)

Historic region now part of Croatia. Once in the Roman imperial provinces of Illyricum and PANNONIA, it became a Slavic state in the seventh century. Both Croatia and Slavonia united with HUNGARY in 1102, and the region came under Turkish rule in the 16th century. Returned to Hungary by the Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699, it was made an Austrian Crown land following the 1848 revolution. Restored to the Hungarian Crown and united with Croatia in 1868, it became part of YUGOSLAVIA since 1918, and part of Croatia since 1991. The Serbs in Krajina revolted, but after years of civil war, the region was integrated into Croatia in 1998.

SLAVONIJA See SLAVONIA

SLEAFORD (*England*)

Market town of LINCOLNSHIRE, on the Sleas River, 32 mi E of NOTTINGHAM. It is the site of Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlements. A Norman castle built by Alexander, bishop of LINCOLN, became one of the main episcopal strongholds in the region.

SLEEPY HOLLOW (*United States*)

Valley, historic district, and town on the HUDSON RIVER, near TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK State. Made

famous by Washington Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, it is at the heart of the region farmed by the first Dutch settlers. Here are Irving's burial place and several historic restorations.

SLESVIG See SCHLESWIG, SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

SLEZSKO See SILESIA

SLIASWIC See SCHLESWIG

SLIESTHORP See SCHLESWIG

SLIGEACH See SLIGO

SLIGO [*Gaelic: Sligeach*] (*Ireland*)

Port and county town of Sligo county, on Sligo Bay, at the mouth of the Garavogue River, approximately 108 mi NW of DUBLIN. It is the site of a 13th-century castle, several times destroyed and restored, and the remains of the 13th-century Dominican monastery, Sligo Abbey, built by Maurice Fitzgerald, earl of KILDARE. Destroyed in 1414, it was rebuilt and was destroyed again in 1641 when Parliamentarians attacked the town. At nearby Carrowmore are megalithic remains and at Knocknaera the traditional burial place of Queen Mab, identified with an early queen of CONNAUGHT. Sligo is the site of the notable church of St. John, a Roman Catholic cathedral, and a bishop's palace. It was the birthplace of W. B. Yeats, the poet.

SLIVEN [*Slivno*] (*Bulgaria*)

Provincial capital city and province in E RUMELIA, 60 mi W of Burgas, at the foot of the Balkan Mountains. Its strategic importance at the entrance to the Balkan passes made it a center of conflict between Bulgaria and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the Middle Ages and between the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and RUSSIA in the 19th century, when it was a center for the Bulgarian independence movement. It is the seat of an Eastern Orthodox metropolitan.

SLIVNICA [*Slivnitsa*] (*Bulgaria*)

Town in Sofia province, in the W, 19 mi NW of SOFIA. Here, from November 17 to 19, 1885, a battle took place in which the Serbs, who had declared war

against Bulgaria over the question of EASTERN RUMELIA, were defeated by the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians went on to invade SERBIA but were forced to withdraw by AUSTRIA. Peace was made on March 6, 1886.

SLIVNITZA See SLIVNICA

SLIVNO See SLIVEN

SLONIM [*Polish: Stonim*] (*Belarus*)

Town of Grodno oblast, in W Belarus, on the Shchara River, 43 mi SSW of Novogrudok. First mentioned in 1040 when Yaroslav, prince of KIEV, defeated the Lithuanians nearby, it was destroyed by the Mongol hordes in 1241. Formerly part of Poland, from September 13 to 18, 1915, it was the scene of a battle in which the Germans defeated the Russians during World War I.

SLOPPESBURY See SHREWSBURY

SLOT, THE (*Solomon Islands*)

Long open-water passage in the W Pacific Ocean, running 300 mi NW to SE. Its name was given by U.S. forces in World War II, to the usual route taken by Japanese ships and planes en route to their garrisons on GUADALCANAL between August 1942 and January 1943. It saw much military action.

SLOVAKIA [*former: Slovene; Slovak: Slovensko*] (*Slovak Republic*)

Independent republic and former component state of CZECHOSLOVAKIA, bordered by the UKRAINE on the E, the CZECH REPUBLIC on the W, HUNGARY on the S, and Poland on the N. Its capital was the important DANUBE RIVER port of BRATISLAVA. Settled by Slavic Slovaks in the sixth and seventh centuries A.D., by the mid-seventh century it was threatened by the Avars from the east and then by the Franks from the west before being absorbed by the Bulgar khanate by 830 and the kingdom of MORAVIA by 890. It was in the Moravian period that St. Cyril and St. Methodius converted the Slovaks to Christianity.

From the 10th century until 1918 Slovakia was dominated by the Magyars, who subjected the pastoral Slovaks to the harsh rule of the kingdom of Hungary by 1001. Following the Turkish defeat of Louis II

of Hungary and BOHEMIA at MOHÁCS in 1526, Slovakia came under Hapsburg control. As a regional Hapsburg capital, Bratislava made Slovakia politically important, but the forceful Magyar landowners continued to mistreat the Slovaks. In the 18th century Joseph II and Maria Theresa of AUSTRIA encouraged some reform but also fostered Germanic influences in the region. Reacting to these Germanizing policies, the Catholic clergy led a movement aimed at developing a Slovak national consciousness. This continued in the 19th century under the leadership of Lúdvít Štúr, founder of the modern Slovak literary movement.

Early 20th-century immigration of Slovak peasants to new communities in the UNITED STATES brought a reaction in North America favoring Slovak nationalism. In May 1918 Czechs and Slovaks in the United States promulgated the Pittsburgh Declaration, which proposed a united Czechoslovak republic assuring the Slovaks a marked degree of independence. By October 1918 the Slovak National Council had declared the region's independence from Hungary and incorporation with the Czechs. However, continued territorial claims by Hungary rendered Czechoslovak unity precarious. Moreover, the Slovaks consistently asserted they were being denied their autonomous right by the Czech government. Father Jozef Tiso continued the demands for Slovak autonomy, and after the MUNICH Pact in 1938 he actually became premier of Slovakia in a reconstructed Czecho-Slovakia. When he was removed from his post by the government in PRAGUE, he turned to Hitler of GERMANY who used the unstable situation as a pretext for establishing a German "protectorate" over Moravia, SILESIA, and Bohemia, while assuring Slovakia's independence under German "protection." Tiso subsequently allowed Hitler to occupy Slovakia and cooperated with him in World War II.

A pro-Allied underground developed in reaction, joining the invading Soviet forces in 1944 to force the Germans out. Slovakia became a component state of Czechoslovakia in 1948, but was to retain its independent government agencies. Subsequently, Alexander Dubček's liberal communist regime caused such uneasiness on the part of the Soviets that they invaded and crushed the Czech government in 1968. The new Socialist Federal Republic of Czechoslovakia came into existence January 1, 1969. Under its aegis, both the Czech and the Slovak republics had responsibility for the conduct of local and state affairs, with a central government controlling the principal areas of

defense, foreign policy, taxation, and finance for the two republics.

After the end of Communist rule in 1989, Czech and Slovak government leaders reached an agreement to separate the country into two fully independent republics. The Republic of Slovakia came into existence on January 1, 1993. In the 1990s Slovakia made a number of adjustments to free market economics, privatizing its industries and attracting foreign investment. In 2004, Slovakia joined NATO and the European Union.

SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See SLOVAKIA

SLOVENE See SLOVAKIA

SLOVENIA [*ancient*: Samo; *Serbian*: Slovenija]

Independent republic in the NW of the former YUGOSLAVIA, with its capital at LJUBLJANA. Settled by Slovenes in the sixth century A.D. as the state of Samo, it was later under the Franks and the Bavarians. After 1335 most of the Slovene territory came under AUSTRIA, except for 1809 to 1813, when it was part of the Slavic ILLYRIAN PROVINCES created by Napoleon. In 1918 Slovenia joined other South Slavs in creating the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes or, after 1931, Yugoslavia. During World War II Slovenia was divided between HUNGARY, ITALY, and GERMANY. It became a constituent republic of Yugoslavia in 1946. Slovenia, along with CROATIA, was recognized as an independent country by the European Community and the United Nations in 1992. Serbian troop invaded Slovenia, but were forced to withdraw. Milan Kučan was elected president of Slovenia in 1990, continued as president of the independent republic, and was reelected in 1997. In 2002, Janez Drnovšek, the prime minister, was elected president. In 2004, Slovenia became a member of NATO and the European Union. See also CELJE, MARIBOR.

SLOVENIJA See SLOVENIA

SLOVENSKO See SLOVAKIA

SLUIS See SLUYS

SŁUPSK [*German*: Stolp] (*Poland*)

City in the NW, 39 mi ENE of KOSZALIN. First mentioned in 1180, it was chartered in 1310 and became

a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. In 1648 it passed to BRANDENBURG. Captured by the Soviet Union on March 9, 1945, toward the end of World War II, it was later assigned to Poland by the POTSDAM Conference. Historic structures include a 16th-century castle and 14th-century town gates.

SLUTSK See PAVLOVSK.

SLUYS [Sluis] [*French: Écluse, L'Écluse*] (*Netherlands*)

Town of Zeeland province, on the Belgian border, now connected by canal to the sea. On June 24, 1340, it was the scene of a naval battle in which Edward III of England, commanding in person, nearly destroyed the French fleet of Philip VI in the first major battle of the Hundred Years' War. During the Revolt of the Netherlands it fell to the Spanish in 1587, but the Dutch retook it in 1604.

SMALCALD See SCHMALKALDEN

SMALKALD See SCHMALKALDEN

SMEDEREVO [*ancient: Mons Aureus; German: Semendria*] (*Serbia*)

Serbian town in the E, on the DANUBE RIVER, 25 mi ESE of BELGRADE. Dating from Roman times, it served as the capital of SERBIA from 1430 to 1459, when Belgrade was held by the Turks. Its famous vineyards are believed to have been planted by the Roman emperor Probus. In the 15th century George Brankovich became lord of Tokay and made Semendria both his residence and the capital of Serbia. Vines from the town transplanted to his estate produced the famous Tokay wine. In 1429 Brankovich erected an unusual triangular castle with 19 towers here, modeled after the walls of CONSTANTINOPLE. Taken by the Turks in 1456, it still stands. The town was occupied by the Germans in World War II.

SMITHWICK See FALMOUTH (England)

SMOKE THAT THUNDERS, THE See VICTORIA FALLS

SMOLENSK (*Russia*)

Capital city of Smolensk oblast, on the left bank of the DNIEPER RIVER. It came into prominence in the

ninth century and became an important town on the trade route from CONSTANTINOPLE to the BALTIC SEA. Allied first with the principality of KIEV, it served as capital of Smolensk principality from the 12th to 14th centuries. In 1240 it was pillaged by the Tatars. LITHUANIA took it over in 1408, and it then became a bone of contention between POLAND and Russia for a quarter century before being finally ceded to Russia in 1686. During Napoleon's invasion of Russia in 1812 it was burned on August 17–18 and was again virtually destroyed in heavy fighting during World War II. Taken by the Germans in 1941, it was retaken by the Soviets in 1943. Restored historic structures include a citadel and the town walls, the Uspensky Cathedral of 1677 to 1679, several 12th-century churches, and monuments to General Mikhail Kutuzov and to the composer Glinka.

SMYRNA See İZMİR

SNAKE RIVER [*former: Lewis River*] (*United States*)

River in the NW, 1,038 mi long. The chief tributary of the COLUMBIA RIVER, it rises in NW WYOMING in YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. The Snake follows a twisting course, flowing first into IDAHO and NW to a junction with the Henrys Fork River; then making a bend into OREGON, where it turns N to form the Idaho-Oregon and Idaho-WASHINGTON boundaries. After LEWISTON, Idaho, it flows mostly W until it joins the Columbia near PASCO, Washington.

The river was discovered by the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1803 to 1806. Headed by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, this was sent by President Jefferson to explore the LOUISIANA PURCHASE and to reach the Pacific Ocean overland. The expedition found the Snake in 1805 where the Clearwater River joins it, camped here at the site of present Lewiston, and then followed it to the Columbia. In 1834, near present POCATELLO, Idaho, FORT HALL, an important military and trading post, was established on the Snake. Idaho Falls, Idaho, was originally a fording point used by miners to cross the Snake. Along the river's course are a number of very large irrigation, navigation, and hydroelectric projects.

SNOWDOWN See STIRLING

SOBA (*Sudan*)

The capital city of the ancient Nubian kingdom of ALWA, on the upper NILE RIVER near present-day

1218 Sobraon

KHARTOUM. It was destroyed by the FUNJ in A.D. 1504. See also **NUBIA**.

SOBRAON (*India*)

Village of the **PUNJAB**, in the NW, on the right bank of the Sutlej River. On February 16, 1846, it was the scene of a decisive battle on the opposite river bank in which the British under Sir Hugh Gough defeated the Sikhs, thereby concluding the First Sikh War.

SOCĀ See **ISONZO RIVER**

SO-CH'E See **YARKAND**

SOCIALIST PEOPLES' LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC

See **LIBYA**

SOCIETY ISLANDS (*France*)

Island group and overseas territory in W **FRENCH POLYNESIA**, S Pacific Ocean. The Tahitian city of **PAPETE** is the capital, and **TAHITI** the most important island. First reported by the Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Quierós in 1607, they were claimed for Great Britain by Samuel Wallis in 1767 and for France by Louis de Bougainville in 1768. They were next visited and named by Captain Cook in 1769 on his *Endeavour* expedition. Made a protectorate of France in 1843, the islands became a colony in 1880 and were made an overseas territory in 1946.

SOCOTRA [**Sokotra**] (*Arabic: Suqutra*) (*Yemen*)

Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden, in the Indian Ocean, 150 mi off the African coast. Known to the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, it may have been the Iskuduru conquered by Darius of **PERSIA**. In legend it was associated with eternal life and unearthly happiness and was thus visited by early explorers seeking paradise. It became a possession of the sultans of Qishn and shared the history of the **ARABIAN PENINSULA**, except for a Portuguese occupation from 1507 to 1511. The East India Company of Great Britain took it over in 1834, and it was the subject of a treaty between Great Britain and the local sultan in 1876. It became part of Great Britain's **ADEN** protectorate in 1886. In 1967 it was joined to the new state of **SOUTH YEMEN**.

SÖDERTÄLJE [*former: Tälje*] (*Sweden*)

City of Stockholm county, in the S, and a suburb of **STOCKHOLM**. One of Sweden's earliest cities, as Tälje

it was a trading center during the Viking era from the ninth to the 11th centuries. It was damaged by fires in the 14th, 17th, and 18th centuries. It is the site of an 11th-century church and of Gripsholm Castle.

SODOM [**Sodoma**] (*Israel and Jordan*)

City of ancient Israel, in the plain of the **JORDAN RIVER**, probably now beneath the S portion of the **DEAD SEA**. It was the most important of the biblical Cities of the Plain, the others being **GOMORRAH**, **Admah**, **Zeboiim**, and **ZOAR**. According to the Bible, only Zoar was spared destruction by the fire from heaven sent as punishment for their sins.

SODOMA See **SODOM**

SOERABAJA See **SURABAJA**

SOERAKARTA See **SURAKARTA**

SOEST [*medieval: Sosat*] (*Germany*)

One of Germany's oldest cities, in **NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA**, 30 mi E of **DORTMUND**. Chartered in 1144, it was the chief town of **WESTPHALIA** in the Middle Ages and a prosperous member of the **HANSEATIC LEAGUE**. Under the archbishop-princes of **COLOGNE** until the 15th century, it then passed to the county of Mark under the duke of **KLEVE** and in 1614 came under the house of **BRANDENBURG**. Notable buildings surviving severe damage in World War II include the Romanesque cathedral of St. Patroclus, once used as an armory, and the Romanesque Nicholas Chapel, both 12th century, a massive gate tower with an important collection of weapons, numerous medieval and Renaissance houses, and part of the old town wall.

SOFALA See **NOVA SOFALA**

SOFIA [**Sophia**] [*ancient: Serdica, Sardica; Bulgarian: Sofiya; Byzantine: Triaditsa; former: Sredets*] (*Bulgaria*)

The capital of Bulgaria, on a high plain surrounded by the Balkan Mountains. Originally a Thracian settlement, it was taken by the Romans in A.D. 29 and founded as **Serdica** or **Sardica**. It prospered under Trajan and was a favorite residence of Constantine the Great. Destroyed by the Huns in 447, it was rebuilt in the sixth century by the Byzantine emperor Justinian I, who renamed it **Triaditsa**. Part of the first

Bulgarian kingdom from 809 to 1018, it then reverted to the Byzantines until 1186, when it became part of the second Bulgarian kingdom, which lasted until 1382.

Known as Sredets under the Bulgars, it was renamed Sofia in 1376. Passing to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1382, it became the residence of the Turkish governors of RUMELIA until 1877–78, when it was taken by the Russians in the Russo-Turkish War. It became capital of the newly independent Bulgaria in 1879. After the city suffered severe bombing damage in World War II, the Soviets took it from the Germans and established a communist government. Notable buildings include the parliament, the state opera house, the former royal palace, the church of St. George from the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, the church of St. Sofia from the sixth and seventh centuries, and the Banya Bashi Mosque of 1474.

SOFIYA See SOFIA

SOGDIANA (*Uzbekistan*)

Province of the ancient Persian Empire in central Asia, between the Oxus and Jaxartes rivers. SAMARKAND, then Maracanda, was its capital. Conquered by Cyrus the Great in 525 B.C., it became a satrapy under Darius I and was invaded by Alexander the Great between 329 and 327 B.C. It was next conquered by Diodotus, a satrap of BACTRIA and was later taken by PARTHIA and by PERSIA. Sogdiana roughly corresponded to the later emirate of BUKHARA. See also TRANSOXIANA.

SOHAG See SAWHAJ

SOHO (*England*)

Once fashionable quarter of the borough of Westminster, Inner LONDON, S of Oxford Street, centering around Soho Square. The name derives from a medieval hunting cry, first mentioned in 1636. Soho Square was laid out in 1681, and soon after French Huguenot refugees, fleeing from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, flocked to the area. The quarter was first one of great mansions, of embassies, and fashionable restaurants. It was also the home of London's scientific community in the 18th century, where Priestley, Cavendish, and others worked and met. Since 1685 it has been chiefly a foreign quarter, known for its restaurants and theaters. Popular among writers and artists in the 19th century, its

famous residents included John Dryden, William Blake, and Thomas De Quincey. Mozart taught music here for a while in 1764. William Hazlitt and Karl Marx also lived here. The first television demonstration was presented here by J.L. Baird in 1926.

SOIGNIES [*Flemish: Zinnik*] (*Belgium*)

Town in SW Belgium, 23 mi SSW of BRUSSELS. The Romans constructed a fortress here, and the town is said to have been founded in the seventh century A.D. by St. Vincent, who built a monastery on the site. The 11th-century Romanesque church is the dominant feature of Soignies. Nearby is the ancient Forest of Soignies.

SOISSONS [*ancient: Augusta Suessionum, Noviodunum*] (*France*)

Ancient and important town of the Aisne department, in the N, on the Aisne River, 18 mi SW of LAON. A principal town of the Suessiones of Belgian GAUL, it became an important Roman city. Clovis I, one of the Merovingian founders of the FRANKISH EMPIRE, defeated the troops of a Gallo-Roman enclave here under Syagrius in A.D. 486. The town later became the seat of several Merovingian kings. Charles Martel defeated the forces of NEUSTRIA here in 716–17, and the hapless Childeric III, last of the Merovingians, was dethroned here by the Carolingian Pepin the Short in 751. A church council held here in 1092 condemned the nominalism of Roscellinus, which by extension denied the real existence of universal ideas, such as the Church or the Trinity.

Chartered in 1131, Soissons was attacked and sacked during the Hundred Years' War in 1414, and later in 1544 and 1565. During the Franco-Prussian War it was captured by the Prussians in 1870, and during World War I suffered terrible German bombardments and was captured by the Germans in 1914 and 1918. Taken by the Germans again in 1940 at the beginning of World War II, it was recaptured by the Allies on August 27–28, 1944.

The Gothic cathedral of St. Gervais and St. Protais was built between 1176 and 1250 and clearly shows the influence of CHARTRES Cathedral. It was severely damaged in World War I, but demolition of a section of the nave revealed the engineering brilliance of its High Gothic design. Flying buttresses here were shown to have been built to counterbalance both the thrust of the vaulting and to stabilize the wind pressure on the roof. The cathedral now has stained glass windows by

Rubens. Here are also the ruins of the abbey of St. Jean des Vignes, where St. Thomas à Becket lived for a time. The nearby abbey of St. Médard was a burial place of Merovingian kings.

SOKOTO (*Nigeria*)

Former sultanate that included most of northern Nigeria, now in Sokoto State. Under Berber and Arab influences from the 12th to 18th centuries, it was comprised of many small kingdoms under Muslim rulers. It was subdued between 1801 and 1804 by Fulah tribes under Usman dan Fodio, who established the Fulah (Muslim) Empire and sultanate with its capital at the town of Sokoto. Its decline followed a treaty in 1885 with the British, who took over in 1903. They put down a religious uprising here in 1906. The tomb of dan Fodio and other shrines make Sokoto town a Muslim pilgrimage center.

SOKOTRA See SOCOTRA

SOLESMES (*France*)

Village of the Sarthe department, on the Sarthe River, approximately 23 mi SW of LE MANS. It is the site of the well-known Benedictine abbey of St. Pierre de Solesmes, dating from 1010, which was a pilgrimage site and which, in the late 19th century, led in the revival of the pure Gregorian chant, or plain song. The Solesmes chant was eventually adopted by the Roman Catholic Church as a whole. This monastery has frequently been involved in controversy and suppression; most recently its monks were forced to relocate to the ISLE OF WIGHT between 1901 and 1922. The abbey church has a collection of priceless 15th- and 16th-century sculptures.

SOLEURE See SOLOTHURN

SOLFERINO (*Italy*)

Village of Mantova province, in SE LOMBARDY region, 5 mi W of the Mincio River. On June 24, 1859, during the Risorgimento, or unification of Italy, it was the scene of a bloody but indecisive battle between the French and Sardinians under Napoleon III and the Austrians under the Emperor Francis Joseph. Prompted by the terrible losses in the battle, Napoleon III soon arranged a meeting with Francis Joseph to end the war. J. Henry Dunant, a Swiss philanthropist and witness to the battle, was inspired by it to promote the founding of the Red Cross in 1864.

SOLI [**Soloi**] [*later: Pompeiopolis*] (*Turkey*)

City of ancient CILICIA, on the southern coast of Turkey, 3 mi SW of MERSIN. Founded in 700 B.C. by colonists from ARGOS and RHODES, it became an important port in the time of Alexander the Great. Destroyed in the first century B.C. by Tigranes of ARMENIA in the Mithridatic War, it was rebuilt by the Roman Pompey, who named it Pompeiopolis. The English word *solecism*, meaning incorrectly spoken, derives from Soli because of the poor Greek spoken here.

SOLIM See SALONA

SOLINGEN (*Germany*)

Industrial city of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, in the RUHR Valley, 14 mi ESE of DÜSSELDORF. Chartered in 1374, it is the home of Solingen steel and has been known for its excellent cutlery since the Middle Ages. Belonging to the duchy of BERG until 1600, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1815. It suffered heavy bombing and damage in World War II but has been rebuilt.

SOLKHAT See STARY KRYM

SOLLUM See SALÛM

SOLNA (*Sweden*)

City and N suburb of STOCKHOLM, in the E. Settled since antiquity, it has Viking remains, including runic stones. It is the seat of the Nobel Institute and of several scientific institutes. Since 1792 the Swedish War Academy has been housed in Karlsberg Castle, one of several here.

SOLO See SURAKARTA

SOLOI See SOLI

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Island chain and nation of six large and many small islands, in a 900-mi chain, in the W Pacific, E of NEW GUINEA. The islands include Choiseul, GUADALCANAL, BOUGAINVILLE, and NEW GEORGIA islands. Bougainville and Buka, however are part of PAPUA NEW GUINEA. Honiara, on Guadalcanal, is the capital. Discovered by Alvaro de Mendaña of

Spain in 1567, they were next seen by Europeans on Louis Bougainville's visit in 1768. D'Urville's arrival between 1837 and 1840 was then followed by visits from missionaries and traders from 1845 to 1893. An 1886 agreement completed in 1899 divided the islands between GREAT BRITAIN and GERMANY. With the outbreak of World War I the German group was taken by the Australians in 1914 and became part of the Australian mandate under the League of Nations in 1920, as a portion of the Trust Territory of New Guinea. Mostly occupied by the Japanese during World War II, they were the scene of a bloody battle beginning August 7, 1942, when the U.S. forces landed, eventually occupying Guadalcanal in February 1943. The islands were under the British until 1976 when they became self-governing and achieved independence in 1978. Ethnic strife broke out on Guadalcanal in 1999, as locals fought with immigrants from the island of Malaita. In 2000, the Malaita militia took Prime Minister Ulufa'alu hostage, who later resigned under duress. In 2000 after new elections, Sir Allan Kemakeza was elected prime minister, but the continued fighting bankrupted the nation. In 2003, an Australian-led peacekeeping force stopped the fighting and disarmed the combatants.

SOLOTHURN [*ancient: Salodurum; French: Soleure*] (*Switzerland*)

Cantonal capital of Solothurn canton, in the NW, on the Aare River, 19 mi N of BERN. Developing from the Roman settlement of Salodurum, it became a free town of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 1218. In 1481 it was admitted to the Swiss Confederation. It successfully resisted attempts by the Hapsburgs to take control and joined in the SEMPACH War, which resulted in ridding the confederation of Hapsburg influence. Developing as a cultural center, until 1797 it was the residence of the French ambassadors to the Swiss Diet. It retains much of its historic quality, with a 13th-century clock tower, old fortifications, a 15th-century town hall and the 18th-century cathedral of St. Ursus and St. Victor.

SOLOVETS See SOLOVETSKI ISLANDS

SOLOVETSKI ISLANDS [*Solovets*] [*Russian: Solovetskiye Ostrova*] (*Russia*)

Archipelago of Arkhangelsk oblast, in the SW White Sea, 30 mi E of Kem and approximately 160 mi W of

ARKHANGELSK. From the days of Ivan IV the Terrible (1530–84) until 1956 the islands and their forced labor camps were a place of exile for criminals and political and religious prisoners. A former monastery on the largest island, dating from 1429, was used in the 16th and 17th centuries as a fortress against the Swedes.

SOLOVETSKIYE OSTROVA See SOLOVETSKI ISLANDS

SOLTĀNÍYEH [*Sultānīyah*] (*Iran*)

Village, approximately 20 mi SE of Zanjan city, and approximately 90 mi NW of KASVIN. Once capital of PERSIA, it was founded in the late 13th century largely by Öljeitü, one of the Mongol Il-khans. His magnificent mausoleum, with its enormous dome and inlaid faience decoration, though little known, is one of the great monuments of early medieval Persia. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

SOLUTRÉ-POUILLY (*France*)

Village in the Saône-et-Loire department, near MÂCON, which gives its name to the Solutrean epoch of Paleolithic culture. A cave discovered here in 1867 revealed both human remains and unusually fine-chipped stone implements. The Solutrean, dated c. 19,000 to c. 15,000 B.C., preceded the final period of Paleolithic culture, the Magdalenian, which was distinguished by its famous cave art. See also LA MADELEINE.

SOLWAY MOSS (*England*)

Former moorland district in CUMBRIA, near the Scottish border, NW of the Esk River. In a brief border war between England under Henry VIII and Scotland, James V of Scotland, father of Mary, Queen of Scots, was defeated here in a battle on November 25, 1542, on the moor. James V died shortly thereafter.

SOMALIA [*Somali Democratic Republic*]

Nation in East Africa, bordered on the N and E by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and on its landward side by DJIBOUTI (formerly French Somaliland) to the NW, Ethiopia to the W and N, and Kenya to the W and S. The capital and largest city is MOGADISHU. The region was part of what the ancient Egyptians called Punt, "the land of aromatics and incense." They sent expeditions here to obtain slaves, gold, and incense. Arabs and Persians set up trading posts on

the coast between the seventh and 10th centuries A.D., while Somali warriors fought for Muslim sultans in the 15th and 16th centuries in battles with ETHIOPIA, which was Christian. In the 19th century Great Britain, France, and Italy brought their imperialistic ambitions to the region. EGYPT had occupied much of the area in the 1870s. When its troops withdrew in 1884 the British moved in. They entered into agreements with local chiefs and established a protectorate in 1887. Meanwhile, the French had acquired some territory here in the 1860s. Italy came on the scene in 1889 by establishing a small protectorate in the central zone. JUBALAND, an area east of the Juba River, became part of the Italian colony in 1925 by cession from Great Britain.

After Italy conquered Ethiopia in 1936, ITALIAN SOMALILAND became a province of Italian East Africa. In World War II the Italians invaded British Somaliland in August 1940, but the British took it back in 1941 and seized Italian Somaliland as well. The region was ruled by Great Britain until 1950, when Italian Somaliland became a United Nations Trust Territory controlled by the Italians. The two Somalilands became an independent state in mid-1960 as the United Republic of Somalia. The OGADEN region, now in southeastern Ethiopia, had been returned to that country in 1954 by Great Britain, much to the displeasure of the Somalis, who claimed it on ethnic grounds.

War between Somalia and Ethiopia broke out in 1964 over the Ogaden; ended temporarily in 1967; broke out again in 1977; and guerrilla warfare continues. Somalia's close relationship with the USSR was threatened by Somali support of the Ogaden rebels. In 1977 Somalia finally expelled all Soviet military and diplomatic personnel. In November 1981 the United States began using a naval base granted it at BERBERA. Guerrilla warfare in the Ogaden continued until 1988, when Ethiopia and Somalia signed a peace treaty. Ethnic warfare between tribes resulted in the ousting of President Barre in 1991, and then a famine in 1992 where over 300,000 died. In 1992 through 1994 UN and U.S. peacekeepers tried to restore order, deliver humanitarian aid, and capture the warlord leaders. After a number of ambushes and casualties, the peacekeepers left without restoring central government to the nation. In the late 1990s, the country disintegrated with independent local governments taking control in Somaliland, Puntland, and Jubaland. In 2004, a new parliament was convened in Kenya with a new president. The coast of Somalia was damaged by the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004.

SOMALIA ITALIANA See ITALIAN SOMALILAND

SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC See SOMALIA

SOMALILAND See DJIBOUTI, ETHIOPIA, SOMALIA

SOMBRERO See SAINT KITTS–NEVIS

SOMERSET [**Somersetshire**] (*England*)

County on the BRISTOL CHANNEL. The area was conquered by the Romans in A.D. 43–44, and some of the most interesting Roman remains in England have been found at BATH, now in Avon. Contested by Welsh and Anglo-Saxons, eventually it became part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of WESSEX and has strong associations both with the legendary King Arthur and with King Alfred the Great. The town of GLASTONBURY is important in England's religious history and legend, and the cathedrals of Bath and of WELLS are outstanding among numerous notable churches. In 1974, in a reorganization of counties, the new county of AVON was created out of a northern section. The administrative headquarters of Somerset is TAUNTON. See also MENDIP HILLS.

SOMERSETSHIRE See SOMERSET

SOMERS ISLANDS See BERMUDA

SOMERVILLE [*former: Cow Commons*] (*United States*)

City in MASSACHUSETTS, 3 mi NW of BOSTON, on the Mystic River. Settled in 1630, it was important in the history of the American Revolution. General Israel Putnam raised the first flag of the United Colonies in 1776 on Prospect Hill Tower, which also served as a prison camp in the Civil War. It is the site of the Old Powder House used in the American Revolution, and of Ploughed Hill, one of the fortified hills used in the siege of Boston in 1776 by the Americans.

SOMME (*France*)

Battle site and river in the N, rising in Aisne department and flowing W to AMIENS, then NW past ABBEVILLE and into the English Channel. From July 1 to November 18, 1916, it was the scene of one of World War I's greatest and bloodiest battles, involv-

ing a series of encounters in which the Allies, mainly under Field Marshal Douglas Haig and General Henry Rawlinson, made only minor advances against the Germans. During World War II the Somme Valley was occupied by the Germans in May and June 1940 and was recovered by the Allies in August 1944.

SOMNATH [**Patan Somnath**] (*India*)

Ancient port on the S coast of GUJARAT state, in the W, near Veraval. Settled at least 3,000 years ago, it is important in Hindu legends as the place where Krishna was shot by the Bhils. One of several ancient temples here was looted by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1024 when the Gates of Somnath were carried off to his capital. Twice reconstructed, the Temple of Shiva was again destroyed during the 13th-century Muslim conquest. In 1842 what were believed to be the same Somnath gates were brought back to AGRA by Lord Ellenborough.

SØNDERBORG (*Denmark*)

Seaside resort town on Swais Island, off the SE coast of JUTLAND, 17 mi NE of FLENSBURG. Part of the duchy of SCHLESWIG, it developed around a 13th-century castle. After being deposed, Christian II was held prisoner here from 1532 to 1549. Christian III (1534–49) created the duchy of Sønderborg for his son from which the present Danish dynasty of Schleswig-Holstein-Sønderborg-Glücksburg is descended. The town was held by PRUSSIA from 1864 to 1920. A museum here houses a collection of military objects, including many used in the battle at nearby DYBBØL.

SONGDO See KAESŌNG

SONGHAI [**Songhay; Songhoi; Sonrhai**] (*West Africa*)

A great trading empire of 15th- and 16th-century West Africa. Its territory extended from the Atlantic Ocean to modern NIGERIA and was centered in what is now the nation of MALI along the bend of the NIGER RIVER.

The Songhai capital of GAO was originally settled c. 800 and prospered because of its position on the lucrative trans-Saharan trade route. The empire of Mali won possession of Gao from 1325 to 1375 and established it as a center of Muslim scholarship. After breaking Mali's hold, Songhai maintained a precarious independence until Sonni Ali ascended the throne c. 1465 and strengthened its position. By 1476 he had successfully campaigned against the hostile Dogon,

FULANI, and Tuareg and seized control of the cities of TIMBUKTU and DJENNÉ.

In 1493 Muhammad I Askia seized the throne and aggressively pursued a course of expansion that brought the center of the western SUDAN under the firm control of the Songhai Empire. His rule was characterized by a strong central administration and a flourishing of commerce and Muslim scholarship. In the late 16th century the Moroccan sultan Ahmed al-Mansur began to apply pressure to Songhai's northern border. In 1591 a Spanish-Portuguese army equipped with firearms entered Songhai from MOROCCO and easily captured Gao and Timbuktu. Songhai's army was destroyed and its government and national identity were fatally shattered.

SONGHAY See SONGHAI

SONGHOI See SONGHAI

SONGJIANG [**Sung-Chiang, Sungkiang**] (*China*)

Town in the E, on the Huangpu River, 25 mi SW of SHANGHAI. It is the burial place of General Frederick T. Ward, U.S. adventurer and leader of the Ever-Victorious Army, which he organized at the time of the Taiping Rebellion to aid the central government against the rebels. He was wounded and died in 1862. A temple dedicated to him was erected by the Chinese in the town.

SONORA (*Mexico*)

State in the NW, on the Gulf of California, S of ARIZONA. Following Coronado's expedition in 1540, systematic exploration of the area was begun by Cristóbal de Oñate. Spanish missionaries arrived in the 17th century and were active in colonizing and dealing with hostile Indian tribes. Sonora was significantly involved after 1910 in the Mexican Revolution. HERMOSILLO is its capital.

SONRHAI See SONGHAI

SONTIUS See ISONZO RIVER

SOOCHOW See SUZHOU

SOPHIA See SOFIA

SOPOT [*German: Zoppot*] (*Poland*)

Seaside resort town of old Prussia, on the Gulf of Danzig and the BALTIC SEA. First mentioned in the 13th century, from 1283 to 1807 it belonged to the city of Danzig, now GDAŃSK. Passing to PRUSSIA in 1814, it was developed as a resort from 1823 and remained German until 1919, when it joined the Free City of Danzig. It passed to Poland in 1945 after World War II.

SOPRON [*ancient: Scarabantia; German: Ödenburg*] (*Hungary*)

City in NW Hungary, not far from the Austrian border, 140 mi W of BUDAPEST. It is first heard of as a Celtic and Roman settlement called Scarabantia, a military outpost that in the 10th and 11th centuries was settled by Hungarians and made into a significant fortress. King Ferdinand III of Hungary and BOHEMIA, later Holy Roman Emperor, was crowned here in 1625, and the Hungarian parliament met here in 1681.

Lying in the BURGENLAND, it was transferred to AUSTRIA after World War I, but after a plebiscite in 1921 its part of Burgenland was returned to Hungary. Long a cultural center, it has a university, several important churches, and a palace.

SORA (*Italy*)

Ancient Samnite town of LATIUM, in Frosinone province, approximately 58 mi SE of ROME. It was captured by the Romans three times, in 345, 314, and 305 B.C. before being finally annexed in 303 B.C. In 209 B.C. it was one of several colonies that refused further contributions to the Punic War against Hannibal. The castle of Sorella, above the town, was a Hohenstaufen stronghold in the Middle Ages. Charles I of Anjou made the town a duchy in the late 13th century. It was courageously defended against Cesar Borgia (1475–1507) by Giovanni de Montefeltro. It was the ancient birthplace of the Decii, Attilius Regulus, and Lucius Mummius. Cesare Baronio (1538–1607), the church historian, was also born here.

SÖRABÖL See KYONGJU**SORAU** [*Sorau in der Niederlausitz*] [*modern: Zary*] (*Poland*)

Ancient town of Lower LUSATIA, 54 mi SE of FRANKFURT AN DER ODER. An important salt market during

the Middle Ages, it passed to SAXONY in 1785 and to PRUSSIA in 1815, and was almost entirely destroyed in World War II. It was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference of 1945. A number of medieval buildings survive, including a 13th-century town hall and a 15th-century church.

SORAU IN DER NIEDERLAUSITZ See SORAU**SORBIODUNUM** See OLD SARUM**SORIA** (*Spain*)

Medieval town of Soria province on the Duero River, 155 mi NE of MADRID. Rebuilt after the Moors conquered the area, it is the site of two outstanding Romanesque churches, of Santo Domingo and of San Nicolas, and the cloisters of the convent of San Juan. The ruins of an old citadel and remnants of the 13th-century town wall still stand. Nearby was the Iberian and Carthaginian city of NUMANTIA, captured by the Romans in 133 B.C. See also CELTIBERIA.

SORIANO See URUGUAY**SOROCA** See SOROKI**SOROKI** [*ancient: Olgionia; former: Olchionia; Romanian: Soroca*] (*Moldova*)

Town in NE Moldova, in BESSARABIA, on the right bank of the DNIESTER RIVER, 30 mi SE of MOGILEV-PODOLSKI. The town of Olgionia in pre-Christian times, it became a trading colony of GENOA under the name of Olchionia. There are the remains of a 13th-century Genoese fortress. Stephen the Great of MOLDAVIA also built a fortress and a castle here in the 15th century. Subsequently the town was often passed between POLAND, RUSSIA, and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. It was captured by Peter the Great of Russia in 1711 but was returned to the Turks until 1812. During World War II it was held by the Axis Powers under Germany.

SORRENTO [*ancient: Surrentum; Neapolitan: Surriento*] (*Italy*)

Port and summer resort in Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, on the S side of the Bay of Naples, 17 mi SE of NAPLES. Famed for its beauty, its origins are

unclear. It may have been a colony of the Greeks, Etruscans, or Pelasgians. The Romans made it a popular resort. It is the site of Roman ruins and more recent churches and palaces of note. During World War II, during the SALERNO campaign, it was occupied by Allied forces in September 1943. It was the birthplace of poet Torquato Tasso in 1544.

SORVIODURUM See STRAUBING

SOSAT See SOEST

SOUCHEZ (*France*)

Village of Pas de Calais department, in the N, 4 mi SW of LENS. It was captured by the French in a battle on September 25, 1915, during World War I.

SOUDAN See SUDAN

SOUEÏDA See AS-SUWAYDĀ'

SOULI See SULI

SOUND, THE See ØRESUND

SOUR See TYRE

SOUSSE [*Susa; Susah*] [*ancient: Hadrumetum*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient seaport and city, in the NE, on the Gulf of Hammamet, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, approximately 78 mi SE of TUNIS. Founded in the ninth century B.C. by the Phoenicians, it fell to CARTHAGE and later to ROME and continued to be an important port until destroyed by the Vandals in A.D. 434. Rebuilt by Emperor Justinian I (527–65) of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, it survived the Arab conquest of the seventh century and continued to be a significant port up to the 11th century, when it declined. As a center of the fertile coastal SAHEL region, it took on new importance during the 13th century.

After it had become a French protectorate in 1881 it developed even more rapidly. During World War II it was taken by the British in April 1943 during the Tunisian campaign. Early Christian catacombs are among the ancient remains here.

SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF [*Republiek van Suid-Afrika*] [*former: Union of South Africa*]

Occupying the southern tip of Africa between the South Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Ocean, South Africa is bordered on the north from west to east by NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA, ZIMBABWE, MOZAMBIQUE, and SWAZILAND.

The maintenance of white racial dominance (*apartheid*) had been integrally bound in with the development of South African nationhood. The long-standing conflict between the Afrikaners, Dutch-descended Boers, Germans, and French Huguenots of the TRANSVAAL and ORANGE FREE STATE and the British of the CAPE PROVINCE was finally resolved in 1910 when the Union of South Africa was formed.

The scars of the Boer War of 1899 to 1902 still remained, but a union based on the legal and social maintenance of white supremacy gained widespread approval among the colonists, spurred on by an unsuccessful African rebellion in NATAL in 1906. The new nation consolidated its position as a bastion of white minority domination with ever-increasing legal barriers to equality or advancement erected against all nonwhites. In 1948 the newly elected Afrikaaner National Party officially adopted apartheid as national policy and enforced rigid racial segregation in all aspects of life.

In 1959 the white government initiated a program designed to isolate the nonwhite majority of its inhabitants in less valuable, closed regions, the old colonial "native reserves." "Bantustans" were to be set up, which would be quasi-independent African enclaves wholly surrounded by white South Africa. In 1963 Transkei was the first segregated territory to be created. It was declared independent in 1976 and was followed by Bophuthatswana in 1977 and Venda in 1979. Ciskei became independent in December 1981. Black resistance to this repressive treatment was widespread and continuous, but was brutally and bloodily suppressed by South Africa's formidable army and security forces.

In 1961 the Republic of South Africa was proclaimed, and the nation formally left the British Commonwealth. South Africa's dominant economic position, bolstered by its enormous reserves of gold and diamonds, enabled it to ignore widespread world condemnation of its policies. Its refusal to release Namibia, the League of Nations and United Nations protectorate of South-West Africa, to UN control was ruled illegal by the World Court in 1971, but that judgment was ignored. Since 1976 South African troops have been

engaged in limited yet bitter warfare against SWAPO guerrillas in Namibia, based in ANGOLA. South African troops repeatedly bombed and invaded Angola.

In 1985, the government announced an indefinite state of emergency as unrest against the apartheid regime. In 1986, Anglican bishop Desmond Tutu addressed the United Nations and urged for sanctions against South Africa. In 1989, President Botha was succeeded by F.W. de Klerk. The de Klerk government began relaxing apartheid restrictions and freed Nelson Mandela in 1990. Mandela became head of the newly legalized African National Party (ANC). In 1991, the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA), began negotiating a new constitution and a transition to a multiracial democracy with majority rule. In 1992, a whites only referendum endorsed constitutional reform efforts by a wide margin. In 1994, the four provinces of Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal were merged with the Black Bandustans and then split into nine new provinces: NORTHERN CAPE, WEST CAPE, NORTH WEST, EASTERN CAPE, FREE STATE, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGU, GUATANG, and KWAZULU NATAL.

In 1994, the first multiracial election resulted in Mandela elected president. The last traces of apartheid were abolished, and a new national constitution was approved and adopted in 1996. In 1999, Thabo Mbeki, the successor to Mandela as head of the ANC, won a landslide victory and succeeded Mandela as South Africa's president. South Africa has been growing economically, but still faces high unemployment and an AIDS epidemic.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC [*Dutch: Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek*] (*South Africa*)

Former independent republic, now coextensive with TRANSVAAL. Settlement began by the Dutch or Boers after the Great Trek of 1836. It was formed in 1856. The discovery of diamonds in the area led to the loss of GRIQUALAND WEST in 1871 and eventual annexation by the British in 1877. The republic was restored in 1881 after a Boer rebellion but was once more annexed, as Transvaal, by the British in 1900. The Transvaal joined the Union, now Republic, of South Africa in 1910.

SOUTHAMPTON [*ancient: Clausentum; Early English: Hanwih; Middle English: Hamtune, Suhampton, Suth-Hamtun*] (*England*)

Port city of HAMPSHIRE, at the head of Southampton Water, 70 mi WSW of LONDON. Located on the site

of early Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlements, it was the embarkation point for the crusaders under Richard I, for Henry V on his expedition to FRANCE in 1415, and for the Pilgrims leaving to found PLYMOUTH Colony, Massachusetts. It had a flourishing trade with VENICE throughout the late Middle Ages until the discovery of a new trade route to the East. As a major U.S. naval base in World War II, it was severely damaged by German bombing. It is at present England's chief port for transatlantic passenger ships. Of historic interest is King John's Palace, 14th-century town gates, and St. Michael's Church.

SOUTHAMPTON (*United States*) See LONG ISLAND

SOUTH ARABIA, FEDERATION OF (*Yemen*)

Former federation in the S ARABIAN PENINSULA, formed by the merger of the British colony of ADEN with the Federated Emirates of the South, a British protectorate. This was opposed by the people of Aden; and the National Liberation Front, emerging as the dominant nationalist opposition force, brought the collapse of the federation and the withdrawal of British forces in November 1967. Aden and South Arabia then merged to become the independent state of Southern Yemen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (*Australia*)

State in S central Australia, bounded on the S by the Indian Ocean. It was probably first visited in 1627 by a Dutch expedition under F. Thyssen. In 1802 the British explorer Matthew Flinders noted possible places for settlement. In 1830 Captain Sturt opened up the southern part, and with the passage of the South Australian Colonization Act in 1834, the way was open to settlement. The first colonists arrived in 1836 and proclaimed the region a colony. Unlike WESTERN AUSTRALIA, convicts were not admitted as settlers. It included the NORTHERN TERRITORY from 1863 to 1901, when it became a federated state. Here in 1894 the franchise was extended to women, who first voted in the 1896 election. See also ADELAIDE.

SOUTH BEND (*United States*)

City in N INDIANA, approximately 75 mi ESE of CHICAGO, Illinois, on the St. Joseph River. It is an industrial city in a farming region. The sieur de La Salle, the French explorer, camped in the area in 1679 while

making a portage from the St. Joseph to the Kanakee River. The American Fur Company, organized by John Jacob Astor and the largest American enterprise of the kind, established a trading post here c. 1820 on the site of an earlier French mission and post. In 1831 a town was laid out on the site of a Miami Indian village. The Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, which went from producing horse-drawn carriages to automobiles, opened here in 1852. There is a museum in the 1855 St. Joseph Courthouse. Notre Dame University, founded in 1842, is nearby.

SOUTH CADBURY CASTLE See CAMELOT

SOUTH CAROLINA (*United States*)

State in the southeastern part of the country, on the Atlantic Ocean to the E. NORTH CAROLINA is to the N, GEORGIA to the S and W. It was the eighth of the original 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, in May 1788.

The first attempt at a European settlement on the Atlantic Coast was possibly made in the Carolinas by Lucas Vázquez de Ayllon in 1526, but it was abandoned the same year. Hernando de Soto reached the Savannah River region in 1540; and a Frenchman, Jean Ribaut, started a short-lived Huguenot settlement on PARRIS ISLAND in Port Royal Sound in 1562. Spanish missions spread north from Florida almost to present CHARLESTON, but Charles I of England made a grant of the region of the Carolinas in 1629, and the region was named for him. In 1663 Charles II regranted the land to some favorites, and a settlement was made in 1670 at Albemarle Point. Ten years later the colonists moved and established Charles Town, now Charleston.

The colony began to prosper, with a plantation and slave economy. Tobacco was cultivated, and rice was introduced c. 1680. In 1713 the colony was divided into North and South Carolina. In 1715–16 an attack by the once friendly Yamasee Indians was defeated. Protests of the small farmers and newer immigrants against the planter aristocracy of the coast led to the Regulator Movement of the late 1760s, which brought about some reforms.

South Carolinians resented such laws as the British Stamp Act and gave the American Revolution strong support. The British failed to capture Charleston in 1776 but succeeded in 1780. They held it until 1782. In the Carolina campaign during the Revolution the British attempted to win North and South

Carolina. The Americans were routed at CAMDEN in August 1780, were victorious at KINGS MOUNTAIN in October 1780, won again at COWPENS in January 1781, were defeated at HOBKIRK'S HILL in April 1781 and were barely victorious at EUTAW SPRINGS in September 1781. The British eventually withdrew to Charleston. During the Revolution guerrilla warfare against the British was carried on by such men as Francis Marion, the "Swamp Fox."

In the early 19th century the recently invented cotton gin encouraged cotton production, and the planters continued to dominate the state. In response to a Federal Tariff Act of 1832, which they disliked, the South Carolinians passed a Nullification Act, declaring the tariff null and void in the state and expressing the states' rights doctrine against federal authority. President Jackson prepared to use troops, and Congress granted him power, but a compromise tariff in 1833 let the state save face.

In December 1860 South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union, and the Civil War began on April 12, 1861, at Charleston when Confederate forces fired on FORT SUMTER, forcing it to surrender. At the end of the war Sherman's army marched through the state in 1865, inflicting immense damage and burning COLUMBIA. After the war a carpetbagger government came to power, and the state was readmitted to the Union in 1868. This government built schools and railroads, but there was much corruption and waste. The Democrats regained control in 1877, and white supremacy returned.

The state was badly hurt economically by the war and later by the Panic of 1873. In 1890 the rural Democrats took control from the conservatives and enacted some reforms, but also passed Jim Crow laws. Agriculture suffered in the 1920s and 1930s, but textile manufacturing grew. In the 1950s blacks gradually achieved the vote, but school integration was strongly resisted by the whites. Some progress was made in the 1960s and 1970s. Long Democratic, the state began voting Republican in the 1960s.

Columbia is the capital and largest city; Charleston is an important port; others are GREENVILLE and SPARTANBURG.

SOUTH DAKOTA (*United States*)

State in the north-central region. It was admitted to the Union in 1889 as the 40th state. Its name is that of a branch of the Sioux Indians NORTH DAKOTA is to the N, MINNESOTA and IOWA to the E, NEBRASKA to the S, and MONTANA and WYOMING to the W.

The agrarian Arikara and the nomadic Sioux inhabited the region when the Europeans first came, although the Sioux drove the others out by the 1830s. Sons of the French explorer and trader the Sieur de la Vérendrye, reached the area in 1742–43. After the region became part of the United States through the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804 to 1806 explored the area around the MISSOURI RIVER. Fort Pierre, established in 1817, was the first of the trading posts set up by Pierre Chouteau and the American Fur Company. The introduction of the steamboat along the upper Missouri in 1831 helped the fur trade, but it was not until the 1850s that any real settlement began, with farmers and land speculators moving west from Minnesota and Iowa.

By 1856 there were two land companies in SIOUX FALLS; and in 1859 YANKTON, Bon Homme, and Vermillion were laid out. At this time a treaty with the Sioux opened to settlement the land between the Missouri and the Big Sioux. Dakota Territory was formed in 1861, including both North and South Dakota, as well as eastern Montana and Wyoming. Plagues of insects, drought, and fear of Indians slowed settlement; but after the railroad reached Yankton in 1872 immigrants began arriving, mostly from Germany, Scandinavia, and Russia. Two years later gold was discovered in the BLACK HILLS, and although a treaty of 1868 reserved the land to the Sioux, white men pushed in. By 1876 such famous mining towns as DEADWOOD had been founded and became noted for frontier characters, such as Wild Bill Hickok and Calamity Jane. The gold rush led to Indian wars, which did not end until the infamous fight at WOUNDED KNEE in December 1890. The Sioux had fled to the BADLANDS after Chief Sitting Bull was killed while allegedly resisting arrest. They were brought to bay at Wounded Knee by soldiers who encircled and killed 200 mostly unarmed men, women, and children.

Mining stimulated ranching to provide food, and the period from 1878 to 1886, a time of more railroad building, witnessed a continuing land boom. However, the good times ended with the terrible winter of 1886–87, which destroyed cattle herds and ruined the bonanza ranches. Hard times brought into being the Farmers' Alliance and the Populist Party, whose forces won the election of 1896 and put through reforms. In 1898 South Dakota was the first state to adopt the initiative and the referendum.

Prosperity returned, aided by the transcontinental railroad, but a new drought from 1901 to 1911

revived reform politics. There was even an attempt to regulate the railroads and to experiment with state ownership of some facilities. With drought and the Great Depression, the 1920s and 1930s were also hard times, but World War II and the return of peace brought about relief with higher farm prices and agricultural prosperity as many farms were combined into larger units. Beginning in 1968 South Dakota has voted Republican.

In February 1973 members of the American Indian Movement seized the trading post at Wounded Knee and demanded hearings in the U.S. Senate on Indian treaties. With some violence, they held the post until May.

PIERRE is the capital; other cities are Aberdeen, RAPID CITY, and Sioux Falls. Mt Rushmore National Memorial is in the western part of the state.

SOUTH DANVERS See PEABODY

SOUTHERN CARPATHIANS See TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS

SOUTHERN COOK ISLANDS See COOK ISLANDS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA See RHODESIA, ZIMBABWE

SOUTHERN YEMEN See YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

SOUTH GEORGIA ISLANDS See FALKLAND ISLANDS

SOUTH GLAMORGAN (*Wales*)

County in the S, on the Bristol Channel. Created from part of the former county of Glamorganshire in 1974, its administrative headquarters was CARDIFF. In 1996 it was divide between the unitary districts of Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan.

SOUTH GRAHAM ISLAND See GRAHAM LAND

SOUTH HADLEY (*United States*)

Town in W MASSACHUSETTS, approximately 12 mi N of SPRINGFIELD. Settled in 1684 as part of HADLEY, it was separately incorporated in 1753. One of the earliest canals in the United States, approximately two miles long, was dug here between 1792 and 1796. Mt. Holyoke College, an early educational institution

for women, was chartered in 1836 and opened here in 1837 as Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary. Its founder was Mary Lyon, who was also its head for 12 years.

SOUTH HOLLAND [*Dutch: Zuidholland*] (*Netherlands*) Province in the W bounded by the NORTH SEA, with its capital at THE HAGUE. United with NORTH HOLLAND as Holland until 1840, it has been central in the history of the Netherlands. Other major cities in the province include ROTTERDAM, LEIDEN, DELFT, and GOUDA.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN (*United States*)

Town of SE Washington county, RHODE ISLAND. It was once a stronghold of the Narragansett Indians; in King Philip's War they made their last stand at nearby Great Swamp. Wakefield House here, now a museum, was the birthplace of naval hero Oliver Hazard Perry (1785–1819).

SOUTH KOREA [*Republic of Korea*]

Country in N Asia, W of JAPAN and S of NORTH KOREA. After World War II, there was to be a united KOREA, but Soviet forces had occupied the North peninsula, and Americans the south with a dividing line at the 38th parallel. In 1948 the Republic of South Korea was declared in the south, and in 1949, the Americans had left the country. In 1950 North Korea invaded and American and UN troops counter-attacked and pushed the North Koreans back north. The Korean War lasted until 1953, as Chinese and North Korean forces battled American and UN troops. A demilitarized zone was set up on the border along the 38th parallel. Syngman Rhee was the first president of South Korea, and Park Chung Hee, who overthrew the government in 1961, ruled until he was assassinated in 1979. After a period of internal turmoil, Chun Doo Hwan was elected president in 1980. In 1980, prodemocracy demonstrations in GWANGJU were brutally suppressed with many dead. The economy prospered, but unrest led to a new constitution in 1987 that required direct election of the president for a term of five years.

In 1988 Roh Tae Woo was elected president. Roh attempted to improve relations with opposition politicians and with the North, also establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union in 1990 and China in 1992. In 1992 Kim Young Sam, became the first nonmilitary leader of South Korea since the Korean War. President Kim launched a campaign to eliminate corruption and administrative abuse and

began to encourage economic cooperation with the North. In 1996 former presidents Chun and Roh, as well as other 14 former generals were tried, on charges arising from corruption and on charges in connection with the 1979 coup following Park's death and the 1980 Gwangju massacre. South Korea's economy suffered during the 1997 Asian financial crisis, forcing the country to seek assistance from the International Monetary Fund. Kim Dae Jung, a prominent opposition leader was elected president in 1997. In 2000 Kim met with North Korean ruler Kim Jong Il. In 2002 ruling party candidate Roh Moo Hyun, was elected despite many allegations of corruption in Kim's regime. Roh was impeached in 2004 for giving support against rules of presidential neutrality for the new liberal Uri Party. Roh survived and the Uri Party won a majority in the 2004 elections. Roh announced that a new capital would be constructed in the center of the country, but a constitutional court ruled that a referendum or a constitutional amendment would be required before any move could be made. The country continues to negotiate with North Korea, China, Russia, and the United States over reductions in North Korea's weapons programs, often trading food, power, and resources for North Korean concessions. The capital of South Korea is SEOUL. See also NORTH KOREA.

SOUTH MOLLUCAN REPUBLIC See AMBOINA, INDONESIA

SOUTH MOUNTAIN, BATTLE OF See BURKITTSTOWN (United States)

SOUTH OSSETIA [*formerly South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast*] (*Georgia*)

Autonomous subdivision of Georgia, a plateau region on the S slopes of the CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS. Made into the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast in 1922 by the Soviets. After the demise of the Soviet Union, concerned with rising Georgian nationalism, South Ossetia demanded to be unified with North Ossetia. Georgia revoked Ossetia's autonomy, and following Georgian independence in 1991 violent conflict broke out, and many South Ossetian villages were attacked and destroyed. As a result many have fled the region, with 100,000 refugees moving over to North Ossetia. In 1992 Georgia accepted a cease-fire. This cease-fire has been repeatedly broken, and the South Ossetian leadership continues to demand full independence

1230 South Pass

from Georgia and union with NORTH OSSETIA. See OSSETIA.

SOUTH PASS (*United States*)

Designated national historic landmark in SW central WYOMING, at the S end of the WIND RIVER RANGE. It is part of the historic OREGON TRAIL, discovered in 1824 and first used by wagons in Captain Benjamin Bonneville's exploring party of 1832.

SOUTH PLATTE RIVER See PLATTE RIVER

SOUTH POLE

Southern end of the earth's axis, on ANTARCTICA, lying at 90°S latitude and 0° longitude so that from it the only direction is north. The South Magnetic Pole was found in 1909 by two British geologists, Sir T. W. E. David and Sir Douglas Dawson, who located it at 72° 15 S and 155°16 E. That same year another Briton, Sir Ernest Shackleton, reached a point only 97 miles from the South Pole. The race to be the first here was won by Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian. He reached the pole on December 14, 1911. He was followed on January 18, 1912, by Robert F. Scott of England who, with his four companions, died on the return trip. On November 29, 1929, Richard E. Byrd and Bernt Balchen of the United States were the first to fly over the pole. As scientific exploration of Antarctica increased, U.S. Operation Deep Freeze of 1955–56 established a number of stations, one of which was at the pole and was supplied entirely by air. In 1958 a British Commonwealth expedition led by Vivian Fuchs accomplished the first complete crossing of the continent by land, going by way of the pole.

SOUTHPORT See KENOSHA

SOUTH PORTLAND (*United States*)

City in SW MAINE, a suburb of PORTLAND. Settled in 1633, it was the site of Fort Preble, built before the War of 1812. Portland Head Light near the fort is the oldest lighthouse on the Maine coast.

SOUTH SHETLAND ISLANDS (*Great Britain*)

Island group in the British Antarctic Territories, off the ANTARCTIC Peninsula, and separated from it by the Bransfield Strait. It was discovered in 1819 by

British mariner William Smith. Since 1946 its jurisdiction has been disputed between Great Britain and the republics of CHILE and ARGENTINA. See also GRAHAM LAND.

SOUTH SHIELDS (*England*)

Administrative headquarters and seaport of Tyne and Wear, on the NORTH SEA, at the mouth of the Tyne River, 10 mi E of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. It was founded in the 13th century. The remains of a Roman fort lie on Lawe Hill. The town was the scene in 1790 of the launching of the first unsinkable, self-righting lifeboat by William Wouldhave.

SOUTH VICTORIA LAND See VICTORIA LAND

SOUTH VIETNAM See VIETNAM

SOUTHWELL (*England*)

Town and bishopric in Nottinghamshire, 12 mi NE of NOTTINGHAM. Since 1884 it has been the cathedral town of NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. The present cathedral, begun c. 1110, is on the site of a church said to have been founded in the seventh century by Paulinus. The King's Arms, now the Saracen's Head, was the site of Charles I's surrender to the Scots in 1646.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA See NAMIBIA

SOUTHWOLD (*England*)

Seaside town and resort of SUFFOLK, 29 mi NE of IPSWICH. On May 28, 1672, Southwold (or Sole) Bay was the scene of a naval battle in which the English under James, duke of YORK, defeated the Dutch under Admiral De Ruyter.

SOUTH YEMEN See YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

SOVETSK [*former: Tilsit*] (*Russia*)

Town in the NW Russia near KALININGRAD, on the NEMAN RIVER, 37 mi NNW of GUSEV. Developing around a castle built by the Teutonic Knights in 1288, it was chartered in 1552. On June 25, 1807, it was the scene of an historic meeting following Napoleon's victory at Friedland, now PRAVDINSK. On a raft in the Neman River, Alexander I of Russia, and William III of PRUSSIA met with Napoleon to conclude the Trea-

ties of Tilsit, signed on July 7 and 9. In the first treaty Russia recognized the grand duchy of WARSAW and promised to mediate between FRANCE and GREAT BRITAIN. Russia gained a *carte blanche* against the Swedes in FINLAND. The second treaty seriously reduced the size of Prussia and in effect rendered her a vassal of France until 1813. The Russo-French alliance collapsed in 1812. During World War II the town was occupied by the Soviets and was assigned to them by the Potsdam Conference of 1945. It has a notable 18th-century town hall.

SOVIET FAR EAST [*former: Far Eastern Region, Far Eastern Republic, Far Eastern Territory*] (*Russia*) Region in NE Asia, part of SIBERIA, and administratively of the Russian Federation. It is bounded on the S by CHINA, on the SW by the Yablonovy Mts, on the NW by the Yakutsk Autonomous Republic, on the W by the East Siberian Sea, on the NE by the Bering Sea, and on the S by the Sea of Japan. Russia began colonization of the area with Cossack forts and settlements in the late 16th century. During a period of Chinese weakness, in 1856–57, the Russians occupied the territory north of the AMUR RIVER and in 1860 took the land lying east of the USSURI River. China has never accepted these seizures.

Russia acquired all of SAKHALIN Island, which had formerly been under joint Russian-Japanese control, by agreement in 1875 but lost the southern part to Japan by the Treaty of PORTSMOUTH in 1905. In 1917, after the Russian Revolution, an Allied force of British, French, Japanese, and U.S. troops landed at VLADIVOSTOK to support anti-Bolshevik forces under Admiral Aleksandr Kolchak and, at first, to help deny any possible access to the region's resources by GERMANY. The communists, however, were victorious by 1920, and all but the Japanese withdrew.

The Far Eastern Republic was then formed to be a buffer state between Japan and the Soviets. When the Japanese withdrew in 1922, the republic came to an end and was absorbed into the USSR. The area was called the Far Eastern Territory from 1926 to 1938, and it has also been known as the Far Eastern Region. In recent years the Russo-Chinese border area has been the scene of repeated armed clashes. The Soviet Far East is now part of the Russian Federation.

SOVIET UNION See UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

SOWETO See JOHANNESBURG

SOZOPOL See APOLLONIA

SPA (*Belgium*)

Town and watering place of LIÈGE province, in the ARDENNES. It was the site of the Spa Conference of July 1920, when the Allies met with representatives from GERMANY, present for the first time since the Treaty of Versailles. They accepted the German plan for paying war reparations and directed the reduction of German arms. The town's therapeutic mineral springs, known since the 16th century, were most popular as a watering place in the 18th and 19th centuries. The generic name *spa* originated with this popular resort.

SPAIN [*Spanish: España*]

Country of SW Europe, on the IBERIAN PENINSULA, off the coast of MOROCCO in NW Africa. FRANCE is to the N across the PYRENEES MOUNTAINS, PORTUGAL is to the W. At one time the most powerful nation in Europe and the center of a vast empire, Spain remains one of the poorest countries in Western Europe, despite the economic advances of recent years. The country has always been inhabited by people of many races, and this is mirrored in the rich diversity of its cultural heritage. On the other hand, Spanish history is stamped by the attempts of its rulers to unite the country, to channel the self-discipline and zeal of its people, to establish an orthodoxy and uniformity of thought, and to exert the authority of its central government, which even today is challenged by strong separatist movements. MADRID is the capital.

Spain's Iberian population appeared as early as 8500 B.C. By 670 B.C. the Celts had occupied the northeast and had moved into the central plateau by 560 B.C. The country's strategic importance on the Strait of GIBRALTAR has been recognized since antiquity, as were its deposits of tin and precious metals and its fertile fields. There were Phoenician colonies in ANDALUSIA as early as the ninth century B.C. Celto-Iberian contact with them gave rise to the kingdom of TARTESSUS in the south between c. 650 and 550 B.C. Between 500 B.C. and 220 B.C. the Greeks established some colonies, but CARTHAGE extended its control over most of the southeastern peninsula. Eventually it came into conflict with ROME around the Ebro River and at the town of Saguntum (now SAGUNTO), a

Greek colony allied with Rome. In the Second Punic War of 218 to 201 B.C. Carthage was finally dislodged from Spain. Rome occupied the south and east of the peninsula and gradually conquered CELTIBERIA of the center and north between 197 B.C. and 14 B.C. The Scipios, Pompey, Caesar, and Augustus all advanced Roman control.

Under the ROMAN EMPIRE Spain enjoyed prosperity, unity, and peace. It was divided into the Roman provinces of BAETICA in the south and west, TARRACONENSIS in the north and east, and part of LUSITANIA in the west. Its population soon became romanized, and both the emperors Trajan and Hadrian were born here. The barbarian invasions saw the eruption of the Suevi, the Alans, and the Vandals from the north; but it was the Visigoths who emerged as masters of the peninsula in the sixth century A.D. They beat off both the Franks to the northeast and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in the south, which had reconquered most of Andalusia during a civil war in 554, and held on to portions of the southern coast until 631. The VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM, ruling over a people of mixed cultural loyalties, at first established a centralized monarchy, with a uniform code of law and the support of the Catholic hierarchy. But disunity eventually set in, so that when the Moors invaded the country from Africa in 711, the kingdom collapsed.

With its capital at CÓRDOBA, the Moorish Umayyad emirate conquered all of Spain except ASTURIAS, from which emerged the kingdom of GALICIA, the Carolingian Spanish March, and the Basque country. The March developed into the county of BARCELONA by 900. It was these lands that were to form the nucleus for the *Reconquista*, the gradual Christian reconquest of Spain. The Moorish cities of Spain reached a high level of civilization, their chief cities of Córdoba, TOLEDO, and SEVILLE becoming famous throughout Europe for their learning and their industries and developing agricultural techniques of unparalleled efficiency.

By 925 the Kingdom of LEÓN had developed in the northwest. NAVARRE grew from the Basque country by 1000 and by 1037 León was conquered by CASTILE. By 1092 ARAGON had united with Navarre, and by 1175 the country of Barcelona had merged into the kingdom of Aragon. With the collapse of the caliphate of Córdoba in 1031, Muslim Spain disintegrated into several emirates, reunited by the ALMORAVIDS by 1110. The Almoravids were replaced from North Africa in 1145, by the ALMOHADS. In

1212 Christian Spain, united under Castile, won a decisive victory over the Almohad dynasty at Las NAVAS DE TOLOSA, leaving only the emirate of GRANADA in Moorish hands. The Christian position was consolidated further by the union of the kingdoms of León and Castile in 1230 and by the union of Aragon and Castile in 1479. Meanwhile, Aragon extended its rule eastward to SARDINIA in 1323, the BALEARIC ISLANDS in 1349, SICILY in 1409, and finally NAPLES in 1435 and 1442.

Spain was united under Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella of Castile in 1469. With the fall of Granada in 1492 the reconquest was complete, and in the same year Columbus discovered America. With the ensuing flow of wealth from the New World in the 16th century, Spain became the foremost power in Europe with a vast overseas empire and with substantial territories in Europe, acquired after the crowning of the Hapsburg heir to Spain, Charles I, as Holy Roman Emperor Charles V in 1519. The 16th century also saw the increasing power of the Counter-Reformation and the Inquisition. Despite the War of the Comunidades of 1520 to 1521, a rebellion in which the cities attempted unsuccessfully to retain their autonomy against the centralizing policies of Charles V, Spain became the bulwork of Catholicism and of Christianity, supplying men and treasure against Protestants and Turks.

The period from 1550 to 1650 has been called the Golden Age (*siglo de oro*) for Spain. Under Charles V and Philip II (1556–98) Spain saw its domains stretch from Sicily to the NETHERLANDS and, while Philip's marriage to Queen Mary of ENGLAND was recognized, to England. Its realm also included all of the Americas from the Rio de LA PLATA to CHILE, from PERU to COLORADO and across the Pacific to the PHILIPPINES. It also included any English claims in North America during Philip's marriage to Mary. This was also the age of Ignatius Loyola, of Cervantes, Murillo, Velásquez, Lope de Vega, and Suarez. Until 1567 Catholic Spain held the initiative in Europe. At LEPANTO in 1571 it led the Christian fleet that defeated the Turks. At the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in FRANCE in 1572 it rejoiced at the defeat of the Protestants. But already in the reign of Philip II Spain faced repeated bankruptcies. Continued revolt in the SPANISH NETHERLANDS from 1566 to 1579 and the disastrous defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588 by England proved a great drain on an economy already undermined by the overextension of agricultural land to sheep raising, the misguided expulsion

of the Jews (1492) and Moors (1609) and the flight of the riches of the New World to northern mercantile countries. After the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648 it was France that emerged as master of Europe. Annexed by Spain in 1580, PORTUGAL became independent in 1640. France took the FRANCHE-COMTÉ in 1678; and in the War of the Spanish Succession of 1702 to 1713, Spain passed to the Bourbons of France. For a time it was torn by civil war, and it lost many of its European territories, including Gibraltar and Minorca to Great Britain, MILAN, Naples, and Sicily to AUSTRIA; and Sardinia to SAVOY.

Although reforms were introduced in the 18th century, Spain's position remained weak. The Bourbons regained the separate kingdom of the Two SICILIES from Austria in the War of the Polish Succession. Spain also aided the colonies in the American Revolution. In 1808, having placed his brother Joseph on the Spanish throne, Napoleon occupied Spain. In the Peninsular Campaign the British under Wellington were aided by Spanish insurgents, who fought behind the lines in "small wars" from which we get the term *guerrillas*. They forced the French out of Spain by 1814. In 1812 a new liberal constitution was drawn up in CÁDIZ. After the war, however, the nationalist and liberal aspirations of the war years flared again in 1820 but were stifled by a period of reactionary government. In 1823 the Conservatives welcomed a French invasion to reestablish their rule. By 1825 Spain had finally lost most of her American empire, and on the death of Ferdinand VII in 1833 the first of the dynastic Carlist Wars of 1833 to 1839 split the country. After peace was restored, Spanish politics remained dogged by instability throughout the 19th century, with left-wing and separatist movements increasingly active, especially in CATALONIA and the BASQUE PROVINCES. The Spanish-American War of 1898 brought further setbacks abroad with the loss of CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the Philippine Islands.

Spain remained neutral during World War I but was plunged into civil war in 1936 following a right-wing military uprising under General Francisco Franco. Aided by the fascist governments of Italy and Germany, Franco unleashed the developing technology of World War II in fascist aerial bombings of Madrid and Barcelona. He forced the Loyalist government to surrender in 1939 and established a dictatorship. Over 600,000 Spanish died in the war, which left bitter feelings for two generations. Despite Spain's neutrality in World War II, the Western powers were

reluctant to recognize the legitimacy of its fascist government, and it was not until 1955 that Spain was admitted to the United Nations. However, despite the oppressive regime of the postwar years, Spain made considerable economic progress under Franco. With his death in 1975, the monarchy was reestablished under Juan Carlos, who has steered a course toward constitutional government and gradual liberalization through Spain's volatile political scene. In June 1977 a centrist government under Adolfo Suarez was elected. In December 1978 Spain's parliament (Cortés) approved a new constitution. In 1982 Spain joined NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization). In October 1982 a new Socialist administration, the first since 1936, was voted in. It pledged to bring Spain further along the path of democracy and economic growth. Spain joined the European Common Market in 1986. The Socialists ruled until 1996, when the Popular Party (PP) under José María Aznar López was elected in coalition with Catalan Nationalists. Spain joined the European currency union in 1999. The government took a hard line with Basque separatists and was reelected in 2000. The government supported the American invasion of IRAQ in 2003, in spite of popular opposition, and after a terrorist bombing of Madrid commuter trains by Islamic radicals (initially blamed on Basques by the government) was voted out of office. The victorious Socialist leader José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, who had called for withdrawing Spain's troops from Iraq, did so after becoming prime minister.

SPALATO See SPLIT

SPALATUM See SPLIT

SPANDAU (*Germany*)

District of WEST BERLIN, at the confluence of the Havel and Spree rivers. It was chartered as a town in 1232. In the period 1560 to 1594 the electors of BRANDENBURG built an important fortress on the Havel. Occupied by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War and by the French in the Napoleonic Wars of 1806 to 1813, it became a political prison where in modern times several Nazi war criminals were imprisoned following the NUREMBERG trials of 1945–46. It became part of West Berlin in 1945.

SPANISH GUINEA See EQUATORIAL GUINEA

SPANISH MAIN

Region on the mainland of South America on the CARIBBEAN SEA, particularly the coastal area from the Isthmus of PANAMA south to the mouth of the ORINOCO RIVER in VENEZUELA. In the colonial era the Spanish fleets carrying back the treasures of the New World sailed from ports in this area. As a result, English pirates, sallying from hideaways on the coast and from WEST INDIES islands, attacked these tempting prizes. The words "Spanish Main" came to symbolize the supposed romance of piracy and were applied to the whole Caribbean area in which the buccaneers operated. These pirates sacked MARACAIBO, Venezuela, five times in the 17th century; while PANAMA CITY, from which Inca treasure was dispatched to Spain, attracted all the leading English privateers: Sir Francis Drake, William Parker, Sir Henry Morgan, and Admiral Edward Vernon. PORTOBELO, Panama, was sacked three times, the first time in 1572.

SPANISH MOROCCO See MOROCCO**SPANISH NETHERLANDS** (*Belgium*)

Approximately the same area as modern Belgium. It comprised the former southern provinces of the NETHERLANDS, which remained under Spanish control in 1579, when the seven northern provinces formed the Union of UTRECHT. The area became the independent kingdom of Belgium in 1830.

SPANISH SAHARA (*Africa*)

Former Spanish overseas province, part of the SAHARA DESERT in NW Africa bounded by MOROCCO, ALGERIA, MAURITANIA, and the Atlantic. In the Middle Ages Berber tribes here began to be supplanted by Bedouin. After a Portuguese navigator reached the coast in 1434, the Spanish established a trading post here in 1476 but abandoned it in 1524. Not until 1884 did Spain proclaim a protectorate over the region, and in 1900 and 1912 boundary agreements were concluded with FRANCE. The capital is El Aaiún. In 1958 its status changed from colony to overseas province made up of Rio de Oro and Saguia el Hamra. A partially elected assembly was formed in 1967. Granted independence in 1976, part of the territory was seized by MAURITANIA, then yielded to MOROCCO, which annexed the whole territory in that year. However, Polisario guerrilla resistance continues.

SPANISH TOWN [*Spanish*: St. Iago de la Vega, Villa de la Vega] (*Jamaica*)

Town in the SE, on the Cobre River, 20 mi W of KINGSTON. It was founded c. 1525. Following the earthquake destruction of PORT ROYAL in 1692 it was Jamaica's leading city and capital until 1872.

SPARNACUM See ÉPERNAY**SPARTA** [*Lacedaemon; Lakedaimonia*] [*modern Greek: Spárti*] (*Greece*)

Ancient capital of LACONIA, in the central Laconian plain of the PELOPONNESUS, on the Eurotas River. Though some late Helladic remains have been found on the acropolis here, Homeric Sparta was probably at Menelaion, approximately three miles away. The city-state was of Dorian origin. Lycurgus was its traditional lawgiver. He lived possibly as early as the ninth century B.C. With ATHENS, Sparta gradually became one of the leading cities of Greece. During the eighth and seventh centuries B.C. the city slowly conquered LACONIA and MESSENIA, despite a major Messenian revolt from 685 to 668 B.C., and a war with TEGEA between c. 600 and 560 B.C. Both made the Spartans distrustful of their neighbors and subjects, so that the defeated populations were thereafter reduced to virtual slavery as helots, completely under the Spartans' control.

Using the helots as agricultural laborers and thus assured of a material basis, the Spartans developed a high culture in the seventh century B.C. noted for its pottery, music, theater, and temple building. But by the sixth century B.C. Sparta had begun to develop into the rigid militaristic state for which it was notorious in antiquity. The state was characterized by a strict separation of castes. There were the Spartans themselves, whose only occupation was war and who were subjected to the strictest discipline, sexual segregation, and physical hardship from youth. Deformed children were routinely exposed and left to die, while discipline and absolute obedience were enforced by the *krypteia*, or secret police, who also rounded up disloyal helots. Another class, the *periokoi* lived as freemen in the surrounding areas and supplied hoplite infantry for Sparta's wars. The state itself was ruled by two hereditary kings and by an oligarchic council of ephors.

This Lycurgan constitution, however, did not really take effect until the fifth century B.C., after another Messenian revolt of 464 B.C. Becoming the leading state in the Peloponnesus, the city finally con-

quered ARGOS c. 495 B.C. Though it took no part in the first Persian War, it joined Athens and the other allies in repelling the second invasion in 480 B.C. In that year 300 Spartans under King Leonidas blocked the narrow pass at THERMOPYLAE and held off the might of all PERSIA until betrayed, surrounded, and killed to a man. Afterward Sparta fought at PLATAEA. With the Persian defeat, Sparta became the paramount city in the Peloponnesian League and the leading champion against the growing power of Athens. Conflict between the two cities led to the protracted Peloponnesian Wars of 460 to 404 B.C., in which, with the eventual help of Persia, Sparta eventually defeated Athens. In 395, however, Athens allied with THEBES, CORINTH, and Argos to defeat Sparta at CNIDOS in 394 B.C.

Sparta's hegemony was further checked by Thebes at LEUCTRA in 371 B.C. The Thebans then ringed Laconia with a series of garrison forts and created the Achaean League to prevent the city's reemergence. After the creation of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE and its successor states, Demetrios Poliorcetes of Macedonia defeated the Spartan army in 295 B.C. and took the city. In 272 B.C. King Pyrrhus of EPIRUS also defeated the Spartans, but spared the city. An attempt to revive Sparta's might under Cleomenes III met final defeat by King Antigonus Doson of Macedon at SELASIA in 222–21 B.C.

In 192 B.C. the city-state was forced to join the Achaean League, to raze her walls, and to abolish the Lycurgan constitution. Her power continued to weaken, and she was torn by civil war until absorbed by the Roman province of ACHAEA in 146 B.C. The Romans revived the oligarchic Lycurgan system and restored the city's economic life.

Plundered and destroyed by the Goths in A.D. 395–96, Sparta was finally deserted in the ninth century during the Slavic invasions. Its people fled to the Mani in the southern Peloponnesus. The city was refounded and renamed Lakedaimonia by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, though by the time of the Fourth Crusade and the Latin conquest of Greece in 1204–05, it was gradually overshadowed by nearby MISTRA, and finally deserted. The meager ruins of the ancient city lie north of the modern regional center of Spárti.

SPARTANBURG (*United States*)

Town and county seat in NW SOUTH CAROLINA, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mts, 30 mi ENE of GREENVILLE. In a region that endured 11 major battles in the American Revolution, both the city, established as

a village in 1785, and its county are named for the Spartan Regiment of Revolutionary troops from this area. During the Civil War it was a supply and manufacturing point. Nearby are the COWPENS and KINGS MOUNTAIN battlefields.

SPÁRTI See SPARTA

SPASSK-RYAZANSKI (*Russia*)

Port city in Russia, on the Oka River. Founded in 1778, it is across the river from the well-preserved ruins of Old RYAZAN, or Staraya-Ryazan, founded in the ninth or 10th century and pillaged by the Mongols in 1237.

SPEICHERN See SPICHEREN

SPEYER [*ancient*: Augusta Nementum, Civitas Nementum, Noviomagus; *English*: Spires; *medieval*: Spira] (*Germany*)

City of RHINELAND-PALATINATE, on the RHINE RIVER, 22 mi N of KARLSRUHE. An important Celtic settlement, it was developed by the Romans and was destroyed by the Huns c. A.D. 450. Rebuilt in the seventh century, it eventually became an episcopal see, and under Emperor Otto I (936–73) its bishops were granted extensive secular powers. It was a major trading center by the 11th century. In 1146 it was a scene of the preaching of the Second Crusade by Bernard of Clairvaux. In May 1199 at Speyer the German princes wrote to the pope, ignoring the need for his approval and announcing their election of Philip of SWABIA as emperor. In December 1273 the Diet of Speyer ended the imperial interregnum in Germany by ordering the return of all usurped lands to Rudolf of Hapsburg, the new emperor. It was an early center of the art of printing. At the Diet of Speyer of 1529 the Lutheran princes protested the policies of Emperor Charles V.

Destroyed by the French in the War of the Grand Alliance in 1689, it was occupied by the French during the French Revolutionary Wars and was ceded to them by the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO in 1797. The settlement of the Congress of Vienna in 1815 gave Speyer and its surrounding episcopal lands to BAVARIA. Incorporated into the Rhenish PALATINATE, it was its capital until 1945. Notable structures include the outstanding Romanesque imperial cathedral begun by Conrad II in 1030 and completed in 1061. After a fire in 1159 the church was substantially rebuilt. It houses the tombs of eight emperors,

1236 Spezia, La

and a historical museum of pre-Roman and Roman artifacts.

SPEZIA, LA See LA SPEZIA

SPICE ISLANDS See MOLUCCAS

SPICHEREN [**Spickeren**] [*German: Speichern, Spichern*] (*France*)

Battle site near a village in the MOSELLE department, E of Forbach. One of the three German armies that invaded France during the opening stages of the Franco-Prussian War met a French army here under General Charles Frossard and defeated it. This victory on August 6, 1870, under General Karl Friedrich von Steinmetz preceded the final defeat and capitulation of France at SEDAN on September 1.

SPICHERN See SPICHEREN

SPICKEREN See SPICHEREN

SPINA (*Italy*)

Ancient Etruscan port city on the ADRIATIC SEA, in Ferrara province, EMILIA-ROMAGNA region, between the mouths of the PO RIVER and RAVENNA, 20 mi N of RAVENNA at Camacchio. One of the northern cities of the Etruscan League of ETRURIA, it flourished as a port and commercial center until destroyed in the Gallic invasion of the fourth century B.C. Excavations have shown that it was laid out in a regular grid pattern on a network of canals, much like later VENICE. The houses also were built on piles, and there was a "grand canal" leading out to the sea. Two cemeteries have been found with burials containing quantities of imported goods, especially Attic vases of the classical period from 480 to 360 B.C. The coastline has now moved to the east due to the silting of the Po delta.

SPINDLETOP See BEAUMONT (United States)

SPION KOP (*South Africa*)

Hill and battle site in KWAZULU-NATAL, 24 mi WSW of Ladysmith. During the Boer War General Sir Redvers Buller, in his attempt to reach and relieve LADYSMITH, crossed the Tugela River and seized this hill on January 25, 1900, but he was forced back by the Boers. Ladysmith was finally reached by the British on February 28.

SPIRA See SPEYER

SPIRES See SPEYER

SPIRIT LAKE See IOWA

SPITHEAD (*England*)

Body of water comprising the eastern part of the Solent, off the ENGLISH CHANNEL, between the ISLE OF WIGHT and HAMPSHIRE, on the S coast of England. Since the 18th century it has often been used as a rendezvous for the British fleet. Here in 1797 a mutiny occurred on the ships in the channel when British seamen, protesting their miserable living conditions, brutal punishment, and the way they were pressed into service, forced their officers ashore while they ran the ships. Order was restored when the government met most of the seamen's demands. At about the same time, while Great Britain was at war, another part of the fleet mutinied and sailed its ships to the NORE in the THAMES RIVER estuary. In 1853 Queen Victoria reviewed the fleet at Spithead, just before the Crimean War, and the ships gathered here again when she died in 1901, on the Isle of Wight, and her body was transported to the mainland. In June 1953 Spithead was the scene of a review of ships of many nations in connection with the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

SPITSBERGEN [*former: Vestspitsbergen*] (*Norway*)

Large island and archipelago in Svalbard county, in the ARCTIC Ocean, 360 mi N of Norway. Probably known to the Vikings, the islands were later discovered in June 1596 by William Barents. By the Treaty of Svalbard they officially became part of Norway on August 14, 1925. The treaty also allowed equal access to the islands' resources to 40 other countries, including the USSR, whose citizens outnumber the Norwegians here. It was held by the Allies in World War II. Several towns were severely damaged by German bombing. Spitsbergen was the starting point for numerous early polar expeditions, including those of Nobile and Byrd, both in 1926.

SPLIT [*ancient: Spalatum; Italian: Spalato*] (*Croatia*)

Port of Croatia, on the Adriatic Sea, approximately 105 mi WSW of SARAJEVO. Split grew up in and around the vast palace of the Roman emperor Diocletian, a native of the area, who retired to the palace in

A.D. 305 and died here. Imitating a Roman fort town, it was built near the Roman colony of SALONA, founded 78 B.C., of which extensive ruins survive. When Salona was destroyed by the Avars in the early seventh century A.D., the inhabitants took refuge in the nearby palace. The settlement took the name of “palace” or *Palatium*, which became Split. A flourishing port of medieval DALMATIA, Split was held by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from 812 to 1069 and eventually fell into the hands of VENICE in 1420.

Under the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO in 1797 it was given to AUSTRIA, and following the Napoleonic Wars the Congress of Vienna returned it to Austria. In 1918 it was included in the newly formed state that was to become Yugoslavia. The palace of Diocletian is one of the great monuments of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Covering almost eight acres, its fabric is remarkably complete, despite the city huddled within it. The mausoleum of Diocletian, now a cathedral, a baptistry, once a Roman temple, and other elements survive. Split was occupied by Axis troops during World War II from 1941 to 1945.

SPOKANE [*former: Spokane Falls*] (*United States*)

City in E WASHINGTON, approximately 15 mi W of the IDAHO border. It is known as the capital of the Inland Empire because it is the business, industrial, and transportation center of a region that is very productive, both in agriculture and in manufacturing. A fort and trading post was established here in 1810 in a valley formerly inhabited by the Spokane Indians, but civilian settlement did not begin until 1871. A fire destroyed most of the town in 1889, but the city was soon rebuilt.

SPOKANE FALLS See SPOKANE

SPOLETIUM See SPOLETO

SPOLETO [*ancient: Spoletium*] (*Italy*)

Town of Perugia province, UMBRIA region, 30 mi SE of PERUGIA. Begun by the Umbrians, it was taken by the Etruscans and then by the Romans in 242 B.C. In 217 B.C. Hannibal vainly besieged it. Marius and Sulla both attacked it. Flourishing under the Romans as a key city on the FLAMINIAN WAY, it became an episcopal see in the fourth century A.D. In A.D. 571 it became the seat of an important Lombard duchy. It was one of the principal cities of Charlemagne's donation to

the church in the eighth century. It was destroyed by Emperor Frederick I in 1155. Rebuilt, the city came under direct papal control from 1354 until 1860. Its Roman ruins include a bridge, the Arch of Drusus of A.D. 21, a theater, and an amphitheater. It is the site of the notable fourth-century basilica of San Salvatore, and of the cathedral of Santa Maria Assunta, begun by Frederick I, which has frescoes by Fra Filippo Lippi, who is buried here, and by Pinturicchio. The 14th-century castle, La Rocca, is now a prison. A sixth-century B.C. bronze chariot, excavated here, is housed in New York's Metropolitan Museum. Spoleto is now the site of the Festival of Two Worlds, a major annual arts festival organized mainly by the late composer Gian Carlo Menotti. See also PAPAL STATES.

SPORADES (*Greece*)

Two groups of islands, E and S of mainland Greece, in the AEGEAN SEA. In its broadest sense the name is sometimes applied to all the Greek islands of the Aegean except the CYCLADES. The most important islands of the Northern Sporades, or *Voriai Sporades*, are: Iliodhrómia, LEMNOS, LESBOS, Skiathos, Skopelos, and SKIROS; of the Southern Sporades or *Notiai Sporades*, CHIOS, IKARIA, Kalymnos, KARPATOS, KOS, PATMOS, RHODES, and SAMOS.

SPOTSYLVANIA (*United States*)

Village, county, and Civil War battle region in NE VIRGINIA. The village is 11 mi SW of FREDERICKSBURG, and the county was formerly part of the estate of Alexander Spotswood, a colonial governor of Virginia. From May 8 to 21, 1864, it was the site of the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, fought to a standoff between the Union army under General Grant and the Confederates under General Lee. This included the battle of Bloody Angle on May 12. Other engagements took place at Fredericksburg, CHANCELLORSVILLE, and the WILDERNESS. All were part of the Wilderness campaign.

SPRINGFIELD (*United States*)

State capital of ILLINOIS on the Sangamon River, 185 mi SW of CHICAGO. Settled c. 1820, it was the home of Abraham Lincoln from 1837 to 1861, who was instrumental in making it the state capital. Lincoln is buried here. It is now a National Historic site. It was in the old capitol building, dating from 1837, that Lincoln made his famous *House Divided* speech.

SPRINGFIELD (*United States*)

City in SW MASSACHUSETTS, on the CONNECTICUT RIVER, 5 mi N of the state border. Settled in 1636 by Puritans under William Pynchon, it was burned in 1675 during King Philip's War. In 1786–87 it was one of the sites of Shays's Rebellion. A U.S. armory, established here from 1794 to 1966 and famous for the development of the Springfield and Garand army rifles, is now an arms museum.

SPRINGFIELD (*Missouri*) See WILSON'S CREEK

SPRINGFIELD (*United States*)

Battle site, now a residential town in NE NEW JERSEY, approximately 6 mi NW of ELIZABETH. On June 23, 1780, during the American Revolution General Nathanael Greene forced the British to retreat here. It is also the site of a Revolutionary-era cemetery.

SPRINGFIELD (*United States*)

City in SE VERMONT, on the Black River, approximately 37 mi SE of Rutland. A charter was granted for the area in 1761 by NEW HAMPSHIRE and in 1762 by NEW YORK, both colonies at that time claiming title to the Vermont region. Settlement began in 1772, and two years later a sawmill began operations, using waterpower from the Black River. Springfield became an early center of American machine-tool production, and this industry remains its most important one. The cascades of the river here were an important Indian meeting place.

SRBIJA See SERBIA

SREBRENICA (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Town in E Bosnia, inhabited by Bosnian Muslims surrounded by ethnic Serbians. During the war in Bosnia in the 1990s, the town became a Bosniak enclave surrounded by the Bosnian Serbs. In 1995 the town was occupied and its surroundings became the site of the Srebrenica Massacre of thousands of Bosniaks by Bosnian Serbs.

SREDETS See SOFIA

SREMSKI KARLOVCI [*German: Carlowitz; Karlowitz; Hungarian: Karloca*] (*Serbia*)

Serbian town, in the NE, on the right bank of the DANUBE RIVER. Here on January 26, 1699, the Treaty

of Karlowitz was signed by AUSTRIA, the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, POLAND, and VENICE, signifying the suppression of Turkish power in Europe and the passing of her lands to Austria and Poland.

SRIJIVAYA EMPIRE (*Indonesia*)

Former empire, centered in SUMATRA, which flourished in the Malay archipelago from the seventh to 13th centuries A.D. PALEMBANG was its capital, and it was a center of Mahayana Buddhism. Under the Sailendra dynasty Srijivaya extended its rule over other areas, such as JAVA and much of the MALAY PENINSULA, while it was influential in SIAM and INDO-CHINA. On the peninsula the empire's seat of power was the city of PATTANI, and it maintained a large naval base in the state of KEDAH. Srijivaya controlled the sea trade over an extensive region, much of its power coming from this control. It traded with INDIA and CHINA. In the 11th century, however, the CHOLA dynasty of the COROMANDEL COAST of India conquered Srijivaya's Malayan territory and in 1025 seized Palembang, taking away treasure as well as capturing the king. By the end of the 12th century Srijivaya was merely a small kingdom in Sumatra, and in the next century it came to an end when invaded by the MADJAPAHIT Kingdom of Java.

SRI LANKA [*Lanka*] [*ancient: Taprobane; Arabic: Serendip; former: Ceylon*]

Independent island state in the Indian Ocean, just S of the S tip of India, with its capital at COLOMBO. Inhabited originally by aboriginal Veddas, it was conquered in the sixth century B.C. by the Sinhalese, whose capital at ANURADHAPURA became one of the chief world centers of Buddhism after the third century B.C. The island suffered many Hindu Tamil invasions from INDIA, and the Tamils still form a large element in the population. It was visited in the 12th and 13th centuries A.D. by Arabs, attracted by the island's spices. The *Travels of John Mandeville*, written in the late Middle Ages, cited Taprobane as the source of immense wealth. In Europe the existence of a large island or group of islands south of India, called Taprobane, was known to the soldiers of Alexander the Great. Under the Seleucids a mission actually reached southern India and recorded the island. It appears as a huge island in Ptolemy's geography of the second century A.D.

Ceylon was therefore avidly sought by Renaissance Europeans and was settled in 1505 by the Por-

tuguese, in 1658 by the Dutch, and in 1796 by the British. It became a British Crown colony in 1798 and was granted independence on February 4, 1948. Armed rebellion against the government of Mrs. Bandaranaike broke out in April 1971 but was quelled with foreign aid. Ceylon became the Republic of Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972. Economic decline and corruption have plagued the nation. In elections held in 1977 Junius Richard Jayawardene defeated Bandaranaike to become president, naming Ranasinghe Premadasa prime minister. In the 1980s the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam began a full-scale guerrilla war against the Sri Lankan army in the north and east, while Sinhalese student radicals assassinated government officials whom they believed were too soft on the Tamils. In 1987, India sent 42,000 troops to NE Sri Lanka. The Indian troops fought for a year and were asked to withdraw by the newly elected president Ramasinghe Premadasa in 1988.

In 1990, the fighting with the Tigers resumed and in 1993, Premadasa was assassinated in a suicide bombing. In 1995, the government troops in a large-scale offensive captured the Tamil stronghold of JAFFNA. The government has continued to be in crisis with battles and negotiations with the Tigers as well as heavy damage and loss of life in 2004 by the Indian Ocean tsunami from SUMATRA. See also KANDY.

SRINAGAR [Kashmir South; Serinagar] (*India*)

Summer capital city of Jammu and Kashmir, in the Vale of KASHMIR, on the Jhelum River, 170 mi N of AMRITSAR. It was founded in the sixth century A.D. In 1948 it became capital of the Indian portion of JAMMU and Kashmir. The seventh-century temple of Sankaracharya, a 16th-century fortress built by Akbar, numerous mosques, the notable Shalimar gardens built by the Moguls, and several palaces are here. There are extensive Buddhist ruins nearby. It was the setting of Thomas Moore's *Lalla Rookh*. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

SRIRANGAPATNA See SHRIRANGAPATTANA

SSU-CH'UAN See SICHUAN

SSU-MAO See SIMAO

STAATEN EYLANDT See STATEN ISLAND

STABIAE See CASTELLAMARE DI STABIA

STABLO See STAVELOT

STABROEK See GEORGETOWN

STACY'S MILLS See TRENTON

STADE (*Germany*)

Town in lower SAXONY, 20 mi NW of HAMBURG. Though legend says that Stade was the oldest town of the Saxons, built in 321 B.C., it has a recorded history only from A.D. 988. Passed to BREMEN in the 13th century, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and became commercially important. Under the Swedes in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War, it was made capital of Bremen principality. It was ceded to Hanover in 1719.

STADTLOHN (*Germany*)

Town of NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA, W of MÜNSTER near the NETHERLANDS border. In a battle here on August 6, 1623, the Catholic League led by the Count of Tilly defeated the Protestant forces under Christian of Brunswick in the early stages of the Thirty Years' War.

STAFFORD (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of STAFFORDSHIRE, on the Sow River, 25 mi NNW of BIRMINGHAM. It was founded by a daughter of Alfred the Great. A castle in Stafford, built by William the Conqueror, was captured and dismantled by the Parliamentarians in 1643 during the English Civil War. Stafford was the birthplace of Izaak Walton in 1593; his cottage at Shalford is now a museum.

STAFFORDSHIRE (*England*)

Industrial county of the Midlands, which includes the POTTERIES around STOKE-ON-TRENT. It formerly included the BLACK COUNTRY between BIRMINGHAM and WOLVERHAMPTON, which is now in West Midlands. The administrative headquarters is STAFFORD.

STAGIRA [Stagiros] (*Greece*)

Town of ancient MACEDONIA, on the E CHALCIDICE Peninsula, in the Strymonic Gulf. It was known chiefly as the birthplace of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle (384–322 B.C.), a student of Plato, whose writings on philosophy, rhetoric, and science had a vast influence on the emerging thought of medieval

1240 Stagiros

and Renaissance Europe. He was often referred to as the Stagirite.

STAGIROS See STAGIRA

STAKHR See ISTAKHR

STALIN (*Bulgaria*) See VARNA

STALIN (*Russia*) See DONETSK

STALINGRAD See VOLGOGRAD

STALINGRAD OBLAST See VOLGOGRAD OBLAST

STALINO See DONETSK

STALINSK See NOVOKUZNETSK

STAMFORD (*England*)

Town in Parts of Kesteven, LINCOLNSHIRE, on the Welland River, 35 mi SE of NOTTINGHAM. The site of Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman settlements, it is the supposed scene of a battle in 449, in which the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Picts and the Scots. A Danish fort here became one of the five Danish boroughs. Of interest is the gate of Brasenose College, founded in 1333, when Stamford was an important seat of learning. There are parts of a seventh-century church, and numerous 17th- and 18th-century buildings of Lincolnshire limestone. The 16th-century Burghley House nearby was the home of Lord Burghley, an Elizabethan statesman and member of the Cecil family.

STAMFORD (*United States*)

City in SW CONNECTICUT, on LONG ISLAND SOUND. It was settled in 1641 by 28 people who moved from WETHERSFIELD, Connecticut. Three years later about a third of them moved on to Long Island. The settlement became part of the colony of Connecticut in 1662. In 1893 a city government was formed within the township of Stamford, and in 1949 the two governments were merged into one. The First Presbyterian Church, built in 1958, is notable because it is in the form of a fish, an ancient Christian symbol. It was designed by two well-known American architects, Wallace K. Harrison and Max Abramovitz. In recent years a number

of large corporations have moved to Stamford and made it an important center of industrial activity.

STAMFORD BRIDGE (*England*)

Village of Humberside, 8 mi ENE of YORK. Here King Harold II, just elected king of England, defeated his brother Tostig, who with Harold Hardrada, the Norwegian king, had invaded England in an attempt to dislodge the new king. If they had succeeded, the later fortunes of England might well have lain with Scandinavia rather than with Western Europe. But Harold of England, in a forced march north, defeated and killed Hardrada at this site on September 25, 1066, then marched down to the ENGLISH CHANNEL coast to confront the invading William the Conqueror at HASTINGS. Harold was killed, and the Norman-French took over England.

STANDERTON (*South Africa*)

Town of MPUMALANGA in the NE, on the Vaal River, 90 mi ESE of JOHANNESBURG. There was much fighting in and around the town in the First Boer War of 1880–81, after the Boers of the TRANSVAAL had revolted against the British and had set up an independent republic. At first the British attempted to quell the revolt, but by the Treaty of PRETORIA in April they agreed to grant the new SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC virtual independence. See also MAJUBA HILL.

STANIMAKA See ASENOVGRAD

STANISŁAÓW See IVANO-FRANKOVSK

STANISLAU See IVANO-FRANKOVSK

STANISLAV See IVANO-FRANKOVSK

STANLEY See FALKLAND ISLANDS

STANLEYVILLE See KISANGANI

STANS See SACHSELN

STANWIX, FORT See FORT STANWIX

STAPLES, THE See FARNE ISLANDS

STARAYA RUSSA (*Russia*)

City in W Russia, 15 mi S of Lake Ilmen. A health resort and former salt-mining center, it is known to have existed as early as 1167, making it one of Russia's oldest settlements. In the 12th century it was under the rule of NOVGOROD, and there is a monastery dating from that period. Staraya Russa was damaged in wars in the Middle Ages and again in World War II, when it was occupied by the Germans from 1941 to 1944.

STARA ZAGORA [*ancient: Augusta Traiana, Beroe; Turkish: Eski-Zagra, Yeski-Zagra*] (*Bulgaria*)

Departmental capital of EASTERN RUMELIA, 70 mi NW of ADRIANOPLE. Originally the large Thracian settlement of Beroe, it was renamed Augusta Traiana by the Romans. In 1370 it was taken by the Turks, who named it Eski-Zagra or Yeski-Zagra. The town was nearly destroyed in the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. During the reconstruction period that followed, important Thracian, Roman, Byzantine, and Turkish antiquities were discovered. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

STARGARD See BURG STARGARD

STARGARD IN MECKLENBURG See BURG STARGARD

STARGARD IN POMMERN See STARGARD SZCZECIŃSKI

STARGARD SZCZECIŃSKI [*Szczeciński*] [*former: Stargard in Pommern*] (*Poland*)

Town of POMERANIA, once in old PRUSSIA, on the Ihna River, 20 mi ESE of SZCZECIN. Once a Slavic fortress, it was destroyed by the Poles in 1120. It was rebuilt and became the capital of eastern Pomerania and a prosperous early member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It endured several sieges during the Middle Ages and in the Thirty Years' War in 1633 and passed to BRANDENBURG in 1648. It was heavily damaged before being occupied by the Soviet Union on March 5, 1945. It was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference following World War II. Notable structures include the medieval walls and gates and a 13th-century church.

STARODUB (*Russia*)

Old town of W Bryansk oblast, Russia, 80 mi SW of BRYANSK. A Russian medieval town, it was sacked by

the Mongols in the 13th century, after which the Russians, Lithuanians, and Poles vied for its control until it became Russian in 1686. It was held by the Germans from 1941 to 1943 during World War II.

STARVED ROCK (*United States*)

Cliff and national historic landmark in ILLINOIS, on the S bank of the Illinois River, 90 mi SW of CHICAGO. It was visited by Marquette and Jolliet in 1673 on their return from exploring the MISSISSIPPI RIVER and in 1679 by LaSalle and Tonti, who built Fort St. Louis here from 1680 to 1683. The fort was abandoned in 1702 and burned by the Indians in 1721. An unconfirmed legend tells of the Ottawa Indians driving a band of Illinois Indians onto the cliff here, where they died of starvation. It is now part of the oldest state park in Illinois.

STARY See MARGILAN

STARY KRYM [*Krym*] [*former: Old Crimea, Solkhat, Surkhat*] (*Ukraine*)

City of the Ukraine, in CRIMEA. From the 13th to 15th centuries, as Surkhat or Solkhat, it was the residence of the Crimean khans of the GOLDEN HORDE and was a major caravan center. It languished when the capital of the Crimean khans was moved to Bakchisaray. The ruins of several 14th-century mosques, and a caravansary survive.

STATEN ISLAND [*Dutch: Staaten Eylandt; former: Richmond*]

United States Island and borough of NEW YORK CITY, in New York Bay, NEW YORK State. It was first visited by Henry Hudson in 1609. Part of the island was granted to David De Vries by the Dutch West India Company in 1636. The first settlement, quickly destroyed by Indians, was in 1641. A permanent settlement was finally established at Oude Dorp in 1661, when the island was part of NEW JERSEY. It became part of New York in 1668, a borough of New York City in 1898, and in 1975 the official name of the borough was changed from Richmond back to Staten Island. Of the numerous older buildings the most noteworthy is the Billopp or Conference House, built before 1688, where Lord Howe unsuccessfully negotiated with colonial patriots in 1776 on the eve of the American Revolution. The house where the Italian patriot Garibaldi lived in the 1850s also survives, and the older settlement is preserved as an outdoor

1242 State of Vatican City

museum called Richmondtown. It remained relatively undeveloped until the building of the Verrazano Narrows Bridge in 1964, which provided a direct route into Brooklyn. In the last half of the 20th century the island was home to the Fresh Kills Landfill, which served as the primary garbage dump for all of New York City, but has since been closed in 2001.

STATE OF VATICAN CITY See VATICAN CITY

STATES OF THE CHURCH See PAPAL STATES

STATIA See SAINT EUSTATIUS

STATION ISLAND See SAINT PATRICK'S PURGATORY

STATO DELLA CITTÀ DEL VATICANO See VATICAN CITY

STAUNTON (*United States*)

City of N central VIRGINIA, 35 mi WNW of CHARLOTTESVILLE, in a rich agricultural area in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY. Staunton was the capital of Virginia during the American Revolution, in 1781. During the Civil War it was a bone of contention and was twice held by Union forces. Woodrow Wilson, 28th president of the United States, was born here.

STAVANGER (*Norway*)

Port and seat of Rogaland county, in the SW, on the Stavangerfjord. Probably founded in the eighth century A.D., it was an episcopal see from c. 1125 to 1682. In World War II it was occupied by the Germans on April 9, 1940. The 12th-century cathedral of St. Swithin is noteworthy.

STAVELOT [*Flemish: Stablo*] (*Belgium*)

Town of LIÈGE province, in the E, in the ARDENNES. It arose after the founding c. 650 of a Benedictine abbey whose abbots became princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE until the French Revolutionary Wars. Until 1815 it included the MALMÉDY region, which then came under PRUSSIA. Stavelot passed to the Dutch and then to Belgium. In December 1944, during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, the Germans pushed as far as Stavelot and massacred a number of U.S. prisoners of war held nearby.

STAVROPOL [*former: Voroshilovsk*] (*Russia*)

Capital city of STAVROPOL KRAI or Territory in Kuibyshev oblast. Founded and fortified by Field Marshall Aleksandr Suvorov in 1777, it served as an important base for the subsequent Russian conquest of CAUCASIA.

STAVROPOL KRAI [*former: Ordzhonikidze Krai*] (*Russia*)

Territory in SE European Russia, its eastern part the traditional area of the Terek Cossacks. Part of the khanate of the GOLDEN HORDE in the Middle Ages, it was conquered by MOSCOW in the 16th century. It was organized as a territory in 1924 and was recognized 20 years later under its present name.

STĘBARK See TANNENBERG

STEENKERKE [*Steenkerque; Steinkirk*] (*Belgium*)

Village and battle site, in Hainaut province, in the SW. From July 23 to August 3, 1692, it was the site of a battle during the War of the Grand Alliance, in which the English under William III were defeated by the French under Marshal François-Henri, the duke of LUXEMBOURG.

STEENKERQUE See STEENKERKE

STEIER See STEYR

STEIERMARK See STYRIA

STEINAMANGER See SZOMBATHELY

STEINKIRK See STEENKERKE

STEINKJER (*Norway*)

Town in the N central region, N of Levanger, at the head of TRONDHEIM Fjord. In the early months of World War II the British and the Germans waged several battles here in April 1940 during the abortive British invasion.

STELLALAND (*South Africa*)

Former Boer republic, now part of the NORTH WEST province. Created in 1882 in W TRANSVAAL as the

Boers pushed westward, its capital was at VRYBURG. It was dissolved in 1885. GOSHEN was another such republic.

STENAY (*France*)

Ancient town of N Meuse department, in the NE, on the MEUSE RIVER, 26 mi NNW of VERDUN. Once the royal seat of Frankish AUSTRIA, it was held briefly by the Spanish in the mid-17th century and was taken by siege for France in 1654. In World War I it was captured by U.S. troops on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918.

STENDAL (*Germany*)

City on the Uchte River, 32 mi NNE of MAGDEBURG. Founded in 1151 by Albert the Bear on the site of a Wendish settlement, it grew to flourish as a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It is also a former capital of medieval Altmark. Notable Gothic buildings here include a basilica from 1188, city gates from the 13th to the 15th century, and a city hall from the 15th century. The French writer Stendhal, born Marie Henri Beyle, took his pen name from the city.

STENNESS, LOCH OF (*Scotland*)

Lake on MAINLAND Island, in the ORKNEY ISLANDS, off the N coast. On an isthmus between Lochs Stenness and Harray are the Standing Stones of Stenness, two prehistoric stone circles dating from c. 3000 B.C. One has 12 stones, two of which still stand; and the large Ring of Brogar has approximately 60 stones, 20 of which remain standing. See also MAES HOWE, SKARA BRAE.

STEPHENSON See ROCK ISLAND

STEPNEY (*England*)

District of Inner LONDON borough of Tower Hamlets, part of the East End. Here in 1381 at Mile End, during the Peasants Revolt, the rebels from ESSEX under the leadership of Wat Tyler gathered to negotiate with King Richard II. The area of docks and shipping warehouses was severely damaged by bombing in World War II.

STETTIN See SZCZECIN

STEUBENVILLE (*United States*)

City on the OHIO RIVER, 50 mi S of YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO. Fort Steuben, built here in 1786, was named

for Baron von Steuben, the Prussian officer who helped shape the Continental Army in the American Revolution. The fort was abandoned in 1790, but the town was permanently laid out by Pennsylvania land speculators in 1797, making it one of the oldest settlements in Ohio. One of the first federal government offices to sell public lands in the NORTHWEST TERRITORY was opened in Steubenville in 1800. Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war in President Lincoln's Civil War cabinet, was born here in 1814.

STEYR [Steier] (*Austria*)

Industrial city of Upper Austria, on the Steyr River, at its confluence with the Enns, 16 mi SSE of LINZ. It was an iron-working center from the Middle Ages to the present. Its numerous historic structures include the Lambeg Castle of A.D. 991, restored in 1727, a 15th-century Gothic church, and an 18th-century town hall, which is Austria's outstanding rococo building.

STIKLESTAD (*Norway*)

Village on Trondheim Fjord, NE of TRONDHEIM. Here in 1030 King Olaf II (St. Olaf) of Norway was killed in battle while attempting to regain the Norwegian crown.

STILLWATER See SARATOGA SPRINGS (United States)

STINGRAY HARBOR See BOTANY BAY

ŠTIP [Shtip] [*Turkish*: Ishtob, Istib, Istip] (*Macedonia*)

Town of Macedonia, in the SE, 40 mi SE of SKOPJE. An old town that early belonged to the Byzantines, it became an important center of the Serbian and Bulgarian empires in the Middle Ages. It belonged to the Turks from 1389 to 1913. It is the site of a 14th-century monastery and has the ruins of a castle. See also BULGARIA, BYZANTINE EMPIRE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE, SERBIA.

STIRLING [*former*: Snowdown] (*Scotland*)

Strategically located on the FORTH RIVER, 31 mi WNW of Edinburgh. A Roman station, then a Pictish settlement, it was chartered in 1130. Stirling Castle, a majestic fortress above the Forth, dominates the town. It long vied with EDINBURGH Castle as a royal residence. The birthplace of James II and, probably, of James III and IV, it was the site of the coronations of

1244 Stirlingshire

both the infant Mary, Queen of Scots, and of James VI of Scotland (James I of England). The Parliament House, built in the castle by James III, was the scene of many assemblies. The castle was frequently besieged during Scotland's battle for independence and was held by the English in 1296 and from 1304 to 1314. On September 11, 1297, at the battle of Stirling Bridge, Sir William Wallace defeated an English army under the earl of Surrey. See also **BANNOCKBURN**.

STIRLINGSHIRE (*Scotland*)

Former county of central Scotland, with its county town at **STIRLING**, once part of Central administrative region from 1974 to 1996, now part of the Stirling and East Dumbartonshire council area. It was the scene of many important battles in Scottish history: the battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297, the first battle of **FALKIRK** in 1298, the battle of **BANNOCKBURN** in 1314, **KILSYTH** in 1645, and the second battle of Falkirk in 1746. The county is crossed by the Roman wall of Antoninus.

STOBI (*Macedonia*)

Ancient town of Paeonia dating from the sixth century B.C., now part of Macedonia, approximately 50 mi SE of **SKOPJE**. An important center in ancient Macedonia, it became prominent in the **ROMAN EMPIRE** and in the **BYZANTINE EMPIRE** until destroyed by an earthquake in A.D. 518 and not rebuilt. It was capital of the Roman province of Macedonia. Its ruins, lying near modern **BITOLA**, constitute one of the most important ancient sites in Macedonia. Extensive excavations have revealed a marble theater, streets, walls, a gate, baths, numerous once-rich villas, and several basilicas. Most of the ruins, open to the public, date from the fourth to the sixth centuries A.D.

STOCKACH (*Germany*)

Town of **BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG**, NW of **CONSTANCE**. It was the scene of two historic battles during the Napoleonic Wars, one on March 25, 1799, in which archduke Charles Louis of **AUSTRIA** defeated the French under General Jean-Baptiste Jourdan; and the second on May 3, 1800, in which General Jean Moreau defeated the Austrians.

STOCKBRIDGE (*United States*)

Town and summer resort of W **MASSACHUSETTS**, 12 mi S of **PITTSFIELD**. It was founded in 1734 by John

Sergeant as a mission for the Housatonic Indians, who were moved here by the colonial settlers of their Hudson Valley homeland and who were known as the Stockbridge Indians thereafter. The original mission house of 1739 is now a museum. Jonathan Edwards, the noted Puritan, was head of the Indian school here from 1750 to 1757, during which time he finished his masterwork, *The Freedom of the Will*. Nearby are Indian burial grounds. The Old Corner House, dating from the 18th century, contains numerous Norman Rockwell paintings.

STOCKHOLM (*Sweden*)

Port, capital, and largest city in Sweden, in the S, on the Baltic Sea. Tradition says it was founded c. 1250 by one Birger Jarl. Developing on several islands and peninsulas in the Baltic, it had become an important town by 1288 and was soon allied with, and dominated by, the **HANSEATIC LEAGUE**. In 1520 Christian II of **DENMARK** and **NORWAY** proclaimed himself also king of Sweden. When the Swedish nobles gathered for his coronation, Christian incited a massacre of the anti-Danish nobility. This coalesced the national spirit and provoked a successful revolt led by Gustavus Vasa, who was crowned Gustavus I. Reigning from 1523 to 1560, he broke the power of the Hanseatic merchants. Made the nation's capital in 1634, under Queen Christina Stockholm became a leading European intellectual center, attracting such luminaries as Descartes. Known as the Venice of the North, its historic buildings include the Riddarholm, burial place of kings and the country's outstanding citizens, the Nobel Institute, the royal palace of 1754, city hall, national museum, a 17th-century cathedral, and medieval streets and houses in the Old Town area.

STOKE-ON-TRENT (*England*)

City of **STAFFORDSHIRE**, 38 mi N of **BIRMINGHAM**. The center of the development and growth of the British pottery industry from the 18th century, it was the home of Josiah Wedgwood, Josiah Spode, and Thomas and Herbert Minton, all famous potters. It was also the birthplace and burial place of the writer Arnold Bennett, whose novels were often set here. See also **POTTERIES**.

STOLP See **SŁUPSK**

STONEHENGE (*England*)

Impressive megalithic monument on **SALISBURY PLAIN**, **WILTSHIRE**. The monument, consisting of two

main circles of huge stones and an outer bank and ditch, was completed in much its present form in the Bronze Age, c. 2000 B.C., but was developed gradually over a period of some 1,500 years. Outside the ditch is the Heelstone, aligned exactly on the rising of the midsummer solstice sun. The monument is surrounded by a complex of burial mounds and ritual sites scattered over several miles.

Stonehenge was certainly a religious center of major importance, perhaps of a sun cult connected with the calendrical phases of the agricultural season. In many ways it was also thus an astronomical observatory for calculating the phases of the moon and the occurrences of eclipses, again connected with the local agricultural cult. See also AVEBURY.

STONES RIVER See MURFREESBORO (United States)

STONEY CREEK (*Canada*)

Town and battle site, near HAMILTON, in SE ONTARIO, at the W end of LAKE ONTARIO. During the War of 1812, on June 6, 1813, the Americans under Generals Chandler and Winder suffered a defeat here by the British under General Vincent.

STONINGTON (*United States*)

Town in SE CONNECTICUT, on LONG ISLAND SOUND, E of GROTON. Settled in 1649, it was once an important whaling and shipbuilding center, and in both the American Revolution and the War of 1812 was attacked by the British. It is the site of numerous outstanding sea captains' houses. Incorporated in the township is Mystic, which has a noted maritime museum in the Mystic Seaport.

STONY BROOK See PRINCETON

STONY POINT (*United States*)

Village in Rockland County, SE NEW YORK State. Named for a rocky promontory on the HUDSON RIVER, during the American Revolution it was an American blockhouse from 1776 to 1779, when it was taken by the British on May 31 and converted into a strong fort. It was also an anchoring point for the massive chain strung across the Hudson to hinder passage of the British fleet. The fort was retaken by the Americans under General Anthony Wayne on July 15 and 16 and shortly thereafter abandoned, although

the victory led to the driving of the British from the upper Hudson area. In 1780 General Benedict Arnold secretly arranged to betray WEST POINT to the British at Stony Point.

STORKYRO See ISOKYRÖ

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA See JUAN DE FUCA STRAIT

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS (*Malay Peninsula*)

Historic and collective name for several former British colonies in southeast Asia, including PENANG, SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and LABUAN. Territories of the British East India Company from 1826, they then passed under British Indian control and in 1867 were made a Crown colony administered by the Colonial Office. Labuan became a separate colony in 1912. In 1946, after Japanese occupation in World War II, the original Crown colony was dissolved. Singapore and its dependencies were made a separate Crown colony; Penang and Malacca evolved to become part of MALAYSIA; while Singapore became independent in 1965.

STRAITS, THE See BOSPORUS, DARDANELLES

STRALSUND (*Germany*)

Industrial city in MECKLENBURG—WESTERN POMERANIA on the Stralsund inlet of the BALTIC SEA, opposite Rügen Island. Founded in 1209, it became a prominent member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the late 13th century and in 1370 was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Stralsund between DENMARK and the league. A prominent city of POMERANIA, it withstood a siege during the Thirty Years' War by Wallenstein in 1628, but it passed to SWEDEN with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. Changing hands numerous times up to the Napoleonic Wars, it was taken by the French in 1807 and ultimately passed to PRUSSIA through the Congress of Vienna. The town was severely damaged in World War II. Several notable buildings survive, including the 13th- and 14th-century city hall, and the 13th- to 14th-century church of St. Nicholas.

STRASBOURG [*ancient: Argentoratum; German: Strassburg; medieval: Strateburgum*] (*France*)

Franco-German city, the capital of Bas-Rhin department, in the NE, in a strategic location on the Ill

River, approximately 2 mi W of its confluence with the RHINE RIVER, and 83 mi SW of METZ. First a Celtic settlement, it was then taken by the Romans and as Argentoratum was important on a major crossroads of northern Europe. Sacked by Attila and his Huns in the fifth century A.D., it was rebuilt by the Franks as Strateburgum. In 842 it was the scene of the Oath of Strasbourg in which Charles the Bald, later Carolingian emperor Charles II, and Louis the German swore alliance against their brother, Emperor Lothair I and confirmed the dissolution of the FRANKISH EMPIRE of Charlemagne. As part of the German and later HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, from 923 it was ruled by its local bishops, until its citizens managed to have it made a free imperial city in 1262. It became linked to GERMANY through the homage of the duke of Lorraine to Henry I and became a leading Protestant city during the Reformation. Severely damaged in the Thirty Years' War, it was occupied by the French in 1681 and was ultimately ceded to them by the Treaty of Ryswick in 1697. Bombarded by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War in 1870–71, it came under German rule from 1871 to 1918. Returned to France in 1919, it was taken again by Germany in 1940 and suffered considerable damage in World War II. It is the seat of the Council of Europe, the European Court of Human Rights, and co-seat of the European Parliament with BRUSSELS. Historic buildings include the 11th- to 15th-century cathedral with its astronomical clock, a governor's palace, the town hall, and an episcopal palace.

STRASSBURG See STRASBOURG

STRATEBURGUM See STRASBOURG

STRATFIELD See BRIDGEPORT

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON [*Middle English: Aetstretfordae*] (*England*)

Town on the AVON RIVER, in WARWICKSHIRE, 21 mi SSE of BIRMINGHAM, made famous through its association with William Shakespeare. The place of his birth in 1564, it is also the site of his grave beside that of his wife, Anne Hathaway, whose cottage is nearby. Both are buried in the old church of the Holy Trinity, parts of which date to the 12th century. Stratford has become a bustling tourist center. It also houses the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.

STRATHCLYDE (*Scotland*)

Modern region and ancient Celtic kingdom, S of the Clyde River. Believed to have been established in the mid-fifth century A.D., the kingdom was conquered by Anglo-Saxon NORTHUMBRIA and by the Picts in 756, plundered by the Norse Vikings a century later, and defeated by the Anglo-Saxons, despite Scottish and Norse allies, at the Battle of Brunanburh in A.D. 937. It was finally taken by King Edmund of ENGLAND in 945, who awarded it to King Malcolm of Scotland. Its capital was DUMBARTON. The modern region in 1975 incorporated Ayrshire, Bute, Dumbartonshire, Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and parts of Argyll and Stirlingshire. The administrative headquarters was GLASGOW. In 1996 it was split into regions and districts for local government. See also CUMBRIA.

STRATTON AND BUDE See BUDE-STRATTON

STRAUBING [*ancient: Sorviodurum*] (*Germany*)

City of BAVARIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, 23 mi ESE of REGENSBURG. A Roman town was founded here on the site of prehistoric and Celtic settlements. A new town developed around St. Peter's Church, built in 1180. Made the capital of the duchy of Bavaria-Straubing in 1353, it was ruled by a branch of the Wittelsbach family. Historic buildings include a 12th-century church, a Gothic city hall from 1382, and the 15th- and 16th-century Gothic church of St. Jacob.

STRELITZ See MECKLENBURG, NEUSTRELITZ (*Germany*)

STREONSHALH See WHITBY

STRESA (*Italy*)

Resort town and conference site in Novara province, in NE PIEDMONT region, on the W shore of Lake Maggiore. It was the scene of two historic conferences in the 1930s. The first, from September 5 to 20, 1932, included the representatives of 15 countries who met to discuss European economic collaboration. Their recommendations were submitted to the Commission of Inquiry for European Union. The second involved representatives of France, Great Britain, and Italy, who met from April 11 to 14, 1935, to demonstrate their opposition to German rearmament that had begun in violation of the Treaty of VERSAILLES. Their decision to maintain a common posture was never implemented.

STRIGONIUM See ESZTERGOM

STRUMICA [Strumitsa; Strumnitz] [*ancient: Tiberiopolis*] (*Macedonia*)

Ancient town of Macedonia, on the Strumica River, approximately 75 mi SE of SKOPJE. A battle site in both the Balkan Wars and World War I, it was earlier under Turkish rule. Ceded to BULGARIA in 1913, it passed to YUGOSLAVIA in 1919. Of historic interest are the ruined fortress built by the Roman emperor Tiberius and a 14th-century Serbian castle.

STRUMITSA See STRUMICA

STRUMNITZA See STRUMICA

STRY [*Polish: Stryj*] (*Ukraine*)

City on the Stry River, in the Carpathian foothills, 44 mi NW of IVANO-FRANKOVSK. A settlement chartered in 1431, it reached its pinnacle in the 15th and 16th centuries. It passed to Austria in 1772. During World War I the Russians were repulsed by German forces here from May to June 1915. Stry was ceded to Poland in 1919 and finally passed to the Ukraine in 1939.

STRYJ See STRY

STUART See ALICE SPRINGS

STUHLWEISSENBURG See SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR

STUTTGART (*Germany*)

Industrial city and capital of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG state on the Neckar River, 38 mi ESE of KARLSRUHE. Settled since prehistoric times and the site of a Roman fort, it was founded c. 950 as a fortified manor and stud farm. It developed into a town, was chartered in the 13th century, and in 1320 became the residence of the counts, later dukes, and from 1806 kings, of WÜRTTEMBERG. It became capital of the duchy in 1495 and of the kingdom in 1806. It was the seat of the Reichstag and National Assembly at the time of the Kapp Putsch in 1920. An industrial center severely damaged by bombing in World War II, it was occupied by the French on April 22, 1945. Historic buildings include the 12th-century Stiftskirche, the

18th-century rococo Solitude Palace, the New Palace of 1746 to 1807, now an administration building, and the Rosenstein Palace of 1824 to 1829.

STYRIA [*German: Steiermark*] (*Austria*)

State in mountainous central and SE Austria, bordering on SLOVENIA to the S. Its capital town is GRAZ. There are traces of Paleolithic habitation in this area, which was first permanently settled by the Celts. It was part of NORICUM and Roman PANNONIA and was overrun by Germans in the fifth century A.D. and then by the Slavs. The Bavarians gained control c. 780. Made part of CARINTHIA, it became the duchy of Steiermark in 1180 and passed to the Austrian house of Babenberg in 1192. Under Ottocar II of BOHEMIA it was successfully held against Bela IV of HUNGARY, in 1260, but at the battle of MARCHFELD in 1278 Ottocar was defeated and killed by Rudolf I of Hapsburg, who then made Styria, Austria, and CARNIOLA Hapsburg possessions. By the Treaty of St. Germain in 1919 the southern portion was ceded to YUGOSLAVIA, but this was restored to Austria in 1941.

SU See KIANGSU

SUBIACO [*ancient: Sublaqueum*] (*Italy*)

Town and monastic site in Roma province, LATIUM region, 50 mi E of ROME. The site derives its name from the village built for workers on Nero's pleasure palace. It was downstream from the lake (*sub laqueum*) formed by his damming of the Aniene River here. The dam burst in 1305, but remnants of it and the palace survive. The first monastery founded by St. Benedict of Nursia c. 505 is in the cliff walls on Mt Taleo above the valley. Santa Scholastica, sister of St. Benedict, established a monastic community for women here, and the monastery of Santa Scholastica is further down the mountainside from St. Benedict's hermit cave, the *Sacro Speco*.

The upper monastery contains ninth-century frescoes, St. Gregory's Chapel, and a fresco of St. Francis of Assisi, probably done during his lifetime after his visit here in 1210. The monastery was a haven for Franciscan heretics in the 1320s and 1330s. It also housed the first printing press in Italy, established here in 1464. Santa Scholastica today houses a priceless collection of medieval manuscripts and early printed books. The town contains the 14th-century St. Francis Bridge and church of St. Francis, and the Rocca Abbeziale, a palace and papal residence.

SUBLAQUEUM See SUBIACO**SUCCANESSET** See FALMOUTH (Massachusetts)**SUCEAVA** [*Suczawa*] (*Romania*)

Town of BUKOVINA, in the NE, on the Suceava River. From 1388 to 1565 it was the first capital of MOLDAVIA until it was succeeded by IAȘI. The 16th-century St. George Church here is a historic shrine and place of pilgrimage. Nearby is the famed 17th-century Dragomirna Monastery.

SUCHOU See SUZHOU**SUCRE** [*former: Charcas, Chuquisaca, La Plata*] (*Bolivia*)

The constitutional capital, 260 mi SE of LA PAZ, which is the actual legislative capital as part of a compromise settlement following civil war over the removal of the capital from here in 1898. Founded as Chuquisaca in 1538, it was the scene on May 25, 1809, of the outbreak of the Bolivian revolt against Spanish rule. Renamed in 1840 in honor of the first president of Bolivia, it is the seat of the national supreme court and of the University of San Francisco Xavier, founded c. 1625, which specializes in law. It is known as City of Four Names; Charcas was the name of an Indian tribe that originally inhabited the area.

SUCZAWA See SUCEAVA**SUDAK** (*Ukraine*)

Ukrainian town and resort on the BLACK SEA, in the CRIMEA. Founded in the third century A.D. as a Greek settlement it passed to NOVGOROD c. 800 and thereafter became an important port for Mediterranean and Asiatic trade. Marco Polo passed through here in the 13th century, followed by Venetians who established a community here. After suffering a series of Tatar attacks in 1289, 1322, and 1327, it was taken and fortified by GENOA in 1365. Both Genoa and the Crimean Tatars, from 1475, brought decline until its acquisition by RUSSIA in 1783.

SUDAN [*Arabic: Bilād-es-Sudan; French: Soudan*] (*Africa*)

Historic region of N central Africa, extending from the W coast S of the Sahara and the Libyan Desert,

4,000 mi E to the mountains of Ethiopia. It occupies the basins of the NIGER, NILE, and SENEGAL Rivers and the Lake CHAD area. Ethnically an area populated by black African peoples under Muslim influence, in the Middle Ages it was the site of the black African states of BORNU, FULANI, and SONGHAI.

SUDAN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF [*Arabic: Jum hūrīyat as-SūdĀn ad-Dīmuqrāṭīyah*]

The largest country in Africa, lying S of EGYPT, bordered on the E by ETHIOPIA and the Red Sea; on the S by KENYA, UGANDA, and the CONGO; on the W by the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC, CHAD, and LIBYA.

The ancient kingdom of KUSH occupied the region of NUBIA that is now Sudan, as did Egypt, which had begun to colonize this northern section at least by 3000 B.C. MAKURIA and ALWA inherited control from Kush and ruled as Coptic Christian kingdoms until the 15th century A.D., when they were converted to Islam. After the 16th century there was no dominant state in the region until the early 19th century, when Ottoman Egyptian forces occupied the country.

By the middle of the century there had been considerable European exploration of this area, often referred to as Ethiopia or Nubia, and a considerable trade in slaves and ivory had begun. A violent religious war of rebellion erupted in 1881, led by Muhammad Ahmal al-Mahdi, an Islamic messianic leader. The Mahdi's troops repelled the Ottoman Egyptian forces and destroyed a punitive expedition sent by Great Britain. Egypt abandoned the Sudan, and in 1884 Charles George Gordon was sent to KHARTOUM to relieve the remaining troops. Gordon was besieged there and killed in 1885 shortly before a relief column arrived.

Thereafter a Muslim Sudanese state ruled until 1898, when a British army led by General H.H. Kitchener reconquered the region. In 1899 it became the ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN, a joint condominium of Egypt and GREAT BRITAIN. The latter dominated the condominium, and after Egyptian troops rebelled in 1924 Great Britain assumed sole control of the Sudan.

Nationalism became a strong movement after World War II, and in 1956 Sudan became an independent republic. The new country underwent several coups and changes of government and faced rebellion from black Sudanese guerrillas from the southern part of the country. In 1971 a coup led by Colonel Jafaar al-Nimeiry seized power, and he was subsequently

elected president and has survived several assassination and coup attempts. Nimeiry established Islamic law in the country against the will of the Christian and Animist South. Nimeiry was overthrown in 1985, and General Abdul Rahman Swaredahab was installed as leader of a transitional military government. A civilian government led by Sadiq al-Mahdi ruled from 1986 until it was overthrown in a bloodless coup in 1989.

The new military regime under Lieutenant General Omar Ahmed al-Bashir strengthened the Islamic state and fought a long civil war against separatists in the South. In 1998, U.S. missiles destroyed a pharmaceutical plant in Khartoum that was suspected of manufacturing chemical-weapons compounds to be used in terrorist activities. The civil war in the 1990s was responsible for over 2,000,000 deaths due to casualties, disease, and starvation. The government was cited for numerous human rights abuses including slavery and ethnic cleansing. In 2003, another civil war broke out in the Dufur region of western Sudan and local government-allied militias were again accused by international observers of ethnic cleansing, and another 2,000,000 were displaced by the fighting. In 2005, peace agreements were signed with rebel groups limiting Islamic law to the North, southern autonomy, and elections for independence in the South in 2011.

SUDBURY (*England*)

Town on the Stour River, 13 mi NW of COLCHESTER, in SUFFOLK, East Anglia. Flemish weavers introduced the woolen industry to Sudbury in the 14th century. A grammar school was founded in 1491, and the town has three 15th-century churches and a town hall of the same period. Thomas Gainsborough, the landscape and portrait painter, was born here in 1727.

SUDBURY (*United States*)

Town in NE MASSACHUSETTS, 18 mi W of BOSTON. It was settled in 1638, only a few years after the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and saw action during the American Revolution. The Wayside Inn, still preserved here and once known as the Howe or Red Horse Tavern, formed the setting for Henry W. Longfellow's *Tales of a Wayside Inn*.

SUDETENLAND

Historic region originally comprising the mountainous borderlands on the N of BOHEMIA and SILESIA, which had generally been inhabited by German-speaking peoples. During the Sudetenland Crisis of

1938–39, the area was widened to include the similar borderlands of MORAVIA as well. After the MUNICH Agreement of 1938 between GERMANY and GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and ITALY, these areas were seized by the Nazi German government in 1939 and absorbed into the German Reich, in effect partitioning CZECHOSLOVAKIA. They were returned to Czechoslovakia in 1945 after World War II.

SUESSA AURUNCA See SESSA AURUNCA

SUESSULA (*Italy*)

Ancient Samnite town of Campania in the S, N of modern CASERTA. During the short First Samnite War, in 343 B.C., there was a battle here. The three Samnite wars between ROME and the Samnites eventually secured control of CAMPANIA and all of central and southern Italy for Rome. See also CAUDINE FORKS, SAMNIUM.

SUEZ [*ancient*: Clysmā; Kolzum; *Arabic*: As-Suways] (*Egypt*)

City at the N end of the Gulf of Suez and the S terminus of the SUEZ CANAL. It was first a Greek settlement. As Kolzum, it was the terminal point connecting the RED SEA with the NILE RIVER in the seventh century A.D. Under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in the 16th century it became a naval and commercial port and later a base for pilgrims on their way to MECCA via JIDDA. It became a major port in 1869 after the completion of the Suez Canal but was completely destroyed in the Second Arab-Israeli War in 1967. It was rebuilt after the reopening of the Suez Canal in 1975.

SUEZ CANAL [*Arabic*: Qanat as Suways] (*Egypt*)

Ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez in the NE, extending more than 100 mi from PORT SAID to Port Tawfiq and connecting the MEDITERRANEAN SEA with the Gulf of Suez and the RED SEA. As early as the 19th century B.C. the ancient Egyptians built a canal here. It was used until the eighth century A.D., when it was abandoned. The present one was built between 1859 and 1869 according to the plans of the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps. It opened November 16, 1869, and remained under French-British ownership until the creation of a British protectorate over Egypt in 1882.

In 1888 the Convention of CONSTANTINOPLE declared the canal neutral, to be administered by the Suez Canal Company. The canal was nationalized by

1250 Sufetula

the Egyptian government under Nasser in 1956, inciting Anglo-French intervention in November and the closing of the canal until April 1957. The Arab-Israeli wars of the late 1960s and early 1970s brought Egyptian-Israeli fighting to the canal banks, and its periodic closing forced shipping to use alternate sea routes. A 1974 agreement provided for the disengagement of Egyptian and Israeli forces and the withdrawal of the Israelis to the SINAI. The canal was reopened in 1975. Traffic declined in the 1980s, largely because of high fees and because the channel was too shallow for oil supertankers. In 1997 canal officials announced fee reductions and a plan to deepen the channel.

SUFETULA See SBEÏTLA

SUFFOLK (*England*)

Coastal county in the E. With NORFOLK it formed the ancient kingdom of the Icenii, whose queen, Boadicea, led a revolt against the Romans in A.D. 60. Meaning "south folk," in Anglo-Saxon, it was part of the kingdom of EAST ANGLIA in the early Middle Ages. It became the center of a large wool industry in the late Middle Ages. The administrative headquarters is IPSWICH. See also BURY ST. EDMUNDS, COLCHESTER, LOWESTOFT, MILDENHALL.

SUFFOLK (*United States*)

Town of SE VIRGINIA, on the Nansemond River, 18 mi WSW of PORTSMOUTH. Founded in 1742, it was burned by the British in 1779 during the American Revolution. The town was taken by Union forces in 1862 during the Civil War.

SUGBU See CEBU

SUHAMPTON See SOUTHAMPTON

SUITTES See SCHWYZ

SUKARNAPURA See DJADJAPURA

SUKHOTHAI [*Sukotai*] (*Thailand*)

Town in the W, 30 mi NW of Phitsanulok. From 1256 to 1350 the town was the capital of the first Thai state, under the same name, to be set up independently of the

Khmers. It is also the site of one of Thailand's most impressive temples. See also AYUTTHAYA.

SUKHUM See SUKHUMI

SUKHUMI [*ancient: Dioscurias, Sebastopolis; former: Sukhum*] (*Georgia*)

Port and capital of Abkhaz AR, in Georgia, on the BLACK SEA, 100 mi NW of Kutaisi. Originally the Greek colony of Dioscurias, founded in the sixth century B.C., the town, with its sulfur baths, continued to flourish as Sebastopolis under ROME and the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It had become the Turkish fortress of Sukhum-Kale before its acquisition by RUSSIA in 1810. There are the remains of Byzantine fortifications here.

SUKOTAI See SUKHOTHAI

SULAWESI [*former: Celebes*] (*Indonesia*)

The largest of the four Greater Sunda Islands of East Indonesia, separated from the east of Borneo by the Makasar Strait. The earliest evidences of human habitation are stone implements of the Toalian culture. Muslim sultanates had already arrived before the first Europeans, the Portuguese, visited it in 1512. The Portuguese subsequently settled in Macassar, now MAKASAR, in 1625. The Dutch took over in 1660 and with the establishment of MANADO in 1667 extended their influence over the west and south, but the sultanate in the southeast was not conquered until 1905. During the 17th and 18th centuries there was intermittent war between the Dutch and the local settlers as well as the Buganese pirates. In World War II Celebes was occupied by JAPAN in January 1942. The Japanese finally surrendered to Australian forces in September 1945. Celebes was governed by the Dutch as part of the Netherlands East Indies until 1946, when East Indonesia was founded, joining the Republic of Indonesia in 1950. Sulawesi has seen violence between Christian and Muslim communities in the late 1990s and early 2000s.

SULCI See SANT' ANTIOCO

SULGRAVE (*England*)

Village of Northamptonshire, 15 mi SW of NORTHAMPTON. It is the site of Sulgrave Manor, a modest Tudor mansion, once the home of George

Washington's ancestors from 1539 until 1610. It has been restored and is open as a museum.

SULI [*Souli*] (*Greece*)

Small, mountainous district in EPIRUS, in the N. The Suliotes, a tough mountain people, managed to remain independent during most of the Ottoman Turks' occupation of Greece. From 1790 to 1802 they held out against Ali Pasha, the Turkish governor of IOÁNNINA, until they were duped by a false truce concluded in 1803 by Ali, who then massacred many of them. They suffered heavily in another rebellion in 1820, and many took refuge on the Ionian islands.

SULMO See SULMONA

SULMONA [*ancient: Sulmo*] (*Italy*)

Town of Aquila province, ABRUZZI region, in the Apennines, 35 mi SE of L'AQUILA. Historic structures here include the Gothic-Renaissance Palazzo dell'Annunziata and the cathedral of San Panfilo. It was the birthplace of Ovid and of Pope Innocent VII.

SULPHUR ISLAND See IWO JIMA

SULTĪNĪYAH See SOLTĀNĪYEH

SULU See JOLO

SULU (*Philippines*)

Province and archipelago of many islands, SW of MINDANAO, between the Celebes and Sulu seas and extending almost to BORNEO. It is inhabited by the Moros, a fiercely independent Muslim people, much feared in the past as pirates, who maintained their freedom from SPAIN into the 19th century. Of Malayan stock, they were converted to Islam in the 14th and 15th centuries. The Moro Sultanate, dating from the 16th century, came under U.S. control after the Spanish-American War in 1899 and was only abolished in 1940, when Sulu became part of the Philippine Commonwealth.

SULUAN (*Philippines*)

Island and ships' landmark, 10 mi E of Homonhon Island, 13 mi S of the S point of Samar. It was the site, with HOMONHON, of the first landing of U.S. troops

on their return to the Philippines on October 19, 1944, during World War II.

SUMATERA See SUMATRA

SUMATRA [*Sumatera*] (*Indonesia*)

Island of W Indonesia, S of the Malay Peninsula. Long known due to trading between China and India, it was in early contact with Hindu civilization. By the seventh century A.D. a widespread Hindu-Sumatran kingdom, SRIVIJAYA, had evolved, based on the island. Under the house of Sailendra, with its capital near PALEMBANG, it controlled a large part of Indonesia and the MALAY PENINSULA and successfully held off attacks from JAVA. Marco Polo, the first recorded European to visit Sumatra, arrived in 1292, during Srivijaya's hegemony. Its power declined by the 14th century, and the Javanese kingdom of MAJAPAHIT took control. Meanwhile, Arabs arrived in the 13th century and established the sultanate of ATJEH, which flourished in the 17th century.

The Portuguese arrived in 1509, followed in 1596 by the Dutch, who gained control of the native states including Atjeh, despite sporadic competition from the English and Portuguese. An Atjehnese revolt against the Dutch in 1873 was not subdued until 1904. Occupied by the Japanese in early 1942 and throughout World War II, Sumatra became part of the Republic of Indonesia in 1949. The Atjehnese have continued their separatist activity. In 1958 dissident army officers launched a full-scale rebellion on the island, which was finally suppressed. In 2004 the western coast and islands of Sumatra were devastated by a massive tsunami, with a death toll of more than 170,000 Indonesians.

SUMER (*Iraq*)

Ancient region and civilization in the S part of MESOPOTAMIA. The people of Sumer, who spoke a non-Semitic language, may have come from outside Mesopotamia. Building upon a long development of increasingly sophisticated cultures in Mesopotamia and to the north, not long before 3000 B.C. they produced what is still accounted the world's earliest urban civilization, which was shortly to be followed by the rather different civilization of ancient EGYPT, and finally by that of the INDUS VALLEY. The Sumerians were responsible for the development of a written language known as cuneiform; for their extensive

irrigation and canal-building achievements; for their exceptional artistry in gold, silver, and precious minerals; as well as for their massive religious architecture.

Flourishing as a series of independent city-states, the Sumerians finally united with the Semitic-speaking inhabitants of Mesopotamia from AKKAD, and it was Sargon of Akkad who finally imposed a political unity on the whole of Mesopotamia c. 2340 B.C. Invading barbarians from the N brought about the collapse of Akkad c. 2180 B.C., although one great ruler of a Sumerian city state, Gudea, held out in Lagash.

Sumer was able to regain some of its political power and prestige under the Third Dynasty of UR (c. 2060–1950 B.C.), but Ur was destroyed by ELAM. With the rise of BABYLONIA under Hammurabi, the Sumerians disappeared as a distinct nation, although their culture as a whole was carried on for thousands of years, from Babylonian times into those of ASSYRIA and PERSIA. The chief cities of Sumer, many of which have been excavated, lay near the lower EUPHRATES RIVER and included ERECH, LARSA, LAGASH, KISH, NIPPUR, and UR.

SUMPU See SHIZUOKA

SUMTER, FORT See FORT SUMTER

SUNBURY See BANGOR

SUNGARIA See DZUNGARIA

SUNG-CHIANG See SONJIANG

SUNGKIANG See SONGJIANG

SUNNYVALE [Murphy's Station] (*United States*)

City in N CALIFORNIA, 45 mi SW of SAN FRANCISCO in SILICON VALLEY. Originally settled in the 1840s as Murphy's Station, Sunnyvale developed as a center of orchard fruit production until after World War II when the city became a center of aerospace and microelectronics. Sunnyvale is home to many high-tech companies. It was also home to Onizuka Air Force Station, also known as the Blue Cube, a satellite control center.

SÜNTEL [*Süntelberg*] (*Germany*)

Battle site and mountain in LOWER SAXONY, on the N bank of the Weser River. In A.D. 782 it was the scene

of a battle in which the Saxon leader Widukind defeated a Frankish army sent out by Charlemagne, killing many of them, including two generals. In revenge Charlemagne later massacred 4,500 defenseless Saxons at VERDEN on the Aller River. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

SÜNTELBERG See SÜNTEL

SUNWUI See XINHUI

SUOMENLINNA [*former: Viapori; Swedish: Sveaborg*] (*Finland*)

Fortress in the harbor of HELSINKI. Built by the Swedes in 1749, it was surrendered, along with 110 ships, 2,000 cannon and 7,000 men, to RUSSIA in 1808. In 1855, during the Crimean War, it was bombarded by the Franco-British fleet.

SUPERIOR (*United States*)

City in NW WISCONSIN, at the end of LAKE SUPERIOR, opposite DULUTH, Minnesota. It shares an excellent harbor with Duluth and has large docks used in shipping coal and iron. The area was visited in 1661 by Pierre Radisson, a French explorer and fur trader, and in 1679 by Daniel Greysolon, sieur Duluth, another French explorer who was heading an expedition to conquer the Indians and put an end to the Ojibwa-Sioux War. There was a late 18th-century fur-trading post here, but civilian settlement did not begin until 1852. The discovery of very large iron-ore deposits in the region in 1883 led to the growth of Superior.

SUPERIOR, LAKE [*French: Lac Supérieur*] (*Canada; United States*)

Largest of the Great Lakes and the largest freshwater lake in the world, it is bordered on the W by MINNESOTA, on the N and E by ONTARIO, and on the S by MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN. The lake is the western terminus of the 2,343-mile-long Great Lakes–St. Lawrence Seaway and can be reached by oceangoing vessels. Pierre Radisson and Médard Chouart des Groseilliers in 1659, and Étienne Brulé, in 1622, were the first Europeans to see the lake. French traders used it for transporting furs, and missions were established in the region in the 17th century. The French Jesuit Claude-Jean Allouez made a canoe trip around the lake in 1667 that provided data for the first map of the region. Ceded

to the British in 1763, it remained in British control until 1817. The U.S.-Canadian border runs through the lake.

SUQUTRA See SOCOTRA

SUR See TYRE

SURA (*Iraq*)

City on the EUPHRATES RIVER, formerly in BABYLONIA, just W of THAPSACUS. It was fortified by the Romans during their wars with PERSIA. From A.D. 609 to 1038 it was well known for its Talmudic school.

SURABAJA [*Dutch: Soerabaja*] (*Indonesia*)

The country's second-largest city and provincial capital of E JAVA, on Surabaya Strait, at the mouth of the Kali Mas River. Before the 17th century it was a small trading kingdom, which was then taken by the MATARAM Sultanate in 1625. Under Dutch control from 1743, it was capital of a residency and the main Dutch naval base in the East Indies until occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945, in World War II. During this time it suffered extensive bombing damage. It was a center of rebellion against the Dutch and British during the country's war of independence from 1945 to 1949. The city is the site of a large 19th-century mosque.

SURAJPUR See SURAT

SURAKARTA [*Solo*] [*Dutch: Soerakarta*] (*Indonesia*)

City of S central JAVA, 50 mi SE of Semarang. Founded in 1755 at the breakup of the MATARAM Sultanate, it was the seat of a Dutch-protected principality in the former Netherlands East Indies. Occupied by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945, it is the site of a vast, walled sultan's palace, a veritable town in itself. The picturesque European section includes a Dutch fort dating from 1799.

SURAT [*former: Surajpur, Suryapur*] (*India*)

City of SE GUJARAT state, in the W, on the Tapti River, near its mouth, 150 mi N of MUMBAI. Destroyed by the Portuguese in 1512, 1530, and 1531, it was conquered by Akbar in 1573. Under him, Jahangir, and Shah Jahan it became a large city and the chief port of

India. The first English factory in India was established here in 1608, marking the beginning of the British Empire in India. Sacked by the Marathas in 1664, it declined thereafter. Nevertheless it remained the seat of the English Indian government until 1687. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY, MOGUL EMPIRE.

SURESNES (*France*)

Suburb of PARIS on the SEINE RIVER in the W Hauts-de-Seine department. In 1593 it was the site of a conference between Protestants and Catholics that resulted in Henri IV's embracing Catholicism. Mt VALÉRIEN here is the site of a fort important in the defense of Paris.

SURIGAO (*Philippines*)

One of the country's oldest Spanish towns and a province in NE MINDANAO. It was explored in the mid-16th century. Missions were established here in 1597 but were subject to harassment by the Muslim Moro pirates from SULU. A particularly serious attack occurred in 1752. Military government was finally established in 1860, and civil government was introduced by the United States in May 1901.

SURIGAO STRAIT (*Philippines*)

Channel between Leyte and Dinagat islands, connecting the Pacific Ocean with the Mindanao Sea. During the U.S. invasion of the Japanese-held Philippines in World War II, a U.S. fleet under the command of General Douglas MacArthur sailed through the strait toward the first landing on LEYTE on October 20, 1944. After the landing there was a major air and sea engagement here from October 23 to 25 that was part of the larger Battle of LEYTE GULF, or Second Battle of the Philippine Sea, in which the U.S. fleet and aircraft destroyed the Japanese fleet in one of the most important battles of the war.

SURINAM See SURINAME

SURINAME [*Surinam*] [*former: Dutch Guiana, Netherlands Guiana*]

Independent republic, former autonomous territory under the Dutch Crown, on the Atlantic Ocean in N South America. Its capital is PARAMARIBO. First permanently settled by the English under Lord Willoughby of Parham in 1650, it then capitulated to the

Dutch and was ceded to them under the Treaty of Breda in 1667 in exchange for New Netherland (NEW YORK). The British and French again sought to establish claims here, and it was held by the British from 1799 to 1802 and from 1804 to 1816, but the Congress of VIENNA in 1815 reaffirmed Dutch possession. Suriname was granted a parliament in 1866 and full autonomy in 1954. Its independence came in 1975. In 1980 the government was ousted by a military coup led by Sargent-Major Désiré Bouterse, and the soldiers' civilian allies were installed in office. Bouterse assumed complete control of the country in 1987.

A number of rebel guerrilla groups formed in the mid-1980s and did considerable damage to the country's infrastructure and major industries. Democracy was restored in 1988, but in 1990 another military coup was led by Bouterse, who again installed his political allies. New elections in 1991 gave the opposing four-party New Front for Democracy coalition, control of parliament, and NFD leader Ronald Venetiaan became president. Bouterse resigned as army chief in 1992, and was later convicted in absentia in the Netherlands of drug trafficking. Jules Wijdenbosch of the National Democratic Party won the presidency in 1996, but in 2000, Venetiaan's New Front returned to power.

SURKHAT See STARY KRYM

SURRENTUM See SORRENTO

SURREY (*England*)

County in the SE, with its administrative headquarters at KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. One of the home counties around LONDON, in Anglo-Saxon times it was held at various times by MERCA and WESSEX, until invaded by Viking Danes in the ninth century. At RUNNYMEDE here in 1215 King John signed the Magna Carta. The region is known for its Iron Age earthworks, notably at Lingfield.

SURRIENTO See SORRENTO

SURYAPUR See SURAT

SUSA [*Biblical: Shushan; modern: Shūsh*] (*Iran*)

Capital city of ELAM, in the SW, 15 mi S of Dezful. Settled very early, from the fourth millennium B.C. it

was under the cultural influence of MESOPOTAMIA. Destroyed in the seventh century B.C. by Assurbanipal of ASSYRIA, it was revived in the Achaemenid Empire of PERSIA. Made the capital by Cyrus the Great, it was the winter residence of the Achaemenian kings until the conquest by Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE. It became a flourishing Hellenic city under the SELEUCID EMPIRE and PARTHIA. Excavations of the huge site have uncovered much from all periods, including the early stele of Naram-Sin and the Code of Hammurabi, among many objects taken by the Elamites from BABYLONIA. Susa was the setting of the biblical story of Esther, the Jewish queen of the Persian King Ahasuerus. According to Muslim tradition, Daniel is buried here.

SUSA (*Italy*)

City of Turin province, PIEMONTE region, 33 mi W of TURIN. In the 10th century it became the capital city for Adelaide, countess of Savoy and mistress of all Piedmont. In 1176 Frederick Barbarossa set fire to Susa while retreating from LEGNANO. It became important again in the 16th century when it was heavily fortified by Emmanuel Philibert, but its fortifications were dismantled in 1796 by Napoleon I. See also SEGUSIO.

SUSA, TUNISIA See SOUSSE

SUSAH See SOUSSE

SUSAM-ADASI See SAMOS

SUSIANA See ELAM, KHUZESTAN

SUSQUEHANNA LOWER FERRY See HAVRE DE GRACE

SUSQUEHANNA RIVER (*United States*)

River, 444 mi long, which rises in OTSEGO LAKE in central NEW YORK State, then flows SE and SW through E central PENNSYLVANIA to CHESAPEAKE BAY near Havre de Grace, MARYLAND. Its chief tributary is the West Branch, rising in W Pennsylvania. The river is not suitable for navigation but is useful for producing hydroelectric power. Being in an anthracite coal area, the river has mining and industrial cities on its banks, such as BINGHAMTON, New York,

and HARRISBURG, Pittston, and WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania. The WYOMING VALLEY, a 20-mi-long region on the river in northeastern Pennsylvania, was the scene of the Wyoming Valley massacre in 1778.

In 1779, during the American Revolution, John Sullivan led an expedition up the Susquehanna into western New York State to retaliate against the Iroquois Indians for their raids on settlers. He was joined on the way by James Clinton, who brought another force down the river from Otsego Lake. In June 1972 the river was flooded by rains from Hurricane Agnes, and did enormous damage to cities and towns on its banks. In March 1979 the worst nuclear power reactor accident in history occurred on Three Mile Island in the river near Harrisburg.

SUSSEX (*England*)

Former discrete English county, now divided into East Sussex, with its administrative headquarters at LEWES, and West Sussex with its administrative headquarters at CHICHESTER. It was also a medieval Anglo-Saxon kingdom, traditionally founded by the Saxon king Aelle in the late fifth century A.D. Defeating the Romano-British, the kingdom remained independent until subject at various times to KENT and MERCIA in the sixth and seventh centuries. Conquered in 771 by Offa of Mercia, it remained under Mercia until Egbert of WESSEX brought it under his sway in 825. In 1066 William the Conqueror landed here at PEVENSEY and defeated King Harold of England at HASTINGS. The area has numerous prehistoric remains and Iron Age hill-forts.

SUSSEX, EAST See SUSSEX

SUSSEX, WEST See SUSSEX

SUTH-HAMTUN See SOUTHAMPTON

SUTTER'S MILL (*California*)

Former settlement, founded by John A. Sutter, a pioneer who received a Mexican land grant in 1839 that included the site of present SACRAMENTO. Another pioneer, James W. Marshall, undertook to build a sawmill for Sutter on his grant on the AMERICAN RIVER. On January 24, 1848, while building it, Marshall discovered gold in the water. Although an attempt was made to keep the news secret, word leaked out, and by 1849 a gold rush involving the whole nation was under way.

Prospectors invaded Sutter's land, killed his cattle, and destroyed his mill, so that by 1852 he and Marshall were both ruined. In the meantime, however, Sacramento had been founded and SAN FRANCISCO's population had grown from approximately 800 to 25,000. The village of Coloma, 36 mi NE of Sacramento, occupies the site of Sutter's mill.

SUTTON HOO (*England*)

Rich archaeological site on the Deben River in SUFFOLK, opposite Woodbridge, 8 mi ENE of IPSWICH. Here, before and after World War II, a boat burial of a seventh-century A.D. king of EAST ANGLIA was uncovered. Apparently no body was ever laid here, hence it was probably a memorial cenotaph, possibly for King Redwald. The grave goods have been called the richest treasure ever found in Great Britain. The finds in the Anglo-Saxon boat included jewelry, a helmet, a standard, a gold-embellished sword, a decorated shield, Merovingian coins, a great silver dish of Byzantine workmanship, and other implements, weapons, and utensils. Garnets, gold, and silver were much in evidence. The finds are in the British Museum.

SUVALKAI See SUWALKI

SUVALKI See SUWALKI

SÜVEYDIYE See SELEUCIA PIERIA

SUWALKI [*Lithuanian*: Suvalkai; *Russian*: Suvalki] (*Poland*)

Region and city in the NE, E of the Masurian Lakes. During World War I it was the scene of several battles in the first half of 1915, with particularly intense fighting during February 7–14. Divided after 1919, the northern part of Suwalki went to LITHUANIA, and the southern to Poland. Assigned to GERMANY in 1939, it was retaken by the Soviets in 1944 during World War II. It was part of Belorussian SSR until reassigned to Poland in August 1945.

AS-SUWAYDĀ' [*Al-Suweidā, Es-Suweida, Es-Suweidiyī*] [*French*: Soueïda] (*Syria*)

Town in As-Suwaydā province, 55 mi SSE of DAMASCUS. An ancient Roman settlement, it has been the center of the Muslim sect of the Druses since the 10th century. During the French mandate during the period 1921–42, it was the capital of the state of JEBEL ED

DRUSE. It played a major part in the revolt of the Druses against FRANCE. French forces were besieged here from July to September 1925. It was reoccupied by the French in 1926.

AS-SUWAYS See SUEZ

SUZDAL (*Russia*)

City in central European Russia, near MOSCOW. Founded after A.D. 1000 as a fortress town and soon merged with ROSTOV, in the 11th and 12th centuries it developed as a principal city of the grand duchy of Vladimir-Suzdal and became an important center of northeastern Russia. It was sacked by the Tatars in 1238 and thereafter declined, falling to the grand duchy of Moscow in 1451. Historic structures include the kremlin, a cathedral, a monastery, and several episcopal palaces dating from the 15th to 18th centuries. See also VLADIMIR.

SUZHOU [Suchou, Soochow] [*former: Wuhsien*] (*China*)

City of S JIANGSU province, in the E, on the GRAND CANAL. Founded c. 525 B.C., it was capital of the kingdom of Wu, dating from 513 to 473 B.C. Its present name derives from the sixth-century A.D. Sui dynasty. Partly destroyed by the Mings in the 14th century, it was restored under Emperor K'anghsi in 1662 whose town walls survive. Badly damaged in the Taiping Rebellion, it was again rebuilt and was opened as a treaty port in 1896. It was captured by the Japanese in 1937 and held by them in World War II. The city passed to the communists in 1949. Noted for its beauty, it is the site of numerous palaces, canals, temples, gardens, and the Great Pagoda, one of the largest in China.

SVALBARD (*Norway*)

Island group, including SPITSBERGEN, in the Arctic Ocean, approximately 400 mi N of the Norwegian mainland. Known to the Norse by 1194, it was then forgotten until its rediscovery in 1596 by the Dutch navigator William Barents. After Henry Hudson reported good whaling here in 1607, the area became a subject of dispute between English and Dutch whalers that was eventually resolved by compromise. Fifty years after the discovery of coal, Norway, Sweden and Russia negotiated for the islands, and they became a Norwegian possession by a treaty signed at

Paris in 1920 with several nations, including the USSR, allowed mining concessions. In World War II Svalbard was raided in 1941 by the Allies who evacuated the civilian population to Great Britain. A subsequent German garrison was forced out in 1942 by Norway, and in September 1943 the area's mines were bombarded by the German battleships *Tirpitz* and *Scharnhorst*. The coal-mining operations have been revived, with Russian mining concessions taking one-third of the coal produced.

SVEABORG See SUOMENLINNA

SVERDLOVSK See EKATERINBURG

SVERIGE See SWEDEN

SVIR (*Russia*)

River in St. Petersburg oblast, flowing from Lake Onega to Lake Ladoga. In World War II it served as a battle line between the Finns and the Soviets in 1941 and between the Germans and the Soviets in 1944.

SVISHTOV [*Sistova, Svištov*] (*Bulgaria*)

River port town of Tŭrnovo province in the N, on the DANUBE RIVER. Dating from Roman times, it was under Turkish rule from the 15th to 19th centuries. On August 4, 1791, it was the site of the signing of the Treaty of Sistova, which set the boundary between AUSTRIA and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SVIŠTOV See SVISHTOV

SWABIA [*former: Alamannia; German: Schwaben*] (*Germany*)

Medieval duchy of widely shifting boundaries and rulers, covering modern BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG and SW BAVARIA in S Germany. AUGSBURG is the chief city in the E, STUTTGART in the W. It borders on SWITZERLAND and AUSTRIA to the S and FRANCE to the SW. The name is still used locally within Germany. Settled in the third century A.D., its original Germanic inhabitants were the Suevi and Alamanni, and until the 11th century it was also known as Alamannia. It once included ALSACE and part of Switzerland.

Conquered in the fifth and sixth centuries by the Franks, it was made a duchy in the 10th century, then became a fief of Emperor Henry IV, and was ruled by

the Hohenstaufen dukes, kings, and emperors from 1105 to 1254. Leagues of virtually independent Swabian cities, chief of which were Augsburg, FREIBURG, CONSTANCE, and ULM, were formed to protect trade and to maintain regional peace, the most important of them in 1331 and from 1488 to 1534. At the Diet of REGENSBURG of 1801 to 1803, held under the influence of Napoleon I, many of the small feudal and ecclesiastical holdings were absorbed by Bavaria, BADEN, and WÜRTTEMBERG. See also HOHENZOLLERN, REUTLINGEN.

SWANENDAEL See LEWES

SWANKALOK See SAWANKHALOK

SWANSEA (*United States*)

Village of SE MASSACHUSETTS, 3 mi NW of FALL RIVER, on an inlet of Mount Hope Bay. Settled in 1632, it was the site of the first important battle in King Philip's War in 1675, when many of its inhabitants were massacred.

SWANSEA [Abertawe] (*Wales*)

Seaport and county in S Wales, at the mouth of the river Towe. It was once occupied by the Romans and later was associated with the Danes. Early in the 12th century the Norman Henry de Newburgh built a castle here that has since disappeared. A borough existed here as early as 1135. Bishop Henry of St. David's built a castle and founded St. David's hospital in 1331. The ruins still remain. The Knights Hospitallers, a medieval Crusading order, held a church in the parish of Church St. Mary. By the middle of the 19th century Swansea was almost the only British copper-smelting town, and its Metal Exchange was the center of the world trade in copper. The heart of the city was destroyed by German bombing in 1941 in World War II but has since been rebuilt. The poet Dylan Thomas was born here in 1914.

SWATOW See SHANTOU

SWAZILAND

Kingdom in S Africa, bordering on MOZAMBIQUE and the REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA. Its capital is MBABANE. Bantu people were here in the 16th century. It was settled in the 1880s by the Swazi branch of the Zulu nation, whose aggressions they fled. Its

independence was guaranteed in 1881 and 1884 by the British and Transvaal governments. Following the Boer War of 1899 to 1902, it was administered by the British governor of the TRANSVAAL. In 1906 his powers were transferred to a British High Commissioner. The Swazi Paramount Chief gained full internal authority in 1941. In 1949 GREAT BRITAIN rejected South Africa's request for control over Swaziland, and in 1963 limited self-government was introduced. Independence was granted in 1968. King Sobhuza II began his reign in 1921, strengthened his power in 1973, and died in 1982. Prince Makhosetive Dlamini was selected as his successor and was crowned King Mswati III in 1986.

South Africa raided the country repeatedly during the late 1980s searching for ANC dissidents operating from Swaziland. In 1992 there was a severe drought in Swaziland. During the 1990s, protest actions by prodemocracy activists put pressure on the king to enact reforms. Swaziland's first limited parliamentary elections were held in 1993. Elections were also held in 1998, but the king still holds most power, and political parties remain officially banned.

SWEDEN [*Swedish: Sverige*]

Kingdom of N Europe, it lies in E Scandinavia between NORWAY to the W and the Gulf of Bothnia and the BALTIC SEA to the E; it is generally mountainous in the N and low-lying in the S. It is today one of the world's most highly industrialized nations, with a population enjoying great material prosperity. Although Sweden now follows a policy of cautious nonalignment in foreign affairs, the country has a proud military tradition and was at one time the chief power of northeastern Europe. The nation's capital is STOCKHOLM.

Sweden was originally inhabited by the Svear and Gotar people who merged in the sixth century A.D. when the Svear defeated the Gotar. Swedish Vikings were active in trading and colonizing in RUSSIA, down to the BLACK SEA. In the following centuries, Swedes were engaged in wars with their Danish and Norwegian neighbors. In the 12th century southern Sweden was united under a king. Royal authority, however, remained weak due to the strength of the nobility and the power of the country's cities. Meanwhile the Swedes were slowly converted to Christianity between the ninth and 12th centuries.

By the Union of KALMAR of 1397 Sweden was united with DENMARK and NORWAY under Queen Margaret I of Denmark. However the Danes were

unable to control the Swedes, and following the massacre known as the Stockholm Blood Bath of 1520, by which the Danes tried to assert their dominance, the Swedes declared their independence in 1523.

Gustavus I, who reigned from 1523 to 1560, is traditionally regarded as the founder of modern Sweden. Under him Lutheranism became the state religion. Under Gustavus Adolphus (reigned 1611–32), Sweden reached its zenith, becoming a great European power and winning INGRIA and KARELIA from Russia in 1617 and most of LIVONIA from POLAND. In the Thirty Years' War Sweden won victories at BREITENFELD in 1631 and LÜTZEN in 1632 and by the Treaty of Westphalia of 1648 gained POMERANIA and BREMEN.

Sweden's southern provinces were recovered from Denmark in 1660, but in the 18th century Sweden's fortunes waned. Despite initial successes in the Great Northern War of 1700 to 1721, the country was later defeated and by the Peace of Nystad of 1721 lost most of her possessions in continental Europe. Sweden's relations with FRANCE became close.

During the Napoleonic Wars Sweden fought first against France, then Russia, to which country she lost FINLAND in 1809. After 1810 French Marshal Bernadotte, adopted heir of the king and later Charles XIV, dominated Swedish affairs. He founded the present reigning dynasty. Sweden was again at war with Napoleon in 1813 and by the Treaty of KIEL in 1814 gained Norway from Denmark. The personal union of the crowns of Norway and Sweden was dissolved in 1905. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, Sweden experienced widespread industrialization, which was met by a comprehensive program of social welfare legislation, initiated by the growing Social Democrat Party. Over one million Swedes emigrated to the United States between the 1870s and World War I. In foreign affairs, Sweden pursued a consistent policy of armed neutrality throughout the 20th century, thus avoiding involvement in both world wars.

She became a member of the United Nations in 1946, but in furtherance of her policy of nonalignment refused membership in both NATO and the European Economic Community. Sweden maintained one of the highest standards of living in the world after the war, with the government controlled by the Social Democratic Party from 1946 through 1976. The more conservative Center Party held power from 1976 through 1982 when the Social Democrats again took power. In 1986 Prime Minister Olof Palme was assassinated by an unidentified gunman. In 1995

Sweden reversed its long-standing neutrality in Europe and became a member of the European Union. It has so far resisted becoming part of the European monetary union. The Social Democrats have continued to rule the country since 1994. See also SCANDINAVIA.

SWELLENDAM [Zwellendam] (*South Africa*)

Town of WESTERN CAPE province, 115 mi E of CAPE TOWN, in the Bree River valley. Founded in 1745, it is one of the oldest towns in South Africa. In 1795 it initiated a rebellion against the Dutch East India Company, proclaiming a "free republic," but calling for the "absolute enslavement of all Hottentots and Bushmen." It quietly surrendered to the British a short time later.

SWIDNICA [*German: Schweidnitz*] (*Poland*)

City of S central Wrocław province, 33 mi SW of WROCŁAW. Founded in the first part of the 13th century, it was one of the first residences of the Piast dukes of SILESIA and became a leading center of commerce. Passed with its principality to BOHEMIA in the late 14th century, it endured suffering and severe damage in the Hussite Wars of the 15th century and in the Thirty Years' War. Ceded to PRUSSIA in the 1740s, it was again victimized in the Silesian Wars, particularly during the sieges of 1757 to 1759 and 1761–62. It was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference of 1945. Historic buildings include a 14th-century church and a 13th-century town hall.

SWINEMÜNDE See ŚWINOUJŚCIE

ŚWINOUJŚCIE [*German: Swinemünde*] (*Poland*)

Port city on the BALTIC SEA, on the N coast of Usedom Island, at the mouth of the Świna River, 37 mi NNW of SZCZECIN. Chartered in 1765, it was part of the Prussian province of POMERANIA. In World War II the German battleship *Lützow* was sunk in the harbor of this German naval base during a bombing raid in April 1945. Captured by the Soviets May 5, 1945, the port was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference of 1945.

SWISS CONFEDERATION See SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND [*Swiss Confederation, Helvetic Republic, Helvetia*] [*French: Suisse, German: Schweiz, Italian: Svizzera*]

Country in central W Europe bounded by GERMANY to the N, AUSTRIA and LIECHTENSTEIN to the E, ITALY

to the S, and FRANCE to the W. The country is a confederation of 26 states including 20 cantons and 6 half cantons. The official languages are German, French, and Italian, with a fourth semiofficial language of Romansch (a Latinic dialect). The federal capital is BERN, and the largest city is ZÜRICH.

Switzerland was originally inhabited by a Celtic people, the Helvetii. In 58 B.C. the Helvetii were conquered by the Romans under Julius Caesar. HELVETIA was a prosperous Roman province, but later declined under continual Germanic invasions, including the Alemanni and Burgundii (fifth century A.D.) and the Franks (sixth century A.D.). The area was divided between SWABIA and Transjurane BURGUNDY in the ninth century, but reunited in 1033 under the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The expanding local aristocratic families, notably Zähringen and Kyburg, were supplanted in the 13th century by the Austrian house of Hapsburg and the French house of Savoy. Hapsburg restrictions on the rights of the three alpine cantons of URI, SCHWYZ, and UNTERWALDEN resulted in the development in 1291 of a defensive league of states against the Hapsburgs. The legend of William Tell stems from this time. The league triumphed over the Austrians at MORGARTEN in 1315, and, joined by LUCERNE, Zurich, Zug, GLARUS, and Bern, decisively defeated the Hapsburgs at SEMPACH in 1386 and NÄFELS in 1388.

In the 15th century the Swiss league became a major military power in Europe. The Swiss conquered AARGAU, THURGAU, and the valleys of TICINO and then defeated Burgundy in 1477, and Emperor Maximilian I and the Holy Roman Empire, who in 1499 granted Switzerland virtual independence. FRIBOURG, (148?) SOLOTHURN, (1481) BASEL, SCHAFFHAUSEN, (1501) and APPENZEL (1513) joined in the league, making the 13 original cantons until others joined in 1798. The conquest by Bern of VAUD from Savoy in 1536, and close alliances with the GRISONS, GENEVA, ST. GALL, and other alpine towns and regions, further increased the Swiss sphere of influence in the early Renaissance, but the Swiss were destroyed as a major European power in 1515 when defeated by the French at MARIIGNANO near MILAN.

After 1516, a "perpetual alliance" with France and neutrality became the basis of Swiss foreign policy. The Swiss mercenaries, however, continued to serve in wars across Europe as well as the VATICAN. The cantons were loosely bound together by a federal diet and by individual treaties. They were also seriously split by the Protestant Reformation, preached by Zwingli at Zurich and by Calvin at Geneva. The

Catholics, led by the FOUR FOREST CANTONS, defeated the Protestants at KAPPEL in 1531, where Zwingli was killed. The Treaty of Kappel preserved Catholicism in LUCERNE, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Solothurn. Swiss national unity almost disappeared for more than two centuries, but the Swiss (except the Grisons) remained neutral throughout the Thirty Years' War. Switzerland was an island of prosperity in the midst of general destruction when, in 1648, at the end of the war, its formal independence was recognized in the Peace of WESTPHALIA.

Through the 17th and 18th centuries, the role of government in many of the cantons became the exclusive business of a small oligarchy. While Switzerland was not a political power, it began to become an economic power, and scientists and writers such as von Haller, von Mühler, Pestalozzi, and Rousseau made it a center of learning and culture. The Swiss strongly opposed the French Revolution. The French established the HELVETIC REPUBLIC after conquering the Swiss in 1798. Napoleon's Act of Mediation in 1803 partially restored the old confederation, and, at the Congress of VIENNA in 1815, the Pact of Restoration (1815) reestablished the Confederacy with the addition of nine additional cantons, expanding the nation to its current dimensions.

The Treaty of Paris in 1815 established Swiss neutrality in foreign affairs. A subsequent economic depression in the 1830s and 1840s caused large-scale emigration to the Americas, and reactionary government in the cantons created a push for reform and greater federalization. Opposition to centralization centered in the Catholic rural cantons, which in 1845 formed the Sonderbund, a defensive alliance. After a brief and almost bloodless civil war in 1847, the confederation became a unitary federal state under the constitution of 1848.

The Swiss pursued a policy of armed neutrality that kept the nation out of World Wars I and II. Switzerland was a member of the League of Nations, and although it has long participated in many activities of the United Nations, it did not become a UN member until 2002 for fear that its neutrality would be compromised. In 1959, Switzerland became a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and in 1972 it signed an industrial free-trade agreement with the European Community (EC; since 1993 the European Union). In the 1950s, French-speaking inhabitants of the Jura region of German-speaking Bern canton unsuccessfully demanded, with some violence, the creation of a Jura canton. In 1979, Jura officially

became the 23rd canton of the Swiss Confederation. The Swiss were one of the last nations to give their women the vote when, in 1971, a referendum was passed by male voters. Elisabeth Kopp of the Radical Democratic Party became the first woman government minister (1984–88).

In a 1986 referendum, a proposal to join the United Nations was rejected. Swiss voters also rejected participation in the European Economic Area, an EFTA-EC common market, but did approve joining the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. Later negotiations resulted in agreements that established closer economic links with the European Union in 2000.

In 1998, two Swiss banks agreed to pay \$1.25 billion to the families and survivors of Holocaust victims amidst international criticism of the role of Switzerland and Swiss banks during World War II. In the 1999 and 2003 elections, the right-wing nationalist People's Party increased its presence in the National Council in part as a national reaction to this criticism and to the threat of immigrant impacts on Swiss society.

SYBARIS (*Italy*)

Archaeological site, near modern Terranova de Sibari, in Cosenza province, N CALABRIA region, on the Gulf of Tarentum. The oldest Greek colony in MAGNA GRAECIA, founded by Achaeans c. 720 B.C., it prospered on trade and agriculture and became famous in history and literature for its size, wealth, and luxurious ways, the origin of the word *sybaritic*. It was utterly destroyed and buried, by diverting a stream over its ruins, by its sister colony CROTONE in 510 B.C. and was never rebuilt. Athens established a new colony, THURII, near the site in 443 B.C. The ruins of Sybaris were rediscovered far beneath the river mud by a U.S. expedition in the 1960s after eight years of arduous exploration. One of Sybaris's colonies was PAESTUM.

SYCAMINUM See HAIFA

SYDNEY (*Australia*)

The country's largest city and capital of NEW SOUTH WALES in the E, on Port Jackson inlet, on the Pacific Ocean. The first British settlement in Australia, it was founded in 1788 as a penal settlement on BOTANY BAY and was named after Captain Cook's benefactor, Viscount Sydney. A major Allied military base in World War II, Sydney has notable buildings, includ-

ing the State Parliament House of 1811 to 1817, the Old Mint Building of 1811, Government House of 1837 to 1845, the Town Hall of 1889, and the Sydney Opera House of 1974, designed by Joern Utzon of DENMARK. The city hosted the Summer Olympic games in 2000.

SYDNEY (*Canada*)

City on CAPE BRETON ISLAND, NOVA SCOTIA, in Sydney Harbor, an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. Founded in 1783 by United Empire Loyalists, exiles from the American Revolution, it was the capital of Cape Breton province from 1784 to 1820. St. George's Church here dates from 1786 and is one of the oldest Anglican churches in Canada.

SYEDLETS See SIEDLCE

SYENE See ASWÂN

SYLT See FRISIAN ISLANDS

SYMMES PURCHASE See OHIO

SYRA See SYROS

SYRACUSAE See SYRACUSE (*Italy*)

SYRACUSE [*ancient: Syracusae; Italian: Siracusa*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of MAGNA GRAECIA, in SE SICILY, on the Ionian Sea, 130 mi SE of PALERMO. The principal city of Greek colonial expansion into Sicily, it was founded in 734 B.C. by colonists from CORINTH and grew rapidly, founding colonies of its own. In 485 B.C. Gelon took possession of the city without opposition, suppressing democratic government and making it the seat of his power. Under his generally benign rule, Syracuse became the principal Greek city of the West, gaining fame in 480 B.C. for a decisive victory over CARTHAGE at HIMERA.

Gelon's brother and successor, Hiero I (478–467 B.C.), made Syracuse one of the great centers of Greek culture. The dramatist Aeschylus and the poet Pindar lived at his court. Soon after Hiero's death, democracy was reestablished, and Syracuse extended her control over eastern Sicily. In a famous battle in 414 B.C. it defeated an Athenian expedition under Nicias,

Alcibiades, and Lamachus and in 413 B.C. won a stunning victory over the Athenian fleet, humiliating the once invincible empire of ATHENS, and assuring the eventual Spartan victory in the Peloponnesian Wars. The Athenian captives were held in the quarries here, which can still be seen today.

The city reverted to tyranny in 406 B.C., when Dionysius the Elder acceded to power. Under him Syracuse achieved the highest point of its power, expansion and grandeur, dominating the whole of southernmost Italy, and enjoying a period of cultural brilliance. The philosopher Plato was to visit it several times as an adviser, and it was the birthplace of both the poet Theocritus and, later, the mathematician-physicist Archimedes.

Following the death of the elder Dionysius in 367 B.C., the heroic Greek figure Timoleon appeared just as a menace was rising from Carthage. He led Syracuse to a decisive victory over Carthage and acceded to power briefly, ruling benevolently. Upon his death, however, Syracuse returned to tyranny under Agathocles (317–280 B.C.).

The city then reverted to democratic government for several decades until Hiero II reestablished tyranny in the late fourth to early third centuries B.C. He made an alliance with ROME that continued through the First Punic War. Syracuse, however, unwisely abandoned its Roman alliance in favor of one with Carthage. As a result, in the Second Punic War the city was destroyed in 212 B.C. by the Roman consul Marcellus, ending its long period of cultural hegemony. It was while directing the defense of Syracuse in this war that Archimedes perished.

Under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from A.D. 535, Syracuse became the capital of Sicily. Destroyed by Saracens in A.D. 878, it was next conquered by the Normans in 1085, when it became part of the Norman kingdom of Sicily; but it remained unimportant in the Middle Ages. During World War II it was taken by the British on July 12, 1943.

Most outstanding of its historic remains are an Archaic Greek temple, the fountain of Arethusa, the ruins of a temple to Apollo, a cathedral from the seventh century A.D., and a 13th-century castle built by Emperor Frederick II—all on the island of Ortygia, the oldest part of the ancient city. On the mainland are a Greek theater from the fifth century B.C., still used for performances; a Roman amphitheater from the second century A.D.; the large Greek fortress of Euralus; the extensive catacombs of St. John, dating from the fifth to sixth centuries A.D., and the grotto of Dionysius, in a grove behind the theater.

SYRACUSE (*United States*)

City in central NEW YORK State, approximately 10 mi S of Lake Oneida. It was established in the heartland of the Iroquois Confederation, which was founded in part by Hiawatha and was eventually called the Six Nations. French explorers visited the site in 1615. After 1654, when salt was discovered in the area, it began to be known, and a mission and fort were established in 1655. The first civil settlement began with a trading post in 1786, and a few years later salt works were established. The production of salt became the town's chief industry until after the Civil War, when the effects of competition began to be felt.

Earlier, Syracuse had begun to prosper when the ERIE CANAL reached it in 1819. The Oswego Canal, opened in 1838, joined the Erie here. With the coming of the railroad, manufacturing became the city's main activity. Syracuse was named after SYRACUSE in ancient Sicily when classical names were popular for new towns in upstate New York.

SYRIA (*Greece*) See SYROS

SYRIA [Syrian Arab Republic] [*Arabic*: Ash Shām]

Ancient country and modern republic. Historic crossroads at the E end of the Mediterranean Sea, its modern counterpart belies the vastness and complexity of Syria's long history. It was dominated by the early empires of AKKAD and SUMER before 1900 B.C., while the Semitic Amorites established several kingdoms in Syria, notably at ALEPPO. Meanwhile the Indo-European HITTITE EMPIRE, moving south from Asia Minor c. 1800 B.C., clashed with the empire of EGYPT between 1750 and 1000 B.C. on Syrian soil. The two eventually divided the Syrian region between their spheres of influence. Nevertheless, large city-states, such as UGARIT, flourished in this period, nurturing the earliest writing and the arts. South of Syria, in CANAAN, the Canaanites were subdued by the wandering Hebrews, but their northern branch became the seafaring people of the maritime empire of PHOENICIA, based on the Lebanese coast of Syria.

From the 11th to the seventh centuries B.C. the various empires of ASSYRIA to the east invaded the area several times, capturing DAMASCUS in 732 B.C. Within a century the succeeding empire of Babylon conquered Syria again, only to be displaced by Cyrus the Great, who took BABYLONIA in 538 B.C. and united the Middle East under the new empire of PERSIA until 333 B.C., when Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE defeated Darius III of Persia at ISSUS. Near the site of

his victory Alexander founded ANTIOCH, which became the new political and cultural center of Syria. The division of Alexander's empire among his generals in 323 B.C. gave most of the East to Seleucus, who founded the SELEUCID EMPIRE. It introduced Hellenistic civilization to the area and ruled Syria until the first century B.C. Invasions from ARMENIA and PARTHIA ended the dynasty. In 64 B.C. the Romans under Pompey conquered the Near East and incorporated Syria into a Roman province.

Under the ROMAN EMPIRE Christianity took root in the area, soon penetrating north from PALESTINE into Syria. While traveling to Damascus in this period, St. Paul, a Roman civil servant, was converted to Christianity. The first use of the word "Christian" to describe the new religion was used in Antioch. Syria flourished under the empire, contributing emperors and eastern cults to the amalgam that was Roman culture. It then became part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, but in A.D. 636 was lost to Islam when religious schism between Antioch and Constantinople alienated its population and the resurgent Arab hosts defeated the Byzantines at the Battle of the YARMUK. From 661 to 750 the Muslim Umayyad dynasty, ruling from Damascus in Syria, carved out an empire that eventually stretched from SPAIN to INDIA. Syria lost its central position in Islam, however, when the ABBASID CALIPHATE replaced the Umayyad in 750 and moved the center of power to BAGHDAD in Iraq.

In the Middle Ages Syria continued to be a crossroads of dissension as the crusaders struggled to gain the Holy Land. In 1098 they took Antioch on the First Crusade and expanded E to EDESSA and ALEPPO but were forced to defend them against the Byzantine Empire, Fatimids of Egypt, the Seljuk Turks, and finally the great Saladin, sultan of Egypt and Syria. Saladin emerged victorious, but after his death in A.D. 1193 Syria fell into disarray and in 1260 was devastated by the Mongols. They sacked Damascus and Aleppo, whose inhabitants they massacred. But in the same year the MAMLUK EMPIRE of Egypt defeated the Mongols and dominated Syria until 1516, when the OTTOMAN EMPIRE took over the region. For 400 years the Turks held sway over Syria, interrupted only by a French invasion under Napoleon I in 1798–99, two brief incursions by Egypt from 1831 to 1833 and 1839–40, and an insurrection in 1860–61. Turkish rule weakened and collapsed during World War I as the Arabs of the HEJAZ, acting with those of Syria and supported by the British under Lord Allenby and the legendary Lawrence of Arabia, threw off their yoke.

The Syrian region was made a French mandate under the League of Nations in 1920, and in 1925 Damascus and Aleppo were united to form modern Syria, which became a republic in 1930. In the meantime by agreement LEBANON was carved out of the area as an independent state in 1926. In World War II Syria was at first under the control of the collaborationist French Vichy government. It was captured by the British and Free French in June–July 1941, and the French mandate was brought to an end. In 1944 the Syrian Arab Republic achieved independence, although French troops did not leave the country until 1946.

The nation united briefly with Egypt in 1958 as the United Arab Republic, which was dissolved at Syrian insistence in 1961. In the first Arab-Israeli War of 1948–49 the Syrian armies were defeated, as they were again in 1967 and 1973, by ISRAEL, which occupied the strategic Golan Heights on the border of both countries and formally annexed them in 1981. In 1970 General Hafez al-Assad took over the government in a Baath Party coup. Syria's invasion of Lebanon in 1976 to put down the civil war was followed by a cease-fire, which was broken in 1981 by more dissension. While Syrian troops remained in the country, Israel invaded it in June 1982 in pursuit of the Palestine Liberation Organization guerrillas and clashed with the Syrians. A series of uneasy cease-fires were again imposed through 1982 and 1983, while protracted negotiations for the withdrawal of both armies from Lebanon continued. Israel withdrew from Lebanon in 1985, but Syria continued to occupy much of the country until 2005.

In the 1980s Syria was closely allied and supported by the SOVIET UNION, but with the breakup in 1990 relationships improved with the West. Syria was the first Arab country to condemn Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, and in 1991, contributed 20,000 soldiers to the coalition forces in the Persian Gulf War.

Syria, along with Lebanon and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, entered peace talks with Israel in late 1991, but negotiations broke down over the Golan Heights. Talks were resumed in 1999, but broke down again in 2000 after a secret draft treaty with Syrian concessions was published in Israel, leading to a public hardening of Syria's position with respect to the Golan. In June 2000, Assad died and his son Bashar al-Assad became commander in chief of the army, head of the Baath Party, and then president. The son has slowly implemented some economic reforms toward a free market. Syria has strongly

opposed the 2003 U.S. invasion of Iraq and was accused by U.S. government officials of supplying aid to Iraq and helping Iraqi officials to escape from U.S. forces. The Syrian border has been a flashpoint of resistance activity and contraband.

In 2004 Syria forced Lebanon to extend President Lahoud's term, an act that was denounced by the UN Security Council. In 2005 the assassination of former Lebanese prime minister Rafik Hariri, who had opposed Syrian interference in Lebanon, led to anti-Syrian demonstrations in Lebanon. Syria agreed to withdraw from Lebanon, and all were removed from Lebanese territory by April 2005. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC See SYRIA

SYROS [Syra] [*ancient: Syria; Greek: Siros*] (*Greece*)

The major island of the CYCLADES group, in the AEGEAN SEA, with its capital at HERMOUPOLIS. Held by VENICE in the Middle Ages, it was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1537 and was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until 1832. During the war of Greek independence from 1821 to 1829, the island was protected by the French and maintained its neutrality, becoming a haven and home for many Greek refugees and of a large Roman Catholic population here since the Middle Ages. Thereafter it became a commercial center of some importance. Hermoupolis is the capital of the island and of the Cyclades nome.

SYUT See ASYUT

SZALÁNKEMÉN See NOVI SLANKAMEN

SZATMÁR See SATU-MARE

SZATMÁR-NÉMETI See SATU-MARE

SZÁVA See SAVA RIVER

SZCZECIN [*German: Stettin*] (*Poland*)

Major port and provincial capital, in the N, near the mouth of the ODER RIVER, 125 mi NE of POZNÁN. Settled for over 2,000 years, before the ninth century A.D. it had a Slavic fortress and was already of commercial importance. Made part of the Polish state at the end of the 10th century, by 1124 it was the largest city in POMERANIA and from the 12th to the 17th cen-

turies was the residence of the dukes of Pomerania. In 1360 it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. The peace of Stettin, ending the Northern War between Denmark and Sweden, was signed here in 1570. Passed to SWEDEN by the Peace of WESTPHALIA in 1648 at the end of the Thirty Years' War, it was ceded to PRUSSIA in 1720, at the end of the Great Northern War. It was held by France during the Napoleonic Wars from 1806 to 1813. In World War II it was heavily bombed in 1944 and 1945 and was taken by the Soviets on April 6, 1945, after a long battle and siege. The Potsdam Conference of 1945 assigned it to Poland, and the German inhabitants were expelled. It has a Renaissance castle and many other fine old buildings.

SZCZECINEK [*German: Neustettin*] (*Poland*)

City and resort in Koszalin province, 41 mi SE of KOSZALIN. A foundation of the dukes of POMERANIA, it was chartered in 1310. Before World War II it was in EAST PRUSSIA. During that war fierce fighting here destroyed a large part of the town, which finally fell to Soviet troops in January 1945. It was assigned to Poland after the war at the POTSDAM Conference of 1945.

SZCZECIŃSKI See STARGARD SZCZECIŃSKI

SZCZYTNO [*German: Ortelsburg*] (*Poland*)

City of Olsztyn province, in the N, 27 mi SE of OLSZTYN. Formerly part of EAST PRUSSIA in GERMANY, it was founded in the 13th century. In World War I it was captured and destroyed by the Russians in 1914. During World War II it fell to the Soviets in January 1945, and was assigned to Poland by the Potsdam Conference.

SZECHUAN See SICHUAN

SZEC HWAN See SICHUAN

SZEGED [*German: Szegedin*] (*Hungary*)

Port city on the Tisza River, in the S, on the Serbian border. In the ninth or 10th century, it was a heavily fortified trading center and was the site of the first national assembly of the Magyar tribes under their chief, Arpad. Ravaged by the Tatars in the 13th century, it was under Turkish rule from 1542 to 1686. The city was damaged by a flood in 1879. Surviving historic structures include a striking 13th-century Romanesque tower.

SZEGEDIN See SZEGED**SZÉKESFEHÉRVÁR** [*ancient and medieval: Alba Regia; German: Stuhlweissenburg*] (*Hungary*)

City and seat of Fejér county, in the W central region. Settled in Roman times, it was the first capital of the Magyar kings and capital of Hungary until the 14th century. During the Middle Ages it was still called Alba Regia. It was an important fortress town. Many of its buildings were destroyed at the end of the Turkish occupation of Hungary between 1686 and 1688. The town was rebuilt in the 18th century but was again severely damaged during World War II. The foundations of the medieval cathedral, where the kings of Hungary were crowned and were buried, and the royal palace have been excavated and are on view.

SZE-MAO See FU-HSING-CHEN**SZENTGOTTHÁRD** [*English: Saint Gotthard*] (*Hungary*)

Town in the W, on the Rába River, near the Austrian border. On August 1, 1664, it was the scene of a battle in which the Turks were defeated for the first time in Hungary, by the imperial forces under General Montecucculi. The battle led to the Treaty of VASVÁR, with its 20-year truce.

SZIGETVÁR (*Hungary*)

Town in the S, W of PÉCS. As a medieval fortress it was heroically defended in 1566 by Miklós Zrinyi and approximately 3,000 men against the Turks under Sultan Sulayman I, who was killed during the siege. Zrinyi was then himself killed, and the fortress

fell to the Turks. It is the site of a mosque built for Sulayman I, which is now a church.

SZISZEK See SISAK**SZOLNOK** (*Hungary*)

River port, city, and county seat, 55 mi SE of BUDAPEST, where the Tisza and Zagyva Rivers meet. Its fortress was much fought over by the Magyars and Turks. It is an old settlement that had a prosperous trade in salt from the beginning of Arpad Magyar rule in the late ninth century until the 19th century.

SZOMBATHELY [*ancient: Sabaria, Savaria; German: Steinamanger*] (*Hungary*)

City and seat of Vas county, in the W, near the Austrian border. It was founded as Sabaria in A.D. 48 by the Roman emperor Claudius, and from the third century it was the Roman capital of PANNONIA. In A.D. 193 Septimius Severus was proclaimed emperor here. The birthplace of St. Martin of Tours c. A.D. 315, it was destroyed by the Huns in the fifth century but was rebuilt.

An 18th-century cathedral, an episcopal palace, and Dominican church are here. Recent excavations have revealed the remains of various Roman buildings, including a bath, a sanctuary of Zeus, and a temple of Isis, now partly restored as an open-air theater. In the center of the city sections of Roman roads, a basilica of the fourth century A.D., and the foundations of a medieval castle have been exposed.

SZTALINVAROS See DUNAÚJVÁROS



TAA NACH [*modern: Tell ti Innik*] (*Palestine*)

Ancient city of CANAAN, 5 mi SE of MEGIDDO, in the Palestinian West Bank. According to Judges 5:19 in the Old Testament, the Canaanite general Sisera was defeated here by the Israelites under Barak and Deborah. An important royal city during the time of Solomon, it has remains dating from the 26th century B.C.

TABARCA [*Tabarka*] [*ancient: Thabraca*] (*Tunisia*)

Town, port, and capital of Tabarca district, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 55 mi E of Bône, NW Tunisia. Famous in Roman and early Christian times as a marble-shipping port, it is the site of a 17th-century Genoan castle and two Turkish forts.

TABARISTAN See MAZANDERAN

TABARIYA See TIBERIAS

TABARKA See TABARCA

TABASCO (*Mexico*)

State in E Mexico on the Gulf of Campeche. With a hot, wet climate, Tabasco's economy rests mainly on tropical agriculture, but the discovery of oil along the coast is bringing change. The first European in the area was Juan de Grijalva in 1518, followed in 1519 by Hernán Cortés, who fought the Indians here on his way to TENOCHTITLÁN (Mexico City) and the conquest of the AZTEC EMPIRE. Tabasco was conquered for SPAIN in 1530 by Francisco de Montejo. ENGLAND contested its possession with Spain in the 17th and

18th centuries. After Mexican independence Tabasco became a state in 1824. Villahermosa is the capital, and nearby are many Olmec stone sculptures. Frontera is the principal port.

TABGHA See TABIGHA

TABIGHA [*Tabgha*] [*Greek: Heptapegon*] (*Israel*)

Locality on the N shore of the SEA OF GALILEE, 6 mi N of TIBERIAS, in Northern district, NE Israel. Inhabited since Paleolithic times, it is the site of the church of the Multiplication of the Loaves commemorating Christ's feeding of the Five Thousand, which is reputed to have taken place here.

TABLE BAY See CAPE PROVINCE, GOOD HOPE, CAPE OF

TABLE MOUNTAIN [*Afrikaans: Tafelberg*] (*South Africa*)

Mountain in SW Cape Province, now WESTERN CAPE province, overlooking CAPE TOWN and Table Bay, S South Africa. The mountain is famous for its flat summit and is often shrouded in a mist known as the Table Cloth. Gold was mined here in the 1850s.

TABOR (*Czech Republic*)

Town in S BOHEMIA, 55 mi S of PRAGUE, W Czech Republic. Founded in 1420 by John Žikša, it became a stronghold of the Taborites, the extreme chiliastic wing of the Hussites who believed that they were the elect prophesied in the Book of Revelation. They

named their center after the biblical site of Israelite victories and Christ's prediction of his Second Coming. They set up an egalitarian, sexually promiscuous, and communal society here in expectation of the destruction of all towns in the world, save their own.

The Taborites set out on a program of massacring the unjust around them. By October 1421 Žikža and the moderate Hussites had turned on the Taborites and destroyed them here. The town was damaged during the Thirty Years' War and declined thereafter.

TABOR, MOUNT [*Arabic*: Jabal at-Tur; *Hebrew*: Har Tavor] (*Israel*)

Mountain near the edge of the PLAIN OF ESDRAELON, 6 mi SE of NAZARETH, in Northern district, N Israel. Mentioned in Egyptian inscriptions of the 13th century B.C., it was the scene of the victory of the Israelites led by Barak over the Canaanites led by Sisera in the 11th century B.C. Traditionally it is the site of the Transfiguration of Christ and where he predicted his Second Coming. See also ESDRAELON, PLAIN OF; TAANACH.

TABORA (*Tanzania*)

Town and capital of Tabora region, 430 mi WNW of DAR ES SALAAM, W central Tanzania. Founded by Arab traders c. 1820, it became an important trading center. Captured by the Germans in 1891, it was made the administrative center of German East Africa. During World War I it was captured by Belgian forces on September 19, 1916.

TABRIZ [*Tabriz*] [*ancient*: Tauris] (*Iran*)

City and capital of East AZERBAIJAN, 350 mi WNW of TEHERAN, NW Iran. The fourth-largest city of Iran, it enjoyed a strategic position on the old trade route between Russia and Turkey. The capital of ARMENIA in the third century A.D. under King Tiridates III, it was captured by Seljuk Turks in 1054. Under Ghazan Khan, the Mongol ruler of PERSIA, it was made the administrative center of a considerable empire in 1295 but was captured by Tamerlane in the 14th century. Tabriz became the capital of the empire of Shah Ismail in the early 16th century and was occupied by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1514 and again frequently thereafter. After 1918 it was a stronghold of the Nationalist movement and the scene of a revolution in 1946, when the Soviet-supported Tudeh Party held

power for a few months. It has few historical remains because of frequent earthquakes.

TACAPE See GABÉS

TACLOBAN (*Philippines*)

City, port, and capital of Leyte province, on NE LEYTE Island, on an inlet of Leyte Gulf. A port since 1874, it fell to the Japanese in 1942 during World War II. United States troops landed here in the first stage of their campaign to liberate the Philippines and recaptured the city on October 21, 1944. It then became the temporary capital of the Philippines until the fall of MANILA.

TACNA [*former*: San Pedro de Tacna] (*Peru*)

Town and capital of Tacna department, S Peru, 40 mi N of ARICA, CHILE. A prosperous colonial city, it became famous in 1826 during the wars of independence from SPAIN as the Heroic City of Tacna. It passed to Chile in 1880 during the War of the Pacific, following the Chilean defeat of Peruvian and Bolivian forces nearby. It was returned to Peru in 1929.

TACOMA [*former*: Commencement City] (*United States*)

City and port in W central WASHINGTON State, 26 mi S of SEATTLE, on Commencement Bay and Puget Sound. A major port and one of the chief industrial cities of the Northwest, it was once considered the lumber capital of America. Settled in 1864, it was reached by the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1873. An air force base and army training center are nearby.

TACUBA (*Mexico*)

Suburb NW of MEXICO CITY, in Federal District, central Mexico. Tacuba was founded by Tepaneca Indians and later became part of the Aztec Confederacy. It was partly destroyed following its occupation by the Spanish in 1521. There are many archaeological remains in the area. See also AZTEC EMPIRE.

TADCASTER (*England*)

Village in North YORKSHIRE, 9 mi SW of YORK. It was the site of the Roman military station Calcaria.

TADMOR See PALMYRA

TADOUSSAC (*Canada*)

Village in S QUEBEC, 117 mi NE of QUEBEC, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Rivers. Visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, it later was the home of the oldest Christian mission in Canada and a major fur-trading post.

TADZHIKISTAN See TAJIKISTAN**TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC** See TAJIKISTAN**TAEGU** [*Japanese: Taiku, Taikyu*] (*South Korea*)

City and capital of North Kyöngsang province, on the Kum River, 55 mi NNW of PUSAN, SE South Korea. Inhabited as early as the eighth century A.D., it was one of three major market cities under the Yi dynasty (1392–1910). During the Korean War it was important in the defense of the Pusan beachhead and became the temporary capital of South Korea in August 1950.

TAEJON [*Japanese: Taiden*] (*South Korea*)

City in W central South Korea, 70 mi NW of TAEGU. It was an old but poor village until the early 20th century, when rail lines were built. It was the temporary capital of the Republic of KOREA for a time during the Korean War of 1950 to 1953, in which it was damaged.

TAENARUM See MATAPAN, CAPE**TAFELBERG** See TABLE MOUNTAIN**TAFILALT** [*Tafilet*] (*Morocco*)

Saharan oasis in Ksar es-Souk province, stretching 30 mi along the Ziz River, S of the High Atlas Mts, S Morocco. The old capital of the oasis was the Berber stronghold of Sijilmasa, which was founded on a Saharan caravan route in A.D. 757. It became a prosperous city but was destroyed in 1363 and again in 1818 by Ait Atta nomads. Although the French occupied it after 1917, they did not completely subjugate the region until the 1930s. Today the oasis is the site of fortified villages and palm groves.

TAFILET See TAFILALT**TAGANROG** (*Russia*)

City and port in SW Russia, on the N coast of Taganrog Gulf, on the Sea of Azov, 45 mi W of ROSTOV-ON-DON. Originally the site of a colony of PISA, it was sacked by Mongols in the 13th century. It was established in 1698 by Peter the Great as a fortress and naval base but was continually captured by the Turks until it passed to RUSSIA in 1769. Czar Alexander I died in the imperial palace here in 1825. Anton Chekhov the dramatist was born here.

TAGAUNG (*Myanmar*)

Village in Sagaing division, upper Myanmar, on the IRRRAWADDY RIVER, 110 mi N of MANDALAY. Founded in the sixth century B.C. by a MANIPUR prince, it is reputedly Myanmar's oldest capital. There are extensive remains of the ancient city.

TAGINAE (*Italy*)

Ancient village and battlefield in Perugia province, UMBRIA region, near Gubbio, central Italy. In A.D. 552 the Byzantine general Narses defeated and killed the Gothic king Totila here. See BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

TAGLIACOZZO (*Italy*)

Town and battlefield in L'Aquila province, ABRUZZI region, 21 mi SSW of L'AQUILA, central Italy. Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufens, was defeated here by Charles I of Anjou on August 25, 1268, during Charles's conquest of the kingdom of NAPLES.

TAHEIHO See AIGUN**TAHITI** [*former: King George III Island, Otaheite; French: Taïti*] (*French Polynesia*)

Island of the Windward Group, SOCIETY ISLANDS, in the central South Pacific Ocean. The largest of the islands of FRENCH POLYNESIA, it is famous as a South Seas island paradise and is known to many through the paintings of Paul Gauguin. Settled by Polynesians in the 14th century, it was discovered in 1767 by a captain of the British navy and visited several times by Captain James Cook. The Tahitian queen Pomare IV was forced to accept the establishment of a French protectorate in 1842, and the island became a French colony in 1880.

TAHLEQUAH (*United States*)

City in E central OKLAHOMA, in the foothills of the Ozarks, 26 mi ENE of MUSKOGEE. Settled by Cherokee Indians, it was the capital of the old Cherokee

1268 Tahpanhes

Nation from 1839 to 1907. It has many old Indian buildings.

TAHPANHES See DAPHNAE

TAHURE (*France*)

Village, hill, and battleground in Marne department, 30 mi ESE of RHEIMS, NE France. It was the scene of two battles during World War I: the first took place on October 7, 1915, when, it fell to the Germans; and the second occurred on September 25, 1918, when it was recaptured by the Allies.

TAI, MOUNT [*ancient: Tai-Tsung, T'ai-Yüeh; Chinese: Tai Shan, T'ai Shan*] (*China*)

Mountain in W central SHANDONG province, NE China, S of JINAN. It is one of the five holy peaks of China, revered by Buddhists and Taoists. It was the scene of important sacrifices under the Han and Tang dynasties and was worshiped as a deity in its own right. The mountain was believed to control man's fate on earth. Its slopes are covered with temples and shrines.

T'AI-CHOU See LINHAI

TAIDEN See TAEJON

AṬ-ṬĀ'IF [**Taif, Tayif**] (*Saudi Arabia*)

Town in HEJAZ, 45 mi ESE of MECCA. Occupied by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until June 1916, it was captured by Ibn Saud on September 5, 1924, during the war against King Hussein of Hejaz. A treaty was signed here on June 23, 1934, between King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia and the Yemenis whom he had defeated after a six-week campaign. The city was modernized under the Saudis with highway connections to Mecca and to Abha and Jizan to the south.

TAIHOKU See TAIPEI

TAIKU See TAEGU

TAIKYU See TAEGU

T'AI-NAN [**Tai-nan**] [*former: Dainan, T'ai-wan, T'ai-yüan, Ta-yüan*] (*Taiwan*)

City on the Taiwan Strait, SW Taiwan. One of the oldest cities of Taiwan, it was settled in 1590 by the

Chinese and was the headquarters of the Dutch from 1624 until 1662, when they were expelled by Koxinga (Cheng Ch'eng-kung), who made the city the capital of Taiwan. It remained the political center of the island until the government was moved to Taipei in 1885. Today it is Taiwan's third-largest city.

TAINARON, CAPE See MATAPAN, CAPE

TAIOHAE See HAKAPEHI

TAIPEH See TAIPEI

TAIPEI [**Taipeh, T'ai-Pei**] [*former: Daihoku, Taihoku*] (*Taiwan*)

City and capital of Taiwan, in the N of the island, 121 mi SE of the Chinese mainland. The largest city of Taiwan, it was founded in the 18th century by immigrants from FUJIAN province in CHINA. It developed after becoming the capital of Taiwan in 1885 and expanded further under Japanese rule from 1895 to 1945. It became the provisional capital of the Chinese Nationalists in 1949.

TAISHA (*Japan*)

Town in Shimane prefecture, SW HONSHÜ, 5 mi NW of Izumo, on the Sea of Japan. It is the location of Izumo Taisha, said to be the oldest Shinto shrine in Japan. The grounds of the shrine cover 20 acres, and there are 68 smaller shrines in the vicinity.

TAI SHAN See TAI, MOUNT

TAÏTI See TAHITI

TAI-TSUNG See TAI, MOUNT

T'AI-WAN See T'AI-NAN

TAIWAN [*Portuguese: Formosa*] (*Taiwan*)

Autonomous island state in the Pacific Ocean, separated from the mainland of S CHINA by the 100-mi wide Taiwan Strait. Its capital is TAIPEI. Settled by the Chinese in the seventh century A.D., it was colonized by various European powers before passing under Dutch control in 1641. The Dutch were expelled in 1662 by Koxinga (Zheng Chenggong,

Cheng Ch'eng-kung), who established an independent kingdom that fell to the Manchus in 1683. The island was industrialized following its acquisition by JAPAN in 1895. Returned to China in 1945, it became the refuge of the Chinese Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek in 1949. In the following years the territorial status of the so-called Republic of China remained an important issue between the major powers, and Taiwan was often protected from feared communist invasion by the UNITED STATES, while its economy boomed. The 1970s saw a decline of the republic's international position as the United States sought friendlier relations with China and as other governments recognized the communist government of mainland China as its legitimate government. In 1971 Taiwan lost its seat on the United Nations. Chiang died in 1975 and was replaced as president in 1978 by his son, Chiang Ching-kuo. The process of liberalization and democratization increased in Taiwan throughout the 1980s and 1990s, resulting in an economic boom. Relations with mainland China were eased somewhat during the 1980s so that Taiwanese were allowed to visit after 1987. Opposition parties were legalized in 1989.

Chiang Ching-kuo died in 1988 and was replaced by Lee Teng-hui, a Taiwan native. Lee was reelected by the national assembly in 1990, and in 1991, ended emergency rule. The national assembly, which contained delegates originally elected in 1947, was dissolved, and a new assembly elected. The ruling Kuomintang, which continued to promise unification with the mainland, held on to a majority, but the Democratic Progressive Party, which advocated an independent Taiwanese state, won a third of the seats. In 1996 Lee was reelected in Taiwan's first direct elections, in spite of clear opposition from the mainland government. In 1999 a major earthquake hit central Taiwan, killing more than 2,000.

In 2000 the Taiwanese nationalist Chen Shui-bian of the DPP won the presidency, while the Kuomintang retained control of the legislature. Limited direct travel and trade with China was permitted by Taiwan from Matsu and Quemoy in 2001 and restrictions on Taiwanese investment in China were lifted. In 2003 the legislature passed a law permitting the holding of referendums, which allowed the possibility of a referendum on independence. China strongly opposed this measure. In 2004, Chen won reelection after getting wounded in an assassination attempt. Protests broke out in 2005, after China adopted an antiseccession law calling for the use of force if peaceful means failed to achieve reunification with Taiwan.

TAIYUAN [Taiyüan, Yang-Ku] (China)

City and capital of SHANXI province, 265 mi SW of BEIJING, on the Fen River, NE China. An ancient walled city, it was a center of Buddhism in the sixth century A.D. and became a heavily fortified military base. In 1949 it was taken by the communists after a siege during which thousands starved. Today it is a mining and smelting center in one of the richest coal and iron areas in the world.

T'AI-YÜAN, TAIWAN See T'AI-NAN

T'AI YÜEH See TAI, MOUNT

TAIZ See TA'IZZ

TA'IZZ [Taiz] (Yemen)

Town and capital of Ta'izz province, in the S Yemen Highlands, 85 mi NW of ADEN. It was the capital of the Ayyübid dynasty under Tārān Shāh, the brother of Saladin, during the 12th century, but the capital was later moved to San'a. It was under Ottoman control from the 16th century until 1918 and was the administrative capital of the Yemen Arab Republic from 1948 to 1962.

TAJIKISTAN [Tadzhikistan; Tajikistan; Tajik SSR, Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic]

Independent republic in central Asia, N of AFGHANISTAN. DUSHANBE is the capital. A chiefly mountainous region, rich in mineral resources, it is named after the Tajiks, an Iranian people who established themselves here by the 10th century A.D. Conquered by Mongols in the 13th century, it became part of the khanate of BUKHARA in the 16th century. It was ruled by various weak khanates in the 19th century and fell prey to Russian expansion in the 1880s and 1890s. The Tajiks rebelled against Russian rule in 1917 but were put down by the Red Army in 1921. Tadzhikistan became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in 1929 until 1991, when it declared its independence. Former Communist Party chief Rakhmon Nabyev was elected president but, in 1992, was deposed by opposition militias.

In civil war, forces allied with the former Nabyev government retook the capital and most of the country. The parliament elected Russian-supported Emomali Rakhmonov as president. Pro-Islamic forces with support from Afghanistan continued to fight

1270 Tajik SSR

government forces. In 1994 Rakhmonov was reelected as the Islamic parties boycotted the elections. In 1996 Uzbek commanders mutinied and briefly seized towns in the S and W.

In 1997, a peace accord was signed between the government and opposition forces. In 1999, voters approved a referendum that extended the president's term to seven years and allowed the formation of Islamic political parties. The civil wars in Tajikistan have killed somewhere between 30,000 to 100,000, the damage to the country's infrastructure has impoverished the nation.

TAJIK SSR See TAJIKISTAN

TAJIN (*Mexico*)

Ruined city of the Totonac Indians, 6 mi W of PAPANTLA de Olarte in E Mexico. The ruins, only slightly excavated, are those of a pre-Columbian civilization that flourished from c. A.D. 400 to 900, during the Meso-American Classic period. The centerpiece of the ruins is a pyramid 60 feet high. It is in seven tiers and is 82 feet square at the base. Carved stone objects of unusual shape, whose use is unknown, have been found here.

TAKAO See KAO-HSIUNG

TAKHT-E JAMSHID See PERSEPOLIS

TAKORADI See SEKONDI-TAKORADI (Ghana)

TAKOW See KAO-HSIUNG

TAKSAŚILĀ See TAXILA

TAKU See DAGU

TALABRIGA (*Portugal*) See AVEIRO

TALABRIGA (*Spain*) See TALAVERA DE LA REINA

TALAKAD [*Talkad*] (*India*)

Town in KERALA, 25 mi ESE of MYSORE, on the Cauvery River, S India. To the south is the site of an ancient city with ruined Dravidian temples dating from the sixth century A.D. Other later temples are notable examples of Chalukyan art. See CHALUKYA.

TALANA HILL See DUNDEE (South Africa)

TALAS See DZHAMBUL

TALAVERA DE LA REINA [*ancient: Caesarobriga, Talabriga*] (*Spain*)

Town in Toledo province, on the Tagus River, 41 mi WNW of TOLEDO, CASTILE, central Spain. An old Roman town, it was taken from the Moors in 1082 by King Alfonso VI and was an important town in the 16th century, noted for its silk and wool. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, on July 28, 1809, the French under Joseph Bonaparte were defeated here by the British and Spanish under General Arthur Wellesley, who was made Viscount Wellington as a result of the victory.

TALCA [*former: San Agustín de Talca*] (*Chile*)

City and capital of Talca province and department, 150 mi SSW of SANTIAGO, central Chile. Founded in 1692, it was here that Bernardo O'Higgins formally declared Chilean independence on February 12, 1818. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1928 and was rebuilt.

TALCAHUANO (*Chile*)

City and port in Concepción province, on Concepción Bay, 8 mi NNW of CONCEPCIÓN, S Chile. It is a major port and Chile's main naval station. In its harbor is anchored the Peruvian ironclad vessel *Huáscar*, whose capture in 1879 during the War of the Pacific established the supremacy of the Chilean navy.

TALI See XIAGUAN

TA-LIEN See DALIAN

TALIKOT See TALIKOTA

TALIKOTA [*Talikot*] (*India*)

Town and battlefield in N KERALA, 50 mi SE of BILAPUR, W India. The Hindu Raja of VIJAYANAGARA was defeated here in January 1565 by the Muslim sultans of the DECCAN. This defeat led to the breakup of the Vijayanagara Empire.

TALIN See TALLINN

TÄLJE See SÖDERTÄLJE

TALKAD See TALAKAD

TALLADEGA (*United States*)

City and battle site in NE central ALABAMA, in the foothills of the Appalachian Mts, 44 mi E of BIRMINGHAM. An army of Creek Indians was defeated here on November 9, 1813, by Andrew Jackson's Tennessee Volunteers. The Creeks were subsequently moved west.

TALLAHASSEE (*United States*)

City and capital of FLORIDA, 210 mi NNW of TAMPA. The site of an Indian settlement when discovered by Hernando de Soto in 1539, it was settled by Spanish missionaries but was destroyed by the governor of SOUTH CAROLINA during Queen Anne's War of 1702 to 1713. Tallahassee was founded as the capital of Florida Territory in 1824. The secession resolution was adopted here in 1861, though the city was never captured by Union forces during the Civil War.

TALL AL-'AJJUL (*Palestine*)

Ancient site in SW Palestine, just S of GAZA on the GAZA STRIP. The ancient town reached the height of its development between 2300 and 1550 B.C., in the Bronze Age; and remains dating from 2100 B.C. have been discovered here. The largest palace of this period in Palestine was found here, one of five successive palaces excavated.

TALL AL-DAFANA See DAPHNAE

TALL AL FAR'AH (*Palestine*)

Ancient site in SW Palestine, near GAZA, on the GAZA STRIP. It is thought to be the site of Sharuhén, an important Egyptian fortress dating from the late 17th and early 16th centuries B.C. Following the collapse of Hyksos rule in EGYPT it resisted a three-year-long siege by anti-Hyksos Egyptians. It was also an important town of CANAAN and of the Philistines. See PHILISTIA.

TALL AL FUL See GIBEAH

TALL AL-KABĪR [Tell El-Kebir] (*Egypt*)

Village and battlefield in Sharqīya governorate, near ZAGAZIG. On September 13, 1882, the British defeated the Egyptians here.

TALL AL-KHALIFĀH See EZIONGEBER

TALL AL MUQAYIR See UR

TALL AL-UHAIMER See KISH

TALL AL WARNA See ERECH

TALL BASTA See BUBASTIS

TALL BIRĀK (*Syria*)

Ancient site in al-Hasakah governorate, NE Syria. Inhabited from c. 3200 to 2200 B.C., it was the site of a royal residence built during the reign of the Akkadian king Naram-Sin (2254–2218 B.C.). It is the location of the Eye Temple where thousands of small stones called eye idols were found. See AKKAD.

TALL-E BAKUN (*Iran*)

Prehistoric site near PERSEPOLIS, in Fārs province, SW central Iran. Inhabited from c. 4200 to 3000 B.C., it is the most ancient settlement yet discovered in that part of Iran. The painted pottery found here has contributed much to the study of early Iranian art.

TALL HALAF [Tell Halaf] [*former: Bit-Bahiani*] (*Syria*)

Ancient Syrian city near Ra's al-'Aya, in al-Hasakah governorate, NE Syria. It developed in prehistoric times, producing exquisite painted pottery, and during the first millennium B.C. became an Aramaean town known as Bit-Bahiani. Adad-Nirari III of ASSYRIA destroyed the city in 808 B.C. and made the area a province of the Assyrian Empire. It is mentioned in the Old Testament as Gozan, and it was to this place that the Israelites were deported in 722 B.C. after the Assyrian capture of SAMARIA.

TALL IBRAHIM See CUTHAH

TALLINN [*former: Revel; German: Reval; Russian: Talin*] (*Estonia*)

City, port, and capital of Estonia, on the Gulf of Finland, 200 mi W of ST. PETERSBURG. The site of a fortified settlement from the first millennium B.C., it fell to the Danes in A.D. 1219 and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1285. Sold to the Teutonic Knights in 1346, it passed to SWEDEN in 1561 and was captured

1272 Tall Sankarah

by Peter the Great of RUSSIA in 1710 during the Great Northern War. Capital of independent Estonia from 1918 to 1940, it became part of the Soviet Union in 1940 but was under German occupation from 1941 to 1944. Today it is a major Baltic port and industrial center.

TALL SANKARAH See LARSA

TAMATAVE [Toamasina] (*Madagascar*)

City, port, and capital of Tamatave province, on the E coast of Madagascar. The chief port of the island, it was settled in the 18th century around a Portuguese trading post. Radama I captured it in 1817 and made it the chief port of the Hova kingdom. In 1894, under French occupation, it was used as a base for the French conquest of the interior. It was rebuilt after being destroyed by a hurricane in 1927.

TAMAULIPAS (*Mexico*)

State in NE Mexico, on the Gulf of Mexico, bordered on the N by TEXAS. The interior is elevated, while the lowlands and coastal areas are humid. Although agriculture is important, petroleum deposits are the major source of wealth. The Spanish began exploring the region in 1519 and conquered it as they spread out after the fall of the AZTEC EMPIRE in 1521. Settlement did not begin until 1747. Ciudad Victoria, founded in 1750, is the capital. TAMPICO, one of Mexico's major ports, was the site of the Indian kingdom of the Huastec.

TAMBOV (*Russia*)

City in central Russia, 260 mi SE of MOSCOW, on the Tsna River. Founded in 1636 as a fortress against the Crimean Tatars on the BELGOROD defense line, it became the capital of a province in the late 18th century.

TAMESA See THAMES RIVER (England)

TAMESIS See THAMES RIVER (England)

TAMIL NADU [*former: Madras*] (*India*)

State of SE India, on the Bay of Bengal, with its capital at CHENNAI. This was an ancient cultural center of the Dravidian peoples; its remains are among the finest in southern India. It was the seat of the CHOLA

Empire from the 10th to 13th centuries and of the VIJAYANAGARA Kingdom from 1335 to 1565. Colonized by Europeans in the 16th century, it eventually came under the control of the British, who enlarged its boundaries. Made an autonomous province in 1937, it became part of the Republic of India in 1947, though greatly reduced in size.

TAMLŪK [Tāmraliptā, Tumluk] (*India*)

Town and port at the mouth of the GANGES RIVER, in WEST BENGAL, NE India, 30 mi SW of KOLKATA. The ancient capital of the Hindu kingdom of Tāmraliptā, or Suhma, it was a Buddhist center in BENGAL by the fifth century B.C.

TAMMERFORS See TAMPERE

TAMPA (*United States*)

City and port of entry at the mouth of the Hillsborough River, in W central FLORIDA, 210 mi SSE of TALLAHASSEE. Visited by Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528, it was shunned by Europeans for 200 years because of Indian hostility and was only settled in 1823. During the Civil War it was captured by Union forces in May 1864, and in 1898 was the embarkation point for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's Cuba-bound troops. It expanded industrially in the late 19th century and today is Florida's third-largest city.

TAMPERE [*Swedish: Tammerfors*] (*Finland*)

City and lake port in Häme province, 105 mi NNW of HELSINKI, SW Finland. An important trading center since the 11th century, it developed industrially during the 19th century under Russian rule. During the Finnish war of independence, White Russian forces defeated Finnish Bolsheviks here in 1918.

TAMPICO (*Mexico*)

City and port in Tamaulipas state, on the Pánuco River, 6 mi from the Gulf of Mexico, 220 mi NE of MEXICO CITY, NE Mexico. The site of the pre-Columbian Huastec Kingdom, it was settled by Franciscan friars in the 1530s but was destroyed by pirates in 1683. During the Mexican War of 1846 to 1848 it was occupied by U.S. troops. In 1862 it was taken by French forces. The discovery of oil at Tampico c. 1900 made it one of the greatest oil ports in the world.

TAMRA-GUK See CHEJU

TĀMRALIPTĀ See TAMLĀK

TAMSHUI See TANSHUI

TAMWORTH (*England*)

Town in STAFFORDSHIRE, 15 mi NE of BIRMINGHAM. Fortified in the eighth century by Offa of MERCA, it was burned by the Danes in the ninth century but rebuilt by Queen Aethelflaed in the 10th century. In 1834 Sir Robert Peel, member of parliament for Tamworth, issued the *Tamworth Manifesto*, which stated the principles of British Conservative Party policy.

TANA (*India*) See THANE

TANA (*Russia*) See AZOV

TANAGRA [*Greek: Tanágra*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city of E BOEOTIA, 14 mi E of THEBES, E central Greece. An important city of ancient Greece, it was first inhabited by the Gephyreans, an Athenian clan, and later became a major town of the eastern Boeotians. During the first Peloponnesian War, in 457 B.C., the Spartans defeated the Athenians here in a battle that marked the beginning of the city's decline. Now in ruins, Tanagra became famous in 1874 after the discovery of many life-like terra-cotta figurines produced here in antiquity.

TANAÏS See AZOV

TANAIS See DON RIVER

TANAMBOGO (*Solomon Islands*)

Small island in the SE Solomon Islands, W Pacific Ocean, attached by a causeway to Gavutu Island. The site of a Japanese base during World War II, it was captured by U.S. Marines on August 7–8, 1942.

TANANARIVE See ANTANANARIVO

TANCHOW See CHANGSHA

TAN-CHU See DANZHU

TANCHUK See DANZHU

TANDJOENGPINANG See TANJUNGPRIOK

TANDJUNGPRIOK See TANJUNGPRIOK

TANGA (*Tanzania*)

Port, city, and capital of Tanga region, 120 mi N of DAR ES SALAAM, on the Indian Ocean, E Tanzania. The country's third-largest city, it was founded in the 14th century by Persian traders and came under German rule in the 1890s. During World War I it was taken by the British in 1916. It declined with the growth of Dar es Salaam as a rival port.

TANGANYIKA

A former British colonial possession in East Africa, now part of the nation of TANZANIA.

The coast of Tanganyika was the scene of active trade with the ARABIAN PENINSULA and INDIA by the first century A.D. Arab traders settled in several coastal towns. These trading posts were undisturbed until Portuguese explorers arrived in the late 15th century and slowly became the dominant coastal power. In the early 18th century the coastal Arabs allied with the powerful sultan of MASQAT and displaced the Portuguese. In 1776 FRANCE revived the slave trade from the coastal town of KILWA, and Arab traders began to explore the unknown interior of Tanganyika as they searched for slaves and ivory. In the mid-19th century European missionaries entered Tanganyika, and their discoveries spurred exploration by Great Britain's Richard Burton, John Hanning Speke, David Livingstone, and Henry M. Stanley, among others.

In 1884 GERMANY moved to establish a colonial territory on the mainland, bypassing the narrow coastal strip controlled by the sultan of ZANZIBAR. An Anglo-German agreement in 1886 set up British and German spheres of influence over the interior, with the Germans controlling Tanganyika as part of German East Africa. The sultan of Zanzibar's territory was limited to a narrow coastal strip that was leased by Germany in 1888. In 1891 the entire area of Tanganyika was declared a German protectorate, and railways were built to encourage the development of valuable new crops of sisal, coffee, rubber, and cotton.

World War I saw the end of Germany's colonial ambitions as the British occupied the country. The League of Nations gave Great Britain a mandate to the Tanganyika territory. The British administrators moved to revive the economy, largely destroyed by

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the collapse of German control during the war, by building up local government and securing African land rights. The Great Depression of the 1930s slowed the country's development, and World War II was a time of struggle for self-sufficiency.

In 1947 Great Britain placed Tanganyika under United Nations trusteeship, and nationalism slowly gathered strength owing largely to the efforts of Julius Nyerere. He served as the first prime minister when Tanganyika became independent in 1961. A year later he was elected president by a large majority, and Tanganyika entered the British Commonwealth as a member republic. In 1964 the Republic of Tanganyika joined with the newly independent People's Republic of Zanzibar to form a new country named Tanzania.

TANGANYIKA, LAKE (*Africa*)

Lake, the second largest in Africa, approximately 420 mi long. It is in E central Africa, and the states of BURUNDI, TANZANIA, CONGO, and ZAMBIA border on it. The first Europeans to see the lake, in 1858, were two British explorers, Sir Richard Burton and John Hanning Speke. They were seeking the source of the NILE RIVER. David Livingstone, the Scottish missionary and explorer, came upon the lake in 1866 while also looking for the Nile's source. When Livingstone seemed to be lost, Henry Morton Stanley, a journalist, set out to find him, and they met on November 10, 1871, at UJJI on the lake shore, where Stanley uttered his now famous words, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume." The two explored the lake, reaching its northern end. Another British traveler, Verney L. Cameron, mapped the lake in 1873. He determined that the Lukuga River, which flows into the CONGO RIVER, is the outlet of Tanganyika. During World War I, when Great Britain and Germany had rival colonies in the region, several small naval battles were fought on the lake.

T'ANG EMPIRE See CHINA

TANGER See TANGIER

TANGERMÜNDE (*Germany*)

Town in SAXONY ANHALT, 30 mi NNE of MAGDEBURG, on the ELBE RIVER. Founded c. 1010, it was Albert the Bear's stronghold in the 11th century and later became the seat of the margraves of BRANDENBURG from 1412 until the end of the 15th century. It

changed hands several times during the Thirty Years' War and was heavily damaged.

TANGIER [Tangiers] [*ancient: Tingis; Arabic: Tanjah; French: Tanger; Spanish: Tánger*] (*Morocco*)

City, port, and capital of Tangier province, on a bay of the Strait of Gibraltar, 140 mi NNE of RABAT, N Morocco. Probably founded by Phoenicians in the 15th century B.C., it was a free city under ROME and became the capital of the province of MAURETANIA Tingitana. It was the chief port and commercial center of Morocco until the founding of FÈS in A.D. 808. Captured from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, it was transferred to England in 1662 as part of Catherine of Braganza's dowry. Abandoned by the English in 1684, it became the diplomatic center of Morocco by the mid-19th century. From 1923 to 1924 it was part of an internationally administered zone and was returned to international control following World War II, during which it was administered by SPAIN. Returned to the kingdom of Morocco in 1956, it is now an important port.

TANGIERS See TANGIER

TANGUT KINGDOM [*Chinese: Hsia Hsia, Sia Hsia*]

Former kingdom, in NW China, in the region of the former province of Ningsia in W Inner MONGOLIA and of GANSU province. The capital was Halachar, near the present Tingyüanying. Founded c. A.D. 1000, the Tangut realm was one of several kingdoms created in this general region, the others being the Khitai and the Jurchen. China, then under the Sung dynasty, considered them barbarians. In 1207, the year after he became great khan of the Mongols, Genghis Khan invaded the Tangut kingdom. Then and in 1209 he devastated the land, and King Li An-ch'uan became his vassal. The khan found, however, that his dashing horse soldiers were not much use against fortified cities. He invaded the Tangut realm again in 1225, and his troops killed so many people that "the fields were covered with human bones." The Mongol ruler died in 1227 while the Tangut capital was still under siege, and when it fell everyone in it was killed in accordance with one of the khan's last commands. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

TANIS [*biblical: Zoan; modern: Sān al-Hajar al Qibliyah*] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city of Lower Egypt, in modern Sharqiya governorate, 20 mi ESE of El Manzala, N Egypt.

Once the capital of the 14th province of Lower Egypt, it is identified with Avaris, the capital of the invading Hyksos, who established their rule in Egypt c. 1720 B.C. Tanis was made the capital of Egypt by the pharaohs of the Twenty-first Dynasty in 1085 B.C. It was abandoned after the sixth century A.D.

TANJAH See TANGIER

TANJONG PUTRI See JOHOR BAHRU

TANJORE See THANJAVUR

TANJUNGPRIOK [Tandjoengpinang, Tандjungpriok] (*Indonesia*)

Port for JAKARTA, 5 mi NE of the city, on Jakarta Bay, NW JAVA. The development of the port began in 1877. It was used as a temporary base by the U.S. Navy in February 1942 during the battle of the Java Sea in the early months of World War II.

TANNENBERG [*Polish: Stębark*] (*Poland*)

Village and battleground in Olsztyn province, 15 mi SE of Ostróda, N Poland. On July 15, 1410, the Teutonic Knights were defeated here by the Lithuanians and Poles under Wladislaw Jagiello. This defeat, also known as the Battle of Grünfelde, marked the start of the decline of the order. The Second Battle of Tannenberg was fought here during World War I, from August 26 to 30, 1914, when the Germans under Paul von Hindenburg defeated the Russians under General P.K. Rennenkampf, causing heavy Russian losses. Hindenburg was buried here in 1934, though his body was later removed.

TANNU TUVA See TUVA

TANSHUI [Tamshui] (*Taiwan*)

Town and port in T'ai-pei county, 10 mi N of TAIPEI, on the N coast of Taiwan, at the mouth of the Tanshui River. The oldest of the port settlements of northern Taiwan, it was occupied successively by the Spanish, the Dutch, and by the pirate Koxinga (Cheng Ch'eng-kung) in the 17th century. In 1683 it passed under Chinese control and in the 19th century became a center of the tea industry. Its importance has declined in modern times because of the silting of the Tanshui River.

TANTA (*Egypt*)

City of the NILE RIVER delta, capital of al-Gharbiyah governorate, 52 mi NNW of CAIRO, N Egypt. It is an important pilgrimage center and seat of Arab learning and is the location of the mosque and tomb of the 13th-century holy man, Ahmad al-Badawi. In 1895 the patriarch of Alexandria made the city a Coptic bishopric.

TANYANG See NANJING

TANZANIA

Lying on the E coast of Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania was formed by the union of TANGANYIKA and ZANZIBAR in 1964. Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika became the new country's president; and Sheik Abeid Amani Karume, Zanzibar's leader, became his vice president. Tanzania emerged as a one-party state, and in 1967 its leaders announced their intention to guide the nation along a socialist developmental path. Much of the country's industry and agriculture was nationalized. Although sympathetic to Soviet and Chinese communism, Nyerere retained open relations with the United States. Massive Chinese aid built a rail line linking the Tanzanian port capital of DAR ES SALAAM with LUSAKA, the inland capital of ZAMBIA.

The seizure of power in neighboring UGANDA by Idi Amin in 1971 was bitterly opposed by Tanzania. Border clashes and constant invective between the two nations became commonplace. Disputes over roads and boundaries with KENYA and Zambia also caused friction. In 1976 President Nyerere, then serving a fourth term, opened Tanzania's borders to guerrilla fighters seeking the overthrow of white-controlled RHODESIA, now ZIMBABWE. The simmering dispute with Amin blazed into full-scale war in 1978 when Ugandan troops invaded northeastern Tanzania. A counteroffensive captured KAMPALA, Uganda, in 1979 and caused Amin to flee to Libya. A Tanzanian military presence in Uganda was maintained until elections in December 1980. Troops were withdrawn in May 1981.

By the 1980s it was clear that Nyerere's economic policies had failed. Continual cycles of alternating floods and droughts reduced agricultural production and exports. In 1985 after Nyerere resigned as he had promised the nation, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of Zanzibar, became head of the one-party government. He began an economic recovery program, financial and economic reforms, and

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the encouragement of foreign investment. In 1992 the constitution was amended to allow opposition parties. The 1995 multiparty elections were won by Benjamin William Mkapá of the ruling party, but were considered flawed by international observers. In 1996 the capital was officially transferred from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, although many government bodies remain in the old capital. In the 1990s Tanzania was host to more than 300,000 refugees from the war in neighboring BURUNDI. In 2000 Mkapá was reelected in another election with observed irregularities.

TAORMINA [*ancient: Tauromenium; Arabic: Mu'izzīyah*] (*Italy*)

Town in Messina province, E SICILY, between MESSINA and CATANIA, at the foot of MOUNT ETNA. A native settlement of the eighth century B.C., it was first settled by the Greeks in c. 405 B.C. after the destruction of NAXOS, and prospered under the Greeks and the Romans, who rebuilt it in the second century B.C. Burned by the Arabs in A.D. 902, it fell to the Normans in 1078. Today it is a world-famous winter resort with Roman and medieval remains and is the site of the second-largest Greek theater in Sicily.

TAOS [*Don Fernando de Taos*] (*United States*)

Town in N NEW MEXICO, 55 mi NNE of SANTA FE, in the Sangre de Cristo Mts. It was settled by the Spanish in the early 17th century near an ancient Indian pueblo that still thrives. In 1680 the Taos and other Pueblo Indians banded together in a revolt against Spain, called the Pueblo Revolt, which forced the Spanish out. A second uprising occurred here in 1849 when the Indians, incited by the Mexican-Americans, killed the U.S. governor Charles Brent. Today Taos is a resort for artists and writers.

TAPARURA See SFAX

TAPHROS See PEREKOP, ISTHMUS OF

TAPOCHO See TAPOTCHAU

TAPOTCHAU [*Tapocho*] (*United States*)

Mountain ridge on central SAIPAN Island, Mariana Islands, U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The ridge was the scene of bitter fighting in June 1944

during World War II, when U.S. forces captured the island from JAPAN.

TAPPAN (*United States*)

Village in SE NEW YORK State, 6 mi SSW of NYACK, on the New Jersey line. It is the site of the De Wint Mansion, which served George Washington as headquarters in 1780 and 1783. Major John André, a British spy during the American Revolution, was executed here in 1780.

TAPPEH HESAR DAMGHAN See TEPE HISSAR

TAPROBANE See SRI LANKA

TARA (*Ireland*)

Village in County MEATH, 22 mi NW of DUBLIN. A symbol of Irish nationalism, the Hill of Tara was the seat of the high kings of Ireland from antiquity until the sixth century A.D. The Danes were defeated here in 980, as were the Irish insurgents in 1798. It was the site of a mass meeting addressed by Daniel O'Connell in 1843. There are Bronze Age tombs here.

TARABALUS See TRIPOLITANIA

TARABALUS AL-GHARB See TRIPOLI (Libya)

TARABULUS See TRIPOLI (Lebanon)

TARABULUS ESH SHAM See TRIPOLI (Lebanon)

TARAHTI See KALINJAR

TARAKAN (*Indonesia*)

Island in the E Celebes Sea, off the NE coast of BORNEO. After the Dutch destroyed its oil wells, the island was taken by JAPAN between January 10 and 12, 1942, during World War II. It was retaken between May 1 and 19, 1945, by the Australians.

TARANCÓN (*Spain*)

City in Cuenca province, New Castile, 45 mi SE of MADRID, central Spain. The French were defeated here during the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars, in 1809. It is also the site of the palace of the dukes of Riánsares.

TARANGAMBADI [Tranquebar, Trankebar, Trangebar] (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU state, 60 mi S of PONDICHERRY, S India. Once an important port, it was settled by the Danes in 1616 and was captured by the British in 1801. Returned to the Danes in 1814, it was finally purchased by the British in 1845.

TARANTO [*Greek: Taras; Latin: Tarentum*] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Taranto province, APULIA region, on the Gulf of Taranto, 156 mi SE of NAPLES, SE Italy. Founded in the eighth century B.C. by colonists from SPARTA, it was a leading town of MAGNA GRAECIA and resisted ROME until 272 B.C. Destroyed by the Arabs in A.D. 927, it was rebuilt by the Byzantines in 967. As a principality of the kingdom of Naples it was the victim of frequent Turkish attacks in the 16th and 17th centuries. Important as a naval base in World Wars I and II, it is today the second-most important military port of Italy.

TARAPACÁ See ANCÓN**TARARORI, BATTLE OF** See AJMER**TARAS** See TARANTO**TARASCON** (*France*)

Town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, 9 mi N of ARLES, SE France, on the RHÔNE RIVER. It is the site of a 12th-century château built on the remains of a Roman fortress, which became the 15th-century residence of René I, count of PROVENCE and titular king of NAPLES. The town was made famous by Alphonse Daudet's novel *Tartarin de Tarascon*.

TARAWA (*Kiribati*)

Island and capital of Kiribati, in the W central Pacific Ocean, 2,800 mi NE of AUSTRALIA. Once the capital of the former British Crown colony of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, it was the site of a bloody battle from November 22 to 24, 1943, when the U.S. Marines captured it from Japanese occupying forces during World War II.

TARAZ See DZHAMBUL**TARBATU** See TARTU**TARBES** [*ancient: Bigorra*] (*France*)

City and capital of Hautes-Pyrénées department, on the Adour River, 23 mi ESE of PAU, SW France. Important under the ROMAN EMPIRE, it became the capital of the earldom of Bigorre in the 10th century and fell to the English during the Hundred Years' War of 1337 to 1453. During the Napoleonic Wars the French were defeated near the city in 1814 by the British under the duke of Wellington. Poet Théophile Gautier and Marshal Ferdinand Foch were born at Tarbes.

TARCHNA See TARQUINIA**TARCHUNA** See TARQUINIA**TARENTUM** See TARANTO**TARGOVISHTÉ** [*former: Eski Dzhumaya*] (*Bulgaria*)

City in Kolarovgrad district, on the Vrana River, 17 mi W of KOLAROVGRAD, E Bulgaria. Under the rule of TURKEY, it emerged as a cultural center of Bulgarian Muslims. It was ceded to Bulgaria after its capture by the Russians in 1878. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TÂRGOVISTE See TÎRGOVISTE**TÂRGU-JIU** See TÎRGU-JIU**TÂRGUL-NEAMȚ** See TÎRGU-NEAMȚ**TÂRGU-MUREȘ** See TÎRGU-MUREȘ**TÂRGU-NEAMȚU** See TÎRGU-NEAMȚ**TARIFA** [*ancient: Julia Joza, Julia Traducta*] (*Spain*)

Town and port in Cádiz province, ANDALUSIA, 51 mi SE of CÁDIZ, on the Strait of Gibraltar, S Spain. The most southerly city of mainland Europe, it was settled by the Greeks and later was made the first Roman colony in Spain. Captured in A.D. 711 by the Berber leader Tarik for the Moors, it was recaptured in 1292 by Sancho IV. During the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was attacked in 1812 by the French.

TARIJA [*former: San Bernardo de Tarija*] (*Bolivia*)

City and capital of Tarija department, 180 mi SSE of SUCRE, S Bolivia. Founded by the Spanish in 1574 as a trading center, it is one of the oldest settlements in Bolivia. During its early history it suffered continual Indian attacks.

TARNOPOL See TERNOPOL**TĀRNOVO** See TIRNOVO**TARNÓW** (*Poland*)

City in Kraków province, 45 mi E of KRACÓW, SE Poland. Founded in 1330 as a fortified town by the Tarnowski family, it was completely leveled by fire in the 15th century. Once rebuilt, the city became a cultural center in the 16th century. After passing to AUSTRIA in 1772, it was returned to Poland after World War II, during which its industrial plant was destroyed. Its 14th-century cathedral contains tombs considered to be among Poland's finest Renaissance treasures.

TARN RIVER (*France*)

River in S France, rising in the Cévennes Mts, and flowing approximately 235 mi W and SW to join the GARONNE RIVER. Tourists are attracted by its deep gorges. ALBI on the Tarn gave its name to the Albigenses, a religious Cathar sect of southern France in the Middle Ages who were declared heretics and were persecuted for their dualist beliefs and practices, which included strict vegetarianism, sexual abstinence, and refusal to swear oaths. GAILLAC is the site of a Benedictine abbey founded in 960, while MILLAU was a Huguenot stronghold in the 16th century. Robert Louis Stevenson, the popular Scottish author, wrote about a trip he took in the region in *Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes*, published in 1879.

TAROUDANT [*Tarudant*] (*Morocco*)

Town and oasis in W Morocco, 45 mi E of AGADIR. An ancient settlement, it was inhabited by the ALMORAVIDS, the Berber conquerors of Morocco, in the 11th century and was later the seat of the Saadian sultans. The French captured the area in 1917.

TARQUINIA [*Etruscan: Tarchna, Tarchuna; former: Corneto; Latin: Tarquinii*] (*Italy*)

Town in Viterbo province, LATIUM region, 4 mi from the Tyrrhenian Sea, just N of CIVITAVECCHIA, central

Italy. It was an important member of the Etruscan confederation against ROME. The Romans took the city in 311 B.C. and made it a colony in 181 B.C. After a period of decline under the late ROMAN EMPIRE, the site was moved 2 mi SW in the ninth century A.D. The town itself has many medieval and Renaissance buildings, including the 16th-century cathedral and the Gothic-Renaissance Palazzo Vitelleschi of 1436 to 1439, which is now the National Tarquinian Museum and houses a large collection of antiquities. The first recorded archaeological dig in modern times took place in this town in 1489. Nearby, in the renowned necropolis of Tarquinii, are Etruscan painted tombs dating from the sixth to fourth centuries B.C. See also ETRURIA.

TARQUINII See TARQUINIA**TARRACINA** See TERRACINA**TARRACO** See TARRAGONA**TARRACONENSIS, PROVINCE OF** See TARRAGONA**TARRAGONA** [*ancient: Colonia Julia Victrix Triumphalis, Tarraco*] (*Spain*)

City, port, and capital of Tarragona province, 54 mi WSW of BARCELONA, in CATALONIA, NE Spain. Originally an Iberian town, it was captured in 218 B.C. during the Second Punic War by Gnaeus and Publius Scipio for ROME. The earliest Roman fortress in Spain, it became the capital of the province of Tarraconensis under Emperor Augustus and was one of the richest ports of the ROMAN EMPIRE, drawing praise from Martial and Pliny the Elder. Traditionally it is the site of St. Paul's founding of the Christian church in Spain in A.D. 60. Razed by the Moors in 714, it was recaptured by Christians in the 12th century and became an important city of ARAGON. During the Spanish civil war, it was one of the last cities to fall to General Francisco Franco in 1939. It has Roman remains and a 14th-century cathedral with one of the finest cloisters in Spain.

TARRYTOWN (*United States*)

City, on the HUDSON RIVER, 24 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. Founded by Dutch settlers in the 17th century, it developed as a river port after

the American Revolution. It was the home of author Washington Irving, whose residence, Sunnyside, is preserved near here. See also NORTH TARRYTOWN.

TARSATICA See RIJEKA

TARSHISH See TARTESSUS

TARSUS (*Turkey*)

City in İçel province, Cilicia, on the Tarsus River, 23 mi W of ADANA, S Turkey. Inhabited since Neolithic times, it was the capital of CILICIA and one of Asia Minor's most important cities, strategically situated at the southern end of the Cilician Gates. It flourished greatly under Roman rule and in 41 B.C. was the site of the first meeting of Mark Antony and Cleopatra. It was the birthplace of St. Paul. Razed by the Arabs c. A.D. 660, it was recaptured by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE and the crusaders and was part of Cilician ARMENIA in the 13th and 14th centuries. It fell to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1515. Extensive remains of the ancient city can be seen today.

TARTESSOS See TARTESSUS

TARTESSUS [*Tartessos biblical: Tarshish*] (*Spain*)

Ancient kingdom and town of SW Spain, in ANDALUSIA, around the mouth of the Guadalquivir River. The exact location of the town is not known. Established c. 1200 B.C., it prospered in the silver and tin trade and was later expanded by the Phoenicians and Greeks. It was destroyed, possibly by the Carthaginians, in 480 B.C. See also CARTHAGE, PHOENICIA.

TARTOUS See TARTUS

TARTU [*ancient: Tarbatu; former: Yuryev; German: Dorpat*] (*Estonia*)

City and port in Estonia, on the Ema River, 100 mi SE of TALLINN. It was founded in A.D. 1030 on the site of a fifth-century settlement by Yaroslav I, grand prince of KIEV. It was seized by the Teutonic Knights in 1224 and prospered as a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE until captured by RUSSIA in 1558. It fell to SWEDEN and POLAND before finally passing to Russia in 1704, during the Great Northern War. Soviet peace treaties with Estonia and FINLAND were signed here in 1920. The city suffered severely during the

German occupation of World War II. Its university was founded in 1632 by Gustavus II of Sweden.

TARTUS [*Tartous*] [*ancient: Antaradus, Tortosa*] (*Syria*) Town, port, and capital of Tartus governorate, 42 mi S of LATAKIA, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, W Syria. Built in A.D. 346 by Constantius II on the site of ancient Antaradus, it was under Byzantine control from 968 to 1099 and was held by the crusaders from 1102 to 1291. It declined following the Ottoman conquest and only revived in the 20th century. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

TARUDANT See TAROUDANT

TARUM See MUŠ

TARVISIUM See TREVISO

TASHKENT (*Uzbekistan*)

City and capital of Uzbekistan, in the foothills of the Tien Shan Mts, 1,800 mi SE of MOSCOW in central Asia. First described in the first century B.C., it was under Arab rule in the seventh century A.D. and in the 12th century passed to the Turkish shahs of KHWARIZM. It fell to the Mongols Genghis Khan and Tamerlane, and it became part of the khanate of KOKAND in 1814. In 1865 it fell to RUSSIA and was made the capital of the UZBEK SSR in 1930. A meeting was held at Tashkent in 1966 between INDIA, PAKISTAN, and the SOVIET UNION in an attempt to solve the KASHMIR dispute. The city was damaged by an earthquake in the same year.

TASHKURGHĀN [*Tashkurgan, Tash-Kurgan*] [*ancient: Aornos*] (*Afghanistan*)

Town in Samāngan province, 30 mi E of Mazār-i Sharīf, N Afghanistan. Established c. 1750, it was a major center of trade between BUKHARA and INDIA. The ruins of ancient Khulm are three miles to the N.

TASMANIA [*former: Van Diemen's Land*] (*Australia*)

Island and state of Australia, in the S Pacific Ocean, 150 mi S of the state of VICTORIA, across the Bass Strait. HOBART is its capital. Discovered by the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman in 1642, in 1803 it passed to the British, who established a penal colony on the island. It was the scene of the Black War at the beginning of the 19th

1280 Tatar Pazardzhik

century between European settlers and the now extinct aborigines. It became a colony separate from NEW SOUTH WALES in 1825. Renamed Tasmania in 1853, it became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

TATAR PAZARDZHİK See PAZARDZHİK

TATARSTAN [Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic] (*Russia*)

Autonomous republic of E central Russia, around the confluence of the Volga and Kama rivers. KAZAN is its capital. The indigenous Bulgars were displaced from this region in the 13th century A.D. by the Tatars, offspring of the Mongols of the GOLDEN HORDE. In the 15th century the area was split into several states including the Kazan Khanate, which engaged in a long struggle with MOSCOW, ending in 1552 when Ivan the Terrible captured Kazan. In 1920 the republic was formed as one of the first autonomous areas created by the Soviet government. Tatarstan declared independence in 1990, but in 1994 it was made a republic of the Russian Federation.

TATHARI See SASSARI

TATTA [Thato, Thatta] (*Pakistan*)

Town in Sind province, 55 mi ESE of KARACHI. A flourishing Muslim city between the 15th and 17th centuries, it became the capital of the Samma dynasty in the 16th century. The Portuguese destroyed Tatta in 1555. It has numerous medieval remains, and there is a large necropolis in the nearby Makli Hills.

TA-T'UNG See DATONG

TAUBERBISCHOFSEIM (*Germany*)

Village in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 11 mi SSE of Wertheim, SW Germany. During the Austro-Prussian War, in 1866, the WÜRTTEMBERG army was decisively defeated here by the Prussians. See also PRUSSIA.

TAUCHIRA See TOCRA

TAUNTON (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of SOMERSET, on the Tone River, 38 mi SW of BRISTOL. It was founded by the

Anglo-Saxon king Ine in the eighth century. Its castle was attacked three times by Royalists during the Civil War. Following the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth in 1685, Judge Jeffreys conducted the infamous Bloody Assizes here, condemning many of the rebels to death.

TAUNTON (*United States*)

City on the Taunton River, 30 mi S of BOSTON, SE MASSACHUSETTS. Its site was purchased from the Indians in 1638 by Elizabeth Poole, and it was the scene of operations between Indians and colonists in King Philip's War in 1675–76. It was an iron-working center from 1656 to 1876.

TAURAGE [*German: Tauroggen*] (*Lithuania*)

Town in Lithuania, 65 mi WNW of KAUNAS. Dating from the 13th century, it was the scene of the signing of the Convention of Tauroggen in 1812, which dealt with problems of neutrality between RUSSIA and her neighbors.

TAURASIA See TURIN

TAURIS (*Iran*) See TABRIZ

TAURIS (*Russia*) See CRIMEA, THE

TAUROGGEN See TAURAGE

TAUROMENIUM See TAORMINA

TAURUS MOUNTAINS [*Turkish: Toros Dağları*] (*Turkey*)

Mountain chain of S Turkey, running parallel to the Mediterranean coast and forming the S border of the Anatolian plateau as well as a natural barrier between Anatolia and the Levant. The Cilician Gates, the main pass through the mountains, has been used by caravans and armies since antiquity.

TAUS See DOMAZLICE

TAVASTEHS See HÄMEENLINNA

TAVAU See DAVOS

TAXCO [Taxco de Alarcón] (*Mexico*)

City in GUERRERO state, 70 mi SSW of MEXICO CITY, S central Mexico. Its mines were worked in pre-

Columbian times, and Indians settled here in the mid-15th century. In 1528 Hernán Cortés and the Spanish founded the town, which grew rich from the silver deposits. It has been declared a national monument, thanks to the many buildings remaining from its colonial days.

TAXCO DE ALARCÓN See TAXCO

TAXILA [Taksaúilā] (*Pakistan*)

Ancient ruined city and important archaeological site in the PUNJAB, 22 mi NW of RAWALPINDI, central Pakistan. Situated on three major trade routes, it was the site of a flourishing city from the seventh century B.C. to the fifth century A.D., which absorbed Indian, Greek, and Iranian culture and was famous as a center of learning. Taken by Alexander the Great in 326 B.C., it flourished under the empire of Asoka. Overrun by Kushans in the first and second centuries A.D., when it became a Buddhist center, it fell to the Persian Sassanid dynasty in the fourth century and was destroyed by Huns in the fifth century. See also INDIA, MAURYAN EMPIRE, PERSIA.

TAYDULA See TULA (Russia)

TAYIF See AT-TA'IF

TAYSAFUN See CTESIPHON

TAYSIDE (*Scotland*)

Between 1975 and 1996, a region composed of the former counties of Angus, Kinross, and a large part of Perthshire, Scotland's longest river, the Tay, crossed it. The administrative headquarters was DUNDEE. In 1996, it was split into Perth and Kinross, Angus, and the city of Dundee.

TA-YÜAN See T'AI-NAN

TAZA (*Morocco*)

City in Taza province, 55 mi ENE of FÈS, N central Morocco. Established as a Berber fortress in the 11th century A.D., it was taken in 1914 by the French.

TAZOULT See LAMBESSA

TBILISI [Tiflis] (*Georgia*)

City and capital of Georgia, on the Kura River. Strategically situated on the route between west and east TRANSCAUCASIA, it has had a turbulent history. Inhabited as early as the fourth century B.C., it was founded as the capital of the Georgian kingdom in A.D. 458 but later fell to the Persians, Byzantines, and Arabs. A Muslim stronghold from the eighth to 11th centuries, it was restored to its position as the capital of an independent Georgia by David II, the Builder of Georgia, in 1122. Captured by the Mongols in 1234 and by Tamerlane in 1386, it was put to the torch by the Persians in 1795 and fell to RUSSIA in 1801. It became the capital of the Georgian republic in 1921 and the capital of the independent Republic of Georgia in 1991. Joseph Stalin studied at the Orthodox seminary in Tbilisi. See also MONGOL EMPIRES, PERSIA.

TCHAD See CHAD

TCHESME See CHESMÉ

TCHONGKING See CHONGQING

TCZEW [*German: Dirschau*] (*Poland*)

Town and major river port in Gdańsk province, on the Vistula River, 20 mi SSE of GDAŃSK, N central Poland. The site of a Pomeranian fortress built in 1252, it was annexed in 1282 by Poland and was held by the Teutonic Knights from 1308 to 1466. In 1772 it passed to PRUSSIA and was only returned to Poland after World War I.

TEATE MARRUCINORUM See CHIETI

TEBESSA [*ancient: Theveste; French: Tébessa*] (*Algeria*)

Town in Annaba department, 146 mi S of Bône, in the Atlas Mts, NE Algeria. In the seventh century B.C. it was an outpost of CARTHAGE and in 146 B.C. became a strategic Roman garrison town. Tébessa lost importance in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., and little is known about it until 1840, when the French established their rule in Algeria and developed the town.

TÉBOURBA (*Tunisia*)

Town and battle site in N Tunisia, 32 mi W of TUNIS. During World War II the British captured Tébourba from the Germans between May 4 and 8, 1943.

TECPAM See **TECPÁN GUATEMALA**

TECPÁN GUATEMALA [former: Tecpam] (*Guatemala*)
Town in Chimaltenango department, 15 mi WNW of Chimaltenango, S central Guatemala. In 1524 Guatemala's first capital was founded here at the site of Iximché, the former Indian capital.

TEGEA [modern: Piali] (*Greece*)

Ancient city of S Greece, in Arcadia department, 4 mi SE of Tripolis, in the PELOPONNESUS. Under Spartan domination from the sixth century B.C. until the defeat of SPARTA at LEUCTRA in 371 B.C., it allied itself with its old rival MANTINEA against Sparta in 362 B.C. but later opposed Mantinea again. It prospered under the Byzantines from the fourth century A.D. and the Franks after 1204. The remains of the temple of Athena Alea, adorned by the sculptor Scopas, can be seen today.

TEGUCIGALPA (*Honduras*)

City and capital of Honduras and of Francisco Morazán department, in the mountains of S central Honduras, 120 mi WNW of SAN SALVADOR. Founded in 1579 as a center of gold and silver mining, it became a Liberal stronghold following its independence from Spain in 1821 and was made the permanent capital of the republic in 1880. The city was severely damaged by Hurricane Mitch in 1998.

TEGUTUM See **TEIGNMOUTH**

TEHERAN (*Albania*) See **TIRANË**

TEHERAN [Tehran] (*Iran*)

City and capital of Iran, one of the major cities of the Middle East, capital of Teheran province, on the S slopes of the Elburz Mountains, 440 mi NE of BAGHDAD. Originally overshadowed by its neighbor RHAGES, Teheran became more important in the 13th century A.D. when the inhabitants of Rhages migrated here after the destruction of their city by the Mongols in 1220.

In 1788 it became the capital of PERSIA and was considerably modernized from 1925 to 1941 by Reza Shah Pahlevi. Occupied by the Allies in 1941, during World War II it was the site of the Teheran Conference from November 26 to December 2, 1943,

attended by Joseph Stalin, Franklin Roosevelt, and Winston Churchill, which guaranteed Iranian independence after the war and planned an offensive against Germany's eastern flank.

As the focal point of Iran's recent Islamic revolution, the city witnessed massive demonstrations against the rule of Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlevi in September 1978, demanding the return from exile of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. With the city torn by continued demonstrations, strikes, and riots, the shah abandoned the country in January 1979, opening the way for the return of Khomeini, the Islamic revolution, and the theocratic reign of terror that followed, including the November 1979 capture by radicals of the staff of the U.S. embassy. During the Iran-Iraq War of 1980–88 the city was the target of numerous missile attacks, leaving thousands of casualties. In 2001 the city started service on a metro system in an attempt to alleviate the congestion and pollution caused by drivers, but work on the system has been slow and the city is prone to earthquakes.

TEHRAN See **TEHERAN** (Iran)

TEHRI [Tehri Garhwal] (*India*)

District of NW UTTAR PRADESH state, in the HIMALAYAS, N of the GANGES RIVER, N India. Its administrative headquarters is at Narendranagar. Established as a princely state by the British in 1815 after the war with NEPAL, it was merged with the United Provinces in 1947. It contains the sources of both the Ganges and the Yamuna rivers and hence has many places of pilgrimage.

TEHRI GARHWAL See **TEHRI**

TEHUANTEPEC (*Mexico*)

Town in S Mexico, Oaxaca state, 110 mi SE of OAXACA and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The people are largely Zapotec Indians whose territory consists chiefly of the isthmus. They had a developed civilization here more than 2,000 years ago and captured Tehuantepec from the Zoquean and Huavean Indians. When the Aztec nation invaded the region in the mid-15th century, the Zapotec withstood a long siege on Giengola, a mountain that overlooks Tehuantepec. The society here is matriarchal, and the women are famous both for their beauty and their industry. Nearby JUCHITÁN is Tehuantepec's rival as a center of Zapotec culture. See also **AZTEC EMPIRE**.

TEIGNMOUTH [*ancient: Tegutum*] (*England*)

Town on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 12 mi S of EXETER, in DEVON. It was the site of an Anglo-Saxon settlement destroyed by the Danes in 970. The town was damaged by French raids in 1338 and 1690.

TEISHEBAINI (*Armenia*)

Ancient Urartian fortress town in Armenia, near YEREVAN, on the hill of Karmirblur. Excavations here have revealed a citadel, probably destroyed in the early sixth century B.C., containing many items including gold and silver jewelry, wooden stools, and bronze war gear. See also URARTU.

TEJUCO See DIAMANTINA**TEKİRDAĞ** [*ancient: Bisanthe, Raideustos, Rhaedestus; Italian: Rodosto*] (*Turkey*)

City, port, and capital of Tekirdağ province, on the SEA OF MARMARA, 78 mi W of ISTANBUL, W Turkey. Founded by Greeks from SAMOS in the seventh century B.C., it was an important city of the Thracian kingdom in the first century B.C. Captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1360, it fell to RUSSIA in 1877, to BULGARIA in 1912, and to GREECE in 1920. It was formerly the port for ADRIANOPLE. See also EDİRNE, THRACE.

TEKRIT See TIKRĪT**TEKRUR**

An ancient empire named after its capital city, which held power in the western SUDAN, in what is now modern MAURITANIA. Tekrur rose in competition with the neighboring empire of GHANA in the third to the sixth century A.D. The capital was the terminus of a major trans-Saharan caravan route originating in MAR-RAKECH. But Ghana had subjugated Tekrur by the 10th century and exacted tribute from its rulers. When the ALMORAVID EMPIRE attacked Ghana in the 11th century, it was quickly aided by Tekrur, which was one of the earliest black African kingdoms to embrace Islam.

Independence was regained when Ghana fell, and it lasted until the empire of MALI began its irresistible expansion in the late 13th century and resubjugated Tekrur. Islam continued to be a dominant force in the kingdom, and the Fulani peoples of Tekrur eventually rode the crest of a holy jihad to form the 19th-century FULANI EMPIRE.

TEL ASHQELON See ASHQELON**TELAV** See TELAVI**TELAVI** [*former: Telav*] (*Georgia*)

City in E Georgia, 35 mi NE of TBILISI. Possibly inhabited as early as the 13th century A.D., it was the 17th-century capital of KAKHETIA in the wine-producing region of Georgia and has the remains of a medieval fortress.

TEL AVIV-JAFFA [*Tel Aviv-Yafo*] (*Israel*)

City and port in Tel Aviv district, W central Israel, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 35 mi NW of JERUSALEM. Founded by Jews from JAFFA in 1909, its population expanded in the 1920s and following Hitler's rise to power in GERMANY, as well as after World War II. Tel Aviv was the capital after Israel was declared an independent state on May 14, 1948, until the capital was officially moved to Jerusalem in 1980. Several countries continue to maintain official embassies here. The city merged with Jaffa in 1950 to form Tel Aviv-Jaffa, the largest city in Israel and the country's commercial, financial, and cultural center.

TEL AVIV-YAFO See TEL AVIV-JAFFA**TEL CHAI** See TEL HAY**TEL EL-AMARNA** See TELL AL-AMARNA**TEL HAI** See TEL HAY**TEL HASI** (*Israel*)

Archaeological site, E of GAZA, in Southern district, S Israel. There is evidence that this site was first inhabited c. 2600 B.C. The first stratigraphical excavation in Israel was carried out here between 1892 and 1894 by Sir Flinders Petrie.

TEL HAY [*Tel Chai, Tel Hai*] (*Israel*)

National memorial and former settlement of Upper Galilee, in Northern district, near QIRYAT SHEMONA, N Israel. Occupied occasionally from 1905, it was one of the earliest Jewish communities in northern Israel and was permanently settled in 1918. On March 1, 1920, the resistance of the settlement to

1284 Tell al-Amarna

Arab attack gave it an immortal place in Jewish history. It also caused the boundaries between the trust territories of GREAT BRITAIN and FRANCE to be shifted northward so that Upper GALILEE passed under British and, eventually, Israeli control. Today Tel Hay is a pilgrimage center and is the place where the Israelis killed in the Arab-Israeli wars are buried.

TELL AL-AMARNA [Tel el-Amarna, Tell el-Amarna] (*Egypt*)

Ancient locality of upper Egypt, in al-Minyâ governorate, near the NILE RIVER, 60 mi N of ASYUT. It was the site of King Akhenaton's (Amenhotep IV) capital, Akhetaton, built anew in 1375 B.C. but abandoned c. 1360 B.C. when the court was forced to return to THEBES. One of the few cities of ancient Egypt to have been excavated, in 1887 it yielded 400 tablets with inscriptions in Akkadian cuneiform that have thrown much light on the history of ancient Egypt and the Middle East.

TELL ÂN-NEBĪ MEND See KADESH

TELL ASMAR [*ancient: Eshnunna*] (*Iraq*)

Archaeological site in E Iraq, 33 mi ENE of BAGHDAD. Many Sumerian stone statuettes and copper objects dating from c. 3000 to 2700 B.C. were found here. See also SUMER.

TELL ATCHANA See ALALAKH

TELL DOTHAM See DOTHAIM

TELL ED-DUWEIR See LACHISH

TELL EL-AMARNA See TELL AL-AMARNA

TELL EL-FAR'A See TIRZAH

TELL EL-KEBIR See TALL AL-KABĪR

TELL EL-QADI See DAN

TELL HALAF See TALL HALAF

TELLICHERRY (*India*)

Town and port on the Malabar Coast, NW KERALA state, S India, 168 mi WSW of BANGALORE. Established by the English East India Company in 1683 for trade in pepper and cardamom, it was their first settlement on the MALABAR COAST. Hyder Ali unsuccessfully besieged the fort here from 1780 to 1782.

TELL JOKHA See UMMA

TELLOH See LAGASH

TELL QASSILA (*Israel*)

Locality in Tel-Aviv district, just N of TEL AVIV-JAFFA, W Israel. Excavations undertaken here in 1949 revealed the remains of several strata of ancient buildings dating from Philistine and later periods. It is believed that materials for the temple in Jerusalem were shipped from here. See also PHILISTIA.

TELL TI INNIK See TAANACH

TEL MEGIDDO See MEGIDDO

TELO MARTIUS See TOULON

TELTOWN (*Ireland*)

Village in County MEATH, 35 mi NW of DUBLIN. It was the site in antiquity of annual pagan revelry in honor of Tailte, the foster mother of the god Lug. The festival was revived in Dublin in 1924 as the Tailtean Games.

TEMASEK See SINGAPORE

TÉMBI See TEMPE, VALE OF

TEMESVÁR See TIMIÁOARA

TEMIR-KHAN-SHURA See BUINAKSK

TEMPE, VALE OF [*Greek: Témbi*] (*Greece*)

Narrow valley gorge between Mount Olympus and Mount Ossa, in NE THESSALY, Greece. In antiquity it was sacred to Apollo, and its beauty was extolled by poets, including Virgil in the *Georgics*. It was also of strategic importance as an access route from MACEDONIA and was used by the armies of Xerxes in 480 B.C.

and of Alexander the Great in 336 B.C. It was fortified under the ROMAN and BYZANTINE Empires. During World War II it was briefly held against the Germans on their advance south. The vale was re-created by Hadrian at his palatial villa at TIVOLI. The Greek vale was a favorite subject for late Renaissance, classical revival, and Romantic painters.

TEMPELHOF (*Germany*)

District of Berlin, Germany. The site of West Berlin's principal airport, it was enlarged in 1948–49 during the Soviet blockade of West Berlin and was the main Western Allied terminus for airlifting supplies into the beleaguered city. See BERLIN.

TEMUCO (*Chile*)

City and capital of Cautín province, 100 mi NNE of VALDIVIA, S central Chile. It was founded in 1881 as a frontier station following a treaty signed nearby between Chile and the Araucanian Indians that put an end to the Indian wars. Temuco was settled principally by German immigrants.

TENBY [*Welsh*: Dinbych-y-Pysgod] (*Wales*)

Market town in PEMBROKESHIRE, on Carmarthen Bay, 33 mi W of SWANSEA. The site of a Danish fishing settlement, it became the home of Flemish weavers in the 12th century.

TENEDOS See BOZCAADA

TÉNÈS [*Tenez*] [*ancient*: Catenna] (*Algeria*)

Town and port in el-Asnam province, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 24 mi N of Orléansville, N central Algeria. It was established c. A.D. 875 by colonists from Spain at the location of the former Roman and Phoenician colonies of Catenna. It was occupied by TLEMEN from 1299 until 1517, when it fell to the corsair Barbarossa. FRANCE occupied it in 1843.

TENEZ See TÉNÈS

TENNESSEE (*United States*)

State in the south central region, admitted to the Union as the 16th state in 1796. Its name is that of a Cherokee Indian town, first written as Tinnase. VIRGINIA and KENTUCKY are to the N; NORTH CAROLINA to the E; MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, and GEORGIA to the

S; ARKANSAS and MISSOURI to the W. There are remains of the Mound Builders here, who were succeeded by the Cherokee, Chickasaw, Shawnee, and Creek Indian tribes. Hernando de Soto, in 1540, was the first European in the region. French explorers traveling down the Mississippi claimed the area, and c. 1680 Rene-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle built Fort Prudhomme. The French erected other posts, and English trappers from Virginia and the Carolinas entered the region. In 1756 British troops and men from SOUTH CAROLINA established Fort Loudon on the Little Tennessee River, but the garrison was massacred by the Cherokees in 1760.

FRANCE lost its claim to the area in 1763; and the first permanent settlement was made in 1769 in the WATAUGA River valley by Virginians, who were followed by North Carolinians. The first attempt at government was made in 1772 when these pioneers formed the Watauga Association; and in 1777, at their request, North Carolina organized the settlements into a county. JONESBORO, founded in 1779, became the county seat. That year, too, the Cherokees ceded a large area to the settlers, but some Cherokees refused to recognize the agreement and made war. The settlers objected when North Carolina ceded the region to the federal government and in 1784 they set up their own State of FRANKLIN. Four years later North Carolina again took charge, and in 1790 Tennessee became part of the Southwest Territory.

Pioneers came in from the Carolinas, Virginia, and Pennsylvania especially, and the state prospered in the 19th century as canals and railroads were built. MEMPHIS was laid out in 1819, and more settlers arrived after the Cherokees and Chickasaws were moved W in the 1830s. In early 1861 a referendum rejected secession; but another in June, after the Civil War began, approved it. Tennessee turned out, after Virginia, to be the bloodiest battleground of the war. The capture of FORT HENRY on the TENNESSEE RIVER in February 1862 and of FORT DONELSON on the Cumberland the same month were the first major Union victories. In April the Battle of SHILOH, near Pittsburg Landing, was a narrow victory for Union general Ulysses S. Grant. At the end of 1862 the Battle of MURFREESBORO began, ending in a Confederate retreat. Several battles marked the CHATTANOOGA Campaign of August to November 1863, in which the Union army finally took the city. When the Confederates attempted to regain the state in 1864 they were defeated at FRANKLIN in November and decisively beaten at NASHVILLE in December.

After the war Tennessee was the first state to be readmitted to the Union, in March 1866. That year the Ku Klux Klan was organized in Tennessee, but the Radical Republicans controlled the government until 1870, after which some of their reforms were undone. The farm tenancy system that replaced the large slave-manned plantations was not successful, but gradually industry increased and economic conditions improved. The Tennessee Valley Authority, started in 1933 by the federal government, has been of vital importance to the state in providing waterways, irrigation, and hydroelectric power. Material for the first atomic bombs was produced at OAK RIDGE in the early 1940s. School integration caused some disruption in the 1960s. In July 1980 there were riots in Chattanooga after members of the Ku Klux Klan, on trial, were acquitted.

Nashville is the capital. Memphis is the largest city, and others are Chattanooga and KNOXVILLE.

TENNESSEE RIVER (*United States*)

River of SE United States, it is formed just N of KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE, and follows a U-shaped course S into N ALABAMA and then N to the OHIO RIVER at PADUCAH, KENTUCKY. The principal tributary of the Ohio River, it is 650 miles long. Formerly navigable only by flatboats, it has increased in importance as a waterway since the 1930s, when the Tennessee Valley Authority converted it into a chain of lakes by the construction of nine dams. During the Civil War it presented an obvious route to the Union for an invasion of the western Confederacy and was followed by General Ulysses S. Grant's army in February 1862 in capturing FORT HENRY and FORT DONELSON on the way to VICKSBURG. See also CHATTANOOGA, SHILOH.

TENOCHTITLÁN (*Mexico*)

Ancient city and capital of the AZTEC EMPIRE, it existed on the site of MEXICO CITY, in Federal District, Mexico. Founded c. A.D. 1345 on a marshy island in Lake Texcoco, it became a flourishing city of between 200,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, with a unique system of waterways and dikes, and a great central plaza with palaces and temples. The Spanish under Hernán Cortés reached it in 1519 when it was Emperor Montezuma's capital, but they were forced to retreat under heavy Aztec attack on June 30, 1520. Cortés returned the following year and captured and razed the city after a three-month siege. Mexico City was later founded by the Spanish on the ruins.

TENTYRA See DENDERA

TEOS (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of ASIA MINOR, on the S coast of the Ýzmir Peninsula, two mi W of Seferihisar, in IZMIR province, W Turkey. It was one of the 12 cities of IONIA, a religious league, and was the birthplace of the Greek lyric poet Anacreon. Only its ruins remain today.

TEOTIHUACÁN [**San Juan Teotihuacán**] (*Mexico*)

Ruined city in México state, 30 mi NE of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. An ancient religious and commercial center, it is the largest and most impressive urban site of ancient America, covering some eight square miles. Dating from the second century A.D., the city was planned formally at the start of the Christian era, though little is known of the origins of its inhabitants or of the extent of their political power. Archaeological evidence has revealed that the people of Teotihuacán had a complex religious system and had developed sculpture to a high degree. The city was sacked and burned by the Toltec c. A.D. 750. Extensive ruins remain, including the vast Pyramid of the Sun, the largest and highest pyramid in Mexico.

TEOTITLÁN DEL VALLE (*Mexico*)

Town in Oaxaca state, 17 mi ESE of OAXACA, S Mexico. It was the 11th- and 12th-century capital of the Zapotec Indians, and today it is a weaving center.

TEOZAPOTLÁN See ZAACHILA

TEPE GAWRA (*Iraq*)

Ancient settlement of MESOPOTAMIA, an important archaeological site, in al-Mawsil governorate, E of the Tigris River, 15 mi NE of MOSUL, N Iraq. Inhabited from c. 4500 B.C. until the mid-second millennium B.C., the site has revealed 26 layers of cities and gives its name to the northern Mesopotamian Gawra period. It clearly shows the development of early farming villages into more sophisticated settlements with elaborate temples. The city was invaded by non-Semites and Hurrians c. 1700 B.C.

TEPE HISSAR [**Tappeh Hesar Damghan**] (*Iran*)

Ancient site in Semnan province, SW of Shahrud, N Iran, near DĀMGHĀN. A site of continuous habitation

from c. 3900 B.C. to c. 1900 B.C., it is near the remains of a large Sassanian palace.

TEPELENA See TEPELENË

TEPELENË [Tepelena] [*ancient: Antigonea; Italian: Tepeleni*] (*Albania*)

Town in S Albania, 30 mi ESE of VLORË. Built on the site of ancient Antigonea, it grew into a flourishing commercial center under the Turkish governor, Ali Pasha. It lost importance following the Balkan Wars and suffered in an earthquake in 1920.

TEPELENI See TEPELENË

TEPEXPÁN (*Mexico*)

Village in México state, near TEXCOCO, central Mexico. In 1947 a skeleton between 10,000 and 11,000 years old was found here. Known as the Tepexpán Man, it may be one of the oldest human skeleton yet discovered in the Western Hemisphere.

TEPE YAHYA (*Iran*)

Ancient and important archaeological site in Kermān province, NE of Dowlatābād, Iran. It was almost continuously inhabited from the fifth millennium to the end of the third millennium B.C. and from c. 1000 B.C. to A.D. 400. It had an important economic position in the third millennium B.C., exporting steatite bowls to MESOPOTAMIA and the INDUS RIVER valley.

TEPLICE [*former: Teplice-Šanov; German: Teplitz-Schönau*] (*Czech Republic*)

City and spa in N BOHEMIA, 56 mi NNW of PRAGUE. The site of thermal springs known to the Romans, it was the location of a convent established in 1156 by Queen Judith of BOHEMIA. The famous meeting between writer Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and composer Ludwig van Beethoven took place here in 1812. In the 19th century the waters were believed to heal gunshot wounds. Teplice's German population was expelled after World War II.

TEPLICE-ŠANOV See TEPLICE

TEPLITZ-SCHÖNAU See TEPLICE

TERAMO [*ancient: Interamna*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Teramo province, ABRUZZI region, 82 mi NE of ROME, central Italy. Originally occupied by the pre-Roman Praetuttii tribe, it was part of the duchy of SPOLETO in the Middle Ages, and was included in the kingdom of NAPLES, first under the Normans, and then from 1814 to 1860. It has the remains of a Roman theater.

TERENGGANU See TRENGGANU

TEREZIN [*German: Theresienstadt*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in Severočeský region, 11 mi SSE of USTI NAD LABEM, in N BOHEMIA. Founded by Maria Theresa of AUSTRIA as a fortress, it was occupied by GERMANY during World War II and was the site of an infamous Nazi concentration camp.

TERGESTE See TRIESTE

TERMEZ (*Uzbekistan*)

City in Uzbekistan, on the Afghan frontier, 160 mi S of SAMARKAND. An ancient town, it prospered in the first century B.C. as part of the kingdom of BACTRIA and was razed at the end of the 17th century A.D. The modern city was founded on the site of a Russian fort built in 1897.

TERMINI IMERESE [*ancient: Thermae Himerenses*] (*Italy*)

Town and port on the N coast of SICILY, in PALERMO province, 22 mi ESE of Palermo. Said to be the site of a Phoenician port, it contained famous thermal springs celebrated by the poet Pindar in the sixth century B.C. Agathocles, the tyrant of SYRACUSE, was born here in 361 B.C. There are Roman remains.

TERMINUS See ATLANTA

TERMONDE See DENDERMONDE

TERNATE [*Indonesian: Pulau Ternate*] (*Indonesia*)

Island of the Molucca Islands group, in the Molucca Sea, off the W coast of Halmahera Island, in Maluku province, E Indonesia. It was an important center of the spice trade for centuries and a major island in the MOLUCCAS group. Ternate accepted Islam early and

was a sultanate from the 12th to the 17th centuries. Following the expulsion of the Portuguese in 1574, the island passed under Dutch rule in 1606. The sultan gave the Dutch a spice monopoly, and his power declined after popular revolts in 1650 and 1683. The Dutch remained in control of the island until after World War II, when an independent Indonesia was established.

TERNI [*ancient: Interamna Nahars*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Terni province, in UMBRIA region, on the Nera River, 49 mi NE of ROME, central Italy. Originally an ancient Umbrian town, it was possibly the birthplace of the Roman historian Tacitus. Emperor Gallus was murdered here in A.D. 253. It passed to the papacy in the 14th century and was the scene of a battle during the French Revolutionary Wars in 1798, when the Neapolitans were defeated by the French. Half the city was destroyed during World War II. It has Roman ruins and the remains of a Neolithic village. See also PAPAL STATES.

TERNOPIL [*Polish: Tarnopol; Russian: Ternopol*] (*Ukraine*)

City in Ukraine, on the Seret River, 70 mi ESE of LVIV. Once a Polish town, it was razed by the Tatars in 1524. It became part of AUSTRIA in 1772 and was returned to POLAND in 1920. It passed to the Soviet Union in 1939 and was severely damaged during World War II.

TERNOPOL See TERNOPIL

TERRACINA [*ancient: Anxur, Tarracina*] (*Italy*)

Town in Latina province, LATIUM region, approximately 58 mi SE of Rome, on the Gulf of Gaeta, W of Gaeta, S central Italy. Originally a town of the Volsci tribe, it came under ROME c. 400 B.C. and was a major city on the APPIAN WAY. Here the road, previously running straight SE across the Pontine Marshes, suddenly turns E as it reaches the sea and cuts through the seaside cliffs. The Roman aristocracy made it a resort, and ruins of the villas of the emperors Tiberius, Galba, and Vitellius can be seen here today. The temple of Jupiter Anxurus crowns the cliffs above the town and dates back to the Volscian period. Emperor Galba was born here in 3 B.C. The town has an archaeological museum.

TERRANOVA DI SICILIA See GELA

TERRE HAUTE (*United States*)

City in W INDIANA, on the Wabash River, 67 mi WSW of INDIANAPOLIS. Built on the site of an old Indian meeting place, it was originally the site of Fort Harrison, which was frequently attacked by Tecumseh's Shawnee Indians. Planned in 1816 in a coal-mining region, it is remembered in labor history for its militant union activity. Eugene V. Debs, the organizer of the country's first industrial union, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, lived and got his start here.

TERRITOIRE DES COMORES See COMOROS

TERRITORIOS ESPAÑOLES DEL GOLFO DE GUINEA See EQUATORIAL GUINEA

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA See NEW GUINEA, PAPUA NEW GUINEA

TERTRY [*former: Testry*] (*France*)

Village in Somme department, N France. Pepin of Herstal became ruler of all the Franks by conquering NEUSTRIA here in A.D. 687. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

TERUEL [*ancient: Turba*] (*Spain*)

Town and capital of Teruel province, in ARAGON, at the confluence of the Guadalaviar and Alfambra rivers, 138 mi E of MADRID, E central Spain. Originally the site of the Iberian settlement of Turba, it was destroyed by the Romans in 196 B.C. It became a center of Moorish power after the eighth century A.D. but was conquered in 1171 by Alfonso II of Aragon. The town was the scene of intense fighting during the Spanish civil war from 1936 to 1939, during which it was largely destroyed, but afterward rebuilt.

TESCHEN [Český Těšín *Czech: Těšín; Polish: Cieszyn*] (*Czech Republic; Poland*)

Former principality, now in NE Czech Republic and S central Poland, centered around the twin towns of Cieszyn and Český Těšín. At one time a duchy in the Polish province of SILESIA, it passed to BOHEMIA in 1335 and to the Hapsburgs in 1526. As one of the most prosperous areas of AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, it was claimed by both Poland and CZECHOSLOVAKIA fol-

lowing the collapse of the Hapsburg Empire after World War I. In January 1919 the Czechs took much of Teschen by force, and the arbitration of the Conference of Ambassadors of the Allies was needed to settle the dispute peacefully by dividing the region between the two claimants along the Olse River. Poland accepted the decision grudgingly and occupied Teschen in October 1938 after the MUNICH Conference. Following World War II the Soviet Union reestablished the 1920 to 1938 boundary.

TĚŠÍN See TESCHEN

TESSIN See TICINO

TESTRY See TERTRY

TETON PASS See WYOMING

TÉTOUAN [Tetuán] (*Morocco*)

City and capital of Tétouan province, on the Martin River, 25 mi S of CEUTA, N Morocco. Built in the 14th century at the location of an earlier town, it was razed by Castilians c. 1400 because of its use as a pirate base. Reestablished by Muslim refugees from SPAIN in 1492, it was captured by the Spanish in 1860 and was the capital of Spanish Morocco from 1913 to 1956.

TETSCHEN See DEĚČÍN

TETUÁN See TÉTOUAN

TEUCHIRA See TOCRA

TEUTOBURGER WALD See TEUTOBURG FOREST

TEUTOBURG FOREST [*German: Teutoburger Wald*] (*Germany*)

Hilly range in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA and LOWER SAXONY, N central Germany, extending roughly from OSNABRÜCK to PADERBORN. Its highest point, near DETMOLD, was the scene of a battle in A.D. 9 when the Roman legions under Varus were annihilated by German tribes under Arminius. This defeat is said to have prevented the Romanization of Germany between the

Rhine and Elbe rivers and left millions of Germans on Rome's borders unconquered. The late eighth-century war between the Saxon Widukind and Charlemagne occurred here. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE, ROMAN EMPIRE.

TEVERE See TIBER RIVER

TEVERYA See TIBERIAS

TEVIOTDALE See ROXBURGHSHIRE

TIEWKESBURY (*England*)

Town in GLOUCESTERSHIRE, on the Severn and Avon rivers, 10 mi NNE of GLOUCESTER. An ancient market town, it was the location of a monastery built in the eighth century and reestablished in the 12th century. It grew to be one of England's most famous Benedictine abbeys. During the Wars of the Roses, on May 4, 1471, the Yorkist king Edward IV finally defeated his Lancastrian adversaries here at the Battle of Tewkesbury. The town has many fine old houses and a splendid abbey church.

TEXAS (*United States*)

A state in the southwestern part of the country. It was admitted in 1845 as the 28th state. Texas is derived from the word *Teyas*, as some local Indians were known. The word means "friends." It has a 1,000-mile border with MEXICO to the S. NEW MEXICO is to the W, OKLAHOMA to the N, and ARKANSAS and LOUISIANA to the E.

Cabaza de Vaca, shipwrecked off the coast in 1528, passed through the region in the 1530s; Francisco Vásquez de Coronado was probably here in 1541, and Hernando de Soto's men came in 1542. The first Spanish settlement was at Ysleta, near present EL PASO, in 1682. Missions were established; but the Comanche, Apache, and other Indians were unfriendly. René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle, representing FRANCE, was in E Texas in 1685. To hold the region the Spanish established more missions, at SAN ANTONIO in 1718, NACOGDOCHES in 1719, and GOLIAD in 1749.

The cession of Louisiana by France to SPAIN in 1762 removed the French threat but brought contact with the British. Spain unsuccessfully attempted settlements in the N and on the Gulf of Mexico. After the United States acquired the LOUISIANA PURCHASE

in 1803, Anglo-Americans began to show interest in Texas. Moses Austin received a grant from Spain in 1821 and later that year his son Stephen led the first 300 Anglo-American families to Texas. Mexico, now independent, made more grants, more Anglo-American settlement followed, and by 1830 there were more Anglo-Americans than Mexicans in Texas. Mexico attempted to stop further immigration.

Relations worsened, and in 1835 a revolution began. Mexican troops were driven out, and in March 1836 the Texan Americans declared their independence as the REPUBLIC OF TEXAS. The Mexican dictator Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna attacked the ALAMO in San Antonio, killing its defenders, and several hundred others were massacred at Goliad. In April 1836 at the Battle of SAN JACINTO near HOUSTON, Santa Anna was crushed, and Texas's independence was achieved. The Anglos wanted annexation to the United States, but antislavery forces fought it, and annexation did not take place until July 1845. This triggered the Mexican War, the first two battles of which, on Texas soil, were U.S. victories.

After the war settlers poured in, and the planter class prospered. Texas seceded in February 1861, but in the Civil War it was the only Confederate state not overrun by Union troops. Radical Republicans controlled the state government for several years after the war, and there was considerable lawlessness. Texas was readmitted to the Union in 1870. The Democrats recaptured control in 1874 and have held on to it, except for the results of some recent presidential elections. Texas did not suffer as much in the Civil War as other rebellious states, nor was the cotton plantation system, destroyed by the war, as important. Stock raising expanded, and the cattle drives north began.

In the 1880s, through the Farmers' Alliance and the Greenback Party, there were demands for reform, especially of the practice of granting large areas of public land to the railroads. The economy changed drastically after 1901 with the discovery of the SPINDLETOP oil field near BEAUMONT. The 1920s were a boom period of industrialization, and the Great Depression of the 1930s was less severe in the S than in the Panhandle region and elsewhere. The rich East Texas oil field was discovered in 1930. World War II, with its demand for goods and its many military installations in the state, further spurred the economy. Since 1954 school integration has made progress, and since 1965 a federal law has increased the number of black voters. Since the late 1960s Texas has been at

the heart of the Sun Belt and its economic boom. Houston has been one of the fastest-growing and richest cities in the nation, attracting thousands yearly. Rapid expansion and lack of planning have begun to show their effects on the state, however. AUSTIN is the capital. Texas is now the second-largest state in population. Among many growing cities are DALLAS, El Paso, FORT WORTH, Houston, and San Antonio.

TEXAS, REPUBLIC OF

Former independent nation whose territory occupied essentially the same area as the present state of TEXAS in the UNITED STATES. Until 1835 it was part of MEXICO. In that year Anglo-American settlers who had emigrated from the United States, beginning in 1821, set up a provisional government and in 1836 declared their independence. The Anglo-Americans and others were dissatisfied with what they felt was tyrannical and arbitrary Mexican rule. They were also slaveholders, while the Mexican government was against slavery. War broke out, and after initial defeats the Anglos won independence by a victory at the Battle of SAN JACINTO on April 21, 1836.

Sam Houston, who had led the troops, became president, and the city named for him was the capital until 1839, when the capital was transferred to AUSTIN. The new nation found it impossible to get foreign loans, and it had to create armed forces, including the Texas Rangers, to combat raids from Mexico and occasional Indian forays. As early as 1836 the Texans had voted for annexation by the United States, but antislavery forces here fought the move bitterly. Great Britain also wanted an independent Texas to block further westward expansion by the United States, and at one point it seemed Texas might give up slavery in return for British support. This possibly had some effect in the United States, and by a joint resolution of Congress of February 28, 1845, annexation was approved, and Texas's 10 years as a separate nation ended.

TEXAS CITY (*United States*)

City and port in SE TEXAS, on Galveston Bay, 9 mi NW of GALVESTON. An industrial city with giant oil refineries, it was developed after 1893. Most of the city was destroyed and over 500 people killed on April 16, 1947, when a nitrate-laden freighter blew up, causing many secondary explosions on shore. It has since recovered and is the site of several oil refineries.

TEXCOCO [*Texcoco de Mora, Tezcucó*] (*Mexico*)

Town in México state, on the side of Lake Texcoco, NE of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. It was an important town in Aztec times; its rulers were the first Nahuatl leaders to gain control over the Valley of Mexico. By the 15th century Texcoco was paying tribute to the rulers of Azcapotzalco and later in the century came under the shadow of the Aztec rulers of TENOCHTITLÁN as one of the three pueblos of the Aztec Confederation. The Spanish under Hernán Cortés used Texcoco as a base from which to attack Tenochtitlán. See also AZTEC EMPIRE.

TEXCOCO DE MORA See **TEXCOCO****TEXEL, BATTLES OF** (*Netherlands*)

Naval battle site off the most southerly of the West FRISIAN ISLANDS, in the North Sea. It was the scene of two significant battles during the Anglo-Dutch wars of the 17th century. Between July 31 and August 9, 1653, the Dutch were defeated by the English in the First Battle of Texel. Then in 1673, following his appointment as Lord High Admiral of England, Prince Rupert, formerly count Palatine of the Rhine and duke of Bavaria, met defeat by the Dutch after a battle that raged from August 11 to 21. The English were prevented by the defeat from landing troops in Holland and were forced to quit their blockade of the Dutch coast.

TEZCUCO See **TEXCOCO****THABA BOSIU** (*Lesotho*)

Village and mission in Maseru district, 12 mi E of Maseru, NW Lesotho. In 1831 Chief Moshesh defeated the Matabele here and founded the Basuto nation, with Thaba Bosiu as his headquarters. In 1866 the Treaty of Thaba Bosiu gave part of Basutoland to the ORANGE FREE STATE.

THABRACA See **TABARCA****THAENAE** See **SFAX****THAILAND** [*former: Siam*]

A constitutional monarchy occupying the center of INDOCHINA, with seacoasts on the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. Thailand's central position has

led to continual conflict with neighboring MYANMAR, CAMBODIA, and VIETNAM as their contending empires sought control of the region.

Early Thailand was thinly settled and remained largely vacant for much of its history. Two Indian influenced cultures developed in the region; the Mons in lower Burma and central Thailand and the Khmers in the MEKONG RIVER valley. The stronger KHMER EMPIRE displaced the Mons from all their territory except a small state of Haripunjaya in central Thailand and then found their own power and influence rapidly eroding. Beginning in the 13th century A.D., Thai settlers moved southward from CHINA and established small states throughout Indochina. In Thailand two major states became established: SUKHOTHAI and CHIANG MAI. Sukhothai was founded after a successful revolt against a Khmer-controlled outpost c. 1220, and it ruled Thailand's central plain. In the north, Chiang Mai was founded in 1296 after the defeat of Haripunjaya. In the early 15th century Sukhothai was absorbed by the emerging kingdom of AYUTTHAYA.

Ayutthaya differed from Sukhothai in its effective use of centralized power through an organized and efficient governmental bureaucracy. The Thai state prospered and traded with China, Vietnam, INDIA, JAVA, and MALACCA while conducting continual wars of expansion. Ayutthayan expansion in the 14th century encroached on Kampuchean territory, and by the 15th century an often contested but durable link of vassalage held Kampuchea under Thai domination. The Ayutthaya kings tried repeatedly to dominate the northern Thai kingdoms of Chiang Mai and LAOS but never succeeded.

The only major threat to Ayutthayan dominance emanated from Burma. In the 16th century Burmese troops briefly succeeded in reducing Siam to vassalage. During the 17th century European trading and religious influences began to affect Siam. The Dutch established an early stranglehold on trade, and the Thais welcomed missionaries from FRANCE as a counterbalance. When the French used this welcome to establish a large armed mission in 1687, Thai mistrust led to an anti-Western coup that served to keep Siam aloof from further Western contact for the next 150 years.

In 1767 a second Burmese invasion broke the Ayutthayan state by sacking the capital city of Ayutthaya. A noble named Taksin succeeded in routing the Burmese and set up a new capital at THON BURI. In 1781 he was deposed after losing his mind, and

Siam's leading general, Chao Phraya Chakkri, assumed the throne and founded the royal Chakkri dynasty that still heads the country. He immediately moved the capital across the Chao Phraya River to BANGKOK, and he and his successors proceeded to restore Siam's power over its vassal states, including Kampuchea, the MALAY PENINSULA, and the Lao kingdom of Wiangchan (VIENTIANE).

Most of Siam's trade was with China, and an enormous surge of Chinese immigration to Bangkok found the city half Chinese by the middle of the 19th century. The Chinese brought advanced commercial acumen to Siam, and Western countries demanded an end to the century-and-a-half of isolation. During the 1850s the kingdom granted both free trade and consular representation to leading Western powers. King Mongkut (1851–68) and his son Chulalongkorn (1868–1910) saw little hope of resisting increasing Western demands for concessions and grudgingly gave up Kampuchea and Laos to France and Malaysia to Great Britain. Internally Siam's monarchy successfully worked to reform and strengthen their government on a Western model, better to retain their independence.

In World War I Siam fought on the Allied side and in return received favorable treaty provisions. In 1932 a coup established a constitutional government, ending absolute monarchy in the country. Thailand allied itself with JAPAN in World War II, and since then the nation has been dominated by military leadership, under the influence of the United States, interspersed with brief interludes of civilian rule. Since the Vietnam War the country has moved steadily toward democracy. Thailand resumed civilian rule in 1975, but it saw a military coup in 1976. Several military premiers followed.

In 1992, after antigovernment demonstrators were killed, King Bhumibol Adulyadej appointed a civilian as interim prime minister. In the 1992 elections, antimilitary parties won a majority, and Chuan Leekpai became prime minister of a coalition government. In 1995 the parliament approved constitutional reforms, lowering the voting age to 18, guaranteeing equal rights for women, and reducing membership in the military-dominated senate. In 1995 Chuan's government fell because of a land-reform scandal. New elections brought the Chart Thai Party to power with Banharn Silpa-archa as prime minister, heading a seven-party coalition. The coalition soon fell apart, and in 1997, Chuan again became prime minister and a new constitution was approved.

Thailand enjoyed an economic boom in the 1990s, but in 1997 there was a monetary crisis in Southeast Asia, and Thailand became mired in a deep recession. The International Monetary Fund pledged to provide Thailand with a \$17 billion loan, and by 2000 the economy recovered somewhat. In 2001, the Thai Rak Thai formed a coalition government with Thaksin Shinawatra as prime minister. In 2004 there were attacks by Muslim separatists in Thailand's three southern provinces. Relations in the southern provinces improved, however, when the government provided strong aid to the region after the Indian Ocean tsunami in December of 2004. Some 5,300 people died there, many of them foreign tourists.

THAMES RIVER (*Canada*)

River rising NW of Woodstock, S ONTARIO, and flowing past London and Chatham to Lake St. Clair. During the War of 1812, U.S. forces under General William H. Harrison defeated a British and Indian army under Brigadier General Henry A. Procter and the Indian leader Tecumseh near CHATHAM on October 5, 1813. Tecumseh was killed, the Indian confederacy that he had formed against the UNITED STATES was destroyed, and U.S. control of the Northwest was restored.

THAMES RIVER [*ancient: Tamesa, Tamesis*] (*England*)

River of S England rising in four headstreams in the Cotswold Hills, E GLOUCESTERSHIRE, and flowing S and E through LONDON to the North Sea at the NORE. It is 210 mi long and is navigable by barge as far as Lechlade, though the upper part is generally used only for fishing and pleasure. London, founded as a Roman town, grew up around the only bridge in the area; and the lower river, including the port of London, has always been of great importance to shipping, especially since the 17th century. The Thames valley is the heart of southern England, and the river itself has many historical and literary associations. Chief towns on its banks include OXFORD (where the river is called the Isis), READING, WINDSOR and Windsor Castle, RICHMOND UPON THAMES, KINGSTON UPON THAMES, and below London, GREENWICH, GRAVESEND, and TILBURY.

THAMUGADI See TIMGAD

THAMUGADIS See TIMGAD

THANA See **THANE**

THANE [Thana, Tana] (India)

Town in W MAHARASHTRA state, 21 mi NNE of MUMBAI, at the mouth of the Thane River, W India. A major Indian port in the 13th century, it was here in April 1321 that several Franciscan missionaries from Italy, including Thomas of Tolentino, James of Padua, and Peter of Siena, were killed by the Muslims in the city. It was an early settlement of the Portuguese before they were expelled by the MARATHAS in 1737.

THANESAR (India)

Town in E PUNJAB, 21 mi NNW of KARNAL, NW India. It was the capital of Harsha, the fourth king of Thanesar, who conquered an evanescent empire in northern India at the beginning of the seventh century A.D. Thanesar was razed by Mahmud of GHAZNI in 1014.

THANET See **MARGATE**

THANET, ISLE OF (England)

Former island, now an area in the corner of NE KENT. It is the site of two third-century Roman forts guarding the channel that once made the Isle of Thanet a true island. The island was said to be the landing place of the Anglo-Saxon invader Hengist c. A.D. 450. The mission sent by Pope Gregory the Great to Britain first touched shore here in 597 under the leadership of Augustine of CANTERBURY. Later it was the victim of the Danish Viking raiders, who first wintered in England here in 850, marking the beginning of their conquest. In the later Middle Ages it was in the jurisdiction of the CINQUE PORTS.

THANJAVUR [former: Tanjore] (India)

City in TAMIL NADU state, in the Cauvery delta, 190 mi SSE of CHENNAI, SE India. The capital of the CHOLA dynasty in the 10th and 11th centuries, it was an independent state under VIJAYANAGARA in the 16th century and was taken by the Marathas in 1674. It passed to the British in 1855, and it was here that the Protestant missionaries did their earliest work in India. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY.

THAPSACUS [biblical: Tiphseh; modern: Dabseh] (Syria)

Ancient city on the EUPHRATES RIVER, 60 mi ESE of ALEPPO, in Aleppo province, N central Syria. In antiquity it was the site of a ford used by conquering

armies, including that of Alexander the Great. It is mentioned in the Bible in 1 Kings 4:24.

THAPSUS (Tunisia)

Ancient town and port of North Africa, 100 mi SE of CARTHAGE, SE of Sousse, E Tunisia. During the conflict between Julius Caesar and the Roman Senate, Thapsus was the last fortress of Pompey's party and was invested by Caesar. On February 6, 46 B.C., Quintus Metellus Scipio and a Numidian contingent under Juba I were defeated while trying to lift the siege. The Pompeians suffered enormous losses, and after the battle Caesar's control of Roman Africa was assured.

THASOS [Greek: Thásos] (Greece)

Island in the N AEGEAN SEA, NE Greece. In antiquity it was known for its gold mines, which were worked by the Phoenicians. Colonized and fortified by the Greeks from 681 to 628 B.C., it came under the control of PERSIA, then of ATHENS in the fifth century B.C. It was seized by the crusaders in 1204, then passed to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1455. It remained part of Turkey until 1913, when it came under Greece after the Balkan Wars. See also PHOENICIA.

THATO See **TATTA**

THATON (Myanmar)

Town in Tenasserim division, 35 mi NNW of Moulmein, Lower Myanmar. Established in 534 B.C., it was once the capital of the Mon Kingdom, although its political power waned after the founding of PEGU. Until the 11th century, when it was conquered by Burma under the leadership of Anawratha, it was a famous center of Buddhism.

THATTA See **TATTA**

THAUMACI See **DOMOKOS**

THEBAE See **THEBES (Egypt)**

THEBEN See **DEVIN**

THEBES [ancient: Diospolis, Diospolis Magna, Thebae; biblical: No] (Egypt)

Ancient city of Upper Egypt, on the NILE RIVER, S of Qena, in modern Qena governorate. The great temple

complexes of LUXOR and KARNAK now occupy parts of its site. Although it was settled very early, not much is known about the city until c. 2135 B.C., when the Theban family established the Eleventh Dynasty. Thebes gained importance as the site of the royal residence and as the center of worship of the god Amon. It reached its apex during the empire or New Kingdom (c. 1580–1090 B.C.), when it was a storehouse of the wealth of defeated nations. Its power waned as the empire declined, and it was razed by the Assyrians in 661 B.C. It was destroyed by the Romans in 29 B.C.; only a few villages remained by 20 B.C. The surviving tombs, including Tutankhamen's, are considered to be some of the world's most magnificent, and Thebes has been the site of very important archaeological discoveries.

THEBES [*Greek: Thívai*] (*Greece*)

City in Boeotia, 33 mi NNW of ATHENS, central Greece. The chief city of ancient BOEOTIA, it was identified in legend with King Cadmus who traditionally founded it in 1313 B.C., and with Oedipus, and was the locale of many Greek tragedies. A Mycenaean palace has been identified beneath the modern town. It entered into a power struggle with Athens at the end of the sixth century B.C. From 480 to 479 it sided with PERSIA against Athens but was defeated. Initially a supporter of SPARTA in the Peloponnesian War, it later joined a confederation against Sparta and defeated the Spartans at LEUCTRA in 371 B.C., briefly gaining the hegemony of Greece. Thebes was defeated by Philip II of MACEDON at CHAERONEA in 338 B.C., and the city was destroyed by Alexander the Great in 336 B.C. Although rebuilt in 316 B.C. by Cassander, Thebes never regained its former importance. It was destroyed by Sulla in 86 B.C. Rebuilt, it was sacked in A.D. 248 and 396 by the Goths.

In the Byzantine period Thebes was the capital of Byzantine Hellas. It was taken by the Bulgars in 1040, and in 1146 fell to the forces of George of Antioch, of Norman Sicily. From here the Normans introduced silk production into Sicily, and with a loss of its market the city declined. It fell to Boniface II of Montferat in 1205 during the Fourth Crusade and became capital of the duchy of Athens under Otto de la Roche. It withered completely under the Ottoman Turks.

THÉLINÉ See ARLES

THEODORAPOLIS See GIURGIU

THEODOSIA See FEODOSIYA

THEOTMALLI See DETMOLD

THERA [Thíra] [*ancient: Calliste; former: Santorin; Italian: Santorini*] (*Greece*)

Volcanic island in the S CYCLADES, in the Aegean Sea, on the N side of the Sea of Crete, SE Greece. Traditionally believed to have been settled by the Phoenicians, it was later occupied by Laconians and in 631 B.C. sent colonists to North Africa to found CYRENE. Ruins of the Hellenistic city of Thera have been unearthed on the eastern coast of the island.

Archaeological evidence suggests that an eruption here and ensuing tsunami in 1500 B.C. destroyed the coast and center of CRETE, causing the decline of KNOSSOS and the Minoan civilization of the Aegean. It may also have given rise to the legend of lost Atlantis. The Minoan town of Akrotiri, with houses and superb wall paintings, preserved under tons of volcanic ash from the eruption, has recently been excavated here.

THERESIENSTADT See TEREZIN

THERMA See THESSALONÍKI

THERMAE HIMERENSES See TERMINI IMERESE

THERMON [*ancient: Thermum; former: Kephlovryson*] (*Greece*)

Village in Acarnania department, 19 mi NE of Missolonghi, on the E shore of Lake Trichonis, W central Greece. It was the political and religious seat of the Aetolian League and was destroyed in 218 B.C. by Philip V of MACEDON. Ruins of the ancient temple of Apollo can be seen to this day. See also AETOLIA.

THERMOPÍLAE See THERMOPYLAE

THERMOPYLAE [*Greek: Thermopílae*] (*Greece*)

Pass in E central Greece, Euboea region, 9 mi SE of LAMÍA, between the cliffs of Mt Oeta and the Malic Gulf. A route for invaders coming from the N, this pass has been the scene of many battles. During the Persian Wars, in 480 B.C., SPARTA and her allies with a force of 7,500 men under King Leonidas fought

heroically but were defeated here by the overwhelming Persian force of 300,000 under King Xerxes I, who won the day only by outflanking the pass after the Greeks had been betrayed by treachery. The remaining 300 Spartans under Leonidas fought to the last two men.

In 279 the Gauls under Brennus were held up by the Greeks here, and Antiochus III of Syria was defeated here in 191 B.C. by the Romans under Acilius Glabrio. Alaric took the pass unopposed in A.D. 395. Justinian fortified it in the sixth century. During World War II the German army was delayed here from April 20 to 25, 1941, by an ANZAC rearguard action. Since 1955 a new memorial to Leonidas and the 300 Spartans has stood here. The grave mound of the Greek dead still stands on the opposite side of the road.

THERMUM See THERMON

THÉROUANNE (*France*)

Village in Pas-de-Calais department, S of St. Omer, N France. Once the site of a fortress that was captured by the English in 1380 and 1513, it was sacked in 1553 by Emperor Charles V.

THESPIAE [*Greek: Thespiai*] (*Greece*)

Ancient city of S central BOEOTIA, SW of THEBES, near Mt Helicon, central Greece. Settled in Neolithic and Mycenaean times, it was an enemy of Thebes, and its soldiers fought against the Persians at THERMOPYLAE and PLATAEA in 480 B.C. It was destroyed by Thebes in 371 B.C. but was rebuilt and became an important town of Boeotia under the ROMAN EMPIRE. Its temple held the Eros of Praxiteles, one of the ancient world's best-known statues. The statue was taken to Rome by Caligula, restored to Thespieae, and snatched again by Nero. The town was devoted to the Nine Muses and, according to legend, was associated with King Thespius who sought to match all 50 of his daughters with Hercules.

THESPIAI See THESPIAE

THESPROTIA (*Greece*)

Department of NW Greece and region of ancient EPIRUS, N of the Ambracian Gulf, on the W coast of Greece. The Thesprotians were the earliest settlers of

Epirus, and their famous oracle at DODONA was one of the oldest in Greece.

THESSALÍA See THESSALY

THESSALONICA See THESSALONÍKI

THESSALONIKE See THESSALONÍKI

THESSALONÍKI [*Salonica, Saloniki, Thessalonike*]

[*ancient: Therma, Thessalonica*] (*Greece*)

City, port, and capital of Thessaloníki department, in MACEDONIA, on the Gulf of Thessaloníki, on the W side of the CHALCIDICE Peninsula, N Greece. Established by Cassander of Macedon c. 315 B.C., it was made the capital of the Roman province of MACEDON in 146 B.C. and prospered thereafter. It was to the Thessalonians that St. Paul addressed two epistles, when the city became an early Christian diocese. Its importance was second only to Constantinople under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. The Emperor Theodosius I was excommunicated in A.D. 390 by St. Ambrose of MILAN for slaughtering the mutinous population of Thessaloníki.

It became the largest fief of the Latin Empire of CONSTANTINOPLE, founded in 1204 by the leaders of the Fourth Crusade. Taken by the Ottoman sultan Murad I in 1387, it remained under Turkish rule until 1912, during the Balkan Wars, when it was seized by Greece. Kemal Atatürk, founder of modern TURKEY, was born here; and in the beginning of the 20th century the city was the seat of the Young Turk movement. During World War I the Allies landed here at the start of the Thessaloníki campaigns in 1915. The pro-Allied government of Greece was established here in 1916 by Eleutherios Venizelos. During World War II it was severely damaged, and its large Jewish population was exterminated by the German occupation force. It was badly damaged in an earthquake in 1978. Many fine Byzantine churches survive, some of which were put on the UNESCO World Heritage list in 1988. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THESSALY [*Greek: Thessalía*] (*Greece*)

Region of N central Greece, S of MACEDONIA, between EPIRUS and the Aegean Sea. Largely hemmed in by mountains, including the Pindus Mountains on the W, it was the site of prehistoric civilizations and was settled by Thessalians before 1000 B.C. Its chief

1296 Thetford

cities—LARISSA, CRANNON, and PHERAE—were ruled as oligarchies and exercised considerable power in the sixth century B.C. thanks to their control of the Amphictyonic League. Thessaly declined but was united again under Jason, the tyrant of Pherae, in 374 B.C. Conquered by Philip II of MACEDON in 344 B.C., it was included in the Roman province of Macedon in 148 B.C. During the Middle Ages Thessaly had a large Romanian population, and the region was part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1355 to 1881.

THETFORD (*England*)

Town in NORFOLK, 27 mi SW of NORWICH. In the center of the ancient region of Breckland, it has the ruins of a Cluniac priory, a Benedictine nunnery, and a large medieval castle mound. Its local school was noted in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* under the year 631 and was reestablished in 1567.

THEVESTE See TEBESSA

THIAKI See ITHACA

THIEL See TIEL

THIELT See TIELT

THIEPVAL (*France*)

Village in SOMME department, just N of ALBERT, N France. It was the site of several battles in September 1916 and August 1918 during World War I.

THINGVALLA See KARLSTAD

THINGVELLIR [*Icelandic*: Þingvellir] (*Iceland*)

Historic site and national park, on the N shore of Thingvallavatn, 30 mi NE of REYKJAVÍK, SW Iceland. Situated on a lava plain, it was the meeting place of the Icelandic parliament, or Althing, from A.D. 930 to 1798. The Republic of Iceland was proclaimed here on June 17, 1944.

THINIS See THIS

THONVILLE [*German*: Diedenhofen] (*France*)

Town in Moselle department, on the Moselle River, 16 mi N of METZ, in LORRAINE, NE France. One of

the towns preferred by Charlemagne, it was here the emperor wrote the Testament of Thionville in A.D. 806, which divided his kingdom among his heirs. Once part of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, the town was seized from SPAIN by Louis II of Bourbon, the Great Condé, in 1643. The Germans captured it in 1870 and retained it until 1919.

THÍRA See THERA

THIRHALA See TRÍKALA

THIRUVANANTHAPURAM [Trivandrum] [*ancient*: Tiruvananthapuram] (*India*)

City, port, and capital of KERALA state, 140 mi SW of MADURAI, on the Arabian Sea, SW India. In 1745 it was made the capital of the former kingdom of TRAVANCORE.

THIS [Thinis] (*Egypt*)

Ancient city of central Egypt, near the NILE RIVER and modern Girga, in Sawhâj governorate. The home of Menes, first king of ancient Egypt c. 3200 B.C., it became the capital of the First and Second Thinite dynasties.

THÍVAI See THEBES (*Greece*)

THO See MÉRIDA (*Mexico*)

THOMAR See TOMAR

THON BURI [Dhonburi] (*Thailand*)

City within metropolitan BANGKOK, on the Chao Phraya River, central Thailand. It was the national capital of Siam from 1767 to 1782 and is the site of the temple of Wat Arun.

THORENBURG See TURDA

THORN See TORUŃ

THORNEY (*England*)

Town in CAMBRIDGESHIRE, 6 mi ENE of PETERBOROUGH, in the Isle of Ely. Fighting took place here in the late 11th century between the Norman duke Wil-

liam the Conqueror and Hereward the Wake, called the “last of the Anglo-Saxons.”

THOUARS [*ancient: Toarcium*] (*France*)

Town in Deux-Sèvres department, 49 mi N of NIORT, W France. Pepin the Short captured the town in A.D. 754. In the 11th century it became a viscountship. The feudal lords of Thouars remained loyal to the English throughout the Hundred Years' War, but the town finally passed to France in 1476. During the 16th-century Wars of Religion it was a Protestant center. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

THOUNE See THUN

THRACE [*ancient: Thracia; Greek: Thráki*] (*Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey*)

Region of SE Europe, in the SE tip of the Balkan Peninsula, consisting of NE GREECE, S BULGARIA, and European TURKEY. Its chief towns are ISTANBUL, EDIRNE, and GALLIPOLI. It has been a constantly shifting region throughout history. The Thracians originally held land as far W as the Adriatic Sea, but the Illyrians forced them to move eastward c. 1300 B.C. They lost further western territories in the fifth century B.C. to MACEDON. During the Classical period Thrace failed to absorb Greek culture and its inhabitants were considered by the Greeks to be barbarians, especially by the Greeks of Byzantium, later CONSTANTINOPLE. Thrace was exploited by the Greeks for its gold and silver, and it became a vassal of PERSIA from c. 510 to 479 B.C. The region was united under Sitalces, fought with ATHENS in the Peloponnesian War, but in the fourth century B.C. passed under Lysimachus and Macedon. A province under ROME, Thrace was a constant battleground following the barbarian invasions of the third century A.D., notably at Adrianople, now EDIRNE, in A.D. 378. It passed to the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and was the scene of fighting between Bulgaria and Turkey in the Balkan Wars. After World War I Thrace was divided between Greece, Turkey, and Bulgaria along frontiers that remain in force today. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

THRACIA See THRACE

THRÁKI See THRACE

THREE RIVERS See TROIS-RIVIÈRES

THRISSUR [Trichur] (*India*)

City in KERALA, SW India, 35 mi N of KOCHI. It is famous for the Thrissur Pooram festival, the most colorful and spectacular temple festival of Kerala. The festival is held near the Vadakkumnathan temple, in April or May. The temple city of Guruvayoor is also nearby.

THRINACRIA See SICILY

THROTMANNI See DORTMUND

THUGGA [*modern: Dougga*] (*Tunisia*)

Ancient city SW of CARTHAGE, 68 mi SW of TUNIS, N Tunisia. An important Punic city, it is famous, however, as the best-preserved Roman city of Tunisia, with temples, arches, a theater, a circus, and an aqueduct dating from the ROMAN EMPIRE.

THUINAM See CHRISTCHURCH (England)

THULE See QAANAAQ

THUN [*French: Thoune*] (*Switzerland*)

City in BERN canton, on the Aare River, 15 mi SSE of Bern, on the Lake of Thun, central Switzerland. The principal city of the Bernese Oberland, it was founded in the 12th century and was part of the kingdom of BURGUNDY until 1190, when it came under to the dukes of ZÄHRINGEN. It passed to the counts of Kyburg in 1218 and to the city-state of Bern in 1384.

THUNDER BAY [*former: Fort William, Port Arthur*] (*Canada*)

City in SW ONTARIO, on the NW shore of LAKE SUPERIOR. A fur-trading post was built here in 1679, and in 1717 the French erected a fort, then known as Fort Kaministiquia. They later abandoned it. The fur-trading North West Company made the site its western headquarters in 1801 and renamed it Fort William. Port Arthur, a military post, was built in the same area in 1866. Both grew into cities and in 1970 were combined as Thunder Bay. The city is one of Canada's major ports.

THURGAU [*French: Thurgovie*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton of NE Switzerland, S of the Lake of CONSTANCE, with its capital at FRAUENFELD. Inhabited

1298 Thurgovie

since prehistoric times, it appeared first as a political unit in the eighth century A.D. It belonged to the dukes of ZÄHRINGEN and the counts of Kyburg before passing to the Hapsburgs in 1264. Captured by the confederated Swiss states in 1460, it became a canton of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC in 1798.

THURGOVIE See THURGAU

THURIA See THURII

THURII [Thuria, Thurium] (Italy)

Ancient city of MAGNA GRAECIA, near the site of SYBARIS, in Lucania, on the Gulf of Taranto, Cosenza province, CALABRIA region, S Italy. Established in 443 B.C. by the Athenian statesman Pericles to replace Sybaris, destroyed by CROTONE, it later allied itself with ROME and was consequently pillaged by Hannibal in 204 B.C. during the Second Punic War. Although restored by Rome, it never regained its former importance.

THÜRINGEN See THURINGIA

THURINGIA [German: Thüringen] (Germany)

Region of E Germany, now a state of Germany, around the Thuringian Forest, between the Werra River to the W and the Weisse Elster to the E, with its capital at WEIMAR. Vanquished by the Huns in the fifth century A.D., the Thuringians were later briefly independent c. A.D. 500 with a kingdom stretching from the HARZ MOUNTAINS to the DANUBE RIVER. Defeated by the Franks in 531 at Burgscheidungen, the Thuringian kingdom came under the rule of the Frankish dukes and was converted to Christianity in the eighth century. A Magyar invasion of Thuringia was stopped at Riade in 933 by Henry I. In the 11th century the landgraves of Thuringia became princes of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, and following a dynastic dispute the succession passed to the house of Wettin in 1265. Thuringia, often associated with SAXONY, was divided into smaller states in the 15th century and was only reunited in 1920 as a *land*, or state, of the Weimar Republic. It was a center of the Lutheran Reformation in the 16th century.

THURIUM See THURII

THURLES [Gaelic: Dúrla Éila] (Ireland)

Town in County TIPPERARY, 24 mi NNW of Clonmel, S central Ireland. Richard de Clare, second earl of Pembroke, known also as Richard Strongbow, was overthrown here in 1174 by Donal O'Brien and Roderrick O'Connor. The Roman Catholic archbishop of CASHEL has his seat at Thurles.

THURSO (Scotland)

Port in Caithness, Highland region, at the mouth of the Thurso River, 114 mi NNW of ABERDEEN. The northernmost town of mainland UNITED KINGDOM, it was the seat of Norse power in Scotland until the Norse were defeated at LARGS in 1262. It became a free city in 1633.

THYATIRA See AKHISAR

TIAHUANACO [Tiahuanacu] (Bolivia)

Prehistoric site in LA PAZ department, near the town of Tiahuanaco, near the SE end of LAKE TITICACA, W Bolivia. The site of an important pre-Columbian ruin, it has remains dating from 200 B.C., including statues, monoliths, pillars, carvings, and the remains of the temple of the Sun. The culture of Tiahuanaco preceded the Aymara and Inca civilizations and prospered for 200 years. See also INCA EMPIRE.

TIAHUANACU See TIAHUANACO

TIANJIN [Tientsin, T'ien-Ching] (China)

City and major international port within, though independent of, HEBEI province, 80 mi SE of BEIJING, on the Hai River at its confluence with the GRAND CANAL, NE China. Strategically located on the overland route to MANCHURIA, it has frequently been a military target since becoming important in the late 18th century. In 1860 it became a treaty port and developed rapidly. The massacre of French by an angry Chinese mob on June 21, 1870, nearly precipitated war and the end of the cooperative policy between the Chinese and the treaty powers.

Following the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 the city was placed under international control until 1907. It was returned to China in 1946 and is today the country's third-largest city. It was heavily damaged by the Tangshan earthquake of 1976, but has seen rapid development in the 1990s and early 2000s.

TIARET [*Tāhart, Tiharet*] [*ancient: Tingartia; modern: Tagdempt*] (*Algeria*)

City and capital of Tiaret department, 110 mi E of ORAN, in the N Atlas Mountains, NW Algeria. Inhabited since Roman times, it became the capital of western Algeria during the Byzantine period and was the home of a Muslim dynasty in the later Middle Ages. It passed to the Turks in the 16th century, was taken by FRANCE in 1843, and was entirely rebuilt as a modern city. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TIBERIAS [*Arabic: Tabariya, Tubariya; Hebrew: Teverya*] (*Israel*)

Town, spa, and port on the SEA OF GALILEE, Northern district, 30 mi E of HAIFA, NE Israel. One of the four holy cities of Judaism, it was established by Herod Antipas c. A.D. 20, and following the destruction of JERUSALEM in A.D. 70 became a center of Jewish learning in the second century. It was the Roman capital of GALILEE. The Sanhedrin, or priestly council, met in the town, which fell to the Arabs in 637 and was taken by the crusaders in the 11th century. Captured by Saladin in 1187, it became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after 1517 and was again a center of Jewish scholarship in the 18th century. On April 18, 1948, it was the first Arab-Jewish city to be captured by the Israeli defense forces. See also JUDAEA, SAFAD.

TIBERIOPOLIS See STRUMICA

TIBERIS See TIBER RIVER

TIBER RIVER [*ancient: Tiberis; Italian: Tevere*] (*Italy*)

River of central Italy, 250 mi long, rising in the Etruscan Apennines and flowing S through TUSCANY, UMBRIA, and N LATIUM, then SW through the city of ROME to the Tyrrhenian Sea. Subject to severe flooding until modern times, it was used in the fifth century B.C. for shipping grain. During the Punic Wars in the third century B.C. the Romans built a naval base at OSTIA on the lower Tiber that was greatly improved during the ROMAN EMPIRE, but the port was eventually rendered unusable by silting. In the 1970s silting still prevented ships from passing beyond Rome.

TIBET [*Chinese: Zizhang; Tibetan: Bodyul*] (*China*)

Autonomous region in SW China, bordered on the S by MYANMAR, INDIA, BHUTAN, and NEPAL. Its capital is at LHASA. It is mostly a very high plateau, averag-

ing 16,000 feet, surrounded by mountain ranges. In the Western view, Tibet has always been a land of mystery. Its capital, Lhasa, has long been known as the Forbidden City. It is also known for its emphasis on Lamaism, under which at one time as many as one-sixth of the country's males were monks.

Tibet's early history is obscure until it emerged in the seventh century A.D. as an independent kingdom. China established relations with Tibet during the Tang dynasty (618–906). From an early association with Mahayana Buddhism there developed in Tibet in the eighth century a form of Buddhism known as Lamaism. The country came under Mongol influence in the 13th century; and in 1270 Kublai Khan, the Mongol emperor and founder of the Yüan dynasty of China, was converted to Lamaism. The abbot who converted him founded the Sakya dynasty in Tibet, which lasted from 1270 to 1340, and he became the first priest-king. This dynasty was corrupt and led to the rise of a reform movement known as the Yellow Hat Sect. Its influence spread so that in 1641 a Mongol prince gave both temporal and spiritual control to a grand lama, who became known as the Dalai Lama. Spiritual control, however, soon passed to another abbot, the Panchen Lama.

The Manchu (Qing) dynasty replaced the Mongols in Tibet in 1720, and Chinese suzerainty became largely nominal. In the 18th century the British, from bases in India, tried to establish relations with Tibet, but an invasion by the Gurkhas from Nepal in 1788 and their war with Tibet in 1792 put an end to this effort. Tibet continued to isolate itself in the 19th century, but in mid-century KASHMIR seized the Ladakh region, and in 1890 the British took SIKKIM. In 1893 they finally obtained a trading post in the country, but, dissatisfied with their treatment, they sent a military expedition in 1904 that forced a treaty on the Dalai Lama and opened Tibet to Western trade. When the Manchu dynasty of China fell, Tibet in 1912 asserted its independence. After the 13th Dalai Lama died in 1933, however, Tibet gradually again came within China's orbit.

A dispute over the succession of the Panchen Lama led to a Chinese invasion of Tibet in October 1950. In May 1951 Tibet became, by agreement, a national autonomous region of China. Under communism, land reforms were introduced, and the powers of the monastic orders were reduced. These moves were unpopular, and a revolt broke out in 1959. The Dalai Lama fled to India, and the Chinese put down the rebellion brutally. Afterward they seized land and

1300 Tibur

forced thousands of monks to seek work by nearly emptying the lamaseries. In 1962 China attacked India along the Tibetan border, claiming land that had been awarded to India in 1914. Later the Chinese withdrew, except in part of Ladakh. The Panchen Lama was deposed in 1964 and replaced by a secular Tibetan leader. In 1965 the Chinese Tibetan Autonomous Region was officially established.

During the Cultural Revolution, religious practices were banned and more than 4,000 monasteries were destroyed. The ban of religious activities was lifted in 1976 and some Buddhist temples have again been in operation since the early 1980s, but the Tibetans continue to complain of widespread discrimination by the Chinese. Martial law was imposed on Tibet in 1989 after several protests in Tibet in the late 1980s and early 1990s. There have been continued demonstrations against Chinese rule, and support for Tibetan autonomy has grown internationally. Human rights activists internationally and increased openness in China have driven the Chinese government to moderate their stance on Sinoization in Tibet. In 2006, a railway was opened linking Lhasa to XINING in QINGHAI province.

TIBUR See TIVOLI

TICINO [*ancient: Ticinus*] (*Italy; Switzerland*)

River rising on the slopes of Saint Gotthard and flowing through TICINO canton, S Switzerland, through Lake Maggiore to the Po RIVER, 4 mi SSE of PAVIA, N Italy. During the Second Punic War, in 218 B.C., the Carthaginians under Hannibal defeated the Romans under Publius Cornelius Scipio here. See also CARTHAGE, ROME.

TICINO [*French and German: Tessin*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton of S Switzerland, in the Lepontine Alps, S of Uri canton. BELLINZONA is its capital. Under the ROMAN EMPIRE it was part of Transpadane GAUL. Its later history followed that of LOMBARDY until the 15th and 16th centuries, when it was taken from the duchy of MILAN by the Swiss Confederation. Until 1798 it was ruled by URI and SCHWYZ cantons, and in 1803 it became a canton of the Helvetic Republic.

TICINUM See PAVIA

TICINUS See TICINO

TICONDEROGA [*former: Fort Carillon*] (*United States*)

Village in NE NEW YORK State, between Lake George and LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 85 mi NNE of ALBANY. Settled in the 17th century on the main portage route between Lakes George and Champlain, the fort here was the site of several battles in the French and Indian War. The French under General Louis de Montcalm succeeded in defending Fort Carillon against General James Abercromby in 1758, but it was captured the following year by the British under Major General Jeffrey Amherst and was renamed Fort Ticonderoga. During the American Revolution it was captured by the Green Mountain Boys under Ethan Allen on May 10, 1775, but was abandoned without a shot to General John Burgoyne and the British during the Saratoga campaign. The old fort was reconstructed and made into a museum in 1909. See also SARATOGA SPRINGS.

TIDDIM [*Tidim*] (*Myanmar*)

Town in Chin State, W Upper Myanmar, 40 mi WNW of Kalewa and E of the Manipur River. Tid-dim was the base of the Japanese forces in the campaign against India, from 1943 to 1945 during World War II.

TIDORE [*Indonesian: Pulau Tidore*] (*Indonesia*)

Island in the MOLUCCA Islands group, 1 mi S of Ternate Island, Indonesia. Once the seat of an ancient and powerful sultanate, it was held by the Portuguese from 1521 to 1605. The Spanish, arriving in 1606, helped the island to resist the sultan of TERNATE and the Dutch but were driven out by the Dutch in 1654. During World War II Tidore was occupied by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945.

TIEL [*former: Thiel*] (*Netherlands*)

Town in Gelderland province, 21 mi WSW of ARNHEM, central Holland, on the RHINE RIVER. Founded in 1200, it was a port, trading center, and member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE during the Middle Ages.

TIELT [*former: Thielt*] (*Belgium*)

Town in West Flanders province, 9 mi ENE of ROESELARE, W Belgium. It was the site of the German headquarters on the FLANDERS front in the early phase of World War I.

TIEMBLO, EL (*Spain*)

Town in Ávila province, 20 mi SE of ÁVILA, central Spain. To the S of the town are the ruins of the Hiero-

nymite monastery where, in 1468, a pact was signed naming Isabella the heir to the throne of CASTILE. Also nearby are the prehistoric sculptures known as the Toros de Guisando.

T'IENT-CHING See TIENTSIN

TIENEN See TIRLEMONT

TIENTSIN See TIANJIN

TIERRA DEL FUEGO (*Argentina; Chile*)

Archipelago at the S extremity of South America, S of the STRAIT OF MAGELLAN, divided between the Argentinian territory of Tierra del Fuego and the Chilean province of Magallanes. Discovered by Ferdinand Magellan in 1520, it was named "Land of Fire" by Magellan, who observed the signal fires of the inhabitants burning on the mountain peaks at night. It was surveyed only in the early 19th century and was rapidly populated following the discovery of gold in the 1880s. Its aboriginal peoples gradually succumbed to disease. Many accounts of the fierceness of the land and its people survive from the early explorers and users of the strait.

TIFLIS See TBILISI

TIGARA See HOPE, POINT

TIGHINA [**Bender, Bendery**] [*former: Tigin*] (*Moldova*)

City in SW European Russia, on the DNIESTER RIVER, 32 mi SE of CHISINAU. This site has been historically important as the gateway to BESSARABIA, of which the Dniester forms the eastern boundary, and the city remains a major trading and transportation center. There was a Genoese colony here in the 14th century. In 1538 the OTTOMAN EMPIRE captured Bendery from MOLDAVIA, and Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent built a fort here in 1558. It was named Bender at this time. In 1709 Charles XII of SWEDEN made his headquarters here in his war with RUSSIA. He was held prisoner in Tighina when he was defeated. A battle between Russia and Turkey was fought here in 1770.

Russia captured the city in 1812 and between then and 1918 it prospered as a meeting point of rail and river traffic. Tighina was transferred to ROMANIA in 1918 after World War I, and its prosperity dwined.

In Soviet hands in 1940, it was occupied by Romania from 1941 to 1944, during World War II, when it reverted to the USSR once more. There are remains of a 15th-century Moldavian fortress.

TIGRANOCERTA See SIIRT

TIGRIS RIVER [*Arabic: Shatt Dijla; biblical: Hiddekil*] (*Iraq; Turkey*)

River of SW Asia, rising in the Taurus Mts, E Turkey and flowing SE through Iraq to join the EUPHRATES RIVER, to form the Shatt al Arab, emptying into the Persian Gulf. It is 1,180 miles long and is subject to sudden and violent flooding. Along with the Euphrates it formed the basis of the Fertile Crescent. The land between the two rivers, *Mesopotamia* in Greek, was an early center of civilization. In antiquity, when some of the great cities of MESOPOTAMIA were built on its banks, including ASHUR, NINEVEH, CTESIPHON, and SELEUCIA, it was important for transportation and was surrounded by irrigation systems. Today the improvement of rail and road facilities has caused its importance as an artery to decline. See also BAGHDAD, BASRA, MOSUL.

TIHARET See TIARET

TIHOO See MÉRIDA (Mexico)

TI-HUA See URUMCHI

TIHWA See URUMCHI

TIKAL (*Guatemala*)

Ancient Mayan city, in NW PETÉN department, NE of Petén Itza, N Guatemala. The biggest and perhaps the most ancient of the Mayan cities, it comprises nine sets of plazas and courts built on hills above the swampland, with bridges and causeways connecting the sets. It was an important ceremonial center between the first century A.D. and 300 and reached its height from 300 to 900, during the Classic period, when it began to decline and was all but abandoned.

TIKHOVIN (*Russia*)

City in Russia mi ESE of ST. PETERSBURG, central European Russia. Inhabited since the end of the 14th

century, it developed as a trading center. In 1611 it was temporarily occupied by the Swedes. The Germans captured it in 1941 during World War II. The composer Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov was born here in 1844.

TIKRĪT [Tekrit] (Iraq)

Town on the TIGRIS RIVER, 100 mi NNW of BAGHDAD, N central Iraq. It was taken from the Turks by the British during World War I on November 6, 1917. It was the birthplace of Saladin, a Kurd and the Ayyubid sultan of EGYPT (1138–92) and Saddam Hussein, former dictator of Iraq (1937–2006), who was captured in 2003 by American forces in a small village near Tikrit.

TILBURY (England)

Port in Essex, on the THAMES RIVER, 22 mi E of LONDON. Originally a fort built by Henry VIII, it was the site of a review of royal troops in 1588 by Elizabeth I, when the Spanish Armada threatened England. It is famous for its docks built between 1884 and 1886, which are now the main container center for the Port of London.

TILLY [Tilly-sur-Seulles] (France)

Village in Calvados department, NORMANDY, 7 mi SSE of BAYEUX, NW France. During World War II it was recaptured from the Germans by Allied troops between June 7 and 11, 1944.

TILLY-SUR-SEULLES See TILLY

TILSIT See SOVETSK

TIMBUKTU [Tombouctou] (Mali)

City in central Mali, near the NIGER RIVER. An old center of Islamic culture, it was important because of its position on the trans-Saharan caravan route. Established in the 11th century as a seasonal camp by Tuaregs, it became part of the MALI EMPIRE by the 14th century and was a major trading center of the western SUDAN. Famed for its gold trade, it came under the SONGHAI EMPIRE in the 15th and 16th centuries and was a Muslim educational center of great renown. In 1593 it was sacked by Moroccan invaders, an attack from which it never recovered. The French captured it in 1894. In the 1990s the Tuareg

rebellion created strife in the city, but ended in 1996. In the 20th century it became a symbol for the remote corners of the world. See also SAHARA DESERT.

TIMGAD [ancient: Thamugadi, Thamugadis] (Algeria)

Archaeological site, Roman city, in Batna department, ESE of Batna, NE Algeria. The site of one of the best-preserved and most extensive Roman ruins in Africa, it has been called the Pompeii of North Africa. The city was founded by Emperor Trajan in A.D. 100 as a veteran's colony and was destroyed by Berbers in the seventh century. It was uncovered by excavations in 1881.

TIMIȘOARA [ancient: Castrum Temesiensis; Hungarian: Temesvár] (Romania)

City and capital of Timis district, on the Beja canal, in the BANAT region, 28 mi NE of BELGRADE, Serbia, in W Romania. The chief city of the former *banat* of Temesvár or Timișoara, it was an ancient Roman settlement and was razed by the Tatars in the 13th century. It was under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from 1552 until 1716, when it was captured by AUSTRIA. Formally declared a part of Austria by the Treaty of Passarowitz in 1718, it was colonized by Swabian Germans. During the revolution of 1848 it withstood a 107-day long siege by Hungarian revolutionaries. It was assigned to Romania in 1920. In 1989 the popular uprising against the Ceaușescu regime started here.

TIMOR (Indonesia)

Island in the S Malay Archipelago, between the Savu and Timor seas. The largest of the Lesser Sunda Islands, it was politically divided between Portuguese Timor to the E and Indonesian Timor to the W. Indonesian Timor, with the adjacent islands, formed the province of East Nusa Tenggara. The Portuguese began to trade with Timor in 1520, and the Dutch arrived in 1613. The island was divided by treaty between the NETHERLANDS and PORTUGAL in 1860 and 1914 along the present boundaries. In 1950 western Timor became part of Indonesia, while the E remained a Portuguese colony. In 1976 the latter was seized in a civil war and also became part of Indonesia. Indonesian atrocities in suppressing the subsequent East Timor revolt gained worldwide attention and reportedly continued into the 1980s. East Timor (TIMOR LESTE) voted for independence in 1999, and achieved full independence in 2002.

TIMOR LESTE [East Timor, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste]

Country on the E side of the island of TIMOR in the W Pacific Ocean N of AUSTRALIA. The capital is DILI. The Portuguese visited Timor in the early 16th century. Their claim to Timor was disputed by the Dutch, who arrived in 1613. Treaties in 1859, 1893, and 1914 divided the island giving the eastern half to the Portuguese and the western half to the Dutch. The Japanese occupied the island in World War II, and after the war, Dutch Timor became part of the Republic of Indonesia.

In 1975, when Portugal granted its former colonies independence, fighting broke out between rival independence parties in Portuguese Timor. The leftist Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor (FRETILIN) triumphed, and established the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, with Francisco Xavier do Amaral as its president. Indonesia invaded the new nation nine days later, and annexed East Timor. Starvation, disease, and warfare killed as many as 120,000 East Timorese by 1979. A low-level guerrilla war between FRETILIN rebels and Indonesia continued until 1999, when Indonesia and Portugal agreed to give East Timor the right to vote for independence or autonomy.

In 1999, against Indonesian expectations, Timor Leste voted for independence in a UN-supervised referendum. The Indonesian army and pro-Indonesian militias attacked pro-independence supporters, looting and burning many homes and buildings. A peace-keeping force arrived and Indonesia withdrew. The United Nations assumed the administration and defense of East Timor as a non-self-governing territory. A constituent assembly, charged with writing a constitution for East Timor, was elected in 2001, and in 2002, José Alexandre "Xanana" Gusmão, a former guerrilla leader, defeated Xavier do Amaral as president and Timor Leste became an independent nation. A treaty that resolved most border issues was signed with Indonesia in 2005.

TINCHEBRAI [Tincchebray] (*France*)

Town in NW Orne department, 9 mi SE of VIRE, NW France. On September 28, 1106, Henry I of ENGLAND defeated his brother Robert II of NORMANDY here and thus gained control of all Normandy.

TINCHEBRAY See TINCHEBRAI**TINGARTIA** See TIARET**TINGIS** See TANGIER**TINGVALLA** See KARLSTAD**TINIAN** (*United States*)

Island in the MARIANA ISLANDS group, part of the Northern Marianas, in the W Pacific Ocean, 100 mi N of GUAM. Under Japanese administration before World War II, the island was taken by U.S. troops in 1944. The United States built here what were then the longest runways in the world. The planes that dropped the atom bomb on HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI were launched from Tinian in August 1945.

TINICUM ISLAND (*United States*)

Small island in the DELAWARE RIVER, SW of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. It held the first Swedish settlement in Pennsylvania and was the capital of NEW SWEDEN from 1643 to 1655.

TINNEVELLY See TIRUNELVELI**TINTAGEL HEAD** (*England*)

Cape on the coast of CORNWALL, 35 mi NW of PLYMOUTH. It is the site of the ruined Tintagel Castle, built on the site of a Celtic monastery in the 12th century. It is believed to be the birthplace of King Arthur.

TINTERN ABBEY (*Wales*)

Ruin in GWENT, 15 mi ENE of NEWPORT. A famous ecclesiastical ruin celebrated by the poet William Wordsworth, in a poem by the same name, the abbey was founded for Cistercians in 1131 by Walter de Clare but was not completed until the 14th century. It was dissolved in 1537.

TIOBRAID ÁRANN See TIPPERARY**TIPASA** [former: Tipaza] (*Algeria*)

Village in Alger department, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 37 mi WSW of ALGIERS, N central Algeria. Of Punic origin, the settlement became a Roman colony in the first century A.D. There are ancient remains. See also CARTHAGE.

TIPAZA See TIPASA**TIPSAH** See THAPSACUS

TIPITAPA (*Nicaragua*)

Town in Managua department, 14 mi ENE of MANAGUA, on the Tipitapa River, SW Nicaragua. In 1927 a peace pact was signed here between the United States and the leader of the Nicaraguan Liberal revolution, Moncada.

TIPPECANOE RIVER (*United States*)

River in N INDIANA, rising in Tippecanoe Lake and flowing 166 mi S to the Wabash River. On November 7, 1811, at the Indian capital of Prophetstown, now called Battle Ground, on the Tippecanoe River, a U.S. expeditionary force under General William Henry Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indian forces under Tecumseh's brother Laulewasikau, often called the Prophet. It is said the Prophet sat on a rock working Indian magic throughout the battle. Although losses on both sides were about equal, the battle is generally considered to have been a U.S. victory, and the event contributed to establishing Harrison's reputation before his campaign for the presidency in 1840.

TIPPERARY [*Gaelic: Tiobraid Árann*] (*Ireland*)

Town in County Tipperary, 21 mi WNW of Clonmel. The town developed around a castle built by King John when he was lord of Ireland and was burned by the O'Briens in 1339. During the 19th century it was a center of the Land League unrest.

TIPPERMUIR (*Scotland*)

Battlefield in TAYSIDE region, near PERTH. James Graham, fifth earl of Montrose, defeated the Covenanters under the earl of Wemyss here on September 1, 1644.

TIRAH (*Pakistan*)

Mountainous region in NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE, WSW of the Khyber Pass and Peshawar, on the Afghan border, Pakistan. Inhabited mostly by Afridi and Orakzai Pathan tribes, it was the scene of a holy war in 1897–98 when the Afridi rebelled against the British, capturing posts in the KHYBER PASS and threatening PESHAWAR. The uprising was put down by British and Indian troops.

TIRANA See TIRANË**TIRANË** [*former: Teheran; Italian: Tirana*] (*Albania*)

City and capital of Albania and of Tiranë district, on the Ishm River, 18 mi E of Durrës, central Albania.

Founded by the Turkish general Sulayman Pasha in the early 17th century, it developed for the most part after 1920, when it was chosen as the capital of Albania. The Communist Peoples' Republic was proclaimed here on January 11, 1946, and the city was subsequently expanded with aid from the SOVIET UNION and CHINA. The city was the focal point of much upheaval during the 1980s and 1990s, due to political instability in the Albanian government. It is the industrial and cultural center of Albania. The city has been noted for the colorful paint on many of its communist-era buildings encouraged by the city's mayor, artist Edi Rama.

TIRANO (*Italy*)

Town in Sondrio province, in N LOMBARDY region, 15 mi E of Sondrio, near the Swiss border, N Italy. The church of the Madonna di Tirano, built in 1503, is a pilgrimage center. Tirano was the site of a massacre of Protestants on July 11, 1620.

TIRASPOL (*Moldova*)

City in Moldova, on the DNIESTER RIVER, 55 mi NW of ODESSA. It was established in 1795 as a Russian fortress at the location of a Moldavian settlement. It became the capital of the MOLDAVIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC in 1924 and remained so until 1940. During the Nazi occupation of 1941–44 most the Jewish population was exterminated. The Russians took the city back in 1944. In 1990 a referendum declared Tiraspol an independent territory and the capitol of the self-proclaimed autonomous region of Trans-Dniestria.

TÎRGOVIȘTE [*Târgoviște*] (*Romania*)

Town and capital of Dîmbovița district, in WALACHIA, 45 mi NW of BUCHAREST, on the Ialomița River, S central Romania. The capital of Walachia from 1383 to 1698, it was razed by the Turks in 1737. It has a 15th-century monastery and a 16th-century cathedral.

TÎRGU-JIU [*Târgu-Jiu, Turgu-Jiu*] (*Romania*)

Town and capital of Gorj district, on the Jiu River, 50 mi NNW of CRAIOVA, SW Romania. Bitter fighting took place in the valley of the Jiu during both world wars, particularly in 1916.

TÎRGU-MUREȘ [Osorhei, Târgu-Mureș] [*German*: Neumarkt; *Greek*: Agropolis; *Hungarian*: Maros Vásárhely] (*Romania*)

City and capital of Mures district, 50 mi ESE of CLUJ, in TRANSYLVANIA, N central Romania. An old market town first described in the 14th century, it had 30 guilds in the 15th century. The proclamation of Francis II Rakoczy as ruling prince of HUNGARY took place here in 1704. The city remained part of Hungary until 1918, when it was ceded to Romania, and temporarily became part of Hungary again from 1940 to 1945. Shortly after the Romanian Revolution of 1989 the city was the scene of violent clashes between ethnic Hungarians and Romanians.

TÎRGU-NEAMȚ [Târgul-Neamț, Târgu-Neamțu] (*Romania*)

Town in Neamt district, in MOLDAVIA, 60 mi WNW of Iași, NE Romania. Founded by the Teutonic knights in the 13th century, it was for a long time an important cultural center. The Neamț monastery W of the town was founded by Stephen the Great in 1497.

TÍRINS See TIRYNS

TIRLEMONT [*Flemish*: Tienen] (*Belgium*)

Town in BRABANT province, 11 mi ESE of LOUVAIN, central Belgium. Repeatedly pillaged and besieged during the Middle Ages, Tirlemont was the scene of the closing actions of the Belgian war of independence in 1831.

TIRNOVO See VELIKO TĀRNOVO

TIROL See TYROL

TIROLO See TYROL

TIRUCHCHIRAPPALLI See TIRUCHIRAPPALI

TIRUCHIRAPPALI [Tiruchchirappalli, Trichinopoly] (*India*)

City in central TAMIL NADU, on the Cauvery River, 200 mi SSW of CHENNAI, S India. An important regional capital between the seventh and 17th centuries A.D., it was often the scene of fighting from the 17th to 19th centuries among the Muslims, Marathas,

British, and French. Today it is an important commercial, religious, and educational center.

TIRUKALIKUNDRAM [Tirukkalikkunram, Pakshitirtham] (*India*)

Town in E TAMIL NADU, 35 mi SSW of CHENNAI, SE India. A Shivaite and Vishnuite pilgrimage center, it is nine miles W of MAHABALIPURAM, where there are famous rock-cut temples.

TIRUKKALIKKUNRAM See TIRUKALIKUNDRAM

TIRUNELVELI [Tinnevelly] (*India*)

City in TAMIL NADU state SE India, 30 miles N of NAGERCOIL. It was once an imperial city of the CHOLA kingdom (c. 900–1200). St. Francis Xavier conducted missionary activity in the area in 1545.

TIRUPATI (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state, SE India, 35 NE of CHITOOR. Famous ancient shrines occupy the sacred hill of Tirumala just NW of the city. The Tirumala temple, which occupies the hill's summit, reputedly draws more than a million visitors annually and is said to be the richest temple in India.

TIRUVANANTAPURAM See THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

TIRUVANNAMALAI (*India*)

City in E central TAMIL NADU, 50 mi S of VELLORE, SE India. To the NW of the city is an isolated peak that is the site of a large Shivaite temple. Of strategic importance in the 18th century, the peak was the retreat of the 20th-century religious recluse Sri Ramana Maharshi.

TIRYNS [*modern*: Tírans] (*Greece*)

Prehistoric city and major archaeological site in ARGOLIS, 3 mi N of NAUPLIA, in the NE PELOPONNESUS, S Greece. Thought to be the home of the original Greek-speaking people, it is prominent in Greek legend and is connected with Perseus and Hercules. It was inhabited from the third millennium B.C. and was a magnificent city from c. 1600 B.C. to c. 1100 B.C. It developed into a center of Mycenaean culture but was destroyed by ARGOS c. 470 B.C. The city's ruins, including massive fortifications, have provided valuable information on pre-Homeric life in Greece. An

1306 Tirzah

interesting feature here are the narrow passageways formed within the massive bastion walls, roofed not by arches, but by progressively corbeled stone courses. See also MYCENAE.

TIRZAH [*modern: Tell el-Far'a*] (*Palestine*)

Ancient town of CANAAN, 7 mi NE of NABLUS, in the Palestinian WEST BANK. Frequently mentioned in the Bible, it was the capital of the northern kingdom of ISRAEL from c. 910 to 887 B.C. Noted for its beauty, it was captured by Joshua as related in Joshua 12:24 and was the home of Jeroboam (as related in I Kings 14:17). Excavations have revealed habitation here from the fourth millennium B.C. to the ninth century B.C., when it was abandoned. It then became briefly the Israelite capital until it was moved to SAMARIA.

TISSA See TISSAMAHARAMA

TISSAMAHARAMA [Tissa] [*ancient: Magama, Mahagama*] (*Sri Lanka*)

Village in Southern province, 16 mi NE of Hambantota, S Sri Lanka. The location of one of the old ruined cities of Ceylon, it became the capital of the Singhalese kingdom in the third century B.C. It is a Buddhist pilgrimage center, and there are extensive Buddhist ruins.

TITCHFIELD (*England*)

Village in HAMPSHIRE, 8 mi NW of PORTSMOUTH. Charles I of England was arrested here in 1647 by the Parliamentarians. It is the site of a 15th-century church containing Anglo-Saxon remains, and of the ruins of 13th-century Titchfield Abbey.

TITIA See ATIENZA

TITICACA, LAKE [*Spanish: Lago Titicaca*] (*Bolivia, Peru*)

Lake in the ANDES MOUNTAINS, on the border of S Peru and W Bolivia. The largest freshwater lake in South America, at 12,500 feet it is the highest large lake in the world. It was a seat of pre-Incan Indian civilization. TIAHUANACO is near the S shore of the lake.

TITOGRAD See PODGRICA

TITOVO UŽICE [*former: Užice*] (*Serbia*)

Town in W SERBIA, 70 mi SSW of BELGRADE. Strategically important in the Middle Ages, it was the head-

quarters of the Yugoslav partisan army and the center of the Free Republic of Užice during World War II. It was renamed in honor of Marshal Josip Tito in 1946.

TITOV VELES [*former: Veles; Turkish: Köprülülü*] (*Macedonia*)

Town in Macedonia, 26 mi SSE of SKOPJE. First mentioned as early as 216 B.C., it was occupied by the Romans and has Roman and medieval remains.

TITTMONING (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, 15 mi NNE of Traunstein, S Germany. It is the site of the former castle of the archbishops of SALZBURG dating from the 15th to 17th centuries. The medieval walls of the town have been partly preserved.

TITUSVILLE (*United States*)

City in NW PENNSYLVANIA, 14 mi N of OIL CITY, on Oil Creek. Founded in 1796 by Jonathan Titus, it was the site of the drilling of the first successful oil well in the United States on August 27, 1859, which started Pennsylvania's oil boom. It was also the location of the nation's first oil refinery. The last refinery here was closed in 1950.

TIUMEN See TYUMEN

TIVERTON (*England*)

Town in DEVON, 12 mi N of EXETER. Mentioned in the Norman *Domesday Book* of 1086, it was given by Henry I to the Redvers family in the 12th century. It has a 12th-century castle.

TIVOLI [*ancient: Tibur*] (*Italy*)

Town in Roma province, LATIUM region, 16 mi ENE of ROME, on the Aniene River, central Italy. Strategically positioned on an outcropping atop a natural route east from Rome, it has been occupied since prehistoric times. Once an independent member of the Latin League, it was conquered by Rome in the fourth century B.C. and became a prosperous summer resort under the late Republic and early Empire. Its Roman remains are among the most impressive of antiquity and include the elaborate ruined Hadrian's villa nearby and the circular Temple of Vesta. The gardens of the Villa d'Este here are magnificent examples of Renaissance landscape architecture.

TIXTLA [Tixtla de Guerrero] (*Mexico*)

City in GUERRERO state, 5 mi NE of Chilpancingo, SW Mexico. In 1811 Spanish Royalists were defeated here by Mexican patriots under Morelos y Pavón. The revolutionary leader Vicente Guerrero was born in the city.

TIXTLA DE GUERRERO See TIXTLA**TJILATJAP [Chilachap]** (*Indonesia*)

Port on the S coast of JAVA, in Central Java province, 175 mi SE of JAKARTA, Indonesia. In World War II, during the last stages of the Battle of the JAVA SEA in February 1942, it was used as a base for the Allied fleet.

TLACOLULA [Tlacolula de Matamoros] (*Mexico*)

City in Oaxaca state, 10 mi SE of OAXACA, S Mexico. The site of an Indian town established in 1250, it was settled by the Spanish in 1560 and has a 16th-century church.

TLACOLULA DE MATAMOROS See TLACOLULA**TLACOTALPÁN** (*Mexico*)

City in VERACRUZ state, 32 mi WNW of SAN ANDRÉS Tuxtla, SE Mexico. An old Indian settlement, it was the scene of a battle in 1847 during the Mexican War in which U.S. forces were defeated.

TLALNEPANTLA [Tlalnepantla de Galeana] (*Mexico*)

Town in México state, 8 mi NNW of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. An ancient city, it was established by Otomi Indians and was later seized by the Aztecs. There are remarkable Aztec pyramids nearby. See also AZTEC EMPIRE.

TLALNEPANTLA DE GALEANA See TLALNEPANTLA**TLALPAM** See TLALPÁN**TLALPÁN [Tlalpam]** [*former: San Agustín de las Cuevas*] (*Mexico*)

Town in Federal District, 12 mi S of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. Founded by the Spanish, it was the residence of some of the early Spanish viceroys and was the capital of México state from 1827 to 1830.

The ruins of a pre-Columbian town are nearby, as is the site of the San Cuicuilco Pyramid, which is thought to be the oldest man-made structure in North America, dating from between 8000 and 7000 B.C.

TLASCALA See TLAXCALA**TLAXCALA [Tlascala, Tlaxcala de Xicohténcatl]** (*Mexico*)

Town and capital of Tlaxcala state, in the mountains between VERACRUZ and MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. Originally inhabited by Tlascalan Indians, who were enemies of the Aztecs in TENOCHTITLÁN, the town was conquered by Hernán Cortés in 1519. The Indians then aided the Spanish in their attack on Montezuma and the Aztecs. The first Christian church in the Americas, the church of San Fernando, was established here in 1521 by Cortés. See also AZTEC EMPIRE.

TLAXCALA DE XICHTÉNCATL See TLAXCALA**TLEMCEN [Tlemsen]** [*ancient: Pomaria; former: Agadir*] (*Algeria*)

City and capital of Tlemcen department, 75 mi SW of ORAN, NW Algeria, near the Moroccan border. It was known as Pomaria when settled by the Romans and as Agadir when inhabited by the Berbers. It was important in the 13th century A.D. as an Islamic religious and cultural center, situated at the focal point of many North African trade routes. From the 13th to 15th centuries it was the capital of a Muslim Berber dynasty. In 1559 it fell to Algerian Turks and passed to FRANCE in 1842. It was the headquarters of the Nationalist leader Ahmed Ben Bella in 1962.

TLEMCEN See TLEMCEN**TLUMACH** [*Polish: Tłumacz*] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, on the DNIESTER RIVER, 14 mi ESE of Stanislav. The site of an old palace, it passed from POLAND to AUSTRIA in 1772, was returned to Poland in 1919, and was ceded to the USSR in 1945.

TLUMACZ See TLUMACH**TOAMASINA** See TAMATAVE

1308 Toarcium

TOARCUM See THOUARS

TOBAGO See TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TOBERMORY See MULL

TOBOLSK (*Russia*)

City and port at the confluence of the Irtysh and Tobol rivers, 300 mi NW of OMSK, in NW Russia, W SIBERIA. Founded by Cossacks in 1587, it was one of the first towns in Russian SIBERIA. Under the czars political prisoners were often sent here, and the deposed czar Nicholas II and his family were brought here in 1917 before their execution at Ekaterinburg, now SVERDLOVSK.

TOBRUCH See TOBRUK

TOBRUK [*ancient: Antipyrgos; Arabic: Tubruq; Italian: Tobruch*] (*Libya*)

City and port in Derna governorate, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 220 mi E of BENGHAZI, NE Libya. In antiquity it was the site of a Greek agricultural colony and a Roman fortress protecting the frontier of CYRENAICA. Taken by the Italians in 1911, it was used as a military base, and in World War II it was of vital strategic importance as the only natural harbor in Libya. It changed hands several times, during 1941–42, finally falling to the British on November 30, 1942, after the el-Alamein offensive. It was the residence of Libya's former king Idris. See ALAMEIN, EL.

TOCRA [*ancient: Arsinoë, Tauchira, Teuchira*] (*Libya*)

Town in Benghazi province, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 40 mi NE of BENGHAZI, N Libya. It was an important Greek colony in antiquity and later was settled by the Romans. From 1941 to 1942, during World War II, it was the scene of fighting between the British and Axis forces.

TODI [*ancient: Tuder*] (*Italy*)

Town in Perugia province, UMBRIA region, on the Tiber River, 24 mi S of PERUGIA, central Italy. An ancient Etruscan fortress, it has extensive Etruscan and Roman ruins that include an amphitheater, theater, and forum. Its medieval walls also remain. It is the site of the church of Santa Maria della Consolazione built between 1508 and 1524 by Caprarola,

Barocci, and da Vita. Influenced by the classical ideas of Bramante, this central-plan, domed church is a masterpiece of the Renaissance and looks forward to the central plan of St. Peter's in Rome.

TOGGENBURG (*Switzerland*)

District of NE Switzerland, in ST. GALL canton, in the upper valley of the Thur. Its chief town is Wattwil. Following the death of the last count of Toggenburg in 1436, the district was claimed by ZURICH. In the ensuing civil war, Zurich was opposed and defeated by the rest of the Swiss Confederation. The land passed to the abbot of St. Gall in 1468, and in 1712 disputes between the abbot and the Protestant community led to the War of the Toggenburg between the Catholic and Protestant cantons. The Protestants were victorious, and the Toggenburg became part of St. Gall in 1803.

TOGO [*Togolese Republic*] [*former: French Togo*]

Republic in West Africa, on the Bight of Benin, between BENIN and GHANA. Its capital is LOMÉ. Togo was granted independence by the French on April 27, 1960. It maintained close links with FRANCE and receives considerable economic aid from her. The government was overturned by coups in 1963 and 1967. Relations with Ghana became strained in 1966 when the Ghanaians wanted to merge with Togo. In 1967, an army coup was led by Lieutenant Colonel Gnassingbé Eyadéma, who became president. Eyadéma ruled until his death in 2005. His son was selected to succeed him, was forced to step down amidst local and international opposition. See also TOGOLAND.

TOGOLAND

Former territory of the coast of West Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea and now comprising Togo and part of Ghana. The peoples of Togoland furnished many captives for the slave traders of neighboring ASHANTI and Dahomey, modern BENIN, during the 17th and 18th centuries. German missionaries entered the region in 1840, and German commercial interests quickly became established. In 1885 a German protectorate in Togoland was acknowledged at the Berlin conference, which parceled out the continent to European colonial powers. German rule lasted until 1914, when French and British forces occupied the territory.

In 1919 Togoland was partitioned under a League of Nations directive to form two mandates. French Togoland encompassed the coast and adjoining lands; while British Togoland, a smaller portion of the northern region, was administered by GREAT BRITAIN along with its GOLD COAST colony. Movements to reunite the two territories were never able to gain a consensus, and in 1956 British Togoland voted to merge with the Gold Coast territory, which was about to become the nation of GHANA. French TOGO became an autonomous republic in the French Community the same year and achieved independence in 1960.

TOKAIDO ROAD (*Japan*)

Ancient highway, the Eastern Sea Route connecting TOKYO (Edo) with KYOTO, approximately 275 mi WSW, on HONSHŪ. It ran along the Pacific coast a large part of the way, and the district formed by the provinces along the route was also called Tokaido. The route is now followed by a modern highway and by two rail lines, one of them for high-speed trains and called the New Tokaido Line. Circa 1835 Utagawa Hiroshige, the celebrated artist of the Ukiyo-e, or pictures of the floating world, school, did a series of 55 woodblock prints he called *Tokaido Gojūsantsugi*, or Fifty-Three Stations on the Tokaido. They depict people en route or at the relay stations that controlled traffic and where travelers could refresh themselves at teahouses. The series made Hiroshige famous.

TOKAR (*Sudan*)

Town in Kassala province, 40 mi SSE of Port Sudan, near the RED SEA, E Sudan. During the Mahdi Wars two battles were fought here in 1844.

TOKELAU ISLANDS [*former: Union Islands*] (*New Zealand*)

Island group in the South Pacific, N of AMERICAN SAMOA, 2,400 mi SW of HAWAII. It is a territory of New Zealand. Discovered by the English navigator John Byron in 1765, the islands were the target of slave traders from 1850 to 1870. In 1877 the British declared a protectorate over the islands to stop the slave trade, and in 1916 the islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, now KIRIBATI. They were transferred to New Zealand in 1925 and incorporated with New Zealand in 1948.

TOKIO See TOKYO

TOKYO [Tokio] [*former: Edo, Eddo, Yeddo*] (*Japan*)

City on E central HONSHŪ Island, at the head of Tokyo Bay, capital of the country. Stone Age tribes lived on the site, but the present city was established as the village of Edo in the 12th century A.D., and a local warlord built a fort here. Ota Dokan erected a castle in 1456–57 and governed the region under the shogun, the feudal military ruler who held the real power in Japan rather than the emperor. In 1590 this castle came into the possession of Ieyasu Tokugawa, founder of the line of shoguns who ruled Japan for nearly three centuries. After he formally took the shogunate in 1603, Edo, in effect, became the capital of Japan, although the imperial capital continued to be KYOTO.

The town's new prominence caused it to grow and become both a commercial and a cultural center. By the time the Emperor Meiji came to the throne in 1867 the Tokugawa shogunate had little strength left, and on April 11, 1868, the last shogun surrendered Edo Castle to imperial troops. The emperor renamed the city Tokyo and made it his capital. Tokyo then became the heart of the Westernizing movement that turned Japan into a powerful, modern nation within one generation. In 1923 the city was badly damaged by an earthquake and fire that killed more than 150,000 people. Afterward the city was rebuilt with wider streets.

Tokyo was again half destroyed in World War II by U.S. bombing attacks, and after the defeat of Japan it was the headquarters of U.S. occupation forces. Rebuilt once more, Tokyo today is one of the largest cities in the world, the heart of the Japanese economy. The Ginza has a worldwide reputation as a shopping and entertainment center. Tokyo also has noted landmarks, such as the Hie Shrine, the Korakuen, a 17th-century landscape garden, and a number of temples.

TOLBIACUM [*modern: Zülpich*] (*Germany*)

Town in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, approximately 20 mi SW of COLOGNE. Clovis I, king of the Franks, defeated the Alamanni here in A.D. 496 in the Battle of Tolbiac, thus blocking a westward push by the Germanic people living in Gaul and extending Frankish influence over most of them. While fighting the battle, Clovis is said to have vowed to become a Christian if victorious. He was subsequently baptized by the bishop of RHEIMS with perhaps as many as 3,000 of his followers.

TOLBUKHIN [*former: Dobrič, Dobrich; Turkish: Bazardzhik*] (*Bulgaria*)

Town in Tolbukhin province, 26 mi N of VARNA, NE Bulgaria. An old market town, it was under Turkish control from the 15th century until 1878 and was part of ROMANIA from 1913 to 1914. During World War II it was captured from the Germans in 1944 by the Russian general Fyodor I. Tolbukhin, and the town received his name. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TOLEDO [*ancient: Toletum*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Toledo province, in New Castile, on the Tagus River, 42 mi SSW of MADRID, S central Spain. Culturally and historically Toledo is one of Spain's most valuable cities and dates back to pre-Roman times. It was conquered by ROME in 193 B.C. and became the capital of Carpentia. It was an early archiepiscopal see, and its archbishops are today the primates of Spain. It flourished in the sixth century A.D. as the capital of the VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM, and several important church councils were held here. Under the Moors from 712 to 1085, it was the seat of an emir until 1031, and was then the capital of an independent kingdom. From the 11th to the 15th centuries it was a center of Moorish, Spanish, and Jewish cultures, was a center of translation and philosophical research, and was noted for its tolerance toward aliens. Steel sword blades made in Toledo were famous throughout the world. In the 15th century it was replaced by VALLADOLID as the residence of the kings of CASTILE but in the 16th century became the spiritual center of Spanish Catholicism and the seat of the Inquisition. The painter El Greco settled in Toledo c. 1575. In 1936, during the Spanish civil war, the Insurgents defended the Alcázar (fortified palace) in one of the most dramatic episodes of the war. The architectural wealth of Toledo is such that the whole urban area has been declared a national monument. The Gothic cathedral is one of the finest in Spain.

TOLEDO [*former: Fort Industry, Port Lawrence*] (*United States*)

City and port of entry on the Maumee River and the SW tip of LAKE ERIE, NW OHIO, 55 mi SSW of DETROIT. Fort Industry was built here in 1794 after the Battle of FALLEN TIMBERS. The city was settled in 1817 as Port Lawrence, and joined with nearby Vistula in 1833 to become Toledo. An Ohio-MICHIGAN border dispute resulted in the Toledo War in 1835–36, which ended when the Toledo Strip was given to Ohio

and the Western Upper Peninsula was given to Michigan. Toledo developed rapidly in the 1830s and 1840s as communications improved and with the discovery of gas and oil in 1844. Today it is a principal Great Lakes port and industrial center, although manufacturing has declined at the start of the 21st century.

TOLENTINO [*ancient: Tolentinum*] (*Italy*)

Town in Macerata province, in the MARCHES region, central Italy, 12 mi WSW of MACERATA. In 1797 Pope Pius VI signed a humiliating treaty with Napoleon I here, surrendering much territory of the PAPAL STATES and many works of art. Toward the end of the Napoleonic Wars, on May 2, 1815, Murat was defeated near here by AUSTRIA and thus lost the throne of NAPLES. The town is known widely for St. Nicholas of Tolentino, who died here in 1305.

TOLENTINUM See TOLENTINO

TOLETUM See TOLEDO

TOLLAN See TULA (Mexico)

TOLOSA See TOULOUSE

TOLPUDDLE (*England*)

Village in DORSET, 18 mi W of BOURNEMOUTH. The village was the setting in 1834 of the affair of the Tolpuddle Martyrs. In 1833 six agricultural workers led by George and James Loveless (Lovelace) organized a branch of the Friendly Society of Agricultural Laborers. The Whig government, unduly alarmed by trade-union activity and economic discontent, arrested the six on a trumped-up charge that they had illegally administered oaths. They were sentenced in March 1834 to be transported to AUSTRALIA for seven years. Popular reaction against this action made heroes of the men and led to demonstrations, especially in LONDON. Finally, in March 1836 the sentences were remitted. One of the men returned to Tolpuddle; the rest emigrated to Canada.

TOMAR [*former: Thomar*] (*Portugal*)

City in Ribatejo province, 29 mi NNE of SANTARÉM, central Portugal. Famous for the convent-castle of the Knights Templars, it was fortified against the Moors in the 12th century and was the seat of the Knightly

Order of Christ from the 14th to 16th centuries. Philip II of SPAIN was proclaimed king of Portugal here in 1581.

TOMBOUCTOU See TIMBUKTU

TOMBSTONE (*United States*)

City in SE ARIZONA, Cochise county, 20 mi NNW of Bisbee. Following the discovery of silver here in 1877, it became one of the richest towns of the Southwest, attracting many outlaws, who gave the city a reputation for lawlessness. In 1881 it was the site of the infamous "Gunfight at the O.K. Corral" and is also home to the legendary Boot Hill Graveyard. In 1961 it was given National Historic District status and today it is a popular tourist destination.

TOMI See CONSTANTA

TOMIS See CONSTANTA

TOMSK (*Russia*)

City and port on the Tom River, in western SIBERIA, 1,800 mi E of MOSCOW. Founded by Czar Boris Godunov in 1604 as a fort, it was an important trading center in Siberia until superseded by NOVOSIBIRSK. The first university in Siberia was founded here in 1885.

TOMS RIVER (*United States*)

Resort in E NEW JERSEY, 22 mi SSW of ASBURY PARK, on an inlet of Barnegat Bay. Inhabited before 1727, it was the scene of guerrilla fighting during the American Revolution and was burned by the British in 1782.

TONALE PASS (*Italy*)

Pass in the Rhaetian Alps, 3 mi E of Ponte di Legno, on the border of LOMBARDY and Trentino-Alto Adige regions, N Italy. It was once on the Austro-Italian border and was the scene of fighting between the Austrians and the Italians in World War I.

TONGA [**Friendly Islands, Tonga Islands**] [*Tongan*: Pule 'Anga Tonga]

Island kingdom in the S Pacific Ocean, 2,000 mi SE of SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA. Its capital is Nukualofa. The only

independent kingdom remaining in the South Pacific, it consists of more than 150 islands. By 1643 all the islands had been discovered by the Dutch, and they were visited in 1773 and 1777 by Captain James Cook. The 19th-century civil wars in Tonga were followed by the accession of King George Tupou I, who unified the islands and gave them a constitution. Queen Salote Tupou III reigned from 1918 through 1965, and was succeeded by King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV. Tonga became a British protectorate in 1900 and was granted full independence on June 4, 1970. Since the late 1980s, Tongans have agitated for democratic reforms, but the king has generally opposed any change that would weaken the monarchy. In 1999 Tonga joined the United Nations. In 2001 there was a financial scandal where \$37 million in government funds had disappeared as a result of investment in a NEVADA asset management company. Attempts to amend the constitution to limit free speech and limit the press were voided by the courts. While the Tongans are proud of their long history of local rule, there has been some movement toward the democratic reform of the monarchy.

TONGA ISLANDS See TONGA

TONGEREN [*ancient*: Aduatica Tungrorum; *French*: Tongres] (*Belgium*)

City in Limburg province, 11 mi NNW of LIÈGE, NE Belgium. It is the oldest city in Belgium and was important in Roman times as the capital of the Germanic Tungri tribe. In 54 B.C. it was the center of a revolt against ROME. It was sacked many times: in the fourth century A.D. by the Salic Franks, in 451 by Attila, in 881 by the Normans, in 1212 by the duke of BRABANT, and by the French in 1677.

TONGKING See TONKIN

TONGRES See TONGEREN

TONKIN [**Tongking, Tonking**] [*Vietnamese*: BacPhan] (*Vietnam*)

Region of N Vietnam, centered on the Red River delta and forming the largest part of N Vietnam. Its major towns are HANOI, HAIPHONG, and Nam Dinh. Conquered by the Chinese in 111 B.C., it was held by CHINA until A.D. 939, when it became independent. By 1471 Tonkin had acquired CHAMPA and became

1312 Tonking

part of the empire of Vietnam in 1802. It was made a French protectorate in 1884 and was the main center of anti-French fighting after World War II.

TONKING See TONKIN

TONKIN, GULF OF (*China; Vietnam*)

The NW arm of the South China Sea, off N Vietnam and S China. The gulf was the scene of an alleged attack on U.S. naval forces by North Vietnamese gunboats in August 1964. This led the U.S. Congress to adopt the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution that stepped up U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War. In 1972 the U.S. Army mined the entrance to North Vietnamese ports on the gulf. See also UNITED STATES.

TÖNNING (*Germany*)

Town in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 12 mi SW of Husum, near the NORTH SEA, N Germany. First described in 1186, it was a fortress from 1644 to 1714. Until 1900 it was a center of the cattle-export trade with England.

TØNSBERG (*Norway*)

Town and port in Westfold county, at the head of Tønsbergfjorden, 45 mi S of OSLO, SE Norway. Thought to be the oldest town in Norway, it was established c. A.D. 870 and became an important trading center. Destroyed by fire in 1536, it later developed into a major shipping and whaling center in the 18th and 19th centuries.

TONTIO See GORI

T'O-PA WEI, KINGDOM OF See DATONG

TOPEKA (*United States*)

City and capital of KANSAS, 55 mi W of KANSAS CITY, on the Kansas River. A ferry was established here on the OREGON TRAIL in 1842, and the city was founded in 1854 by antislavery settlers. In 1855 the short-lived Free State Constitution was framed here. Topeka became the state capital in 1861. The city was the focus of the *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling that required racial integration in American schools. A Topeka elementary school is now a National Historic Site in memory of this historic ruling.

TOPOLA (*Serbia*)

Village in central SERBIA, 40 mi S of BELGRADE. In 1804 it was the site of the Serbian insurrection and was the residence of the Serbian patriot Karageorge. A white marble church nearby contains the tombs of Karageorge and of kings Alexander I and Peter I.

TORBAY [Torquay] (*England*)

Resort district in DEVON, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 19 mi S of EXETER, incorporating Torquay, Paignton, and Brixham. It is the site of the ruins of Tor Abbey, dating from the 12th century, and of the Spanish Barn, which is said to have been the refuge of survivors of the Armada. Paleolithic remains have been uncovered in nearby KENT'S CAVERN.

TORDA See TURDA

TORDESILLAS (*Spain*)

Village in Valladolid province, on the Duero River, 18 mi SW of VALLADOLID, in León, N Spain. Queen Joanna the Mad resided here from 1509 to 1555. The Treaty of Tordesillas, signed here on June 7, 1494, enabled Spain and PORTUGAL to divide the non-Christian world into two spheres of influence. By the terms of the treaty, amending a papal grant of 1493, the boundary between their respective discoveries in the New World was moved to the W, thereby allowing Portugal to claim the eastern part of BRAZIL.

TORGAU (*Germany*)

City and port on the ELBE RIVER, SE of DESSAU, in SAXONY. At a strategic crossover point on the Elbe, it was often the home of the electors of SAXONY after 1456. In 1526 a league of Protestant princes formed the Torgenuer Bund here against the Roman Catholic princes. Martin Luther was active in Torgau at that time, and the city became the site of the first Protestant church in 1543. On November 3, 1760, during the Seven Years' War, the Austrians were defeated near Torgau by Frederick II of PRUSSIA. The first contact between advance delegations of the U.S. and Soviet armies was made here on April 27, 1945, toward the end of World War II.

TORINO See TURIN

TORNEÅ See TORNIO

TORNIO [*Swedish: Torneå*] (*Finland*)

City in Lapi county, on a small island in the Tornio River, near the Gulf of Bothnia, 15 mi NW of Kemi, NW Finland. Originally part of SWEDEN, it was ceded to Finland in 1809. It was an important transit point during World Wars I and II for refugees, the wounded, and prisoners of war.

TORO (*Spain*)

Town in Zamora province, on the Duero River, 35 mi W of VALLADOLID, NW central Spain. The seat of the Spanish parliament in 1371, 1442, and 1505, it was the site of a battle in 1476 between the forces of Ferdinand and Isabella of ARAGON and the Portuguese under Charles V. The defeat of Portugal secured the throne of CASTILE for Isabella.

TORONTO [*former: York*] (*Canada*)

City, port, and capital of ONTARIO, on the NW end of LAKE ONTARIO. An early fur-trading post, it was the site of the French-built Fort Rouillé from 1749 to 1759. In 1787 it was purchased from the Indians by the British. Founded in 1793, as York, it was made the capital of Upper Canada in 1797. The city was attacked twice by the Americans during the War of 1812. It changed its name to Toronto in 1834 and was capital of Canada from 1849 to 1851 and from 1855 to 1859. Today it is Canada's largest city and the banking and stock-exchange center of Canada.

TOROPETS (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 40 mi ENE of VELIKIYE LUKI. Formerly the capital of a principality, it passed to LITHUANIA in the 14th century and to MOSCOW in the 15th century. It is the site of a teachers' college founded in 1167.

TOROS DAĞLARI See TAURUS MOUNTAINS**TORQUAY** See TORBAY**TORRES VEDRAS** (*Portugal*)

Town in Lisboa district, 26 mi N of LISBON, in Estremadura, W central Portugal. Captured by Alfonso I from the Moors in 1147, it was an important fortress and royal residence in the Middle Ages. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars it was the site of the famous lines built by the duke of Wellington to defend Lisbon against the French.

TORRIJOS (*Spain*)

Town in Toledo province, 16 mi WNW of TOLEDO, in New Castile, S Spain. An ancient town, it is the site of the palace of the counts of Altamira. Parts of the old walls and fortifications are still standing.

TORTOISE ISLANDS See GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS**TORTONA** [*ancient: Dertona*] (*Italy*)

Town in Alessandria province, PIEDMONT region, 12 mi E of ALESSANDRIA, N Italy. Settled by Ligurians, it was made a Roman colony in 148 B.C. and was a Guelph fortress during the Middle Ages. It was razed by Frederick I Barbarossa in 1155 and was taken by the Visconti in 1347. After the Battle of MARENGO the town's citadel was dismantled by Napoleon in 1801.

TORTOSA [*ancient: Colonia Julia Augusta Dertosa, Dertosa*] (*Spain*)

City in Tarragona province, on the EBRO RIVER, 40 mi SW of TARRAGONA, in CATALONIA, NE Spain. An ancient Iberian town, it passed to the Romans in 218 B.C. and fell to the Moors in the eighth century A.D. Under Moorish rule, it was a frontier town of the caliphate of CÓRDOVA and was for some time the capital of a small Moorish kingdom. It was captured by Count Raymond Berenger IV of BARCELONA in 1148. It was badly damaged in fighting toward the end of the Spanish civil war in 1939.

TORTOSA (*Syria*) See TARTUS**TORTUGA ISLAND** [*French: Île de la Tortue*] (*Haiti*)

Island off the N coast of Haiti, opposite Port-de-Paix. It was settled in 1629 by European privateers, who became known as the Brethren of the Coast and who preyed on Spanish ships in the CARIBBEAN SEA. The island was controlled by English, French, and Spanish until passing to France in 1697.

TORTUGAS See DRY TORTUGAS**TORUŃ** [*German: Thorn*] (*Poland*)

City and port on the VISTULA RIVER, in Bydgoszcz province, 110 mi NW of WARSAW, N central Poland. Founded by Teutonic Knights in 1231, it was a prosperous member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE from the

14th to 16th centuries in spite of its being contested by Poland and the Teutonic Knights. In 1454 it was burned by the knights for recognizing the Polish crown. By the Second Peace of Toruń in 1466 Poland gained the city and large Prussian territories. In the 17th century its population was as large as that of Warsaw, though it was reduced by the Swedish invasions. In 1724 a religious riot at Toruń forced RUSSIA and Poland to safeguard the rights of religious minorities in Poland. The city was part of PRUSSIA from 1793 to 1919. The astronomer Nicholas Copernicus was born here in 1473.

TORZHOK (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 35 mi WNW of KALININ. Settled in 1130, it was sacked by the Mongols in 1238 and came under MOSCOW in 1478. It has the ruins of old underground fortifications. See MONGOL EMPIRES.

TOSA (*Japan*)

Former province, now in Kochi prefecture, S SHIKOKU Island. It was the seat of the Tosa clan, one of Japan's great feudal landholders, known as the daimyo. The Tosa were one of the *tozama*, or "outside lords," who were excluded from the government because they opposed the Tokugawa shogunate, the military power that ruled Japan for more than 250 years. In 1867 the Tosa and three other *tozama* led a revolt against the shogunate that returned power to the emperor in the Meiji Restoration of the following year. The Tosa clan was represented in the new government by Taisuke Itagaki. With the other *tozama* he voluntarily surrendered all feudal privileges in 1869. Itagaki and others advocated war with KOREA in 1873, and when they were overruled Itagaki resigned. He later founded Japan's first political party.

TOSCANA See TUSCANY

TOSCANELLA See TUSCANIA

TOSHIMOE See KASATKA

TOTNES (*England*)

Town in DEVON, 20 mi SSW of EXETER. It was an important town in Anglo-Saxon times and is mentioned in the *Domesday Book* of 1086. It was chartered in 1205 and has the remains of a medieval castle.

TOTOWA (*United States*)

City in NE NEW JERSEY, 3 mi W of PATERSON. Patriots camped here during the American Revolution, and George Washington made his headquarters in the nearby Theunis Dey Mansion.

TOUL [*ancient: Tullum*] (*France*)

Town in the Meurthe-et-Moselle department, on the MOSELLE RIVER, 13 mi WSW of NANCY, NE France. Once the capital of the Leuci tribe within the Belgic Confederation, it was important under the Romans. A bishopric from the fourth century A.D. until 1801, it was part of the Trois-Évêchés (Three Bishoprics) territory during the Middle Ages and was important in the defense of France's eastern frontier in the early modern period. Fortified by Vauban in 1700, it was severely damaged in the Franco-Prussian War and in World War II.

TOULON [*ancient: Telo Martius*] (*France*)

City and port in Var department, 30 mi ESE of MARSEILLES, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in PROVENCE, SE France. France's principal naval center, it was the site of a Roman naval station. Fortified by Vauban in the 17th century, it was the locus of many important naval battles. During the French Revolutionary Wars the Royalists gave up the city to the British in 1793, but it was retaken the same year by the young Napoleon. After 1815 it became the seat of French naval power. During World War II a large part of the French fleet was scuttled at Toulon in 1942 to prevent its being captured by the Germans. Today Toulon is a major naval center.

TOULOUSE [*ancient: Tolosa*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Haute-Garonne department, on the Garonne River, 133 mi SE of BORDEAUX, in LANGUEDOC, S France. Once the stronghold of the Volcae Tectosages, it was taken by ROME in 106 B.C. and later by the Visigoths, who made the city their capital from A.D. 419 to 507. In the eighth century it was the capital of the kingdom of AQUITAINE and became a center of artistic and literary activity for Languedoc in medieval Europe. In 1159 it was the scene of confrontation between Henry II of England, who sought to extend his rule over Languedoc, and his feudal lord, Louis VII of France, who rushed to the city just in time to prevent its capture. The county of Toulouse was destroyed in the early 13th century by the northern French lords under Simon de Mont-

fort during the Albigensian Crusade in an attempt to quell the Albigensian Cathar heresy. It was finally joined to the French Crown through escheat in the reign of Philip III (1270–85).

Its parliament, founded in 1420, exercised authority over Languedoc until the French Revolution. The last battle of the Peninsular Campaign of the Napoleonic Wars was fought here on April 10, 1814, when the British under the duke of Wellington defeated the French under Marshal Nicolas Soult. Today the city is one of the great cultural and commercial centers of France. The great cluniac cathedral of St. Sernin here was begun at the end of the 11th century. See also ALBI, VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM. It is now a major center of the aerospace industry in France.

TOUNGGOO [*former: Ketumadi*] (*Myanmar*)

Town in Pegu division, on the Sittang River, 150 mi N of RANGOON, NE Lower Myanmar. Founded by King Minkyinyo in 1510, until 1540 it was the capital of the Toungoo kingdom, one of the three chief states of Burma. It was occupied by the Japanese from March 1942 to April 1945 during World War II.

TOURAINE (*France*)

Region and former province in W central France, roughly corresponding to the present department of Indre-et-Loire. TOURS is the region's capital. Called the Garden of France because of its fertility, it was originally inhabited by the Gallic Turones tribe. Contested by the counts of BLOIS and of ANJOU in the 10th century, it finally passed to Anjou in 1044. Annexed by France in the early 13th century, it was King Charles VII's main base during the Hundred Years' War. The splendor of Touraine during the Renaissance can be seen in the magnificent châteaux that still stand today. The region declined in importance when the court moved to VERSAILLES after 1700 and following the emigration of the Huguenot silk weavers.

TOURANE See DA NANG

TOURCOING (*France*)

Town in the Nord department, on the Belgian border, in FLANDERS, 8 mi NE of LILLE, NE France. With ROUBAIX it forms one of the most important textile centers of France and has been noted for its textiles since the 15th century. It was granted a trade fair

license by the Emperor Maximilian of AUSTRIA in 1491. It became part of France under King Louis XIV in 1668. During the French Revolutionary Wars the French defeated the British and Austrians here on May 18, 1794. It was seriously damaged in World War I.

TOURNAI [Tournay] [*ancient: Turnacum; Flemish: Doornik*] (*Belgium*)

City in Hainaut province, on the SCHELDE RIVER, 45 mi SW of BRUSSELS, SW Belgium. One of the oldest cities in Belgium, it was famous in the Middle Ages for its tapestries and copperware. In Roman times it was the fortified capital of a province, and in the fifth century A.D. it was captured by the Salic Franks. The Frankish king Clovis was born here c. 465, and the city became a Merovingian capital. Part of France from 1188, it retained a large degree of independence but fell to Henry VIII of ENGLAND in 1513. It was attached to the NETHERLANDS in 1521 and was a center of Calvinism from 1543, but it was captured by Alessandro Farnese for SPAIN in 1581. It later passed to the French and the Hapsburgs and was severely damaged in World War I. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE, HAINAUT.

TOURNAY See TOURNAI

TOURS [*ancient: Caesarodunum, Turoini*] (*France*)

City and capital of the Indre-et-Loire department and of TOURAINE, 129 mi SW of PARIS, on the LOIRE RIVER, W central France. An old Gallo-Roman town, it was an early medieval center of learning, especially under Gregory of Tours and Alcuin. The Moorish invasion of Europe was halted by Charles Martel, master of the Frankish Kingdom, at the Battle of Tours fought nearby in A.D. 732. Tours was the residence of many French kings, including Louis XI, who held his states general here. During the Franco-Prussian War in 1870–71, the city was the headquarters of the government of national defense and was again briefly the seat of the French government in June 1940 during World War II. The novelist Honoré de Balzac was born here in 1799. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

TOWCESTER (*England*)

Town in Northamptonshire, 9 mi SSW of NORTHAMPTON. Situated on WATLING STREET, it was the site of a Roman camp and was important in Anglo-Saxon times.

1316 Tower of London

TOWER OF LONDON See LONDON

TOWTON (*England*)

Village in North YORKSHIRE, 10 mi SW of YORK. The biggest and bloodiest battle of the Wars of the Roses was fought here on March 29, 1461, when the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians, securing the throne for Edward IV.

TOYAMA (*Japan*)

City, port, and capital of Toyama prefecture, E central HONSHŪ, 110 mi N of NAGOYA, on Tokyo Bay. Now a center of the patent medicine industry, from the 16th century it was a major seat of the daimyos, or territorial barons, under the Tokugawa shogunate.

TRABZON See TREBIZOND

TRACHEA See SELEUCIA TRACHEOTIS

TRAFALGAR, CAPE (*Spain*)

Headland on the SW coast of Spain, SE of CÁDIZ. The British won a famous naval victory here on October 21, 1805, during the Napoleonic Wars. Their fleet under Admiral Horatio Nelson defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets under Admiral Pierre de Villeneuve, thus destroying France's sea power and making a French invasion of ENGLAND impossible. Nelson was killed in the battle aboard his flagship HMS *Victory*, which is now a naval museum.

TRAGURIUM See TROGIR

TRAJANI PORTUS See CIVITAVECCHIA

TRAJECTUM AD RHENUM See UTRECHT

TRÄLABORG See TRELLEBORG

TRALEE (*Ireland*)

Port and county town of County KERRY, at the head of Tralee Bay, 55 mi SW of LIMERICK, SW Irish Republic. It was the seat of the earls of DESMOND in the 14th and 15th centuries and has the remains of a Dominican abbey dating from the late Middle Ages.

TRALLES See AYDIN

TRANCOSO (*Portugal*)

Town in Guarda district, N central Portugal, 16 mi NNW of Guarda. In 1385 it was the scene of a Portuguese victory over the Spanish. Its medieval ramparts are still standing.

TRANI [*ancient: Turenum*] (*Italy*)

Town and port on the Adriatic Sea, in Bari province, APULIA region, eight mi ESE of BARLETTA, S Italy. Originally a Roman town, it prospered under the Norman and Hohenstaufen Swabian kings of SICILY because of its trade with the Middle East. The *Ordinamenta maris*, written here in 1063, is thought to be the first maritime code of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. The town has an 11th-century Romanesque-Apulian cathedral dedicated to St. Peregrinus, who died here.

TRANQUEBAR See TARANGAMBADI

TRANSCAUCASIAN FEDERATION [Transcaucasia, Transcaucasian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic]

Former federated union that included the modern republics of ARMENIA, GEORGIA, and AZERBAIJAN, S European USSR. Its capital was TBILISI. Formed after the Russian Revolution on September 20, 1917, it was the scene of fighting in 1919–20 as Turkish nationalists fought with Bolsheviks for control of the area. It became part of the Soviet Union on July 6, 1923, and was split into its modern republics in December 1936.

TRANSILVANIA See TRANSYLVANIA

TRANSJORDAN See JORDAN

TRANSJUBA See JUBALAND

TRANSKEI (*South Africa*)

Former Bantu territory within South Africa, in the extreme E part of CAPE PROVINCE, on the Indian Ocean. UMTATA was its largest city. The largest of South Africa's Bantu "national units," it was inhabited by Nguni tribesmen in the 19th century and was used as a base for cattle raids on Cape Colony, which resulted in the Sixth and Seventh Kaffir Wars of

1834–35 and 1846–47. It was joined to Cape Province in 1865 and by parliamentary acts of 1959 and 1963 became the first nominally self-governing territory of South Africa. The president of South Africa retained the right to veto any decision of the Transkei government. No government other than that of South Africa ever recognized the legitimacy of any of these “homelands.” In 1994, it was merged into the new EASTERN CAPE province.

TRANSOXIANA [Sogdiana] [*Arabic:* Ma Wara An-Nahr] Ancient region of TURKISTAN, E of the Oxus River and W of the Jaxartes River, corresponding roughly to modern UZBEKISTAN and part of S KAZAKHSTAN, in Central Asian USSR. Conquered by Alexander the Great in 329 B.C., it was traversed by the SILK ROAD and became a great center of Muslim civilization in the Middle Ages. Ruled by the Mongols from the 13th to 15th centuries, it was the seat of the Timurid Empire in the 15th century. At this time its cities, BUKHARA and SAMARKAND, were known throughout the world. It came under RUSSIA in the 19th century. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

TRANSPADANE REPUBLIC (*Italy*)

Republic provisionally organized by Napoleon in N Italy, N of the Po RIVER, around MILAN, BERGAMO, BRESCIA, and CREMONA. Created in 1796, it was incorporated into the CISALPINE REPUBLIC in 1797.

TRANSVAAL [*former:* South African Republic] (*South Africa*)

Former province of NE South Africa, between the Limpopo River and the Vaal River, W of MOZAMBIQUE and SWAZILAND. Its capital is PRETORIA. Originally inhabited by Bantu-speaking Africans, it was settled by Boers in the 1830s. Under the Sand River Convention of 1852 Great Britain recognized the Boers' claims to the land beyond the Vaal River, and in 1857 the South African Republic was inaugurated. By 1877 the republic had gone bankrupt and was annexed by GREAT BRITAIN.

The Boers rebelled in 1880, forcing the British to grant them internal self-government. In 1886 large gold deposits were found at WITWATERSRAND, which was to become the richest gold field in the world, and many foreigners entered the Transvaal, causing friction with the Boers, who denied them political rights. This led to the South African or Boer War in 1899

and Great Britain's annexation of the Transvaal in 1900. By the Treaty of VEREENIGING in 1902, the Transvaal became a Crown colony of the BRITISH EMPIRE; and in 1910, under Louis Botha and Jan Smuts, it became a founding province of the Union of South Africa. It is still a major gold producer. In 1994 the Transvaal was split among GAUTENG, LIMPOPO, MPUMALANGA, and part of NORTH WEST provinces.

TRANSYLVANIA (*Kentucky*) See BOONESBORO

TRANSYLVANIA [*German:* Siebenbürgen; *Hungarian:* Erdély; *Romanian:* Ardeal, Transilvania] (*Romania*)

Region and province of central Romania. Its chief city is CLUJ. Originally the center of the Dacian kingdom, it became part of the Roman province of DACIA in A.D. 107 and from the ninth century was occupied by barbarian tribes, including the Saxons, Vlachs, and Szeklers. In 1003 it came under the Hungarian crown, and it attracted German Saxon settlers in the 12th and 13th centuries. The region developed into a distinctive autonomous unit, becoming independent in 1526 following the Turks' defeat of the Hungarians at MOHÁCS. Under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE it was an autonomous principality of international importance, safeguarding Hungarian liberties against the Hapsburgs and upholding Protestantism in eastern Europe. In 1687 it passed under the Hapsburgs and became a scene of ethnic conflict as the Magyar population pressed for union with HUNGARY. This was granted in 1867. Following the defeat of AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in World War I, the Romanians of Transylvania demanded union with Romania, which was granted by the Treaty of Trianon in 1920.

TRANSYLVANIAN ALPS [*Southern Carpathians*]

[*Romanian:* Carpații Meridionali] (*Romania*)

Mountain range extending 225 mi E across Romania from the Danube River at the Iron Gate. The southern branch of the CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, the range is famous as a hunting ground and has coal, iron, and lignite deposits. It is the legendary home of the vampire Count Dracula.

TRAPANI [*ancient:* Drepanum] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Trapani province, on the W coast of SICILY, 48 mi SW of PALERMO. A major Carthaginian naval base, it fell to ROME during the First Punic War after the Battle of the Aegates in 241 B.C.

1318 Trapesus

It prospered during the Middle Ages and later was damaged by Allied bombs in World War II. See also EGADI ISLANDS, CARTHAGE.

TRAPESUS See TREBIZOND

TRAPPES (*France*)

Town in the Seine-et-Oise department, 6 mi WSW of VERSAILLES, N central France. Nearby is the ruined abbey of Port-Royal-des-Champs, which was the headquarters of the Jansenists in the 17th century. Founded in 1204, it was razed in 1710 and was the center of a strict reform movement within Roman Catholicism that sought to counter the influence of Calvinism with its own brand of strict asceticism in behavior and sexual mores. Though eventually disbanded, the members of Port Royal had a profound influence, especially in Ireland and in Italy, where they were pioneers of the Enlightenment. They fought against the Inquisition and absolutism but were opposed by the Jesuits. Blaise Pascal was among their disciples.

TRASIMENE, LAKE [*Lake of Perugia*] [*ancient: Trasimenus; Italian: Trasimeno*] (*Italy*)

Lake in Perugia province, UMBRIA region, W of PERUGIA, central Italy. The largest lake of the Italian Peninsula, it was the scene of a battle in the Second Punic War in 217 B.C., in which the Carthaginians under Hannibal inflicted a bloody defeat on the Romans under the consul Gaius Flaminius on the lake's N shore. Flaminius was killed in the battle. See also CARTHAGE, ROME.

TRASIMENO See TRASIMENE, LAKE

TRASIMENUS See TRASIMENE, LAKE

TRAU See TROGIR

TRAVANCORE (*India*)

Former state, now part of KERALA state in SW India, on the Arabian Sea. In the 11th century the region was under the rule of the CHOLA Empire and from 1534 to 1565 was held by the Vijayanagara Kingdom. An English settlement in the area was made at ANJENGO in 1684. A local prince, Martanda Varma, unified Travancore and made it independent in the

mid-18th century. He allied his kingdom with the British to oppose Haidar Ali, ruler of MYSORE to the N. In 1789 Haidar Ali's son and successor, Tippoo Sahib, invaded Travancore but was defeated in 1792. In the early 19th century there were revolts against British domination, but they were put down. According to tradition, St. Thomas, one of the Twelve Apostles, came to Travancore in the first century A.D. as a missionary.

TRAVENDAL (*Germany*)

Village in SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, 15 mi W of LÜBECK, N Germany. Charles XII of SWEDEN forced DENMARK to make peace under the terms of a treaty signed here on August 18, 1700.

TRAVNIK (*Bosnia and Herzegovina*)

Town in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 45 mi NW of SARAJEVO. The capital of BOSNIA from 1686 to 1850, it is the site of Roman remains and has a Turkish citadel.

TREBBIA [*ancient: Trebia*] (*Italy*)

River of EMILIA-ROMAGNA, N Italy, rising in the Ligurian Apennines, NE of GENOA and flowing 70 mi NNE to the PO RIVER, just W of PIACENZA. Two battles were fought on its banks: the first near BOBBIO during the Second Punic War in 218 B.C., when the Carthaginians under Hannibal heavily defeated the Romans under Scipio Africanus and Tiberius Sempronius Longus. The second was fought during the French Revolutionary Wars from June 17 to 19, 1799, when a Russo-Austrian army under Marshal Alexander Suvorov defeated the French under Marshal Jacques-Etienne Macdonald. Bobbio was a major monastic center in the early Middle Ages. See also CARTHAGE, ROME.

TREBIA See TREBBIA

TREBIZOND [*Trabzon*] [*ancient: Trapesus*] (*Turkey*)

City, port, and capital of Trabzon province, on the BLACK SEA, 12 mi NW of ERZURUM, NE Turkey. Founded in the eighth century B.C. by Greeks from SINOPE, it was at the end of a trade route from PERSIA followed by Xenophon of the *Anabasis*. It was conquered by Mithridates VI in the first century B.C. and later became part of the ROMAN EMPIRE. It reached its pinnacle following the creation by the Comneni in

1204 of the empire of Trebizond, of which it was the capital, after the crusaders had seized CONSTANTINOPLE. Under Alexius II in the 14th century it became a major trading center, famous for its great wealth and artistic activity. It was annexed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1461 and in modern times was included in the short-lived state of ARMENIA in 1920.

TREBIZOND, EMPIRE OF (*Turkey*)

Greek empire of N Anatolia, originally comprising the entire S coastal region of the BLACK SEA, but eventually reduced to include only the E part of this region around TREBIZOND. The empire was founded, following the crusaders' overthrow of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 1204, by the Comnenus family, the former imperial dynasty. Reduced in size by the encroachments of NICAIA in the W and by the Seljuk capture of SINOPE, it enjoyed great prosperity following the Mongol invasion, as it lay on their commercial routes from Asia Minor to the Far East and from Russia to the Middle East. The height of its splendor was reached under Alexius II from 1297 to 1330, when the empire was a great cultural and artistic center and the last outpost of Hellenistic-Byzantine civilization. As Mongol power declined after 1320, the empire was weakened by troubles from within and without. It was annexed in 1461 by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after David Comnenus, the last emperor of Trebizond, had promoted an alliance of non-Ottoman Asian states against Sultan Muhammad II. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

TREBLINKA (*Poland*)

Village in Warszawa province, 5 mi S of Malkinia, E central Poland. During World War II it was the site of one of the most notorious Nazi extermination camps.

TŘEBOŇ [*German: Wittingau*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town in southern BOHEMIA region, 13 mi ENE of BUDWEIS. Situated among numerous man-made lakes, it has been the site of a famous freshwater fishing industry since the Middle Ages. In 1660 the town passed to the Schwarzenbergs, a powerful Austrian noble family.

TREFALDWYN See MONTGOMERY (Wales)

TRELLEBORG (*Denmark*) See SLAGELSE

TRELLEBORG [*former: Trälaborg*] (*Sweden*)

Town and port in Malmöhus county, on the BALTIC SEA, 17 mi SSE of MALMÖ, S Sweden. An important fishing and commercial center in the Middle Ages, it declined after being plundered during the war of 1563 to 1570 and after a devastating fire in 1617. As the southernmost town in Sweden, it became important in modern times as a ferry port and during both world wars was a focal point in the transportation of the sick and the wounded and in the exchange of prisoners of war.

TREMEZZO (*Italy*)

Village and port on Lake Como, in Como province, LOMBARDY region, 14 mi NNE of COMO, N Italy. Benito Mussolini and several other important fascist leaders were executed on April 28, 1945, in the nearby hamlet of Giulino di Messeggra.

TREMONIA See DORTMUND

TRENGGANU [*Terengganu*] (*Malaysia*)

Former vassal state, now a state of Malaysia, in the central MALAY PENINSULA, on the South China Sea. Once subject to the SRIVIJAYA Kingdom of SUMATRA, Trengganu passed to the control of JAVA in the 14th century. It remained a vassal state of the various powers that dominated the Malay Peninsula, the rulers paying tribute to SIAM after 1776. By a treaty in 1909 between Siam and GREAT BRITAIN, Trengganu became a protectorate of the latter. It was one of the four Unfederated Malay States until 1948, when it became part of the Federation of Malaya. In 1957 it became part of the independent Federation of Malaysia.

TRENT [*German: Trient; Italian: Trento; Latin: Tridentum*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Trento province and of TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE region, on the Adige River, 106 mi ENE of MILAN, N Italy. Possibly founded in the fourth century B.C., it was a Roman military base and in the sixth century A.D. was the seat of a Lombard duchy. It was a Frankish march, or borderland, in the eighth century; its bishops held considerable lands by the 11th century. Trent was ruled by prince-bishops until 1802, when it became part of the TYROL. The Roman Catholic Council of Trent from 1545 to 1563 established the basic doctrines and practices of the Catholic Reformation and the Counter-Reformation and

1320 Trentino–Alto Adige

formed the basis of modern Roman Catholicism until the Second Vatican Council in 1962. Trent was returned to Italy by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1919 after World War I.

TRENTINO–ALTO ADIGE [*former: Venezia Tridentina*] (*Italy*)

Region of N Italy, S of Austria, comprising the provinces of Trento and Bolzano. TRENT is the region's capital. The region is 40 percent German-speaking and was divided between the episcopal principalities of Trent and BRESSANONE from the 11th century until 1802. Included in the TYROL as part of AUSTRIA in 1815, it passed to Italy by the Treaty of Saint-Germain in 1919. The fascists initiated a vigorous program of Italianization of the region, which met with fierce opposition. In 1938 Hitler and Mussolini agreed to plan the forced migration of much of the German-speaking population to Germany or elsewhere in Italy. The plan was unsuccessful, and in 1947, after World War II, both German and Italian became official languages with the granting of increased autonomy to the region. A further treaty in 1971 promised more autonomy for BOLZANO province.

TRENTO See TRENT

TRENTON [*former: The Falls, Stacy's Mills*] (*United States*)

City and capital of NEW JERSEY, at the head of navigation on the DELAWARE RIVER, 28 mi NE of PHILADELPHIA. Settled by Quakers in 1679, it was the scene of two actions during the American Revolution. The first took place on December 26, 1776, when the Hessian garrison was defeated after a surprise attack led by General George Washington. The second occurred on January 2, 1777, when the British under General Charles Cornwallis drove out the Americans. Trenton served as the U.S. capital in 1784 and 1799 and became the state capital in 1790. By the beginning of the 20th century Trenton was a major manufacturing center, although by the end of the century that was no longer the case.

TRESCO See SCILLY ISLANDS

TRES TABERNAE See SAVERNE

TRES ZAPOTES (*Mexico*)

Mesoamerican archaeological site in E VERACRUZ state, S of Alvarado, E Mexico. In 1939 a massive sculpted stone head and inscribed monuments, dating from a pre-Mayan culture of c. 300 B.C., were unearthed here. The finds were the first evidence of the Indian Olmec culture, the earliest in CENTRAL AMERICA.

TREVES See TRIER

TREVISO [*ancient: Tarvisium*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Treviso province, VENETO region, 17 mi NW of Venice, NE Italy. A Celtic and Roman town, it was the site of an important mint during Charlemagne's time. As capital of the march of Trevigiana, it became a cultural center in the 13th century. It was loyal to VENICE from 1339 until the Napoleonic era and was under AUSTRIA from 1815 to 1866.

TRÉVOUX (*France*)

Town in the Ain department, on the SAÔNE RIVER, 13 mi NNW of LYONS, E France. The capital of the principality of DOMBES from the 11th to 16th centuries, it was known for its Jesuit press, which between 1801 and 1830 published a newspaper and a dictionary.

TRIADITSA See SOFIA

TRICCA See TRÍKALA

TRICHINOPOLY See TIRUCHIRAPALLI

TRIDENTUM See TRENT

TRIENT See TRENT

TRIER [*ancient: Augusta Treverorum; English: Treves; French: Trèves*] (*Germany*)

City in RHINELAND-PALATINATE, on the MOSELLE RIVER, 58 mi SW of KOBLENZ, W Germany. One of Germany's oldest cities, it was founded by Emperor Augustus c. 15 B.C. and later became the capital of the Roman province of Belgica. As the capital of the prefecture of GAUL in the third century A.D., it was a major commercial city, especially in the wine trade.

In the fourth century it was often the residence of the Western Roman emperors and was an episcopal see. It was created an archiepiscopal see in the ninth century; its archbishops were powerful temporal princes, ranked second among the spiritual electors of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. From 1473 to 1797 a commercial and cultural center with a university, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1815 and was occupied by the French in World War I. Damaged in World War II, it still has Roman monuments and other important buildings, including a brick Roman basilica built in the fourth century A.D. and used for imperial audiences, an amphitheater, the Porta Nigra, a massive city gate, and its cathedral, built on the plan of the original Double Cathedral of 325. The city retains much of its original Roman plan. Karl Marx was born in Trier in 1818.

TRIEST See TRIESTE

TRIESTE [*ancient: Tergeste; German: Triest; Slovene and Serbo-Croatian: Trst*] (*Italy*)

City, port, and capital of Trieste province and of Friuli-Venezia Giulia region, on the Gulf of Trieste, approximately 70 mi E of Venice, NE Italy. The site of an ancient settlement, it became a Roman colony in the second century B.C. and was made a free commune in the 12th century A.D. After a long struggle with its rival, VENICE, it put itself under the protection of the duke of AUSTRIA in 1382 and prospered as Austria's only port and as a maritime outlet for central Europe. It passed to Italy after World War I and was claimed by YUGOSLAVIA after World War II. As a compromise, the Free Territory of Trieste was created in 1947. This arrangement proved to be unworkable, and the territory was partitioned in 1954 between Italy and Yugoslavia, with the former taking Trieste itself.

TRÍKALA [Tríkkala] [*ancient: Tricca, Trikke; Turkish: Thirhala*] (*Greece*)

City and capital of Tríkala department, in THESSALY, 35 mi W of LARISSA, Greece. The legendary home of the god Asclepius in antiquity, it figures in Homer's *Iliad*. Its sanctuary was said to be the oldest in Greece. It was a stronghold under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, which built a fort on the Frouirion on a Hellenistic site. The Normans captured the city in A.D. 1081, after which it became a noted 12th-century trading center and was Thessaly's most important town for several centuries. It was the seat of the pasha of Thes-

saly under the rule of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and was ceded to Greece in 1881.

TRÍKKALA See TRÍKALA

TRIKKE See TRÍKALA

TRIM [*Gaelic: Baile Átha Truim*] (*Ireland*)

County town of County MEATH, on the BOYNE RIVER, 25 mi NW of DUBLIN. It was an important town in the Middle Ages. Its ruined 12th-century castle was the seat of several Irish parliaments until the 15th century.

TRIMONTIUM See PLOVDIV

TRINACRIA See SICILY

TRINCOMALEE [Trinkomali] (*Sri Lanka*)

Town, port, and capital of Eastern province, on the Bay of Bengal, 110 mi SE of JAFFNA, NE Sri Lanka. The site of one of the world's finest natural harbors, it was originally settled by Indian Tamils who built the temple of a Thousand Columns here. During the colonial era the town changed hands many times between the Portuguese, Dutch, French, and British. The British finally gained control in 1795, and it became Great Britain's main base in the Far East after the fall of SINGAPORE in World War II. The British surrendered the harbor to Sri Lanka in 1957.

TRINIDAD See TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Independent state in the WEST INDIES, off the NE coast of VENEZUELA. Its capital is PORT OF SPAIN. Both islands were discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1498. Tobago, settled by the English in 1616, changed hands frequently but was retained by GREAT BRITAIN after 1814. Trinidad was settled by Spanish in 1577 and in 1802 passed to Great Britain under the terms of the Treaty of AMIENS. The two islands were joined politically as a British colony in 1888. From 1958 to 1962 they were part of the short-lived West Indies Federation and became independent in 1962. In 1976 Trinidad and Tobago became a republic.

In 1986 the People's National Movement, which had held power since independence, was defeated by

the National Alliance for Reconstruction Party. NAR leader A. N. R. Robinson became prime minister. The PNM returned to power in 1991 with Patrick Manning as prime minister. In 1995, Basdeo Pandey of the United National Congress formed a coalition with the NAR and became Trinidad's first prime minister of Asian Indian descent. He was reelected in 2000, but the coalition failed, and new elections in 2001 returned Manning to power.

TRINKOMALI See TRINCOMALEE

TRIPOLI [*Tarabulus*] [*ancient: Tripolis; Arabic: Tarabulus esh Sham*] (*Lebanon*)

City, port, and capital of North Lebanon governorate, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 43 mi NNE of BEIRUT, NW Lebanon. Founded c. 700 B.C., it was not mentioned until Persian times when it was the capital of the Phoenician federation of TYRE, SIDON, and ARADUS (now ARWAD). It prospered under the SELEUCID and ROMAN Empires and was later captured by Arabs and crusaders. Sacked by the MAMLUK sultan of Egypt in 1289, it was rebuilt, came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until 1918, and became part of Lebanon in 1920. Today Tripoli is a major port and the second city of Lebanon.

TRIPOLI [*ancient: Oea; Arabic: Tarabalus al-Gharb*] (*Libya*)

City, port, and capital of Libya and of Tripoli district, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 400 mi W of BENGHAZI. Founded by Phoenicians from TYRE in the seventh century B.C., it was the chief city of the region of TRIPOLITANIA and was seized by the Romans in the first century B.C. Occupied by Vandals in the fifth century and Arabs in the late seventh century A.D., it came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1551 and was the home of the Karamanli dynasty from 1711 to 1835. It was an important base of the Barbary pirates, a fact that prompted the Tripolitan War with the UNITED STATES from 1801 to 1805. After passing to ITALY in 1911, it became the capital of the Italian colony of Libya. During World War II it was captured by the British in 1943. In 1986, the city was hit by an American air strike in retaliation for Libya's support of international terrorism. Today it is Libya's largest city and chief port. See also BARBARY STATES, PHOENICIA.

TRIPOLIS [*Tripolitsa; Tripolitza*] [*former: Droboglitza*] (*Greece*)

Town and capital of Arcadia department, in the central Peloponnesus, S Greece. Founded in the 14th century as the seat of the Turkish pashas of Morea, or the PELOPONNESUS, it flourished until the Greek war of independence when it was captured by Greek patriots and then burned by Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt during the Ottoman retreat of 1828.

TRIPOLIS, LEBANON See TRIPOLI (Lebanon)

TRIPOLIS, LIBYA See TRIPOLITANIA

TRIPOLITANA See TRIPOLITANIA

TRIPOLITANIA [*ancient: Tripolis, Tripolitana; Arabic: Tarabalus*] (*Libya*)

Former region of W Libya, bordering the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. Its chief city is TRIPOLI. Its original inhabitants were probably Berbers. In the seventh century B.C. coastal colonies were established by the Phoenicians at LEPTIS MAGNA, Oea (Tripoli), and SABRATA, in the colony of Tripolis. The region fell to NUMIDIA in 146 B.C. and to ROME in 46 B.C., under which it eventually became the province of Tripolitana. Occupied by Vandals in the fifth century A.D., it was retaken by the Byzantines in the sixth century, and fell to the Arabs in the late seventh century. It came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1553 and was a stronghold of Barbary pirates. The region was entirely under Italian control by 1912 and in 1939 was incorporated into the kingdom of ITALY. In 1951 Tripolitania became a province of the independent federal kingdom of Libya but ceased to exist as a political unit in 1963 when Libya became a unified state. See also BARBARY STATES, PHOENICIA.

TRIPOLITSA See TRIPOLIS

TRIPOLITZA See TRIPOLIS

TRIPURA [*former: Hill Tippera*] (*India*)

State of NE India, bordered on the N, W, and S by BANGLADESH. Its capital is Agartala. Annexed by the MOGUL EMPIRE in 1733, it was ruled by the British in the 19th century. It became part of India in 1949 and was made a state in 1972.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA (*Great Britain*)

Group of four volcanic islands, in the S Atlantic Ocean, midway between South America and South Africa. They are a dependency of the British colony of St. HELENA. They were discovered by the Portuguese in 1506. The first settlers arrived from St. Helena in the 19th century, and the islands were annexed by Great Britain in 1816. After a volcanic eruption in 1961, the population of some 200 was evacuated to Great Britain, where they were studied by linguists because of their unusual 19th-century speech. Most of the islanders returned home in 1963. Only one of the islands, Tristan da Cunha, is inhabited.

TRIVANDRUM See THIRUVANANTHAPURAM**TRNOVA** See TIRNOVO**TRNOVO** See TIRNOVO**TROAD, THE** See TROAS**TROAS** [*The Troad*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient region on the NW coast of ASIA MINOR, around TROY and on the Hellespont (DARDANELLES), NW Turkey. An ancient site of Aegean civilization, and of many archaeological finds, it was the setting of the events of Homer's epic *Iliad*.

TROBRIAND ISLANDS (*Papua New Guinea*)

New Guinea Island group off SE NEW GUINEA, in the Solomon Sea. There are 22 islands, of which Kiriwina is the largest. In World War II Kiriwina was occupied in July 1943 by U.S. and Australian troops and made into an air base. The Trobriands became part of Papua New Guinea when the state became independent in September 1975. Bronislaw Malinowski, the Polish-born British anthropologist, first gained renown with his studies of the indigenous people of the islands, carried out between 1914 and 1918.

TROE See TROY**TROGIR** [*ancient: Tragurium; German: Trau*] (*Croatia*)

Town and port in DALMATIA, opposite the island of Ciovo, on the Adriatic Sea, near SPLIT. Colonized by Greeks from SYRACUSE c. 385 B.C., it was ruled suc-

cessively by Byzantines, Croats, Normans, Venetians, and Bosnians. It became part of YUGOSLAVIA in 1920. It has one of the most beautiful cathedrals in Dalmatia and important shipbuilding yards.

TROIA See TROY**TROINA** (*Italy*)

Town in Enna province, central SICILY, 24 mi NE of Enna, on the W slope of MOUNT ETNA, S Italy. Heavy fighting took place here from July 29 to August 5, 1943, between the Germans and the Allies during World War II.

TROIS-RIVIÈRES [*Three Rivers*] (*Canada*)

City and port on the St. LAWRENCE RIVER, at its confluence with the St. Maurice River, 75 mi NE of MONTREAL, in S QUEBEC province. Founded by Samuel Sieur de Champlain in 1634, it is one of the oldest communities in Canada. It was an important French trading post and an early industrial center. Today it is one of the world's largest producers of newsprint.

TROJA See TROY**TROMSØ** (*Norway*)

Town, port, and capital of Troms county, on Tromsøy Island, 95 mi NNE of NARVIK, off the NW coast of Norway. Dating from the 13th century A.D., it was a major Arctic trading port by the end of the 19th century. During World War II it was briefly the seat of the Norwegian government. The German battleship *Tirpitz* was sunk by the British near Tromsø on November 12, 1944, during World War II.

TRONDHEIM [*Nidaros*] [*former: Trondhjem*] (*Norway*)

City, port, and capital of Sør-Trøndelag county, on the Trondheimsfjord, 250 mi N of OSLO, central Norway. Founded by Olaf I Trygvesson of Norway in A.D. 997, it was the political and religious capital of medieval Norway but declined after the forced introduction of the Reformation in 1537. It regained economic importance in the 19th century. Haakon VII was crowned as the first king of an independent Norway in Trondheim Cathedral in 1906. It fell to GERMANY in World War II on April 9, 1940, and became an important German naval base, frequently bombed by the Allies. It was the center of the Norwegian resistance.

TRONDHJEM See TRONDHEIM**TROPFAU** See OPAVA**TROTSKOYE** See GATCHINA**TROY** [Ilium; Ilios] [Greek: Troe, Troia; Latin: Ilium, Troja] (Turkey)

Ancient city of NW Anatolia, in modern Canakkale province, 4 mi from the S mouth of the DARDANELLES, at a mound called Hissarlik, NW Turkey. One of the most important archaeological sites of the ancient world, the locality was occupied from Neolithic times by nine successive settlements of varying sizes. Strategically situated at the junction of routes between Europe and Asia, it was a flourishing cultural center in the third and second millennia B.C. but was abandoned from 1100 to 700 B.C., when it was reoccupied by Greek settlers. The city fell into obscurity following the founding of CONSTANTINOPLE in A.D. 324.

In Greek legend and in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Troy was the object of the Trojan War between the Greeks and the Trojans, which lasted 10 years and resulted in the fall of Troy by the famous ruse of the wooden Trojan Horse. This legendary conflict forms the basis of the epics of Homer and is probably based on a real war fought between the early Greeks or Mycenaeans, and the people of TROAS c. 1200 B.C. The legend of Troy and its refugees also formed the basis of the legend surrounding the foundation of ROME. Vergil's *Aeneid* recounts the story of how Aeneas led a group of survivors across the Mediterranean to Latium and secured the Trojan line there. The medieval French considered themselves the descendants of the Trojans.

Long considered mere legend, the site of Troy was rediscovered and first excavated by Heinrich Schliemann between 1871 and 1890 and has been extensively reexcavated since. The seventh city has been identified as the Troy of Homer. See also MYCENAE.

TROY (United States)

City in E NEW YORK State, on the HUDSON RIVER, 8 mi NE of ALBANY, near the ERIE CANAL. Laid out in 1786, it was an industrial city from 1812 to 1920 and an early center of the steel industry. Samuel Wilson of Troy, said to be America's original Uncle Sam, filled large contracts for U.S. Army beef here during the War of 1812.

TROYES [ancient: Augustobona Tricassium] (France)

City and capital of the Aube department and of Champagne region, on the SEINE RIVER, 92 mi SE of PARIS, NE France. Settled in pre-Roman times, it was converted to Christianity in the third century A.D. and under Bishop St. Loup repulsed Attila the Hun in the fifth century. It became the capital of CHAMPAGNE in the 11th century and developed into an important commercial center. During the Hundred Years' War the Treaty of Troyes was signed here on May 21, 1420. It secured a temporary peace by arranging the marriage of Catherine of France, the daughter of Charles VI of France, to Henry V of ENGLAND. Henry thus became Charles's heir.

TRST See TRIESTE**TRUCIAL COAST** See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**TRUCIAL OMAN** See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**TRUCIAL SHAYKDOMS** See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**TRUCIAL STATES** See UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**TRUJILLO** (Honduras)

City, port, and capital of Colón department, 58 mi NE of TEGUCIGALPA, NE Honduras. It was founded in 1525, and was the first capital of the Spanish colonial province of Honduras. It prospered in the early 17th century until it was destroyed by Dutch pirates in 1643. The city was resettled by Galicians in 1787.

TRUJILLO (Peru)

City in NW Peru, 250 miles N of LIMA, and approximately 9 mi inland from the Pacific Ocean. Today a busy industrial and commercial center, it played an important part in the early 19th-century struggle of Latin American countries for independence from SPAIN. The city declared its own independence in 1820 and was the provisional capital of Peru in 1825, while Simón Bolívar, known as the Liberator for his major part in the rebellions of the time, used it as his headquarters. Trujillo processes food products and manufactures leather goods and textiles. Part of the wall built in 1617 to protect the town against English pirates can be seen, while nearby are the remains of

CHAN CHAN, the capital city of the Chimu, a pre-Incan civilization.

TRUK ISLANDS See CHUUK

TRURO [*former: Cobequid*] (*Canada*)

Town in central NOVA SCOTIA, 50 mi NNE of HALIFAX, on an arm of the Minas Basin. One of the principal settlements of ACADIA, it was destroyed and its inhabitants were expelled in 1755 by the British. It was resettled by New Englanders and Northern Irish in 1759.

TSARGRAD See ISTANBUL

TSARIGRAD See ISTANBUL

TSARITSYN See VOLGOGRAD

TSARSKOYE SELO See PUSHKIN

TSELINOGRAD See ASTANA

TSERNAGORA See MONTENEGRO

TSEIS See CESIS

TSIENFOTUNG See TUN-HUANG (China)

TSINAN See JINAN

TSINGHAI See QINGHAI

TSINGTAO See QINGDAO

TSINGTAU See QINGDAO

TSINGYUAN See BAODING

TSINKIANG See QUANZHOU

TSIPORI See ZIPPORI

TSUN-I See ZUNYI

TSUSHIMA (*Japan*)

Archipelago in the Korea Strait, between Japan and KOREA, in NAGASAKI prefecture, Japan. In mythology Tsushima is believed to be one of the original islands of Japan. Its position makes it a good stepping stone between Japan and Korea, and in its early history it was continually raided by Japanese and Korean pirates, while also helping to transmit the culture of CHINA through Korea to Japan. It was a fief of the Sō family from the 12th century until 1868. In 1274 and 1281 its population was massacred by Mongols during their attempts to invade Japan. South Korea also claims the island. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

TSUSHIMA STRAIT (*Japan*)

Channel between TSUSHIMA Island and NW KYŪSHŪ, Japan, forming the SE part of the Korea Strait. During the Russo-Japanese War, on May 27–28, 1905, the Russian Baltic fleet under Admiral Rozhdestvenski suffered a crippling defeat here at the hands of the Japanese under Count Togo. The Russians lost most of their ships and were forced to sue for peace. Naval radio was used for the first time in this battle, which is also called the Battle of the Sea of Japan.

TUAMOTU ISLANDS See FRENCH POLYNESIA

TUBAC See NOGALES (United States)

TUBARIYA See TIBERIAS

TUBARTIS See MISRATAH

TÜBINGEN [*former: Castra Alamannorum*] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the Neckar River, 17 mi S of STUTTGART, SW Germany. Chartered c. A.D. 1200, it was purchased in 1342 by the counts of WÜRTTEMBERG. In the mid-15th century it became the second capital of Württemberg. Its university, established in 1477, is one of the most noted in Germany. Philosopher George Hegel and poet Frederick Hölderlin were both students at the Protestant theological seminary here.

TUBRUQ See TOBRUK

TUBUAI ISLANDS See FRENCH POLYNESIA

TUCSON (*United States*)

City in SE ARIZONA, 103 mi SE of PHOENIX, on the Santa Cruz River. Settled in the late 17th century by the Spanish, it was founded as a walled presidio in 1776 and was a military border station of NEW SPAIN, MEXICO, and later of the United States. The territorial capital from 1867 to 1877, it expanded following the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1880. It is a popular tourist destination today.

TUCUMÁN See SAN MIGUEL DE TUCUMÁN**TUDELA** [*ancient: Tutela*] (*Spain*)

Town in Navarra province, on the EBRO RIVER, 52 mi S of PAMPLONA, N Spain. It prospered under the Moors, who captured it in 716, and was reconquered by Alfonso I of ARAGON in 1115. Later it became an important city of the kingdom of NAVARRE and a noted fortress. During the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars the Battle of the EBRO, a major French victory, was fought nearby in 1808. The town remained under French occupation until 1813.

TUDER See TODI**TUGHLAKABAD** (*India*)

Ancient city of N India, in DELHI territory, 4 mi E of the site of old Delhi. It was built c. 1320 by Ghiyasud-din Tughlak, the founder of the Tughlak dynasty, which ruled the Delhi Sultanate from 1320 to 1413.

TUKAROI (*India*)

Village in WEST BENGAL, between Jalesar and MEDINIPUR, NE India. On March 3, 1575, the army of the Mogul emperor Akbar shattered the army of Da'ud Khan, the Afghan sultan of BENGAL. The conquest of Bengal was achieved the following year. See also MOGUL EMPIRE.

TULA [*Tula de Allende*] (*Mexico*)

Town and important archaeological site, in Hidalgo state, 45 mi N of MEXICO CITY, central Mexico. Scholars believe Tula to be the site of the ancient Toltec capital Tollán, which was important from A.D. 900 to 1200 and which had a population numbering tens of thousands. Many ruins of the city remain, including a temple pyramid, a palace, and sculptured columns.

TULA [*former: Taydula*] (*Russia*)

City in W Russia, on the Upa River, 110 mi S of MOSCOW. First described in 1146, it was part of the RYAZAN principality. In the 16th century it became a major stronghold of the grand duchy of Moscow. In the 17th century it was a great metallurgical center and was the site of Russia's first arms factory, built by Peter the Great in 1712. During World War II it underwent heavy attack as the southern bastion of Moscow's defense line. Writer Leo Tolstoy lived here and is buried nearby.

TULA DE ALLENDE See TULA (Mexico)**TULLAHOMA** (*United States*)

City in S central TENNESSEE, 25 mi ENE of Fayetteville. Founded as a railroad work camp c. 1850, it fell to the Union during the Civil War in July 1863, before the CHATTANOOGA campaign. After World War II it became the location of the vast Arnold Engineering and Development Center, which serves NASA and the U.S. armed forces.

TULLE (*France*)

Town and capital of the Corrèze department, 47 mi SSE of LIMOGES, S central France. Founded in the seventh century A.D., it was twice captured by the English during the Hundred Years' War and was retaken by Charles V of France in 1370. See also ENGLAND.

TULLUM See TOUL**TULSA** (*United States*)

City and inland port on the Arkansas River, 15 mi NE of Sapulpa, NE OKLAHOMA. Once inhabited by the Creek Indians, it was incorporated in 1898 and boomed after oil was discovered nearby in 1901. It was a major center of the petroleum industry back in the first half of the 20th century. After the oil boom bust of the 1980s it relinquished the title of "Oil Capital of the World" to HOUSTON, although it is still an important energy center. In 1921 Tulsa suffered some of the worse race riots in American history. Since World War II the aviation and aerospace industry have been important to Tulsa. Since 1971 it has been connected with the Mississippi River by the McClellan-Kerr Waterway.

T'U-LU-FAN See TURFAN

TULUM See QUINTANA ROO (Mexico)

TUMBES [Tumbez] (*Peru*)

Town and capital of Tumbes department and province, 645 mi NW of LIMA, on the Pacific coastal plain, NW Peru. In 1532 Francisco Pizarro landed near here at the start of his conquest of Peru. See also INCA EMPIRE, SPAIN.

TUMBEZ See TUMBES

TUMIBAMBA See CUENCA (Ecuador)

TUMLUK See TAMLŪK

TUNES See TUNIS

TUNGCHOW See XIAGUAN

TUNGSHA See PRATAS ISLAND

TUN-HUANG See DUNHUANG

TUNHWANG See DUNHUANG

TUNIS [*ancient*: Tunes; *Arabic*: Tūnus] (*Tunisia*)

City and capital of Tunisia and of Tunis et Banlieue governorate, on the North African coast and the Lake of Tunis. Its port is at Halq al-Wadi. It is possibly of pre-Carthaginian origin. The ruins of CARTHAGE itself lie to the NE and have been excavated.

Under the rule of the Hafsid dynasty from the 13th to 16th centuries A.D., Tunis became the capital of Tunisia and a major city of the Muslim world. It was captured by the Turks under Barbarossa in 1534 and later came under Spanish rule twice in the 16th century. The Turkish governors of Tunis were virtually autonomous after 1591, and the city flourished as a trading center and pirate base. Occupied by the French in 1881, it was the headquarters for the last stand of the Axis forces in North Africa during World War II and fell on May 7, 1943. It has notable mosques. See also BARBARY STATES, FRANCE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TUNISIA [*former*: Ifriqiya; *French*: Tunisie]

A nation of North Africa, bounded by the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, ALGERIA, and LIBYA. PHOENICIA estab-

lished colonies along the North African coast of modern Tunisia c. 1200 B.C. CARTHAGE was founded in the eighth century B.C. and became the leading maritime power in the western MEDITERRANEAN SEA until the Punic Wars ended with its destruction by ROME in 146 B.C. The victorious Romans founded the Province of AFRICA, and their capital at TUNIS became the center of an ambitious program of development aimed both at cities and agriculture.

Vandals occupied Tunisia in A.D. 439, but it was recaptured by the BYZANTINE EMPIRE in 533–34. The province was drained by this struggle and was unable to repel the Islamic wave that swept over North Africa in the seventh century. Tunis fell in 647, and by 703 the entire country was under Muslim rule and was renamed *Ifriqiya*, the Arabic word for Africa. An inland capital at KAIROUAN became the center of a dynamic Arab state in the ninth century, which conquered SICILY. In 972 a Tunisian-based Fatimid dynasty conquered EGYPT and moved to newly founded CAIRO. From the 12th to 16th centuries Tunisia prospered, though Normans from Sicily briefly took most of its ports in the 12th century. Tunisia came under Moroccan influence in 1159 when it was incorporated into the ALMOHAD Caliphate.

Regaining its independence after the Almohad rule collapsed, Tunisia prospered under the Hafsid dynasty until the 16th century, when it became a possession of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. Tunisia became famous as a BARBARY STATE sponsoring Mediterranean piracy. In the 19th century Tunisia's path closely paralleled Egypt's, as ambitious beys (rulers) tried to modernize it.

In 1864 the country went bankrupt, and a commission formed by Great Britain, France, and Italy took financial control. In 1878 Great Britain gave FRANCE a free hand in Tunisia in exchange for French agreement to its occupation of CYPRUS. France quickly established a protectorate, installed a colonial bureaucracy, and began massive development.

In the early 20th century nationalism began to stir in Tunisia. During the 1930s Habib Bourguiba became the leading spokesman for independence and was imprisoned several times by French authorities. Tunisia was controlled by GERMANY during World War II until 1943, when Free French rule was restored. With the end of the war the nationalists renewed their pressure for independence, but France refused to negotiate. In 1952 Tunisia erupted into violence, and by 1954 France was ready to relinquish its hold. Independence was achieved on June 1, 1956, with Bourguiba

in charge of forming a government under the nominal leadership of the bey. In 1957 Tunisia was declared a republic, and Bourguiba was elected president.

The country pursued a moderate political course, maintaining fairly close ties with France and the United States and rejecting the Arab militancy promoted by Egypt's president Gamal Abdel Nasser. It maintained relations with the United States during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, but it condemned Egypt for its peace treaty with Israel in 1979. Tunis became the headquarters of the Arab League following Egypt's expulsion from that group in the same year. In 1987 Bourguiba was ousted in a coup by General Zine El Abidine Ben Ali. The new government restored diplomatic relations with Libya and signed a treaty of economic cooperation with the Maghreb nations of Libya, Algeria, MAURITANIA, and MOROCCO. Ben Ali began repressing Islamic activists after their strong showing in the 1989 elections. In 1994, after banning the Islamic Al Nahda Party, Ben Ali was elected unopposed. Ben Ali has continued to rule, running essentially unopposed in 1999 and 2004. See also ABBASID CALIPHATE, ARABIAN PENINSULA.

TUNISIE See TUNISIA

TUNJA [*former: Hunza*] (*Colombia*)

Town and capital of Boyacá department, 85 mi NE of BOGOTÁ, central Colombia. It was founded in 1539, and it proclaimed itself independent from SPAIN in 1811. In 1819 the town served as Simón Bolívar's base before his victory over the Spanish at BOYACÁ. It has many colonial buildings.

TUNNA-CEASTER See CAISTOR

TÚNUS See TUNIS

TUPELO (*United States*)

City in NE MISSISSIPPI, 57 mi NNW of COLUMBUS. It was founded in 1859 and was the site of a Civil War battle fought on July 14, 1864, when General A. J. Smith and the Union forces defeated General Nathan Forrest and the Confederates. The site is now a national historic battlefield.

TURBA See TERUEL

TURCKHEIM [*German: Türkheim*] (*France*)

Village in Haut-Rhin department, near COLMAR, NE France. During the wars of Louis XIV of France the French under the viscount of Turenne defeated the imperial forces of the Austrian Hapsburgs here on January 5, 1675. Turenne was killed in June at BADEN.

TURDA [*ancient: Dierna, Potaissa; German: Thorenburg; Hungarian: Torda*] (*Romania*)

Town in Cluj district, TRANSYLVANIA, 15 mi SE of CLUJ, NW central Romania. Originally a Dacian settlement, it became a Roman camp and later a Roman colony. The Romans worked the nearby salt mines. During the Middle Ages it was the meeting place of the Transylvanian diet.

TURENUM See TRANI

TURFAN See TURPAN

TURGU-JIU See TÎRGU-JIU

TURIN [*ancient: Augusta Taurinorum, Julia Taurinorum, Taurasia; Italian: Torino*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Torino province and PIEDMONT region, on the Po RIVER, 78 mi NW of GENOA, NW Italy. Once the chief Roman town of the western Po valley, it later became a Lombard duchy and a Frankish county. It became the capital of the house of Savoy in the late 11th century and eventually became the capital of the duchy. It was ruled by the French from 1506 to 1562 but was granted to Duke Emmanuel Philibert in 1559 by the Treaty of Cateau-Cambrésis. The city was the object of siege in 1639–40 and during the War of the Spanish Succession. The latter ended in the defeat of the French by Eugene of SAVOY in 1706. It was the capital of the kingdom of SARINIA between 1720 and 1861 and the capital of the new kingdom of Italy from 1861 to 1864.

Badly bombed during World War II because of its industries, it is still a major industrial center today. The cathedral of San Giovanni houses the Shroud of Turin, which is believed to have been used to wrap the body of Jesus after his crucifixion. The royal palace and archaeological museum here are also noteworthy. Turin was the host city to the 2006 Winter Olympics.

TURKESTAN See TURKISTAN

TURKEY [*Turkish*: Türkiye]

Nation of SW Asia occupying most of ASIA MINOR, which constitutes approximately 97 percent of its territory, as well as E THRACE in SE Europe. It includes parts of ARMENIA and KURDISTAN. ANKARA is the capital. As a nation Turkey came into existence following the collapse of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE after its defeat in World War I. By the Treaty of Sèvres in 1920 the Allies set up a small Turkish state in the northern part of ASIA MINOR. The reigning sultan, Muhammad VI, accepted the treaty, but Turkish nationalists known as the Young Turks refused it. Under Mustafa Kemal, later known as Kemal Atatürk, they organized resistance, set up a government at Ankara, and fought the Allies. A treaty with the USSR in 1921 led to the restoration of the KARS and ARDAHAN regions, while a Greek offensive against the nationalists was routed in 1922. The nationalists declared the sultan deposed on November 1, 1922.

A new agreement, the Treaty of LAUSANNE of 1923, recognized Turkey with its present boundaries, except for the *sanjak* of ALEXANDRETTA, a province now in southern Turkey, which was transferred to Turkey in 1939. In October 1923 Turkey officially became a republic, and Kemal became its first president, a position he held until his death in 1938. He westernized Turkey, abolishing the caliphate in 1924, granting suffrage to women in 1934, ending polygamy and the wearing of the traditional fez, adopting new civil and criminal law codes, and substituting the Latin alphabet for the Arabic. CONSTANTINOPLE was officially renamed ISTANBUL in 1930.

In 1934 Turkey joined Greece, ROMANIA, and YUGOSLAVIA in the Balkan Entente and in 1937 the Saadabad Pact with AFGHANISTAN, IRAN, and IRAQ. The Montreux Convention of 1936 allowed Turkey to control and fortify the DARDANELLES, which had not been permitted under the Treaty of Lausanne. Kemal was succeeded as president by Ismet İnönü, who tried to keep Turkey neutral in World War II, but it finally joined the Allies in February 1945. Relations with the USSR deteriorated in 1945, and in 1947 Turkey began to receive aid from the United States under the Truman Doctrine, aimed at "containing" communism. Turkey became a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952 and helped create the Central Treaty Organization in 1955.

In the mid-1950s a dispute with GREECE arose over the island of CYPRUS. Turkey supported the demands of the Turkish minority there for partition of

the island. After Cyprus became independent in 1960 there was fighting between Greeks and Turks, and in 1974 Turkey invaded the island to protect the Turkish Cypriots. Since the late 1950s there has been much political unrest in Turkey, with government suppression of dissidents, and numerous changes of rulers. General Kenan Evren led a military takeover of the government and declared martial law in September 1980 and in 1981 abolished the two leading political parties amid widespread repression. In elections in 1983, the conservative Motherland Party won the overall majority, and party leader, Turgut Özal, became prime minister. In 1987, martial law was lifted, except in the four Kurdish-dominated provinces in SE Turkey where a guerrilla campaign by the separatist Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) had begun in the mid-1980s. In 1987, Özal was reelected.

In 1989, Özal succeeded Evren as president, and 300,000 Muslim Turks fled from Bulgaria into Turkey to avoid government sponsored Bulgarianization efforts. During the 1991 Persian Gulf War, Turkey was a strong ally, allowing the UNITED STATES to launch air strikes against Iraq from Turkish bases. Turkey closed its borders to prevent Kurdish refugees from entering the country, fearing an increase in Kurdish nationalist activity. In the 1991 elections the conservative True Path Party won the majority and Süleyman Demirel, a former prime minister, again took office. President Özal died in 1993. Demirel took over as president, and Tansu Çiller of True Path became Turkey's first female prime minister.

After an economic boom in the late 1980s, inflation, foreign debt, and deficit spending led to a financial crisis in 1994. Islamic fundamentalists became increasingly popular as religious-based social services supplemented underfunded government services. Turkey continued to fight a guerrilla war with Kurdish separatists in Turkey and N Iraq. Turkey was accused of human-rights violations against civilians, including the razing of villages to deny Kurds safe harbor and the use of torture and summary executions. In 1995, Turkey joined in a customs union with the European Union.

In 1995, the parliamentary elections gave the Islamist Welfare Party, Motherland, and True Path parties nearly equal shares of the vote with the Welfare Party gaining the most. A Welfare-True Path coalition government was formed in 1996, making Welfare leader Necmettin Erbakan prime minister, and ending 75 years of exclusively secular governments in Turkey. The military intervened, however,

after Erbakan made overtures to Libya and Iran, and proposed support for Muslim education and culture. In 1997 Mesut Yilmaz of the Motherland Party became the new prime minister. The Welfare Party was banned in 1998, and Erbakan was forbidden to participate in politics for five years. Some other Welfare officeholders remained as independents, and many of them reorganized as the Virtue Party.

Yilmaz lost a confidence vote in 1998, and a new government was formed by another former prime minister, Bülent Ecevit, the head of the Democratic Left Party. The 1999 elections confirmed Ecevit as prime minister, heading a three-party coalition government. High inflation persisted into the late 1990s. Two major earthquakes hit NW Turkey in 1999, killing thousands. Mutual earthquake aid with Greece led to an improvement of relations between the two nations. Late in 1999, Turkey was invited to apply for membership in the European Union (EU). President Demirel was banned from seeking a second term by the constitution and Ahmet Necdet Sezer, the president of Turkey's high court, was elected as president. In 2000 there was another financial crisis that required a \$7.5 billion International Monetary Fund (IMF) loan. The Turkish lira was floated and lost 30% of its value.

In 2001, the Virtue Party was banned by Turkey's high court on charges of pro-Islamic and antisecular activities. Ecevit called for new elections in 2002, and the new Islamic Justice and Development Party won a landslide victory. Abdullah Gül became prime minister because party leader Recep Tayyip Erdogan was banned from running. The new parliament passed a constitutional amendment permitting Erdogan to run for office. He was elected to parliament in a 2003 by-election and then became prime minister. In 2003 Turkey refused to grant the United States permission to invade N Iraq from bases in Turkey, straining U.S.-Turkish relations. Revisions to the penal code, the final part of the package of reforms sought by the EU, were passed by the Turkish parliament in 2004. The EU continues to negotiate for Turkey's admission in spite of anti-Turkish feeling from some of its members.

TÜRKHEIM See TURCKHEIM

TURKISTAN [*Turkestan*] (*Afghanistan; China; Kazakhstan; Turkmenistan; Uzbekistan; Tajikistan; Kyrgyzstan*)

Region in central Asia, bounded on the N by SIBERIA; on the E by the Gobi Desert; on the S by AFGHANI-

STAN, INDIA, IRAN, and TIBET; and on the W by the CASPIAN SEA. Western Turkistan is the former Soviet part (KAZAKHSTAN, TURKMENISTAN, UZBEKISTAN, TAJIKISTAN, KYRGYZSTAN); eastern Turkistan is the XINJIANG Uigur Autonomous Region of China; the southern part is now an area of northeastern Afghanistan. Turkistan was so named to indicate that it was inhabited by Turkic-speaking peoples, but many are not. Because of its location, since antiquity Turkistan has been one of the most important land links between East and West. Over its expanse have traveled traders, conquerors, missionaries, and migrating peoples. It is also the site of some of the oldest cities in the world, particularly BUKHARA, MERV, SAMARKAND, and TASHKENT. One branch of the SILK ROAD between China and the West traversed the region.

By c. 500 B.C. the Persian Empire had brought most of Turkistan under its rule. Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE marched through Turkistan in 328 B.C. when he conquered PERSIA. After Alexander's death, control of Turkistan was taken by Seleucus, one of his generals, and later, in the middle of the second century, the region was divided between the kingdoms of PARTHIA in the W and BACTRIA in the E. The former expanded later at Bactria's expense. In the meantime, the Chinese Empire was conquering eastern Turkistan, but in the third century A.D. it lost it to the Sassanid dynasty of Persia. China regained control in the seventh century, with Persia ruling most of the rest of Turkistan. In the eighth century an Arab invasion ended Persian rule and brought Islam with it, first under the Umayyad caliphate, and then under the ABBASID CALIPHATE. When both the Arabs and the Chinese regimes weakened, a number of states arose in Turkistan, the most important being KHOREZM, while the UIGURS invaded eastern Turkistan from MONGOLIA. Although it was conquered by the Seljuk Turks in their 11th-century invasion, Khorezm regained its independence with the final defeat of the Seljuks in 1157.

Khorezm's rule ended again in 1221 when Genghis Khan, the Mongol emperor, invaded it, and in 1260 one of his sons became ruler of Turkistan as head of the Jagatai Khanate. A century later, in 1369, another Mongol emperor, Tamerlane, conquered the region. For another century following his death in 1405, his successors, the Timurids, controlled much of Turkistan, after which there was a long period of struggle involving the khanates of Bukhara, KHIVA, and KOKAND, as well as various nomadic peoples. Russian power entered the region, and in the late 17th

and early 18th centuries China lost some of eastern Turkistan. RUSSIA invaded Kokand in 1865, and Bukhara and Khiva were forced to accept Russian protection in 1868. By agreement in 1859 Russia gave up its claim to Afghan Turkistan. After having changed hands a number of times, eastern Turkistan became the Chinese province of Xinjiang in 1881. After the Russian Revolution of 1917 Turkistan had been governed by the Soviets, with several changes of administrative boundaries and names. After the collapse of the USSR in 1990 part of the region was divided into independent republics, with other parts going to China and Afghanistan. See also MONGOL EMPIRES, SELEUCID EMPIRE.

TÜRKIYE See TURKEY

TURKMANCHAI See AZERBAIJAN SSR

TURKMENISTAN [Turkmen SSR]

Independent republic in Central Asia, N of AFGHANISTAN and IRAN, S of UZBEKISTAN AND KAZAKHSTAN, and E of the CASPIAN SEA. Its capital is ASHGABAT. The region passed under many rulers in its early history, including the Achaemenid Persians, the Arabs in the eighth century A.D., Seljuk Turks in the 11th, Genghis Khan and Tamerlane in the 13th and 14th centuries, and the Uzbeks. Russian military conquest began in 1869 and was completed in 1881, after which the region was included in the former Transcaspian region. During the Russian Revolution fighting broke out between the Bolsheviks and the Transcaspian provincial government, resulting in the fall of Ashgabat to the Red Army in July 1919. Turkmenistan then became a constituent republic of the SOVIET UNION in 1925. In 1991, a referendum for independence from the Soviet Union was passed, and Turkmenistan became a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Saparmurat Niyazov became president and has made himself the object of a nationwide personality cult. Niyazov was "reelected" unopposed in 1992 and 1994, and in 1999 was voted "President for life" by the parliament. The former Turkmen Communist Party has continued to hold power, while opposition to the regime has been suppressed. The government has attempted economic reform, and has attracted some foreign investment, especially in exploiting the country's rich gas reserves (including a natural-gas pipeline to Iran). In 1994 Turkmenistan became the first Central Asian republic

to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program. In 1995 Turkmenistan signed 23 bilateral agreements with RUSSIA.

TURKMEN SSR See TURKMENISTAN

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS (*Great Britain*)

British colony in the WEST INDIES, SE of the BAHAMAS and N of HISPANIOLA, consisting of over 30 islands and cays, of which six are inhabited. Discovered in 1512 by the Spanish explorer Ponce de León, the islands were uninhabited until 1678 when some Bermudians arrived to set up a salt-panning operation. The first permanent settlement was c. 1780. The islands were a dependency of JAMAICA from 1874 to 1959 and became a Crown colony in 1962, with a new constitution in 1969. The economy of the Turks and Caicos is based on tourism, fishing, and offshore financial services, and the population is mostly of black African descent. Grand Turk, on the island of the same name, is the capital.

TURKU [*Swedish: Åbo*] (*Finland*)

City, port, and capital of Turku and Pori province, on the BALTIC SEA, 100 mi WNW of HELSINKI, SW Finland. Said to be the cradle of Finnish culture, it is the oldest city in Finland and in A.D. 1220 became the seat of the first bishop of Finland. It was the capital of Finland until 1812. By the Treaty of Åbo signed here in 1743, part of southeastern Finland was ceded to SWEDEN. Although almost completely destroyed by fire in 1827, the city is today Finland's largest port. It has a bilingual population.

TURNACUM See TOURNAI

TÛRNOVO See TIRNOVO

TURNU-SEVERIN [*ancient: Drobeta*] (*Romania*)

City, port, and capital of Mehedinti district, in WALACHIA, on the DANUBE RIVER, near the Iron Gate, SW Romania. The oldest Roman settlement in Romania, it was the site of a bridge over the Danube built for Emperor Trajan. It declined until 1833, when it was reinhabited by refugees from Cerneti and grew rapidly under the Romanian People's Republic. It has large shipyards.

TURONI See TOURS**TURPAN** [Turfan, T'u-lu-fan] (*China*)

Town in E central XINJIANG UIGHUR, 90 mi SE of URUMCHI, W China. It is the main town of the T'u-lu-fan Depression, which from A.D. 200 to 400 was the center of a prosperous civilization of mixed Persian and Indian cultures. From the ninth to 13th centuries it was ruled by the Uighurs, who had their capital at Turfan.

TURRIS HANNIBALIS See MAHDIA**TURRIS LIBISONIS** See PORTO TORRES**TUS** See MASHHAD**TUSBUN** See CTESIPHON**TUSCALOOSA** (*United States*)

City in W ALABAMA, 50 mi SW of BIRMINGHAM. Founded in 1816, on the site of an Indian village, it was the state capital from 1826 to 1846 and was partly burned during the Civil War.

TUSCANA See TUSCANIA**TUSCANIA** [*ancient: Tuscana; former: Toscanella*] (*Italy*)

Town in Viterbo province, LATIUM region, W of VITERBO, central Italy. It was a flourishing Etruscan town in the third century B.C. In 1971 Tuscania was badly damaged by an earthquake. Etruscan tombs have been found nearby.

TUSCANY [*Italian: Toscana*] (*Italy*)

Region of central Italy, on the Tyrrhenian Sea. Its capital is FLORENCE. Corresponding to the larger part of ancient ETRURIA, it was conquered by the Romans in the mid-fourth century B.C. It became a Lombard duchy, with its capital at LUCCA, from the sixth to the eighth centuries A.D. and an important Frankish march and province of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE from the eighth to 12th centuries. The last Frankish ruler, Countess Matilda of Tuscany, heavily influenced later Italian history by leaving all her lands to the papacy. In the 11th and 12th centuries most of Tuscany's cities

became free communes; and PISA, LUCCA, SIENA, AREZZO, and Florence were powerful republics. Tuscany was an important center of the wool production and cloth trade, and its merchants, bankers, and financiers were active throughout Europe. Ruled by Robert of Naples in the 14th century, Tuscany was the scene of intense fighting between Guelphs and Ghibellines in the late Middle Ages, and by the 15th century had passed under the control of Florence, whose history it then shared. In 1569 the region became a grand duchy under the famous Medici family of Florence, after the Spanish conquest of Italy. It passed to Francis of LORRAINE in 1737.

During the Napoleonic period Tuscany became part of the kingdom of Etruria from 1801 to 1807, but again became a grand duchy in 1814, after the fall of Napoleon. In 1861 it was united with the new kingdom of Italy. Tuscany's contribution to the arts of the Renaissance was outstanding. Its Romanesque style of architecture was distinctive, and the Tuscan school of painting first gave impetus to the European-wide painting style of the 14th century. The Tuscan dialect, through Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, and others, became the language of all Italy.

TUSCULUM (*Italy*)

Ancient Italic city, 15 mi S of Rome, in Roma province, LATIUM region, central Italy. A Latin settlement in rivalry with ROME during the early Iron Age, it became subject to Rome in the early fifth century B.C. and was a popular resort of wealthy Romans from the first century B.C. until the fourth century A.D. Among its residents were Pliny the Younger, Cicero, and the emperors Nero and Titus. Cicero wrote his *Tusculan Disputations* here. It was an early medieval stronghold until the Romans destroyed it in A.D. 1190. According to legend it was established by Telegonus, the son of Ulysses. Ruins of the 2,000-ft high city, including a rock-cut theater and many surrounding villas, may be seen today.

TUSKEGEE (*United States*)

City in SE ALABAMA, approximately 35 mi E of MONTGOMERY. Settled before 1763, it is the home of the Tuskegee Institute, one of the first important educational institutions for blacks. The school was founded in 1881 by Booker T. Washington, the black educator, as the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. George Washington Carver, the black agricultural chemist who is remembered for the many

uses he found for peanuts and other vegetables, had his laboratory here. In 1960 the U.S. Supreme Court declared void a 1957 Alabama law that would have excluded blacks from the city by changing the city's boundaries.

TUTELA See TUDELA

TUTICORIN (*India*)

Town and port in S TAMIL NADU, 75 mi S of MADURAI, on the Gulf of Mannar, S India. It developed into a prosperous Portuguese colony in the 16th century, was taken by the Dutch in 1658, and passed to the British in 1825. Although its importance waned with the growth of CHENNAI, it is today Tamil Nadu's second port.

TUTUB See KHAFAJE

TUVALU [*former: Ellice Islands*]

Nation in the W Pacific Ocean, S of the equator and E of the SOLOMON ISLANDS. Tuvalu is an island nation, consisting of the nine coral atolls of the Ellice Islands, sometimes called the Lagoon Islands. People from SAMOA invaded the islands in the 16th century, and Polynesians replaced the Melanesian inhabitants. The island group as a whole was discovered in 1764 by John Byron of Great Britain. One of the islands, Nanumea, was probably discovered in 1781; and Fanafuti, the main island, was reached in 1819. GREAT BRITAIN declared a protectorate over the islands in 1892 and in 1915 made them part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.

In April 1943, during World War II, U.S. Marines occupied Fanafuti and established a military base, as they did on Nanumea in September. The people of the islands voted to separate from the Gilberts, now KIRIBATI, in 1974, and the separation took place on January 1, 1976. On October 1, 1978, the Ellice Islands became independent as Tuvalu, a special member of the British Commonwealth. In 1979, Tuvalu signed a treaty of friendship with the UNITED STATES, which recognized Tuvalu's possession of four small islands formerly claimed by the United States. In 2001 the government of Tuvalu requested help from AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND in resettling its people if global warming leads to a significant rise in sea level, inundating the islands. While copra was the main export, significant revenue comes from telecom-

munications licensing for 900 numbers, fishing rights payments, and remittances from overseas workers.

TUVA REPUBLIC [Tuvinian AR] [*former: Tannu Tuva, Uriankhai*] (*Russia*)

Administrative division of Russia, on the Mongolian border, S SIBERIA. Its capital is Kyzyl. Once ruled by the Mongols, Tannu Tuva was part of Outer MONGOLIA in the Chinese Empire from 1757 to 1911. Separatist movements within the country were encouraged by the czarist regime in Russia, which took control of the area in 1914. In 1921 the Tannu Tuva People's Republic became independent, but it was annexed in 1944 by the USSR and made an autonomous oblast of the Russian SFSR. It became an autonomous republic in 1961. In 1991 it became a republic and a part of the Russian Federation. See also CHINA, MONGOL EMPIRES.

TUVINIAN ASSR See TUVA

TUXTEPEC [San Juan Bautista Tuxtepec] (*Mexico*)

Town in NE Oaxaca state, 80 mi NNE of OAXACA. The Plan of Tuxtepec of January 1876 was a declaration opposing the politics of President Lerdo de Tejada of Mexico.

TUXTLA See SAN ANDRÉS TUXTLA

TÚY (*Spain*)

Town on the Miño River, in Pontevedra province, GALICIA, 30 mi S of PONTEVEDRA, NW Spain. It was the capital of King Witiza of the VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM in the early eighth century A.D. It was important in the wars between PORTUGAL and CASTILE and was seized by Portugal in 1388 and 1397.

TVER [*former: Kalinin*] (*Russia*)

City 100 mi NW of Moscow, capital of Tver oblast. At the confluence of the VOLGA and Tver Rivers, it is a major port and industrial center. The city grew up around a fort established about 1180, and by the mid-13th century was an important trading center and powerful principality that rivaled Moscow. In 1485, however, Ivan III, grand duke of Moscow, conquered it in the process of consolidating the Muscovite state. In 1931 Tver was renamed for Mikhail I. Kalinin, a Russian communist revolutionary who was the first chairman of the central executive committee

of the USSR from 1919 to 1946. The name was changed back in 1992. The city was occupied briefly by German troops in the fall of 1941. A castle and a cathedral dating to the 17th century are here.

TWEED RIVER (*England; Scotland*)

River rising in the BORDERS region of Scotland and in its lower course forming part of the border between Scotland and England. It is 97 miles long and enters the North Sea at BERWICK UPON TWEED, Northumberland, which changed hands many times before becoming English in 1482. On the Tweed also are COLDSTREAM, which gave its name to one of Great Britain's most famous military units; MELROSE, with the ruins of an abbey founded in 1136; Peebles, which has ruins of a 13th-century church and a castle; and Abbotsford, home of author Sir Walter Scott from 1812 to 1832. Scott wrote of the area in his books.

TWO SICILIES, KINGDOM OF THE (*Italy*)

Former kingdom, consisting of the kingdom of NAPLES, including southern Italy, and the kingdom of SICILY, the island of Sicily in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA adjacent to the mainland. The name was first used in the Middle Ages. In 1442, when Alfonso V of ARAGON reunited the two kingdoms, which had been separated in 1282, he named himself King of the Two Sicilies. The kingdoms were separated under his successors, but from 1504 to 1713, when SPAIN ruled both regions, the name was used once more. Again in 1759, when a branch of the Spanish Bourbons had acquired power in both regions, the term was revived. Finally, in 1816 Ferdinand IV of Naples merged the two kingdoms and named himself Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. This arrangement lasted until 1860, when both Sicily and Naples were captured by Italian nationalist forces under Giuseppe Garibaldi; and in 1861 the Two Sicilies became part of the united kingdom of Italy.

TYANA (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of SW CAPPADOCIA, on the N slopes of the Taurus Mountains, 15 mi SSW of NIĞDE, in Niğde province, S central Turkey. A powerful fortress and important commercial center by the fifth century B.C., it became part of the ROMAN EMPIRE in A.D. 272. The Greek philosopher Apollonius was born here in the first century A.D., and it was an early Christian bishopric, surviving into the early Middle Ages. There are extensive ruins.

TYNE AND WEAR (*England*)

Metropolitan county formed in 1974 from parts of NORTHUMBERLAND and DURHAM. The administrative headquarters was SOUTH SHIELDS. In 1984, it was dissolved and authority was devolved to local councils.

TYNEMOUTH (*England*)

Port in Tyne and Wear, on the Tyne River, 9 mi E of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. A highly industrialized town, it began to grow in the 14th century. It has the remains of a seventh-century priory founded by King Edwin of NORTHUMBRIA on the site.

TYNGSTOWN See MANCHESTER (New Hampshire)

TYR See TYRE

TYRAS See BELGOROD-DNESTROVSKY, DNIESTER RIVER

TYRE [*ancient: Tyrus; Arabic: Es Sur, Sur; French: Sour, Tyr; Hebrew: Zor*] (*Lebanon*)

Ancient city of PHOENICIA, S of SIDON on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, in S Lebanon. A prosperous city by 1400 B.C., it may have been a colony of nearby Sidon. By 1100 it had gained maritime supremacy and had established colonies in Spain, North Africa, and elsewhere, including CARTHAGE, founded in the eighth century. As overlord of the Phoenician cities from the 11th century until 573 B.C., Tyre was famous for its industries, which included the production of silken garments and the purple Tyrian dye. It was King Hiram of Tyre who helped Solomon of ISRAEL build his temple. Tyre was often under foreign rule, including that of PERSIA, but also successfully held off attacks from ASSYRIA and BABYLON. In the sixth century B.C. it successfully withstood a 13-year siege by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon but had to yield to Alexander the Great of the MACEDONIAN EMPIRE in 332 after another arduous siege.

Originally built on two islands, Tyre now stands on a peninsula formed by the silting up of a mole built by Alexander out to the city. Ruled by the SELEUCID EMPIRE, it was subjected to ROME in 64 B.C. and was an early convert to Christianity during the ROMAN EMPIRE. It was occupied by the Arabs in the seventh century A.D., and in 1124 was taken by the crusaders, under whom it became the chief city of

the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM. After its destruction by the Muslims in 1291, it never recovered. The remains of the city today date chiefly from the Crusader period.

TYROL [*Tirol*] [*Italian: Tirolo*] (*Austria*)

Federal state of W Austria, between BAVARIA and the TRENTINO–ALTO ADIGE region, N Italy. Its capital is INNSBRUCK. The South Tyrol is now part of ITALY. A mountainous region, it has a strategic position guarding both sides of the BRENNER PASS. Once inhabited by Rhaetic tribes, it fell to ROME in 15 B.C. and was conquered by Teutonic tribes at the end of the ROMAN EMPIRE and by the Franks. From the 11th to the 19th centuries, large areas of the South Tyrol were ruled by the bishops of TRENT and of Brixen.

The North Tyrol passed to the Hapsburgs in 1363, and both regions were united under Austria in 1801. Napoleon passed the Tyrol to Bavaria in 1805, but in 1809 Andreas Hofer led the Tyrolians against both the French and the Bavarians. The area was returned to Austria in 1815 but was divided again by the Treaty of Saint-Germain, which gave the southern part to Italy. Under Benito Mussolini's regime the German-speaking South Tyrol was subjected to a rigorous program of Italianization. Today the rights of the German-speaking inhabitants of the South Tyrol are guaranteed by the Italian constitution. See also BRESSANONE, FRANCE, FRANKISH EMPIRE.

TYRONE (*Northern Ireland*)

Ancient region and former county of Northern Ireland, most of which has been divided into the districts of Cookstown, Dungannon, Omagh, and Strabane. It is sometimes loosely referred to as ULSTER. Prehistoric megalithic tombs, called court tombs, are to be found here, as are the remains of timber-built rectangular houses belonging to the tomb builders.

From the fifth to the 16th century Tyrone was ruled by the O'Neills (O'Nialls, O'Neals). An earldom of Tyrone was created in 1542 by Henry VIII of

ENGLAND. Hugh O'Neill, the third earl of Tyrone, rose against the English in 1596 and in 1601 was defeated by Royalist forces under Lord Mountjoy, who established fortifications here and started colonizing Tyrone with Protestant Scots, Welsh, and English. The earl fled from the English in 1607, and his estates passed to the Crown. They were divided and granted out by the king.

Tyrone suffered again when Cromwell continued the process of colonization as commander-in-chief and lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1649. In 1688–89 James II occupied Tyrone and badly damaged its capital, OMAGH. The long-term effect of the colonization process was that Tyrone and the N of IRELAND became predominantly Protestant and allied emotionally and economically with the English, while the southern part remained predominantly Catholic and vigorously supported independence. Under the Government of Ireland Act (or Home Rule Act) of 1920, six of the nine original political subdivisions of Tyrone became Northern Ireland, an administrative unit of the UNITED KINGDOM.

TYROS See BAHRAIN

TYRUS See TYRE

TYTHIA See ATIENZA

TYUMEN [*Tiumen*] (*Russia*)

City and port on the Tura River, in Russia, 190 mi E of SVERDLOVSK, on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, SW Siberia. Founded in 1585 by Yermak, a Russian Cossack leader, it is the oldest city in SIBERIA. It was once important in trade with CHINA.

TZEFIYA See SAFED

TZIA See KEOS

U



UA BHFAILGHE See OFFALY

UAL UAL See WAL WAL

UBAID See AL-UBAYYID

UBANGI-SHARI [*French*: Oubangi-Chari; 1910–1920: Oubangi-Chari-Tchad, Ubangi-Shari-Chad] (*Central African Republic*)

Former French territory in what is now the Central African Republic. Defined as a French colony c. 1895–99 after the first French explorations here c. 1890, it was incorporated with CHAD in FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA in 1910. It was given the status of overseas territory with representation in the French parliament in 1946 and became the Central African Republic in 1958.

UBANGI-SHARI-CHAD See UBANGI SHARI

AL-UBAYYID [*Al-Obeid, El-Obeid*] (*Sudan*)

Town and capital of Kordofan province, 225 mi SW of KHARTOUM. Founded by Egyptians in 1821, it was destroyed by the Mahdi's forces in 1882. Between November 1 and 4, 1883, the Egyptians under General William Hicks were defeated here by the Mahdi. The town was rebuilt in 1899.

UBE (*Japan*)

Seaport city, 18 mi E of SHIMONOSEKI. Coal was mined here as early as the late 17th century. When undersea mining was introduced in 1868 the city

became a prosperous industrial center. It has declined since World War II along with coal mining in Japan.

UBEDA [*Ubéda*] (*Spain*)

City, 22 mi NE of JAÉN. An Iberian city, it was occupied by Arabs in the seventh century A.D. and captured in 1234 by Ferdinand III of CASTILE. Famous for its historic architecture, it has Renaissance churches, mansions, and a hospital.

ÜBERLINGEN (*Germany*)

City, 7 mi N of CONSTANCE. Once an imperial city, it has a 14th-century church and a 15th-century town hall.

UCAYALI (*Peru*)

River beginning at the confluence of the Apurímac and Urubamba rivers in central Peru and flowing N to unite with the Marañón River to form the main head of the AMAZON. The Franciscan monk Illescas discovered it in 1641. It was first mapped in 1700.

UCCLE See UKKEL

UCH [*Uch-i-Sharif, Uch Sharif*] (*Pakistan*)

Town, 39 mi WSW of BAHAWALPUR. In medieval times it was a Muslim center of learning.

UCH-I-SHARIF See UCH

UCH SHARIF See UCH

UCLÉS (*Spain*)

Town, 40 mi W of CUENCA. Here in 1108 the Moors defeated the Seven Counts of resurgent Spain. Its noted fortified monastery was founded by the Santiago Order and later became a Jesuit college.

UDAIPUR [Odeypore, Oodeypore, Udaypur] [*former: Mewar*] (*India*)

City and former state in RAJASTHAN; the city is 210 mi SW of JAIPUR. The state was founded c. the eighth century A.D. with its capital at CHITOR. Its dynasty of warrior princes persistently resisted Muslim invasion. Weakened by wars with the Marathas, it came under British control in 1818. The city, founded c. 560, became the capital in 1568. In its beautiful island palace Mogul Shah Jehan, who ruled from 1628 to 1658, hid during his revolt against his father, Jahangir. It has numerous temples and its old fortifications. See also MARATHA CONFEDERACY, MOGUL EMPIRE.

UDAYAPUR (*India*)

Village, 29 mi NNE of BHILSA. It has a temple of the 11th century with fine carvings and Muslim ruins with inscriptions.

UDAYPUR See UDAIPUR**UDDEVALLA** [*ancient: Odensvold*] (*Sweden*)

Town near the coast, 45 mi N of GÖTEBORG. A site of pagan sacrifice, founded in 1498, it suffered serious damage in the Danish-Swedish wars of the 17th–18th centuries.

UDINE [*ancient: Utina*] (*Italy*)

City and province. The province, belonging to Friuli-Venezia Giulia, borders on AUSTRIA, SLOVENIA, and the Adriatic. The city is 65 mi NE of VENICE. Capital of the patriarchs of AQUILEIA from 1238 to 1751, the city was taken by Venice in 1420, ceded to Austria in 1797 by the Treaty of CAMPO FORMIO, and included in Italy in 1866. The Italian army had headquarters here from 1915 to 1917 during World War I. It has a 14th-century cathedral, the early castle of the Venetian governors, rebuilt in 1517, now a museum, a 15th-century town hall, and a 16th-century loggia and fountain. The 16th-century archepiscopal palace has frescoes by Tiepolo.

UDINSK See ULAN-UDE**UDINSKOYE** See ULAN-UDE**UDMURT REPUBLIC** [*former: Udmurt-Votskaya ASSR*] (*Russia*)

Autonomous republic in Russia. The region was inhabited from Neolithic times by the Finno-Ugrian Udmurts, who were ruled by the Bulgar State in the eighth century A.D. It came under the khanate of KAZAN in the 13th and 16th centuries and under Russia in 1552. It became Votskaya Autonomous Oblast in 1920. In 1932 it was renamed Udmurt Autonomous Oblast, which was then reorganized as Udmurt ASSR in 1934. In 1990 it became a republic within Russia and a member of the Russian Federation.

UDNY (*Scotland*)

Village, in GRAMPIAN region, 14 mi NNW of ABERDEEN. Its castle is built on the remains of a very early fortress.

UDO (*Japan*)

Village, 10 mi S of the provincial capital Miyazaki on SE HONSHŪ. A national shrine here is dedicated to the father of Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan.

UEDA [Uyeda] (*Japan*)

City, 18 mi SSE of NAGANO. A castle town from the 17th century, it developed in the late 19th century into a center of the silk industry. Its professional school declined in the 1950s.

UELE [Welle] (*Congo*)

River that rises in N Congo and flows W to unite with the Bomu, forming the Ubangi, at the border of Congo and the CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC. The Ubangi's main headstream, it was discovered by Georg Schweinfurth in 1870.

UFA (*Russia*)

Capital of the Bashkir AR in Russia 250 mi NE of KUIBYSHEV. Established by MOSCOW as a fortress in 1574 and then as a colony in 1586, it developed as a trading center on the route to SIBERIA. The cultural center of the Bashkirs, it has a noted early cathedral, several professional colleges, and museums of art, regional history, and the Russian Revolution.

UFFENHEIM (*Germany*)

Town in BAVARIA, 9 mi WNW of Windsheim, which is 15 mi NNW of ANSBACH. Chartered c. 1350, it has remains of medieval fortifications.

UGANDA

Landlocked country of East Africa bordered by **SUDAN** on the N, and clockwise by **KENYA**, **TANZANIA**, **RWANDA**, and the **CONGO**. Uganda's early history is only vaguely known, but it appears that a Bantu civilization ruled by Cwezi kings was overthrown by northern Luo Nilotic invaders c. A.D. 1500. The Luo became assimilated into the Bantu culture and founded the major Ugandan kingdoms of Ankole, **BUGANDA**, and Bunyoro. Buganda quickly ousted Bunyoro as the dominant state and built up a substantial governmental bureaucracy. In the late 19th century European interests in Uganda were dominated by a fierce struggle between existing Muslim interests, and Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A series of massacres and three-cornered religious wars was ended by 1893 when the British Imperial East Africa Company sent a military force to take control. That same year **GREAT BRITAIN** assumed control from the company and by 1901 had made Ankole, Bunyoro, and Buganda British protectorates.

In 1901 **LAKE VICTORIA** was reached by the Kenya-Uganda railway, and the country was opened up to commercial development. Cotton was introduced and quickly made the colony self-supporting. Much of Uganda's land was taken by European settlers, but in the aftermath of the Great Depression of the 1930s African farmers regained control of much of the productive cropland. Coffee became the most important crop, and Buganda prospered as its major supplier.

After World War II Great Britain began to deal with the question of Ugandan nationalism. Buganda pressed for independence from the rest of Uganda, making the formation of a new country difficult. In 1962 independence was finally achieved by Uganda, with Buganda retaining semiautonomous privileges. In 1966 Prime Minister Milton Obote, the leader of the nationalist movement who became the new president, imposed a new constitution repealing Buganda's status. His troops quickly overcame Bugandan resistance.

In 1971 Obote was overthrown by the army, led by General Idi Amin. Amin assumed dictatorial powers and mercilessly initiated an erratic reign of terror that by 1977 had resulted in an estimated 300,000 deaths. In 1978 President Nyerere of Tanzania invaded Uganda with the general sympathy of most of Africa. **LIBYA** alone supported Amin, and he fled there in 1979 when **KAMPALA**, the capital, fell to Tanzanian troops. Uganda's government was restored to civilian opponents of Amin's regime. In 1980 a military coup overthrew the second civilian government to hold office in a single year. The country was devastated, the

countryside depopulated, its agriculture, economic life, urban centers, and infrastructure in a shambles.

Tanzania left an occupation force in Uganda that looted Kampala. After a short time Obote returned to power and civil war followed. In the early 1980s, approximately 200,000 Ugandans sought refuge in neighboring Rwanda, Congo, and Sudan. In 1985 a military coup deposed Obote, and Lieutenant General Tito Okello became head of state. In 1986 the National Resistance Army took Kampala in 1986, and its leader, Yoweri Museveni, became the new president. He instituted a series of measures, including cutbacks in the civil service and army and privatization of state-owned companies. The economy started to recover. In 1987, former government soldiers unsuccessfully attacked the government forces. AIDS reached epidemic proportions in the country in the late 1980s and early 1990s.

Ugandan troops fought rebels based in the Sudan as well as backing rebel groups in the Congo against the Kabila regime and fighting with Rwandan forces in the Congo. A referendum on Museveni's anti-political party policy was affirmed and Museveni reelected in spite of reported vote fraud.

UGARIT (*Syria*)

Archaeological site located at modern Ras Shamra just N of **LATAKIA**. An ancient city inhabited from the Neolithic period of the fifth millennium B.C., it was an important commercial center with ties to **MESOPOTAMIA**. It was highly civilized by the fourth millennium B.C. It reached its height in the 15th and 14th centuries B.C., when it produced sophisticated art works. It declined in the 12th century B.C. Its cuneiform tablets have revealed much about Canaanite poetry and religion. See also **CANAAN**.

UGERNUM See BEAUCAIRE

UGIJAR (*Spain*)

City, 24 mi SSE of **GUADIX**. An uprising of the Moriscos began here in 1568. It was suppressed after a bitter struggle by Philip II with the support of John of **AUSTRIA**.

UGLICH (*Russia*)

City, 55 mi W of **YAROSLAVL**. Dating from 1148 and the capital of a principality in 1218, it came under Moscow's control in 1364. It was supposedly the scene of the murder in 1591 of Ivan the Terrible's

1340 Uherske Hradiste

son, Dmitri, in a 15th-century castle that is now a museum. The city has a 14th-century monastery and a 15th-century cathedral.

UHERSKE HRADISTE [*Czech: Uherské Hradistě; German: Ungarisch-Hradisch*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town, 14 mi SW of Gottwaldov, which is 48 mi ENE of BRNO. Founded in 1257, it has a 17th-century abbey and an early town hall. Its new town hall has notable frescoes.

UHERSKY OSTROH [*Czech: Uherský Ostroh; German: Ungarisch-Ostra*] (*Czech Republic*)

Town, 20 mi SW of Gottwaldov, which is 48 mi ENE of BRNO. It has an early fort, built against the incursions of the Magyars, and is the cultural center of a region rich in folk traditions.

UÍGE [*Uíje*] (*Angola*)

Battle site, 150 mi NE of LUANDA. Here in the 17th century occurred the Battle of Ambuila, in which the Portuguese defeated the emperor of the KONGO.

UIGHUR See UIGUR EMPIRE

UIGUR EMPIRE [*Uighur*] (*China*)

Ancient empire on the W borders of China, in the Xinjiang area. The Uigurs, a seminomadic people of central Asia who speak a Turkic language, first entered history in the seventh century A.D. at the time of the Tang Empire in China, when they displaced the Turks in Central Asia. When the Tang withdrew from Central Asia in the second half of the eighth century, the Uigurs invaded and occupied MONGOLIA but in 840 were driven into XINJIANG by the KIRGIZ. Here they founded an empire that survived for nearly half a century until it was destroyed by the invading Mongols. Some four million Uigurs still live in Xinjiang. See also MONGOL EMPIRES.

UÍJE See UÍGE

UIJONGBU [*Japanese: Giseifu; Korean: Üijöngbu*] (*South Korea*)

Town, 12 mi NNE of SEOUL. The cabinet office was located here for a time during the Yi dynasty of 1392 to 1910.

UITENHAGE (*South Africa*)

Town, 17 mi NW of PORT ELIZABETH in EASTERN CAPE province. Jacob A. Uitenhage, commissioner general of the Dutch CAPE COLONY, founded it in 1804. It has municipal buildings dating from 1815, 1882, and 1898.

UJDA See Oujda

UJELANG [*former: Providence Island*] (*Marshall Islands*)

Atoll in Kwajalein district of the Ralik Chain and 430 miles WNW of KWAJALEIN, Marshall Islands. U.S. forces took it in 1944 during World War II. In 1947 the U.S. government moved Bikini natives here from Kongerik and moved them away to Kili in 1949.

UJI (*Japan*)

Town, 10 mi S of KYŌTO. It has an 11th-century monastery with a famous central hall.

UJJI (*Tanzania*)

Town, 4 mi S of Kigoma. Here on October 28, 1871, Stanley found Livingstone.

UJI-YAMADA See ISE

UJJAIN (*India*)

City approximately 200 mi E of AHMEDABAD. Inhabited as early as the second millennium B.C., it was capital of the Aryan kingdom of AVANTI of the sixth to fourth centuries B.C. It was a center of Sanskrit learning and a great city that became very holy to Hindus. It was a central city of MALWA from c. A.D. 120 to 395. The legendary ruler Vikramaditya ruled here c. 400. Destroyed by the Muslims in the 13th century, it was retaken by the Sindhis and made their capital in the 15th century. It declined in the early 19th century. It has many notable buildings both Hindu and Muslim, including a revered 13th-century temple, now in ruins, an 11th-century cave temple, and an 18th-century observatory.

UJUNG PANDANG See MAKASAR (Indonesia)

ÚJVIDÉK See NOVI SAD

UKEREWE See VICTORIA, LAKE

UKHRUL (*India*)

Town, approximately 38 mi NNE of IMPHAL near the border of MYANMAR. The Japanese made it their base in their invasion of India in 1944 during World War II. The British captured it in July 1944.

UKKEL [*Uccle*] (*Belgium*)

Suburb S of BRUSSELS. Originally a town dating from the 12th century, it is the site of the Belgian royal observatory.

UKRAINA See UKRAINE**UKRAINE** [*Russian: Ukraina*]

Nation in eastern Europe, formerly part of the USSR as a SSR region in European Russia, and as the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic of the USSR. For centuries a pathway from Central Asia to Europe for numerous peoples, it is now inhabited generally by Slavic Ukrainians. It extends W from the Carpathian Mts to the Sea of Azov in the E and 500 mi N from the Crimean Peninsula. It is bounded by BELARUS to the N, RUSSIA to the NE and E, ROMANIA, HUNGARY, and the SLOVAK REPUBLIC in the W, and Poland to the NW. The ancient city of KIEV is its capital.

It was settled in the Paleolithic Age c. 8500 B.C.; the Pontic Tardenosian culture was followed c. 2750 B.C. by various Neolithic cultures involving early Caucasians and Finns. The Thracian-Cimmerians arrived in the Ukraine c. 1850 B.C. and the Cimmerians proper, who were known to Homer, c. 1300 B.C. Arriving c. 670 B.C., the Scythians were displaced by the Sarmatians c. 200 B.C. In early Christian times the Ukraine was invaded by waves of Alans, Ostrogoths, and Huns, the latter arriving c. A.D. 375. Between the fourth and seventh centuries an alliance of tribes emerged that represented a definite Slavic strain, but they were soon submerged under the Avar Khanate from c. 560 to 600, which was followed by the KHAZAR EMPIRE from farther east c. 650. The Magyars followed in 737.

It was only with the founding of the great principality of Kiev in the ninth century that the common strain in Ukrainians, Belorussians, and Russians become manifest in a single culture. Established by a Viking Varangian dynasty originating in SCANDINAVIA, the state of Kiev achieved its zenith under Yaroslav the Great (1019–54), adopting Eastern Orthodox Christianity and becoming a powerful political and

cultural center. With Yaroslav's death the principality broke up into smaller units that had disparate histories, following the incursions of the Patzinaks c. 1050, of the Cumans c. 1070, and by the Mongol invasion of 1221–22.

By the mid-14th century the expansion of the principality of LITHUANIA E and S began to free the Ukraine from domination by the Mongol khanate of the GOLDEN HORDE and allowed it to flourish. A loose union of the Polish and Lithuanian dynasties by 1400 brought new influences into the Ukraine by 1430. This culminated with the formal political union of POLAND with Lithuania and subsequent Polish hegemony in the Ukraine. Western feudal and manorial institutions brought serfdom to the peasants of the Ukraine and Catholic Polish harassment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The harsh rule of the Poles caused many Ukrainians to flee to the E and S where they acquired the name "Cossacks" or "Kozaks," meaning outlaws or adventurers. They were organized as a courageous, militant group, initially opposed to Polish rule. In 1648 the hetman Bohdan Chmielnicki led the Cossacks in a successful rebellion against Poland. However, the Cossacks' strength was inadequate to retain total independence. With the Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654, Chmielnicki tried to reach an accommodation that acknowledged Moscow's authority but assured the independence of the Ukraine. However, MOSCOW continued its pressure. In 1658 the Ukrainians turned to the Republic of Poland once more, signing a treaty of protection designed to avoid Russian rule. Instead, Poland and Russia went to war, and with the Treaty of ANDRUSOVO in 1667 the Ukraine was divided between the two. In the reign of Peter the Great the Cossack hetman Ivan Mazepa, ruler of a much-diminished Cossack state and desirous of freeing the Ukraine from Russian control, allied with Charles XII of SWEDEN against Peter in the Great Northern War. The Cossacks were defeated with the Swedes at POLTAVA in 1709, and Mazepa was slain. Fifty-five years later, in 1764, Empress Catherine II compelled the last Ukrainian Cossack hetman to step down. The partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, and 1795 led to the unification of the Ukraine under Russian hegemony. The 19th century brought mineral and industrial development as well as a surge of nationalist sentiment.

In 1917, with the onset of the Russian Revolution, the Ukraine proclaimed its independence and founded an independent government. But by January 1919 the Red Army had invaded the region. A four-way war followed between the White and Red armies,

the independence-minded forces of the Ukraine, and Poland. The Red Army was the victor, and in 1922 the Ukraine became a component republic of the Soviet Union. Ukrainian nationalism was assuaged by Lenin, but Stalin ruthlessly forced the collectivization of agriculture while ordering the entire Ukrainian grain production exported, causing mass starvation of the Ukrainian people. As a result, in World War II the Nazi invasion and occupation was initially received enthusiastically by numerous Ukrainians as a desirable alternative to Stalin's reign of terror. When they became aware of Hitler's disdain for all things Slavic, however, many joined the underground resistance. Following World War II, and particularly since the 1960s, Ukrainians assumed a more active role in the Soviet government—especially with the accession to power of Leonid I. Brezhnev, the late leader of the USSR, who was born in the Ukraine. In 1986 one of the reactors of the Chernobyl nuclear power station exploded, contaminating a wide area of Ukraine.

In 1990 after Gorbachev's policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* weakened the hold of the Soviet state on its constituent republics, the Ukrainian parliament passed a declaration of sovereignty in July 1990, and in August 1991, declared Ukraine independent of the Soviet Union. Ukraine became a charter member of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in December 1991. Leonid Kravchuk, a former Communist, became Ukraine's first president. Parliamentary and presidential elections were held in 1994, and Kravchuk was defeated by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma. Kuchma has implemented a few market reforms, but the economy remained dominated by large and inefficient state-run companies. Ukraine was briefly the world's third-largest nuclear power, but ratified the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1994, and turned its nuclear arsenal over to Russia for destruction. In return, Ukraine received fuel for its nuclear power plants. The country's economic reforms and cooperation in disarmament helped it gain substantial Western aid and loans.

The CRIMEA, a former Russian territory with a majority Russian population that was ceded to Ukraine in 1954, has been a source of contention with Russia. In 1995, after the Crimea threatened to secede, the Ukraine placed Crimea's government under national control, while retaining a regional assembly. Russia and the Ukraine also had to negotiate the disposition of the Soviet Black Sea fleet based at the Crimean port of Sevastopol. A basic agreement,

under which four-fifths of the fleet would fall under Russian control, was reached in 1995, and in 1997 it was agreed that Russia would be allowed to base its fleet at Sevastopol for 20 years.

In the 1998 elections, the Communist Party won the majority of the seats, but Kuchma was reelected in 1999 in a runoff. In 2000 a muckraking opposition journalist was murdered, and tape recordings implicating Kuchma in his murder and other abuses of power subsequently were aired. Kuchma's support declined and there were demonstrations in early 2001 calling for his resignation. Reformist prime minister Yushchenko, in April 2001, was removed by parliament, to be succeeded by Anatoliy Kinakh, an ally of President Kuchma. In the 2002 parliamentary elections, Yushchenko supporters won roughly a quarter of the seats, as did supporters of the president. In November 2002, Kuchma dismissed Kinakh as prime minister and appointed Viktor Yanukovych to the post. In 2003, Ukraine and Russia signed treaties that defined their common borders, and Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Russia signed an agreement to create a common economic space.

In December 2003 the Ukrainian supreme court ruled that Kuchma could run for a third term, and parliament also approved a constitutional change allowing it, rather than the voters, to elect the president. Opposition and international protests led the legislators to reverse their decision two months later. In the 2004 presidential election, the government candidate prime minister Yanukovych, advocating close ties with Russia, was narrowly defeated by the opposition candidate, former prime minister Yushchenko, who called for closer ties with the European Union. Yushchenko, who had been poisoned by an unknown assailant during the campaign, failed to win a majority, forcing a runoff with Yanukovych. The November balloting was declared a victory for Yanukovych, but both ballots were denounced by most international and local observers, who accused the government of vote fraud. Yushchenko's supporters in orange colors mounted protests in the streets of Kiev and other W Ukraine cities, where his support was strong. Yushchenko also challenged the results in court. Meanwhile, Yanukovych and his supporters, who were more concentrated in the more heavily ethnic Russian E of the country, denounced these moves, and the situation threatened to split the Ukraine. Parliament narrowly declared the results invalid, an act with no legal significance, and in December 2004, the supreme court annulled the vote and called for the runoff to be

rerun. A new vote resulted in a solid margin of victory for Yushchenko. In February 2005, Yushchenko appointed Yuliya V. Tymoshenko, a reformist political ally, as prime minister. See also BELORUSSIA, MONGOL EMPIRES, SARMATIA, SCYTHIA.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See UKRAINE

ULAANBAATAR See ULAN BATOR

ULAN BATOR [*Ulaanbaatar, Ulaan Baatar*] [*Chinese: K'u-lun; former: Da Khure, Urga*] (*Mongolia*)
City approximately 720 mi W of BEIJING, CHINA, capital of Mongolia. The seasonal home of Mongolian princes, it was founded as a monastery in 1649 and for two centuries was the residence of the high priest of Tibetan Buddhism. It became commercially important as a trading center between RUSSIA and China in the 18th century. Here in 1911 autonomous Mongolia was declared a state. There was an army headquarters of Russian counterrevolutionaries here in 1921, when the Soviets occupied it. It has its original monastery buildings and a library with ancient Oriental manuscripts.

ULAN-UDE [1766–83: Udinsk, Udinskoye; 1783–1934: Verkhne-Udinsk] (*Russia*)
Capital of BURYAT in Russia, 70 mi SE of Lake Baikal and 2,750 mi ESE of MOSCOW. Cossacks founded it as a wintering camp in 1649. It was a fortress from 1689. Later used as a place of exile, by 1775 it had developed into a city. From then on it prospered increasingly, first as a trading center on the tea route to CHINA and on other routes, then with the discovery of gold in the 1840s, and later with the arrival of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1900. It was made capital of the FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC in 1920, which was first declared here, and then capital of the BURYAT ASSR in 1923.

ULASUTAI See ULIASTAY

ULCINJ [*ancient: Olcinium; Italian: Dulcigno*] (*Montenegro*)

Seaport, 35 mi S of PODGORICA. It was taken by the Romans c. 165 B.C. Later a medieval pirate fortress, it was held by VENICE from 1421 to 1571, when the

Turks captured it and held it until 1878. It has a ruined castle.

ULEABORG See OULU

ULEAI See WOLEAI

ULHASNAGAR [*Ulhāsnagar*] (*India*)

Town, approximately 25 mi NE of MUMBAI. In 1947 it became the site of a camp for refugees from West Pakistan.

ULIANOVSK See ULYANOVSK

ULIARUS INSULA See OLÉRON

ULIASSUTAI See ULIASTAY

ULIASTAY [*Dzhibkhalantu, Jobhalanta, Ulasutai, Uliassutai, Ulyassatay*] (*Mongolia*)

Town, approximately 460 mi W of ULAN BATOR. Site of a Chinese fortress built in 1765, it developed from that time as an administrative center of Mongolia.

ULITHI [*Mackenzie Island, Urushi*] (*Micronesia*)

Atoll group, 108 mi ENE of YAP. First discovered in 1791, it was included in the Japanese mandate in 1920 and heavily fortified. The United States captured it in 1944 during World War II and used it as a naval base.

ULLSWATER (*England*)

Lake, 5 mi SW of Penrith, in CUMBRIA. A picturesque lake in the famous LAKE DISTRICT, it is bordered on the W by Gowbarrow, a national park since 1910. It was the supposed inspiration of William Wordsworth's poem *Daffodils*.

ULM [*Ulm-an-der-Donau*] (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, 45 mi SE of STUTTGART, on the DANUBE RIVER. A royal domain in 854, it was chartered in 1027. It became an imperial city in 1155. The city was a powerful and thriving trading and textile manufacturing center in the 14th and 15th centuries. Accepting Protestantism in 1530, it joined the Schmalkaldic League in the Reformation. It

1344 Ulm-an-der-Donau

declined as the result of Germany's religious wars in the 16th and 17th centuries. It passed to BAVARIA in 1503 and to WÜRTTEMBERG in 1810. Here between September 25 and October 30, 1805, Napoleon fought and won a major battle against AUSTRIA. Albert Einstein was born here in 1879. The city has a great Gothic cathedral from the 14th century, a 14th-century town hall, a 16th-century corn exchange, and other historic buildings.

ULM-AN-DER-DONAU See ULM

ULPIANUM See KYUSTENDIL

ULPIA PAUTANIA See KYUSTENDIL

ULPIA TRAIANA See SARMIZEGETUSA

ULRICEHAMN [*before 1741: Bogesund*] (*Sweden*)

City, 30 mi W of JÖNKÖPING. Founded in the 14th century and chartered in 1604, it has a 17th-century church and an 18th-century town hall.

ULSTER (*Northern Ireland*)

Province of Northern Ireland, consisting of nine counties. Six of them were in Northern Ireland, which is often called Ulster: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry, and Tyrone. The other three are in the Republic of Ireland: Cavan, Donegal, and Monaghan. BELFAST, the largest city in Ulster, is the capital of Northern Ireland. Niall of the Nine Hostages, who died c. A.D. 405, was the founder of the O'Neill family, which exercised great power in Ulster for centuries. His son Eoghan, with the aid of a younger brother, Connall, conquered northwestern Ulster c. 400 and founded the kingdom of Aileach, or Tyrconnell. In 1177 the Anglo-Norman John de Courci conquered Ulster, and in 1205 King John of ENGLAND made Hugh de Lacy earl of Ulster, the first title of English creation in IRELAND. Hugh O'Neill was created earl of TYRONE in 1585 and in 1593 became the head of the O'Neill clan. He was the most powerful nobleman in Ulster, but after losing a struggle with the English his power declined.

In County Antrim are Ballymena near where, according to tradition, St. Patrick worked as a herdsman, and CARRICKFERGUS, off whose shores John

Paul Jones, the American naval hero, won a battle in 1778. In County Armagh is the city of ARMAGH, the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland since the fifth century. CAVAN, the county town of Cavan County, was burned in 1690 by supporters of William of Orange. County DONEGAL is the site of a castle that was the stronghold of the O'Donnell clan. In County Down is DOWNPATRICK, a longtime center of religious pilgrimage. ENNISKILLEN in County Fermanagh is famous for its Belleek Ware pottery. County Londonderry, originally Derry, was renamed after the O'Neill family estates were confiscated in 1609 and granted to the city companies of London. The city of LONDONDERRY grew up around an abbey built in 546. The county town of County Tyrone is Omagh. In the early 20th century the Protestant majority in the province opposed Irish home rule, leading to the formation of Northern Ireland.

In Gaelic literature Ulster is the setting for the Ulster Cycle, which deals with popular heroes who lived in the first century B.C. The chief hero is Cuchulain who, the story says, stood at a ford on the boundary of Ulster and singlehandedly fought off the armies of the rest of Ireland. On the N coast of County Antrim is a headland called the Giant's Causeway, consisting of thousands of columns of basalt, forming three platforms. According to legend the causeway was built so that giants could travel across it to SCOTLAND. A ship of the Spanish Armada was wrecked nearby in 1588.

ULTIMA THULE See ICELAND

ULTRAJECTUM See UTRECHT

ULÚA (*Honduras*)

River rising in the Sierra de Gujiquiro and flowing approximately 200 mi N to the Gulf of Honduras, 15 mi ENE of Puerto Cortés. Its valley was the center of the Chorotega civilization, an Indian culture contemporaneous with the Mayan. This civilization was eradicated by the Spanish. No extensive remains survive.

ULUNDI (*South Africa*)

Battle site, 115 mi NNE of DURBAN in KWAZULU-NATAL. Former capital of ZULULAND, it was the site of the final victory of the British under Lord Chelmsford over the Zulus under Cetewayo on July 4, 1879.

ULVERSTON (*England*)

Town in CUMBRIA, 55 mi N of LIVERPOOL. Documented in 1086, it was granted a market in 1280. George Fox, 17th-century founder of the Quakers, lived in Swarthmoor Hall here. It has a 12th-century church. The meetinghouse has a 15th-century Bible.

ULYANOVSK [*Ulianovsk*] [*former: Simbirsk*] (*Russia*)

City, 48 mi ESE of MOSCOW. It was founded by Moscow in 1648 as a frontier fort. Developing as a trading center, it was attacked by rebel Cossacks in 1670. The city was chartered in 1796. The novelist Ivan Goncharov and Alexander Kerensky were born here. V. I. Lenin was born to the Ulyanov family here in 1870, and the town's name was changed in his honor.

ULYASSATAY See ULIASTAY**UMAL** See SANA**UMAN** (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, 125 mi SW of KIEV. Dating from the Middle Ages, it was a stronghold protecting POLAND against the Crimean Tatars and a seat of Polish nobility until 1834. An uprising here in 1768 of Ukrainians and Cossacks resulted in the death of 18,000 Poles and Jews. It passed to RUSSIA in 1793 and was held by GERMANY in World War II from 1941 to 1943.

UMANAK [*Umanaq*] (*Greenland*)

Settlement on a small island in Umanak Fjord. A hunting and fishing post, it was founded in 1763.

UMANAQ See UMANAK**UMARKOT** (*Pakistan*)

Town in the SW Thar Desert, 175 mi ENE of KARACHI. A Rajput fort in medieval times, it was the place of exile of Humayun the Mogul from c. 1540 to 1544. It was the birthplace of Akbar in 1542. See MOGUL EMPIRE.

UMBRIA (*Italy*)

Region in the Apennines, bounded by TUSCANY on the NW, LATIUM on the SW and the MARCHES to the E. Inhabited c. 600 B.C. by Umbrians and Etruscans, it

was subdued by ROME c. 300 B.C. At the end of the Roman Empire it fell to the Goths, the Lombard duchy of SPOLETO, and then to the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. Local rule of city-states prevailed here from the 12th to the mid-16th centuries, when the PAPAL STATES conquered the region. FRANCE held it from 1795 to 1800 and from 1808 to 1814. Revolts broke out in 1831, 1848, and 1859. It joined the kingdom of SARDINIA in 1860, and Italy in 1861. It has Roman and Etruscan remains, and its towns abound in great architecture and art of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. See also: ASSISI, GUBBIO, ORVIETO, PERUGIA, TODI.

UMEÅ (*Sweden*)

Seaport, 320 mi NNE of STOCKHOLM. It was incorporated in 1622 by Gustavus II Adolphus. The town was burned by RUSSIA in 1720 and occupied by it in 1809. Almost entirely rebuilt after a fire in 1888, it has historic museums and a university.

UMMA [*Tell Jokha*] (*Iraq*)

Ancient city, 50 mi NNW of Nasiriya, near ancient ERECH. It was a flourishing Sumerian city in the third millennium B.C.

UMM AL-QAIWAIN [*Umm al-Qaywayn*] (*United Arab Emirates*)

Sheikdom in E Arabia on the Persian Gulf. Controlled by Persian Gulf pirates in the early 19th century, it was forced by GREAT BRITAIN to sign the General Treaty of Peace in 1820. From then on it was a British protectorate until it was incorporated as a founding member of the United Arab Emirates in 1971.

UMM AL-QAYWAYN See UMM AL-QAIWAIN**UMM DURMĀN** See OMDURMAN**UMM KAIS** See GADARA**UMM QAYS** See GADARA**UMNAK** (*United States*)

Island in the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS of ALASKA 5 mi W of UNALASKA. When army and air bases were built here in World War II, the native sheep herders were removed, and their sheep stocks died out. New herds were introduced in 1944.

UMTALI [former: Fort Umtali] (*Zimbabwe*)

Town, 130 mi ESE of HARARE. Founded in 1890 by white settlers, its site was moved several times. It prospered after the coming of the Salisbury-Beira railroad in 1899.

UMTATA [Mthatha] (*South Africa*)

Town, 114 mi NNE of EAST LONDON in EASTERN CAPE province. Founded as a military post in 1860, it became capital of the TRANSKEI, an African "homeland," in 1963 and served as such until 1994. It has an Anglican cathedral.

UMUAHIA (*Nigeria*)

Former province in Imo State. Its capital, of the same name, is 26 mi NNE of ABA. Thirty-three miles ESE of Umuahia town is Abo Chuku, site of the supreme oracle of the Ibo people.

UMURBROGOL MOUNTAIN See BLOODY NOSE RIDGE**UMVUMA** (*Zimbabwe*)

Town, 140 mi ENE of BULAWAYO. Founded in 1902, it was the site of the highly productive Falcon copper mine, which brought it prosperity from 1912 to 1924.

UNALASKA (*United States*)

Island and city in the Fox Island group of the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS in ALASKA. Discovered by Bering in 1741, in 1759 the island became the site of the earliest Russian settlement in the Aleutian Islands. In 1762 they brutally repressed an Aleutian uprising here.

UNCHAHRA [Unchehra] (*India*)

Town, 14 mi S of SATNA, which is 90 mi SW of ALLAHABAD. Before 1720 it was the capital of the princely state of NAGOD.

UNCHEHRA See UNCHAHRA**UNCI** See ALMERIA**UNGA** (*United States*)

Village on SE Unga Island in the Shumagin Islands in ALASKA. The Russians made it an otter-fishing base. Gold was extensively mined here c. 1900.

UNGARAN [Oengaran] (*Indonesia*)

Town, 10 mi S of Semarang in JAVA. It is the site of a fort built in 1786.

UNGARISCH-HRADISCH See UHERSKE HRADISTE**UNGARISCH-OSTRA** See UHERSKY OSTROH**UNGARN** See HUNGARY**UNGAVA** [former: New Quebec] (*Canada*)

Region in northern QUEBEC E of the HUDSON BAY and N of the Eastmain River. Originally controlled by the Hudson's Bay Company, it was included in the NORTHWEST TERRITORIES in 1869. Its eastern portion was included in NEWFOUNDLAND in 1927.

UNGGI [Unggi-Dong] [*Japanese: Yuki*] (*North Korea*)
Seaport, 10 mi NNE of Najin. North Korea's northernmost port, it was occupied by JAPAN from 1910 to 1945 and taken by the Soviets on August 12, 1945.

UNGGI-DONG See UNGGI**UNGJIN** See KONGJU**UNGUJA UKUU** (*Tanzania*)

Village, 17 mi SSE of ZANZIBAR town. The ancient capital of Zanzibar, it was destroyed in the 16th and 17th centuries by Portuguese and Arabs.

UNGVÁR See UZHGOROD**UNIÃO** See UNIÃO DOS PALMARES**UNIÃO DOS PALMARES** [former: União] (*Brazil*)

City, 40 mi NW of MACEIÓ. It was founded in the 16th century and was the scene of a quickly suppressed slave rebellion in 1650.

UNION [former: Connecticut Farms] (*United States*)

Township, 5 mi NW of ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY. Settled by colonists from CONNECTICUT in 1749, it was the scene of a battle in 1780 during the Revolutionary War. It has restored 18th-century buildings

and a residence, dating from 1762, of New Jersey's first governor, William Livingston.

UNION [*originally: Unionville*] (*United States*)

City, 25 mi SE of SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA. Founded in 1791, it became the site of South Carolina's government for a time after COLUMBIA was burned in the Civil War. Its Union Church was built in 1765. Nearby Rose Hill State Park is the former estate of Governor William H. Gist.

UNION CITY (*United States*)

City, 33 mi NNE of Dyersburg, TENNESSEE. Scene of three Civil War battles from 1862 to 1863, it has a Civil War cemetery and memorials.

UNION, FORT See FORT UNION (Montana)

UNION, FORT See FORT UNION (New Mexico)

UNION HALL [Unionhall] [*Gaelic: Bréantraigh*] (*Ireland*)

Town, 5 miles E of Skibbereen, County Cork. Dean Jonathan Swift, who stayed here in 1723, wrote a poem celebrating it.

UNION ISLANDS See TOKELAU ISLANDS

UNION MILLS (*United States*)

Village, 35 mi NW of BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. It has a flour mill dating from 1796 and still in operation.

UNION OF BURMA See BURMA

UNION OF RAJASTHAN See RAJASTHAN

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA See SOUTH AFRICA, REPUBLIC OF

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS [*Soviet Union, USSR*]

Former nation extending from eastern Europe E across SIBERIA to the Pacific Ocean. In the N it bordered on the Arctic Ocean and in the S on CHINA, and on southwestern Asian countries. The USSR, successor to the Russian Empire, was the world's largest

nation in area and was third in population. It consisted of 15 constituent soviet socialist republics: the Armenian, Azerbaijan, Belorussian, Estonian, Georgian, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Russian Soviet Federated, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Ukrainian, and Uzbek.

After the abdication of Czar Nicholas II and the creation of the Provisional Government under Alexander Kerensky in March 1917, the Bolsheviks, the most powerful group among Russian communists, seized power from the democratic regime on November 7, 1917, and established the first Marxist government in the world. In January 1918 the popularly elected Constituent Assembly was abolished. Vladimir I. Lenin, now leader of the renamed Communist Party, became virtual dictator of the former Russian Empire until his death in 1924. Moscow once again became the capital, replacing Petrograd, or ST. PETERSBURG (LENINGRAD).

The new rulers, often called the Bolsheviks or Reds, inherited a country devastated by World War I, from which they had withdrawn their armies on December 5, 1917. Civil war soon broke out when anti-Bolsheviks, or Whites, formed a loose and never very effective alliance. The Whites were aided by forces from the UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, and JAPAN. The civil war lasted from 1918 to 1920, much of it being fought in SIBERIA and it ended with the defeat of the Whites amidst more devastation. The period of the war also saw the purges of the Red Terror, and the creation of the Red Army under Leon Trotsky. A further result was a dire famine in 1921. By the Treaty of BREST-LITOVSK of 1918 between the Central Powers and the Soviets, the latter recognized the independence of the UKRAINE, GEORGIA, FINLAND, and the Baltic States. When Germany lost the war in 1918, however, the treaty was declared void. War with POLAND in 1920 resulted in some of the UKRAINE and BELORUSSIA being taken by Poland. In 1919 the new Bolshevik government founded the Comintern to provide leadership for international communism.

Between 1919 and 1921 the new rulers also imposed a state of "war communism" on the nation, taking control of its entire economy. This step was not successful, and the economy continued to falter. In March 1921 Lenin introduced his New Economic Policy to increase production and quiet general unrest. The policy allowed some capitalist enterprise in order to encourage small farmers and businessmen to accumulate wealth.

In 1922 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was formally established. Up to this time, Soviet territory had consisted of the RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATED SOCIALIST REPUBLIC, a vast territory in eastern Europe and northern Asia, but in that year the RSFSR was united with the Ukraine, Belorussia, and TRANSCAUCASIA to form the new USSR. This made the nation coextensive with the former empire, except for the loss in the war of Finland, ESTONIA, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, BESSARABIA, and Poland. The union eventually encompassed 15 republics in a federation granting some local autonomy to its 50 nationalities, speaking over 100 languages. The Slavic, Russian, and imperial traditions, however, soon came to predominate everywhere. By the Treaty of RAPALLO in 1922, Germany became the first nation to give full recognition to the Soviet government. Other European nations delayed until 1924, and after that they did their best to “quarantine” the USSR to prevent the spread of communism.

After Lenin’s death a struggle for power between Leon Trotsky and Joseph V. Stalin resulted in the triumph of the latter through his manipulation of the Communist Party structure. Stalin launched the First Five Year Plan in 1928, intended to centralize economic and social life by organizing the economy from the top and to industrialize the USSR as rapidly as possible. The plan, ruthlessly enforced, included the use of forced labor in mines and mills. Thousands of political dissidents were sent to concentration camps. In 1929 Stalin imposed a collective farm system, nationalizing private farms and combining them into larger units. By February 1930 half the small farms had been collectivized, but the policy was only partly successful in terms of increasing agricultural output, while thousands of peasants starved and many more thousands of landowners were “liquidated.” Between 1936 and 1938 Stalin carried out a series of brutal purge trials of alleged dissidents, including many of the top leaders who were his rivals. These were executed or imprisoned.

In August 1939 the USSR and Germany signed a nonaggression pact that left Hitler free to invade Poland the next month, bringing on World War II. On September 17 Russia occupied eastern Poland. On June 22, 1941, however, Hitler turned on his ally and without warning invaded the USSR. By September 16, 1942, German troops had reached Stalingrad, now VOLGOGRAD, their farthest eastern penetration, but were turned back after a brutal winter siege. Even more bitter was the siege of Leningrad from Septem-

ber 1941 to January 1944, also in the end unsuccessful, in which some one million people died and the city was extensively damaged. Altogether the USSR suffered some 20 million military and civilian casualties in World War II, but with massive aid from the West and a remarkable internal mobilization it recovered from initial disasters to advance all the way to BERLIN by April 1945.

In the meantime, the Soviets had invaded Finland in 1939 and after a struggle forced it in 1940 to cede some territory. By the POTSDAM Conference of July 1945 the USSR, United States, and Great Britain agreed on spheres of influence in Europe along the lines already determined by their advancing armies. The USSR was granted virtual control of Eastern Europe and some expansion of its own territories, retaining that part of eastern Poland taken in 1939, as well as parts of eastern PRUSSIA taken from Germany. It also annexed the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which became Soviet republics. In the E, in the final days of the war, the USSR declared war on Japan and annexed the southern portion of SAKHALIN Island.

Differences between the USSR and its wartime allies, however, soon brought on the cold war that lasted into the early 1960s. The differences were ideological in part but also involved the power politics of influence and status all over the world. By developing its own nuclear armaments soon after those of the United States, the USSR took the place already won in World War II as one of the two superpowers of the world. It brought eastern Europe more firmly within its orbit and in 1948 tried unsuccessfully to deny the Allies access to their sectors of occupied Berlin, already deep within communist territory. The Warsaw Treaty Organization, consisting of the USSR and seven satellite nations, was formed in 1955 to offset the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). When a revolt in HUNGARY threatened the communist government there in 1956, the Soviets intervened militarily to put it down.

After Stalin’s death in 1953 a struggle for power within the leadership of the Communist Party ended with the emergence in 1958 of Nikita S. Khrushchev as head of both party and state. Although Khrushchev professed to stand for “peaceful coexistence,” 1962 brought on a short-lived crisis with the United States when the Soviets began to build missile bases in CUBA, a satellite nation. The crisis was resolved through quiet diplomacy between Khrushchev and U.S. president John F. Kennedy. In 1964 there were

armed border classes with China over boundary lines that have since escalated into a continuing confrontation between the two countries. On October 4, 1957, the Soviet Union became the first nation to put an artificial satellite, the *Sputnik*, into orbit, and on April 8, 1961, it launched the first manned orbital space flight. Khrushchev fell from power in 1964, largely because of renewed shortages in agricultural production.

Leonid I. Brezhnev rose to the top of the communist hierarchy in October 1964. His rule brought a measure of withdrawal from the harsher aspects of the Stalin days and, beginning in 1972, a measure also of détente in relations with the United States and the West, especially with regard to the nuclear arms race and trade. Nevertheless, the Soviet grip on its satellites and its interventionist policies did not change. This was exemplified in the Soviet suppression by force of a liberal regime in CZECHOSLOVAKIA in 1968, the invasion and occupation of AFGHANISTAN in December 1979, and its successful repression of the unrest and calls for reform in Poland beginning in 1980. The 1980s have also seen renewed political and economic tensions with the West and a new arms race with the United States. On Brezhnev's death in November 1982, he was succeeded as effective ruler of the USSR by Yuri V. Andropov who started reforms, but died after a year in office. He was replaced by party loyalist Konstantin Chernenko, who also died after a year in office. Mikhail Gorbachev, became general secretary of the party in March 1985.

Gorbachev inherited a country with daunting economic and foreign policy troubles. Gorbachev's reforms which he called *glasnost* ("openness") and *perestroika* ("restructuring"), were designed to invigorate the Soviet economy by increasing the free flow of goods and information. Glasnost's first challenge came in 1986 when a nuclear reactor at Chernobyl exploded, spewing radioactive material over a large area of the Ukraine and Belarus. The government initially tried to cover up the extent of the disaster, but Gorbachev dramatically ended the coverup by removing all controls on reporting. The economy and the unpopularity of the Afghan conflict were openly discussed for the first time. Rapid and radical changes began. Dissidents released from detention and allowed to voice their views. The USSR withdrew from Afghanistan in 1989. The party held its first conference in 50 years in 1988, further completing the de-Stalinization. In March of 1989, the first

openly contested elections since 1917 were held in the Soviet Union. In May of 1989, Gorbachev visited BEIJING, creating rapprochement with China. Loosening controls on emigration resulted in hundreds of thousands of Soviet Jews leaving the country for Israel and the United States.

Gorbachev pushed the governments of Eastern Europe to attempt similar reform, were too late to prevent the collapse of the Communist regimes there when it was clear that the Soviet Union was not going to intervene as per the old Brezhnev Doctrine. The loss of dominance over Eastern Europe stunned conservatives in the military and the party, and Gorbachev came under increasing pressure to slow glasnost and perestroika. In 1990, the economy continued to stagnate as market reforms were slow to take effect. The Baltic states and Georgia demanded independence and the miners went on strike. Treaties were signed with the United States reducing arms buildups, and with Germany ratifying the reunification. In reaction, a group of senior officials led by Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov, Vice President Genady Yanayev, and the heads of the KGB and the Interior Ministry, detained Gorbachev at his dacha in the Crimea on August 18, 1991, just two days before he was scheduled to sign a treaty granting greater autonomy to the USSR's constituent republics.

In three days, the August coup collapsed, as junior military leaders and the presidents of the republics, including Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic led popular resistance to the attempted coup. The coup leaders were arrested, and Gorbachev was returned to his position as head of state. Real power, however, had passed to Yeltsin and the presidents of the other republics. On August 23, 1991, Yeltsin banned the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and seized its assets. The next day, Yeltsin recognized the independence of the Baltic states and the Ukraine declared itself an independent nation. The Supreme Soviets of the other republics passed similar resolutions. In September the Congress of People's Deputies voted for the dissolution of the USSR, and discussions began which led to the founding of the Commonwealth of Independent States. On December 25, Gorbachev resigned as president of the USSR as the United States recognized the remaining republics of the USSR as independent nations. On December 26, the government of the Russian Republic occupied those offices of the USSR located within its boundaries and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was dissolved.

UNION PASS (*United States*)

Mountain pass in the Wind River Range in W WYOMING. In 1807 John Colter, a member of Lewis and Clark's expedition, passed through here.

UNIONTOWN (*United States*)

Battle site, 40 mi SSE of PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA. Near here, at FORT NECESSITY, founded in 1754, the English under Major George Washington were defeated by the French and Indians on July 3, 1754.

UNIONVILLE See UNION**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES** [*former: Trucial Coast, Trucial Oman, Trucial Shaykdoms, Trucial States*]

Federation of seven states on the E ARABIAN PENINSULA, from QATAR to the Gulf of Oman, including as members ABU DHABI, AJMAN, DUBAI, FUJAIRAH, RAS AL-KHAIMAH, SHARJAH, and UMM AL-QAIWAN. Before its truce with GREAT BRITAIN in 1820, the coast was famous for piracy. Other pacts with Great Britain followed in 1839, 1853, and 1892. After World War II it gained internal autonomy. The independent federation was formed in 1971. It has been an important source of oil since the early 1960s. The Iranian revolution in 1979, the growth of Islamic fundamentalism, and the IRAN-IRAQ War all threatened the stability of the UAE in the 1980s. The UAE was a participant with U.S. and international coalition forces against Iraq during the Persian Gulf War in 1991. Sheikh Zaid ibn Sultan al-Nahayan, the ruler of Abu Dhabi, was president of the UAE from the founding of the federation until his death in 2004, when his son and heir, Sheikh Khalifa ibn Zaid Al Nahayan, was elected to succeed him.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC [*Arabic: Al-'Arabīyah Al-Muttahahidah, Al-Jumhūrīyah*]

Former union of EGYPT, SYRIA, and YEMEN proclaimed in 1958 with Gamal Abdel Nasser as president. A move toward uniting the Arab world, it ended when Syria withdrew in 1961.

UNITED COLONIES OF NEW ENGLAND (*United States*)

Confederation consisting of PLYMOUTH, NEW HAVEN, MASSACHUSETTS, and CONNECTICUT. It lasted from 1643 to 1684 and was the first attempt at confederation in America. Its main purposes were defense and the resolution of boundary questions.

UNITED DECCAN STATE (*India*)

Former confederacy formed on August 26, 1947, by the union of Aundh, Bhor, Kurundwad, Miraj, Phaltan, Ramdurg, and SANGLI. See DECCAN.

UNITED KINGDOM

Known properly as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, it is the largest national unit of the British Isles and comprises ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND, the ISLE OF MAN, the CHANNEL ISLANDS, and NORTHERN IRELAND. Known as the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1801, it emerged in its present form in 1920 after the creation of the Irish Free State. The legislative center of the United Kingdom is the Westminster Parliament in LONDON. See also GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND See GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED KINGDOM**UNITED PROVINCES, INDIA** See UTTAR PRADESH**UNITED PROVINCES** (*Netherlands*)

Formed in 1579 by the Treaty of Utrecht, which joined together the seven Protestant provinces of FRIESLAND, GELDERLAND, GRONINGEN, HOLLAND, OVERIJSEL, UTRECHT, and ZEELAND. This event marked the separation of the NETHERLANDS from the SPANISH NETHERLANDS, which remained in Hapsburg hands. Although the United Provinces declared independence in 1581, the state was not recognized by the major European powers until the Treaty of WESTPHALIA in 1648.

UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH See UTTAR PRADESH**UNITED PROVINCES OF CENTRAL AMERICA**

Former confederation, established in Guatemala City at the instigation of Manuel José Arce in 1821. It lasted until 1838 and included GUATEMALA, SAN SALVADOR, COSTA RICA, NICARAGUA, and HONDURAS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Nation whose main territory consists of North America S of CANADA and N of MEXICO. It also includes the state of ALASKA in the NW corner of North America, the state of HAWAII, consisting of Pacific islands

approximately 3,000 mi SW of SAN FRANCISCO, the Commonwealth of PUERTO RICO, and the American VIRGIN ISLANDS in the West Indies, and until 1999 the PANAMA CANAL ZONE. Pacific islands under direct U.S. control include American SAMOA, GUAM, MIDWAY, the MARIANAS, and WAKE.

In the 15th century, when Europeans first arrived in North America, it was already inhabited by American Indians whose ancestors had come across the Bering Strait from SIBERIA some time before 30,000 B.C. Although there were only a few million Indians in the area that became the United States, their impact on the early European explorers and settlers was immediate and lasting, as is attested by the large number of Indian names on the land today. The primitive Indian cultures of North America were also strongly affected by the encroaching Europeans: for example, the buffalo-hunting culture of the Great Plains developed only after the western Indians had acquired the horse from the Spanish.

From the earliest period of European settlement to the final defeat of the Indians in the 1890s, the story was always much the same. The Indians were at first often friendly and even helpful, but then as the settlers multiplied and encroached on their lands there were wars, usually very bitter, with atrocities on both sides—the Pequot War in CONNECTICUT in 1637, King Philip's War in NEW ENGLAND in 1675–76, the bloody uprising of the Pueblo Indians of NEW MEXICO against the Spanish in 1680, known as the Pueblo Revolt, Pontiac's Rebellion in the Northwest in 1763, the Indian forays on both sides during the American Revolution, the conquest of the NORTHWEST TERRITORY at FALLEN TIMBERS in 1794 and TIPPECANOE in 1811, and then, as the Indians were driven westward, the final protracted Indian Wars on the Great Plains, culminating in 1878. The Indians fought bravely, but in the end were defeated, and those who did not die in battle were decimated by the diseases and the liquor of the settlers or were forcibly moved W, as were the Five Civilized Tribes of GEORGIA and NORTH CAROLINA. The battle of WOUNDED KNEE in 1890 is generally considered the last of the long sequence of wars. After this the remaining Indians were moved onto reservations and reduced to the status of a second-class minority, as they still are considered by many today.

Exploration of the present continental United States began in 1498 and was carried on mainly by Spanish, French, and English explorers. SPAIN made the first settlement in the area at ST. AUGUSTINE,

FLORIDA, in 1565; while the first permanent settlement by ENGLAND was at JAMESTOWN, VIRGINIA, in 1607. By 1733 there were 13 British colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. Agriculture, mostly by small yeoman farmers, was the main occupation; while black slave labor was used, particularly on the larger southern plantations. After FRANCE was driven out of eastern North America in 1763 at the end of the French and Indian War, the colonists saw less need for British protection and forcefully resisted both taxes levied by the British for imperial defense and their mercantilist system of discouraging colonial industry in favor of importing raw materials to the mother country.

The conflict, fed by abuses of royal prerogatives and powers, became armed rebellion in the American Revolution. The first hostilities took place in 1775, and the colonies declared their independence on July 4, 1776. They achieved independence, however, only in 1783 when the British admitted defeat, relinquishing to the United States their rule over almost all the land E of the MISSISSIPPI RIVER and S of Canada. The weak Articles of Confederation of 1781 were replaced by the present Constitution in 1789, establishing a federal republic with a strong central government. The document was ratified by the new states between 1787 and 1790. George Washington, commander of the Continental Army during the Revolution, was named the first president.

The early republic pursued its agricultural life along the coast, but in 1803, through the LOUISIANA PURCHASE, President Thomas Jefferson acquired a large region W of the Mississippi from France. The War of 1812 began ostensibly because of British interference with American shipping, but it was strongly opposed in New England and among commercial interests. After victories and defeats on both sides, the war ended in 1815 with no changes in boundaries or other matters. There followed an era of growth as industry, chiefly water-powered, developed and settlers spread westward. Growing sectional differences over slavery, political autonomy, and differing economies between North and South were temporarily resolved by the Missouri Compromise of 1820. The election of President Andrew Jackson, a Democrat, in 1828 opened a period of the "common man," coupled with a new spirit of nationalism expressed in the term *Manifest Destiny*. In 1846 an agreement with GREAT BRITAIN settled the boundaries of the OREGON COUNTRY, and in 1845 TEXAS was annexed. The latter led to the Mexican War of 1848

by which the United States acquired the rest of its continental territory, except for the GADSDEN PURCHASE of 1853 and the purchase of Alaska from RUSSIA in 1867.

The Compromise of 1850 again averted a crisis over slavery, but the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854 weakened the previous compromises and, as northern abolitionists became more assertive, intensified the North-South conflict. The election of Abraham Lincoln, a Republican, in 1860 triggered the secession of 11 slaveholding southern states. The Civil War followed, from 1861 to 1865, a bloody and bitter struggle that was eventually won by the North. Though the nation was reunited and slavery abolished, the scars of the ensuing Reconstruction period left the South desperate and impoverished and many issues of local and civil rights unresolved. The Gilded Age that followed was marked by corruption and vulgar displays of wealth, but at the same time by unprecedented industrial growth and the development of new capitalist institutions. At the end of the century the western frontier was finally closed, and the country saw a new wave of immigration from Europe. The last decades of the 19th century also saw rapid urban growth, the organizing of labor to obtain decent work and living conditions, and of the farmers to protect themselves from rapacious railroads and banks. The complex, urbanized industrial society we have today had its roots in this period.

The Spanish-American War of 1898 resulted in the acquisition of Puerto Rico, the PHILIPPINE Islands, and Guam. That year, also, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed. The Panama Canal Zone was secured in 1903 and the PANAMA CANAL built, from 1904 to 1914, to link the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by water. In the early years of the 20th century, when the Republican Theodore Roosevelt was president, the Progressive and Populist movements brought about much-needed government reforms, a pure food act, and laws to conserve natural resources, as well as to regulate the corporate, financial, and industrial institutions of the country. Under Roosevelt the United States began for the first time to demonstrate its strength and importance as a world power.

Elected president in 1912, Woodrow Wilson, in a bow to the spirit of reform, proclaimed the New Freedom and in 1913 sponsored the establishment of the Federal Reserve System to regulate the nation's finances. Winning reelection in 1916 on a pledge to keep the United States out of World War I, then raging in Europe, he stressed U.S. neutrality in Big Power

conflicts. Nevertheless, he was forced to bring the nation into the war in April 1917, U.S. troops contributing to the final victory over GERMANY in 1918. At the VERSAILLES Peace Conference that followed, Wilson was the acknowledged world leader, but when he brought the treaty home, the Senate refused to approve U.S. membership in his own creation, the League of Nations. A period of hectic prosperity in the 1920s led, in October 1929, to the famous stock market crash, which had been preceded by business and farm failures. The country was plunged into the Great Depression, the worst economic collapse in the nation's history. The election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democrat, in 1932 ushered in the liberal New Deal period, during which the Securities and Exchange Commission was established, the Social Security Administration set up, and a host of industrial, financial, business, farm, and social laws enacted in an attempt to make the federal government a catalyst for recovery.

In World War II the nation was at first again officially neutral, but soon began giving aid to the Allies, especially to beleaguered Great Britain. A sudden attack by JAPAN on the U.S. base at PEARL HARBOR in Hawaii on December 7, 1941, however, thrust the country into war with both Japan and the Axis alliance of Germany and ITALY. After Germany surrendered on May 7, 1945, the United States dropped the first atomic bombs on HIROSHIMA and NAGASAKI in Japan, forcing that country into surrender on August 14. During 1945 the United States played a leading role in the creation of the United Nations, and between 1947 and 1952 operated the Marshall Plan, giving large amounts of aid to help rebuild the shattered nations of western Europe. As a result of the war, the United States and the USSR became the world's two first superpowers, and the confrontation between them led to the cold war struggle for ideological, political, and economic supremacy throughout the world. One result was the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1949, which was countered in 1955 by the setting up of a Russian-dominated similar grouping, the Warsaw Pact Treaty Organization.

The Korean War from 1950 to 1953 began when North Korean forces invaded the U.S.-protected South KOREA. After a back-and-forth struggle that also involved UN and Chinese forces, the war ended with the reinstatement of the previous boundary. In the United States, as a result of the Korean War, the continued cold war, and the acquisition of atomic

weapons by the USSR, the McCarthy era set in, a period of intense anticommunist feeling, of increased defense consciousness, purges of leftists and liberals, and the blacklisting of media and industrial figures. During the presidency of Dwight D. Eisenhower, a Republican, from 1953 to 1961, economic conditions improved while the country once more reached a consensus in public policy. The administration's outlook was international, though tinged with the strong anti-communism of the country as a whole. The launching of the first satellite into space in 1958 by the USSR shocked the country and led to U.S. competition in sciences and technology, producing the first intercontinental missiles and space flights by both countries.

In 1954 the Supreme Court, in an epic decision, declared segregation in public schools on the basis of race unconstitutional, resulting in the ensuing years of much civil strife, especially in the South, and other civil rights issues were fought out at the same time. The 1960s saw a period of great social unrest, mobility, and conflict, especially on the student campuses, with the nuclear threat overshadowing all. When it was discovered in the fall of 1962 that the Soviets were placing missiles in CUBA, the United States and the USSR came close to nuclear war, but with careful diplomacy the Soviets were persuaded to remove the missiles. After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963, President Lyndon B. Johnson announced the Great Society program, which resulted in strong civil rights legislation and antipov-erty measures that set government goals for the decade.

While the Great Society was growing at home, the United States gradually became involved in war in VIETNAM, with support troops and advisers first sent east in 1961. As the war escalated, so did U.S. participation in the actual fighting. By the time the war ended in early 1973, with a cease-fire and withdrawal of U.S. forces, the United States had not achieved its goal of containing communism and supporting the South Vietnamese regime. At home there had been much unrest. Hundreds of thousands had mobilized to demand an end to the war, while concern over the civil rights issue and the continuing lack of economic opportunity for blacks sometimes led to violent and destructive riots in many cities during the 1960s. At the same time, and largely among the young, the counterculture, dedicated to alternative life-styles and communal living, had a brief flowering. Meanwhile, in striking contrast, two U.S. astronauts in July 1969 became the first humans to set foot on the moon.

In February 1972 President Richard M. Nixon made a surprise visit to CHINA, with which the United States had had no relations for nearly a quarter of a century since the communist takeover, thus demonstrating the effectiveness of a new policy of practical détente. That year, however, also saw the beginning of the infamous Watergate Affair. Because the president had tried to cover up the illegal activities of some of his White House aides and was implicated in other illegalities, he was forced to resign his office on August 9, 1974. The aftermath of the 1960s, of the Vietnam War, and the revelation of corruption in high places shook the American people, while at the same time the economy began to falter. Growing inflation was aggravated in late 1973 when the petroleum-producing nations in the OPEC organization temporarily cut off the supply of oil to the United States and the West. The "energy crisis" became a seemingly permanent problem, as did unemployment and inflation.

Two decades of conflict and crisis were reflected in the ambivalent administration of President Jimmy Carter. Although the Senate ratified treaties with PAN-AMA, giving that nation possession of the Panama Canal by the end of the century, many saw this as a collapse of U.S. firmness in foreign relations. The Senate refused to act on a strategic arms limitation with the USSR, but on the other hand full diplomatic relations with China were resumed in December 1978. In December 1979, Islamic militants seized the U.S. embassy in TEHERAN, IRAN, and held the personnel hostage until January 1981. Carter's Republican successor, President Ronald Reagan, succeeded in getting through Congress in 1981 his program of very large federal budget reductions, particularly in the social programs of his Democratic predecessors, as well as sizable cuts in the income tax. At the same time he pressed for greatly increased military expenditures. In 1982, as a nationwide recession deepened and unemployment approached Great Depression levels, Reagan's economic policies came under strong attack from liberals as well as working-class people, while conservatives continued to press for the new economic policies and a revived anticommunist crusade. The results of mid-term elections held in November 1982 forced the Reagan administration to readjust many of its goals. Nevertheless by 1983 recovery appeared to be in sight.

In 1983 241 U.S. Marines stationed in BEIRUT, LEBANON as part of a UN peacekeeping force were killed by a suicide truck bomb. Later that year the United States invaded the Caribbean nation of Grenada, removing a pro-Cuban government. In 1986

NASA's manned space program was set back as the space shuttle *Challenger* exploded shortly after lift-off, killing the entire crew, including six astronauts and Sharon Christa McAuliffe, a civilian schoolteacher. In 1986 Reagan ordered air strikes against LIBYA in retaliation for the Libyan-sponsored terrorist attack in WEST BERLIN that killed two American servicemen. Reagan's legacy included a buildup of the military that contributed to the collapse of the Soviet Union, the appointment of three Supreme Court justices including Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman to serve on the high court. On the negative side, Reagan's administration was dogged by the Iran-contra scandals where arms were sold to Iran in exchange for the release of American hostages, and then the profits funneled to contra rebels in NICARAGUA.

In 1988, Reagan's vice president George H. W. Bush was elected in a campaign noted for negative campaigning practices. Bush continued Reagan's policies in foreign affairs. In 1989, after a failed U.S.-backed coup to oust Panamanian president Manuel Noriega, Bush ordered the invasion of PANAMA. Noriega was eventually captured in early 1990 and sent to Miami, Florida, to stand trial for drug trafficking. After IRAQ invaded KUWAIT in 1990, the United States with strong support from allies liberated Kuwait in operations Desert Shield (which was a naval and air blockade and the deployment of U.S. and allied military forces to Saudi Arabia) and Desert Storm (which was a 100-hour air and land invasion in 1991). The fast, decisive U.S. victory, combined with almost no American casualties, gave President Bush the highest public approval rating in history.

That popularity rating quickly disintegrated as economic problems including a \$500 billion collapse of the savings and loan industry, a shrinking military due to end of the cold war and collapse of the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact, and the beginning of a trend of outsourcing of manufacturing jobs to Asia and Latin America. The United States was shifting during the 1980s and early 1990s, economically, demographically, and politically. The nation was shifting from manufacturing to service sector jobs, pushing growth in the southern and western "sunbelt states" at the expense of the northeastern and midwestern manufacturing states.

In 1992, William "Bill" Clinton won the presidential election on a moderate platform emphasizing the economy. Under Clinton, an improving economy and tax increases reduced the budget deficit and even-

tually created a budget surplus. In 1992 the United States, Canada, and Mexico signed an agreement to create the North American Free Trade Agreement to make North America more competitive in the world markets. Clinton withdrew U.S. troops from SOMALIA after highly publicized casualties in an ill-defined mission initiated by Bush, while sending troops to Haiti to stabilize democratic authority. Clinton had continual problem with Congress, especially after 1994, when the opposing Republicans won control of both the House and the Senate. A proposed overhaul of the U.S. healthcare system died in Congress and the budget process became a yearly logjam. In 1995 in the worst act of terrorism to date on American soil, a bomb was exploded at the federal building in OKLAHOMA CITY by right-wing extremists, killing 169 people. In 1995, the United States brokered a peace plan in DAYTON, OHIO, that created a peace in the Yugoslavian civil war.

In 1996, Clinton easily won reelection but was dogged by continual Republican investigations of alleged financial and sexual improprieties. While no convictions of any financial crimes were found after years of investigation and millions of dollars, independent prosecutor Kenneth Starr eventually made public the Lewinsky scandal, which led to impeachment proceeding against President Clinton. Clinton was acquitted of all charges in 1998, but the public trial created a partisan schism in America between conservatives and liberals that continued into the next century. The late 1990s also saw a sustained economic boom with record-high stock market values and low unemployment and inflation. In late 1999 and early 2000, the stock market dropped as overvalued technology stocks lost much of their value.

The 2000 presidential election, President Bush's son George W. Bush defeated Vice President Al Gore in an election so close that it required the Supreme Court to decide to stop the challenges to contested votes in Florida. Gore won the popular vote, but G. W. Bush was deemed the winner on the elector vote count. The election was decided in what many consider to be an ideologically split vote in the Supreme Court. The new Bush administration was further handicapped by an economy in recession and tense relations with allies over the U.S. rejection of the KYOTO protocols on global warming and a proposed antiballistic missile system. The Bush administration turned around public and international opinion in 2001 as the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.,

brought the country and the world together as few events had done before. Some 3,000 persons were killed or missing as a result of the attacks.

Osama bin Laden, a Saudi-born Islamic militant's al Qaeda terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attacks. Insisting that no distinction would be made between terrorists and those who harbored them, Bush demanded that AFGHANISTAN's Taliban government turn over the masterminds. With no Taliban cooperation forthcoming, the United States, Britain, and allies launched air strikes and ground raids on Afghanistan. The United States also provided support for opposition forces in Afghanistan, and the Taliban government quickly fell. Bin Laden, however, remained uncaptured, and a force of U.S. troops was based in Afghanistan to search for him and to help with mopping-up operations.

Although consumer spending and the stock market rebounded somewhat, the budget surplus disappeared and deficits grew as a result of tax cuts, war spending, and high unemployment levels. Prompted by a number of corporate scandals involving fraudulent or questionable accounting practices, including the collapse of the Enron Corporation, Congress passed legislation that overhauled securities and corporate laws in 2002. During 2002 the Bush administration became publicly concerned about alleged Iraqi development and possession of weapons of mass destruction. A buildup of military forces began, but public focus shifted in February 2003, with the breakup of the space shuttle *Columbia* shocking the nation and grounding NASA's shuttle fleet.

Despite vocal opposition to military action from many nations, including many erstwhile allies such as France, Germany, and Russia, the United States and Great Britain pressed forward in early 2003 with military preparations. Although TURKEY refused to allow use of its territory as a staging area, the bulk of the forces were nonetheless in place by March 2003. A short and decisive air and land invasion had American and British forces quickly in control of Iraq. No weapons of mass destruction, however, were found by allied forces during the months after the war. The cost of the military campaign and occupation of Iraq created a record-breaking U.S. deficit in 2003. In August 2003, a massive electrical blackout affected the NE United States and Canada prompted an investigation into the maintenance and safeguards of an aging electrical infrastructure.

In the second half of 2003, the economy improved and a Medicare prescription drug benefit was passed

as well as initial agreement on a Central American Free Trade Agreement. The lack of weapons of mass destruction in Iraq along with lapses in U.S. intelligence prior to the 9–11 terrorist attacks led to a bipartisan investigation of U.S. intelligence agencies and a report calling for reform.

In 2004, as the Iraqi insurgency grew stronger, Bush defeated the Democratic nominee John Kerry in another bitterly partisan election. Amid greatly increased voter turnout, Bush secured a clear majority of the popular vote, in sharp contrast to the 2000 election. The Republicans also increased their margins of control in both houses of Congress, largely through victories in the more conservative South. They forfeited these gains after elections in November 2006.

UNNA (*Germany*)

City, 10 mi E of DORTMUND in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA. Established by Charlemagne, but first mentioned only in 1032, it received its charter in 1290. The city declined after the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. It revived in 1798 when it acquired the first steam pump engine in western Germany. It has a 14th-century church and town hall and 13th-century walls.

UNST (*Scotland*)

Island in the SHETLAND ISLANDS NNE of Scotland. It has many remains of the Picts and Norsemen.

UNSTRUT (*Germany*)

River rising near Dingelstadt and flowing approximately 115 mi E through central Germany. Immediately following the Battle of LEIPZIG in October 1813, Napoleon was defeated in the Battle of the Unstrut by the Allies as he was retreating to the W.

UNTER DEN LINDEN (*Germany*)

Avenue, now in BERLIN, starting from the Brandenburg Gate. Formerly lined with linden trees, it was the location of many palaces and museums, including the Imperial Palace of 1538, razed in 1951. It was the center of Berlin's social and cultural activity before World War II.

UNTERSBERG (*Austria; Germany*)

Mountain peak in the Salzburg Alps, 5 mi SSW of SALZBURG. According to legend it is the resting place of Charlemagne, who waits here to succor GERMANY in its time of greatest need.

1356 Unterwald

UNTERWALD See UNTERWALDEN

UNTERWALDEN [*French: Unterwald*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton in central Switzerland, consisting of the half-cantons Obwalden and Nidwalden. Ruled by the Hapsburgs from 1173, in 1291 it joined with URI and SCHWYZ in a confederation that formed the basis of the later Swiss Confederation.

UPARKOT (*India*)

Archaeological site on the E side of JUNAGADH town. It is an ancient rock-cut citadel of Hindu kings.

UPERNAVIK [*Upervnik*] (*Greenland*)

This Eskimo settlement was founded in 1772 on an islet in Baffin Bay. On nearby Kingitok Island a stone with 14th-century runes was discovered.

UPERNIVIK See UPERNAVIK

UPLAND See CHESTER (United States)

UPOLU (*Samoa*)

Island, approximately 38 mi W by N of Tutuila Island. Robert Louis Stevenson's home is located here. See SAMOA.

UPPER AUSTRIA [*former: Upper Danube, Oberdonau; German: Oberösterreich*] (*Austria*)

State and former duchy between LOWER AUSTRIA and GERMANY. Part of the Roman colony of NORICUM and later in BAVARIA and STYRIA, it became an Austrian duchy in 1156. It was invaded by the Turks in the 16th century. The area was the scene of many battles in the Thirty Years' War of 1616 to 1648 and in the Napoleonic Wars.

UPPER CANADA (*Canada*)

Former province corresponding to the S part of modern ONTARIO. It became a province in 1791 and was settled by English Loyalist refugees from the American Revolution. From 1841 to 1867 it was named Canada West under the Act of Union.

UPPER DANUBE See UPPER AUSTRIA

UPPER HESSE [*German: Oberhessen*] (*Germany*)

Former province surrounded by HESSE NASSAU. It was abolished in 1945.

UPPER PERU (*Bolivia*)

Former region, approximately the same as modern Bolivia. It was included in the viceroyalty of PERU from 1559 to 1776 and in the viceroyalty of LA PLATA from 1776 to 1825, when it became the state of Bolivia. Its capital city was Chuquisaca, modern SUCRE.

UPPER SANDUSKY (*United States*)

Town, 17 mi NNW of Marion, OHIO. Founded in 1843, it is the site of the Wyandot National Museum, which contains artifacts of Indians and pioneers.

UPPER VOLTA See BURKINA FASO

UPPINGHAM (*England*)

Town in LEICESTERSHIRE, 18 mi E of LEICESTER. Its well-known public school was founded in 1584. It has a 14th-century church and notable 16th-century houses.

UPPLAND (*Sweden*)

Province in E Sweden bounded by the Gulf of Bothnia and the BALTIC SEA on the E and by the provinces of Sodannanland on the S, Västmanland on the W, and Gästrikland on the N. Inhabited since the Stone Age and active in trade with areas to the S by 2000 B.C., it became the early center of the pagan kingdom of Svea, or Sweden (ninth century A.D.), uniting nearby states, with its capital at UPPSALA. It was weakened by religious conflicts after the arrival of Christianity, but recovered to become the seat of the church and government.

UPPSALA [*Upsala*] (*Sweden*)

City, 40 mi NNW of STOCKHOLM, in UPPLAND. Near the sixth-century capital of pagan Sweden, it was founded as the archiepiscopal see in 1164 and became the coronation site of Sweden's kings. Its university, founded in 1477, is one of the greatest in the world. Its 13th- to 15th-century cathedral has tombs of Gustavus I, Linnaeus, and Swedenborg. The city also has a medieval episcopal palace, now a museum, a 16th-century castle, and the great university library with many early holdings.

UPSALA See UPPSALA

AL-'UQAYLAH See AL-AGHEILA

AL-UQSUR See LUXOR

UR [*Arabic*: Mugheir, Mukayyar, Muqaiyir, Muqayyar, Tall al Muqayir; *biblical*: Ur of the Chaldees] (*Iraq*)
Ancient city 11 mi SW of An Nasiriya. A city as early as the fourth millennium B.C. and long a great commercial center, its first ruling dynasty of c. 3200 to 2600 B.C. attained a high level of civilization. At the beginning of its third dynasty, of c. 2300 to 2200 B.C., its great ziggurat was built by the ruler Ur-Nammu. Abraham may have lived here c. 2000 B.C. and migrated from here to CANAAN. Ur was destroyed by the Elamites, by BABYLON, and by others. Its fortunes varied before its restoration by Nebuchadnezzar in the sixth century B.C., after which it soon declined. It was deserted and unknown until its excavation in the early 20th century.

URACH (*Germany*)

Town, 8 mi E of REUTLINGEN in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. Founded in the 12th century and chartered c. 1260, it has a 15th-century castle and church. Nearby is the ruined stronghold of Hohenurach.

URAGA (*Japan*)

Port, 5 mi S of YOKOSUKA. Here in 1846 the first U.S. emissaries to Japan under Commodore Biddle landed and were repulsed. This led to Commodore Perry's expedition of 1853.

URAL INDUSTRIAL REGION (*Russia*)

Important region including CHELYABINSK, SVERDLOVSK, KURGAN, ORENBURG, and PERM oblasts and the UDMURT SSR. It developed especially during World War II when industries were moved here from the European SSR to evade German depredations.

URAL MOUNTAINS [*Russian*: Uralsky Khnebet] (*Russia*)

Mountain range extending approximately 1,640 mi from the Kara Sea to W Kirgiz in KAZAKHSTAN. They are Russia's single greatest mineral resource. The first Russian penetration was by fur hunters from NOVGOROD in the 12th century. Colonization spread rapidly in the 16th century. A military expedition in 1581 was the first Russian penetration beyond the range. Mining and metallurgy flourished here under

Peter the Great in the 17th century, but the region did not again become industrially productive until the 1930s.

URAL RIVER (*Russia*)

River originating in the Ural Mts and flowing N to S through SW central Russia. It is of historic importance as a water route for migration, invasion, and commerce.

URALSK [*Ural'sk*] [*former*: Yaitski Gorodok, Yaitsky Gorodok] (*Russia*)

Town, 230 mi E of SARATOV. Founded in 1613 by rebellious Ural Cossacks, it became their headquarters and an important trading point between Russia and KAZAKHSTAN. It declined in the 20th century. There is a museum of Cossack artifacts in its old cathedral.

URALSKY KHNEBET See URAL MOUNTAINS

URARTU [*Van*] [*biblical*: Ararat] (*Turkey*)

Former kingdom in Van province around Lake VAN and N of ancient ASSYRIA. Its origins date from c. 1270 B.C. It reached its height in the eighth century B.C. when it controlled a large part of northern SYRIA. Plagued throughout its history by recurring attacks by the Assyrians, it finally fell c. 610 B.C. to the Medes and Scythians. Its civilization was advanced, using a cuneiform script and sophisticated metalworking and masonry techniques.

URA-TYUBE (*Tajikistan*)

Town in NW Tajikistan, 40 mi WSW of KHOJANO. Possibly inhabited as early as the sixth century A.D., it is one of the most ancient towns in the region, known by its current name since the 15th century. The Russians took it in 1866. It has a 15th-century mosque.

URBANA (*United States*)

Town adjoining CHAMPAIGN, Illinois, 47 mi ENE of DECATUR, ILLINOIS. Settled in 1824 and incorporated in 1833, it was the site in 1854 of a speech given by Lincoln against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

URBINO [*Latin*: Urbinum Hortense, Urbinum Metaurense] (*Italy*)

City, 19 mi SW of PESARO. It was the home of Umbrians, Etruscans, Celts, and Gauls before ROME took it

1358 Urbinum Hortense

in the third century B.C. The city was held by the church in the ninth century A.D. In the 12th century it passed to the Montefeltro family, under whose rule it became a center of Renaissance culture in the 15th century. It declined somewhat under the succeeding family of Della Rovere, who ruled it from 1508 to 1631. It passed to the PAPAL STATES in 1626 and to Italy in 1860. The painter Raphael was born here in 1483. It has an old town center with 17th- and 18th-century buildings, the 15th-century ducal palace, now a national art museum, the cathedral, rebuilt in 1789, and a 14th-century church.

URBINUM HORTENSE See URBINO

URBINUM METAURENSE See URBINO

URBISAGLIA See URBS SALVIA

URBS SALVIA [*Italian: Urbisaglia*] (*Italy*)

Ancient town, 8 mi SSW of MACERATA. Ruins of the ancient Roman theater and amphitheater are near the modern town.

URBS VETUS See ORVIETO

UREWERA (*New Zealand*)

District on E central NORTH ISLAND, bounded by Lake Waikaremoana on the S, the Waimana and Waioka rivers on the E, and the Rangitaiki River on the W. The first Europeans visited it in 1841. In 1896 it was made a reserve to prevent any further white settlement.

URFA [*ancient: Arrhoe, Edessa, Orrhoe*] (*Turkey*)

City in SE Turkey, 75 mi E of Gaziantep. It was first known as Arrhoe or Orrhoe in the fourth century B.C., and was renamed Edessa by Seleucis I, king of SYRIA, who conquered much of Asia Minor c. 300 B.C. Edessa was the capital of the kingdom of OSROENE, which in the second century B.C. won independence from the SELEUCID EMPIRE. The city came under Roman rule in the second century A.D. Here in 260 Shapur I, king of PERSIA, defeated and captured the Roman emperor Valerian, marking a turning point in power relations between Persia and the ROMAN EMPIRE. In the third century A.D. Edessa was an early center of Christianity where Bardesanes, Syrian philosopher and poet, founded a Gnostic sect.

The Arabs captured the city in 639 and held it until members of the First Crusade under Baldwin I took it in 1097. The Crusader County of Edessa, nominally under the LATIN KINGDOM OF JERUSALEM, was established, but the city fell again to the Muslims in 1144 and to the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1637, when the name was changed to Urfa. In the late 19th century, under the rule of the Turkish sultan Abd al-Hamid, called the Great Assassin, there were several massacres of Armenian Christians here. Arabic tradition cites the city as the birthplace of Abraham, the founder of Judaism. See also ARMENIA.

URGA See ULAN BATOR

URGEL See URGEL, SEO DE

URGEL, SEO DE [Urgel] (*Spain*)

Town, 10 mi SSW of ANDORRA. Since A.D. 840 its bishop has been joint prince of Andorra along with the president of France. It has an 11th-century Romanesque cathedral.

URGENCH (*Turkmenistan*)

Ancient city on the site of modern Kunya-Urgench, 85 mi NW of modern Urgench, the capital of Khorezm oblast in Turkmenistan. It was a thriving trading center from the 10th to 13th centuries and became capital of the khanate of KHOREZM in the 12th century. Destroyed by Mongols in the 13th century, it was finally abandoned in the 16th century. Excavations have revealed remains of an 11th-century mosque, tombs, shops, and a 14th-century gate portal.

URI (*Switzerland*)

Early canton in central Switzerland. Given to the convent at ZURICH in A.D. 853, its privileges were granted by the Holy Roman Emperor in the 13th century. In 1291, with Unterwalden and Schwyz, it formed the nucleus of the Swiss confederation. Rejecting the Reformation in the 16th century, it joined the Catholic Sonderbund in 1845. The William Tell legend is set here.

URIANKHAI See TUVA

URITSK [*former: Ligovo*] (*Russia*)

City, 8 mi SW of ST. PETERSBURG. The Germans held it as an advance position during their long siege of Leningrad from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

URMIA See REZAIYEH

UR OF THE CHALDEES See UR

URONARTI [*Arabic*: Bezira al Melik, Jazurat al-Malik] (*Sudan*)

Island in the NILE RIVER 37 mi SW of old Wadi Halfa. It has a ruined fortress of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom of c. 2100 to 1700 B.C.

URSO See OSUNA

URUAPAN [*Uruapan del Progreso*] (*Mexico*)

City, 60 mi SW of MORELIA. Founded in 1540 as a center of the Tarascan Indians, it is now an Indian crafts and tourist center with a colonial atmosphere and pleasant parks.

URUAPAN DEL PROGRESO See URUAPAN

URUBAMBA (*Peru*)

River that rises in the ANDES and flows approximately 45 mi NNW before joining the Apurímac and becoming the Ucayali. It rises as the Vilcanota, the river sacred to the Incas. The ancient Inca city of MACHU PICCHU is above its gorge. See also CUZCO, INCA EMPIRE.

URUGUAY [*earlier*: Banda Oriental]

Nation in E central South America, with the Atlantic Ocean to the E, Brazil to the N, and Argentina to the S and W. Its colonial name, Banda Oriental, "eastern shore," referred to the alluvial plain in the SE on the banks of the Rio de la Plata.

Before Europeans arrived the region was inhabited by the Charrúa Indians, who were eventually absorbed after strong resistance. The first explorer was Amerigo Vespucci, in Portuguese service, who discovered the Rio de la PLATA in 1502. Following him in the same area came Juan Diaz de Solís of Spain in 1516 and Sebastian Cabot, in Spanish service, in 1526. SPAIN made its first settlement at Soriano in 1624; and PORTUGAL founded COLONIA in 1680, but this was short-lived. The Portuguese also built a fort on the site of present MONTEVIDEO in 1717, but the Spanish drove them out in 1724, and from then until independence Spain controlled the region. Uruguay became part of the viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata in 1776.

The move for independence that began in 1810 under the leadership of José Gervasio Artigas was part of the Argentinian revolt. The revolt failed at first, Spanish rule was restored, and in 1820 BRAZIL occupied Montevideo and annexed it. In 1825 a group of patriots called the Thirty Three Immortals, led by Juan Antonio Lavalleja, declared Uruguay independent. ARGENTINA and Brazil both claimed sovereignty over the country, but after Brazil was defeated at the Battle of ITUZAINGÓ by the other two nations, a treaty in 1828 recognized Uruguay's independence.

Fructuoso Rivera became the first president and later revolted against his successor, Manuel Oribe, in 1836. Out of this struggle rose two permanent factions: Rivera's Colorados, Reds, and Oribe's Blancos, Whites. Civil War followed, and Montevideo was besieged from 1843 to 1851 before Oribe was defeated. Demanding compensation for civil-war damages, Brazil invaded Uruguay in 1864, aided by the Colorados. But when the dictator of PARAGUAY, Francisco Solano López, came to the assistance of the Blancos, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay united against him and defeated him in 1870 in the War of the Triple Alliance.

An era of frequent revolutions followed until Batlle y Ordóñez became president in 1903. His regime was marked by stability and social legislation. In 1951 Uruguay adopted an executive council system in place of the presidency. This plan did not work well, and by 1958 the Colorados, after having been in power for 93 years, were overpowered by the Blancos. The 1960s were marked by economic decline and the rise of terrorist groups, and by 1965 the nation was bankrupt. The following year the presidency was restored, and the Colorado candidate was elected. In February 1973 President Juan Maria Bordaberry agreed to let the military control the government, and they have continued to do so since then. Meanwhile, the urban guerrilla Tupamaros were brought under control. In 1977 the military rulers promised free elections in 1981 but in 1980 cancelled the plans. The government has been charged with violating human rights, especially those of political prisoners. In 1985, Julio María Sanguinetti of the centrist Colorado Party became president, restoring civilian government but also granting amnesty in 1986 to former leaders accused of human-rights violations. Luis Alberto Lacalle Herrera of the conservative National (Blanco) Party became president in 1990. Sanguinetti was returned to the presidency in 1994, and was succeeded in 1999 by Jorge Batlle Ibañez, also of the

Colorado Party. In the 1990s Uruguay's economy was hurt by economic crises in Brazil and Argentina, its principal trade partners, resulting in recession that became particularly severe in 2002. In 2003 Batlle Ibañez announced that the government would compensate families of victims of the 1976–85 military dictatorship and of the guerrilla groups that opposed it. In 2004 Tabaré Vázquez, the former mayor of Montevideo, won the presidency, becoming the first leftist to be elected president in Uruguay.

Montevideo is the capital and largest city; others include SALTO, PAYSANDÚ, and LAS PIEDRAS.

URUK See ERECH

URUMCHI [Di-Hua, Ti-Hua, Tihwa *Chinese*: Wulu-mu-chi, Wu-lu-mu-ch'i] (*China*)

City and capital of XINJIANG UIGHUR. Under Chinese influence as early as the second century B.C., it was controlled by China in the seventh and eighth centuries A.D. and again in the 18th century. In the 19th century it grew into a great city of central Asia, which Russia and Britain tried to influence toward the end of the Chinese Empire in 1911.

URUMIYEH See REZAIYEH

URUNDI See BURUNDI

URUSHI See ULITHI

UŞAK [*Ushak*] (*Turkey*)

Town, 55 mi W of AFYONKARAHISAR. Nearby is the ruined city of Flaviopolis. Uşak was the scene of bitter fighting in Turkey's war of independence.

USAMBARA (*Tanzania*)

Highlands, approximately 70 mi long and 30 mi wide, in the NE Tanga region. Circa 1900 they were one of the earliest areas settled by European farmers in East Africa.

UŚCILUG See USTILUG

USEDOM [*Polish*: Uznam] (*Poland; Germany*)

Island off the coast of NE Germany. Taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1630, it passed to SWEDEN in 1648

and to PRUSSIA in 1720. PEENEMÜNDE, Germany's chief missile research and testing base in World War II, was located here. The town of the same name has a Gothic gate and church.

USHA (*Israel*)

Ancient city, 7 mi E of HAIFA. It was briefly capital of PALESTINE and seat of the Sanhedrin after the destruction of the Second Temple. In 1936 a modern settlement was established here.

USHAK See UŞAK

USHANT See ÎLE D'OUESSANT

USK (*Wales*)

Town and river in Monmouthshire. The town is 9 mi NNE of NEWPORT on the river that rises in S central Wales and flows E and S to the sea just below Newport. It was the site of a Celtic settlement upon which the Romans built a fort. A Norman castle built here in the 12th century was partially destroyed c. 1400. Usk has the castle ruins, a palace, and a 12th- to 15th-century church. The river is associated with the Arthurian legends.

ÜSKÜB See SKOPJE

USKUDAMA See EDIRNE

ÜSKÜDAR [*ancient*: Chrysopolis; *former*: Scutari] (*Turkey*)

City across the BOSPORUS from ISTANBUL. Part of ancient CHALCEDON, it was the gateway to CONSTANTINOPLE. It reached its height under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which ruled it from the 14th century. Florence Nightingale's work in the hospital here was famous in the Crimean War in 1854 to 1856. It has a great 16th-century mosque and a cemetery for 8,000 British soldiers.

ÜSKÜP See SKOPJE

USPALLATA (*Argentina*)

City, 45 mi ENE of Uspallata Pass. José de San Martín's army camped here during the wars of independence. Scientist Charles Darwin visited it in 1835.

USPALLATA PASS [Bermejo Pass, La Cumbre]
(Argentina; Chile)

Mountain pass between MENDOZA, Argentina, and SANTIAGO, Chile. Part of the army of José de San Martín marched through here in 1817 during the Chilean war for independence to fight the Spanish Royalists. The statue of Christ of the Andes was erected here in 1904 as a symbol of peace between Argentina and Chile.

USPENSKOYE See BOLGAR

USSR See UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

USSURI [Ussuri] [Mandarin: Wu-Shu-li, Wu-su-li]
(Russia; China)

River forming the boundary between W Primorski Krai (Russia) and NE China N of VLADIVOSTOK. Since 1964 clashes between the USSR and China have occurred along it.

UST DVINSK See DAUGAGRIVA.

ÚSTÍ See ÍSTÍ NAD LABEM

USTICA (Italy)

Island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, 40 mi NNW of PALERMO. Inhabited since ancient times, it was taken by the Saracens in the Middle Ages. The prey of pirates thereafter, it was abandoned until the late 18th century.

USTILUG [Polish: Uœcilug] (Ukraine)

City, 7 mi W of VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKI. Founded as early as the 12th century, it was the site of Polish Wladislaw II Jagiello's defeat of the Lithuanians and Tatars in 1431. In 1795 RUSSIA obtained it. POLAND held it again from 1921 to 1945.

ÚSTÍ NAD LABEM [Ústí] [German: Aussig] (Czech Republic)

City, 45 mi NNW of PRAGUE. The site was inhabited in the 10th century and the city founded in the 13th. It has medieval and Renaissance churches, a medieval castle, and a museum.

UST-IZHORA [Ust'-Izhora] (Russia)

Battle site in Russia, 13 miles SE of ST. PETERSBURG. Here in 1240 Alexander Nevski defeated the Swedes.

UST-KAMENOGORSK [former: Zashchita]
(Kazakhstan)

Town in E Kazakhstan, 100 mi E of SEMIPALATINSK. It was founded in 1720 as a military base on the Russian frontier. Trade with CHINA and MONGOLIA helped it grow. After the Russian Revolution it became an important center of metallurgy.

UST ZEISK See BLAGOVESHCHENSK

USUKI (Japan)

Town, approximately 12 mi SE of Oita. It was an early town that traded with the Portuguese. It has famous Buddhist cliff carvings dating from the ninth to the 12th centuries, when it was a temple site.

USUMBURA See BUJUMBURA

USURI See USSURI

UTAH (United States)

State, in the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, in the western part of the country. Utah was admitted to the Union in 1896 as the 45th state. Its name comes from that of an Indian tribe, usually spelled Ute.

People inhabited the area c. 9000 B.C., while in Capitol Reef and Hovenweep National Monuments can be seen cliff dwellings built in the 11th to 14th centuries A.D. by ancestors of the present Pueblo Indians. The first Europeans here may have been Francisco Vásquez de Coronado's party in 1540; but it was 1776 before Europeans permanently reached Utah. At that time two missionaries from SPAIN opened the Old Spanish Trail between SANTA FE, New Mexico, and Utah Lake. A treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain recognized the region as Spanish. Nevertheless, as American mountain men came after furs, the GREAT SALT LAKE was discovered, the honor probably belonging to James Bridger in 1825. A fur trader from Canada, Peter Skene Ogden, also reached here, but by 1830 there were few furs left.

In 1841 California-bound pioneers first crossed the Great Salt Lake Desert, but it was several years later before Miles Goodyear set up a trading post, Fort Buenaventura, at present OGDEN. Permanent settlement began in 1847 with the arrival of the first group of Mormons, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. They were escaping persecution

in the East and Midwest and were led by Brigham Young, a remarkably able administrator. SALT LAKE CITY was laid out, and a cooperative community of industrious people began building, irrigating land, and increasing in numbers. Even so, they had a difficult time contending with an arid climate, grasshoppers, Indian enmity, and the hostility of fellow whites, due in large part to Mormon polygamy.

In 1848 the region became part of the United States as a result of the Mexican War. The Mormons wished to call their new home Deseret (honeybee); but Utah Territory, an area larger than the present state, was the name Congress gave to it in 1850. The Mormons also had trouble with the federal government because of their polygamy, and their petitions for statehood were therefore denied. Young was appointed governor, however. Angered because land was taken from them, the Ute Indians rose in the Walker War of 1853–54 and the Black Hawk War of 1865 to 1868. In 1857 some 140 emigrants bound for CALIFORNIA were massacred at MOUNTAIN MEADOWS by Paiute Indians, accompanied by some whites, and there were charges that the Mormons had incited the attack. The U.S. government declared the Mormons to be in rebellion, Young was removed as governor, and troops were dispatched. Although known as the Utah War, the conflict was settled without bloodshed.

In 1862, 1882, and 1887 Congress passed laws forbidding polygamy; and the government enforced these laws by seizing Mormon Church property and infringing on individual rights. In 1890 the Mormon Church advised its members to abandon polygamy. Meanwhile the completion of the first transcontinental railroad boosted Utah's population as the E and W sections of the railroad were joined at PROMONTORY POINT near Ogden in 1869. Non-Mormons entered the state, but the church still remains the dominant power today. World War II and the prosperity of the 1950s caused rapid industrial growth and a trend toward urbanization. Hydroelectric power has been an economic stimulant since the 1950s. Utah has voted Republican in presidential elections consistently since 1968. Salt Lake City is the capital and largest city; other major cities are Ogden and PROVO.

UTAH BEACH (*France*)

Battle site near CARENTAN. It was the code name for one of the landing sites on the NORMANDY coast during the Allied invasion of France on D-day, June 6, 1944, toward the end of World War II.

UTE PASS (*United States*)

Pass near Pike's Peak in COLORADO. In the late 19th century gold miners heading for Cripple Creek and Leadville used it frequently.

UTICA (*Tunisia*)

Ancient city, 15 mi NW of ancient CARTHAGE and 18 mi N of modern TUNIS. Founded by Phoenicians c. the eighth century B.C., it sided with Carthage against ROME in the first two Punic Wars. In the Third Punic War it joined with Rome. After Carthage's defeat, c. 145 B.C., it became capital of the Roman province of AFRICA. Cato the Younger committed suicide here after his defeat by Caesar in 46 B.C. An episcopal see in the third century A.D., it was taken by the Vandals in 439 and by the Byzantines in 534. The Arabs destroyed it c. 700. Eighth-century cemeteries and Roman residences, an amphitheater, baths, and fortifications have been excavated.

UTICA (*United States*)

City, approximately 50 mi W of SYRACUSE, NEW YORK State. Site of a British fort in 1758, the town did not emerge until after the fort's destruction by Tories and Indians in 1776 during the Revolution. It became a prosperous industrial center with the completion of the ERIE CANAL in 1825. The first Woolworth store opened here in 1879. The decline in manufacturing jobs in upstate New York during the later half of the 20th century has greatly depressed growth in the city.

UTINA See UDINE

UTRECHT [*ancient: Trajectum ad Rhenum, Ultrajectum*] (*Netherlands*)

City, 20 mi SSE of AMSTERDAM. Settled by Romans as early as A.D. 48, it was made a bishop's see in 696. German emperors often lived here. Chartered in 1122, it was ruled by bishops until 1527 and was an important ecclesiastical, cultural, and commercial city, only surpassed by Amsterdam in the 15th century. It was the home of Adrian VI, the only Dutch pope. The Union of Utrecht, forming the UNITED PROVINCES against SPAIN, was signed here in 1579. The Peace of Utrecht, ending the War of the Spanish Succession in 1713 was also signed here. Held by the French from 1795 to 1813, it was the residence of Louis Bonaparte, king of HOLLAND. It has many 11th- to 15th-century

churches, a university founded in 1636, many museums, and other historic buildings.

UTRECHT, UNION OF See NETHERLANDS

UTRERA [*ancient: Utricula*] (*Spain*)

Town, 19 mi SSE of SEVILLE. A site of prehistoric occupation and Roman settlement, it was an episcopal see in the ninth century A.D. It fell to the Moors, was retaken temporarily by CASTILE in the 13th century, and made Christian again in 1340. A medieval outlaws' retreat, it was destroyed and rebuilt in 1368 and again from 1808 to 1814. It has a Moorish character, with old mansions and a Moorish castle, and has two Gothic churches.

UTRICULA See UTRERA

UTSUNOMIYA [*Utsunomiya*] (*Japan*)

City, 60 mi N of TOKYO. Originating around a castle in the 11th century, it became a trading post in the Tokugawa period from 1603 to 1867 and a government center in 1884. It has the oldest Buddhist carvings in Japan in a ninth-century temple. Much 19th-century architecture is preserved here.

UTTARANCHAL (*India*)

State in N India, created from the northern portion of UTTAR PRADESH state in 2000. The capital is DEHRADUN.

UTTAR PRADESH [*former: United Provinces, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh*] (*India*)

The country's most populous state, located in the N central region, bordering on Nepal and Tibet. LUCKNOW is its capital, with DELHI to the W and PATNA to the E. An important region in early Indian history, it was the setting for the two great Hindu epics, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*. Uttar Pradesh bore witness to the rise of Buddhism under Asoka's empire and was ruled by the Guptas and Harsha before the Mogul Empire's conquest in the 16th century, when AGRA became the principal city.

The arrival of GREAT BRITAIN in the region in the second half of the 18th century brought a rapid extension of British sovereignty from 1798 to 1833. In 1835 Uttar Pradesh became part of the North-West Provinces, which were joined by OUDH in 1856. Under a single administration from 1877, the region

was again adjusted to form the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Under a single governor from 1921, Uttar Pradesh achieved autonomous government with a two-chamber legislature in 1937, and with the achievement of Indian independence in 1947, it was made a state of India. In 1950 the state was further enlarged with the merging of the United Provinces and the smaller, former royal states of BENARES, RAMPUR, and TEHRI. See also GUPTA, MAURYA, and MOGUL EMPIRES.

UTTI (*Finland*)

Battle site in Kymi province, 4 mi E of the provincial capital, Kyuvala. Gustavus III of SWEDEN defeated the Russians here in 1789.

UTUNOMIYA See UTSUNOMIYA

UUSIKAUPUNKI [*Swedish: Nystad*] (*Finland*)

City, 35 mi W of TURKU. Founded in 1617, it was the scene in 1721 of the signing of the Treaty of Nystad ending the Great Northern War, by which RUSSIA gained SWEDEN's valuable Baltic territories. It has a 17th-century church.

UVA (*Sri Lanka*)

Province in the SE. It was included in the kingdom of KANDY before the English invaded it in the early 19th century. It revolted against British control in 1817 and was made a British province in 1886.

UVALDE [*former: Encina*] (*United States*)

City, approximately 80 mi WSW of SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. First settled in 1853, it was the home and first seat of political power of John N. Garner, vice president of the United States from 1933 to 1941.

UWAJIMA (*Japan*)

Town, 45 mi SSW of Matsuyama, the capital of Ehima prefecture. Dating from the 16th century at the latest, it has the remains of an ancient castle and a famous shrine.

UXANTIS See ÎLE D'OUessant

UXBRIDGE (*England*)

Ancient market town, now in the borough of Hillingdon, outer LONDON, in the W. Situated on the Colne

1364 Uxellodunum

River, it was the place where a group of Parliamentarians fruitlessly negotiated with Charles I at the Treaty House in 1645.

UXELLODUNUM See ISSOUDUN

UXMAL (*Mexico*)

Ancient city, approximately 50 mi S of MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN. A great Mayan city with magnificent ruins, it flourished from c. A.D. 600 to c. 900 when many great stone buildings and sculptures were erected in a monumental, classic style. Building ceased c. A.D. 1000, but it remained an active city and political center until c. 1450, when it was abandoned.

UYEDA See UEDA

UYUNI (*Bolivia*)

Town, 191 mi S of ORURO. Founded in 1890 and settled by Slavs and Syrians, it grew rapidly as a mining terminus.

UZBEKISTAN [*Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic*]

[*Persian*: Sogdiana]

Independent nation and former Soviet constituent republic bounded by KAZAKHSTAN on the N and E, KYRGYZSTAN and TAJIKISTAN on the E, and TURKMENISTAN and AFGHANISTAN on the S. An early center of civilization, it was taken by Alexander the Great in the fourth century B.C. Inhabited by nomadic peoples, it became Islamicized when Arabs conquered it in the eighth century A.D. It was later ruled by Seljuk Turks. It fell to Genghis Khan in the 13th century and Tamerlane in the 14th century. The latter established his capital at SAMARKAND. The Uzbeks, descendants of the GOLDEN HORDE, who invaded in the 16th century, had a short-lived empire that soon became divided into the khanates of KHIVA, BUKHARA, and KOKAND. The great cities on the main routes to China, Persia, India, and Europe—Samarkand, Bukhara, and TASHKENT—were rich and highly civilized trading centers for centuries. The Russians took the area in the 1860s and 1870s, allowing native rule to continue in Khiva and Bukhara. In 1917 the Uzbeks attempted to establish a democratic autonomous government, but by 1924 the various former states were joined into the Uzbek SSR.

In June 1990, the Uzbek parliament passed a resolution declaring the republic's sovereignty, declared independence on August 31, 1991. Uzbekistan joined the Commonwealth of Independent States and Islam

Karimov, the former Communist Party leader and president of the Uzbek SSR was elected president of the new republic. Karimov began a crackdown against political opponents and religious Muslims, while enacting some free-market economic reforms. In 1995, Karimov won a referendum to remain in office until the year 2000. In 2000 Karimov was reelected to the presidency. In 2001 the UNITED STATES started to use Uzbek military bases in its campaigns against Osama bin Laden and Afghanistan's Taliban. In 2002 Karimov won another referendum (that was criticized by Western observers), extending his term of office to 2007. There continues to be some violent opposition to Karimov's government by radical Islamic groups. See also KHOREZM.

UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC See UZBEKISTAN

UZERCHE (*France*)

Ancient town, 15 mi NW of TULLE. It was originally a Roman settlement. The town has some 15th- and 16th-century houses.

UZÈS (*France*)

Town, approximately 15 mi N of NÎMES. An episcopal see from the fifth to 18th centuries, it has a ducal castle dating from the 12th to 14th centuries and a 17th-century cathedral.

UZHGOROD [*Hungarian*: Ungvár; *Slovak*: Užhorod] (*Ukraine*)

City in the Ukraine, 165 mi ENE of BUDAPEST. Long an important strategic site, it was inhabited by Slavs in the eighth and ninth centuries and was part of Kievan RUSSIA in the 10th and 11th centuries. At the end of the 11th century it was conquered by Hungarians. It was absorbed by AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in 1867. In the late 19th century it became a center of Ukrainian nationalism. It passed to CZECHOSLOVAKIA in 1919, HUNGARY in 1938, and the USSR in 1945. It has a medieval fortress, a 16th-century palace, and an 18th-century church.

UŽHOROD See UZHGOROD

UŽICE See TITOVU UŽICE

UZNAM See USEDOM

V

**VAAL KRANTZ** [*Vaalkrantz*] (*South Africa*)

Village in KWAZULU-NATAL, just SW of LADYSMITH. On February 5, 1900, during the Boer War, the Boers defeated the British here.

VAAL RIVER (*South Africa*)

River of the NE, rising in SE MPUMALANGA and flowing into the Orange River, NORTHERN CAPE province. Crossed by the Boers during the Great Trek in 1835–36, today it forms the main part of border between Mpumalanga, GAUTENG, and NORTH WEST provinces and FREE STATE. The river has yielded millions of dollars worth of diamonds.

VAASA [*former: Nikolainkaupunki, Nikolaistad; Swedish: Vasa*] (*Finland*)

City, port, and capital of Vaasa province, on the Gulf of Bothnia, 220 mi NW of HELSINKI. Founded in 1606, it was rebuilt near the sea after a fire in 1852. During the civil war of 1918 it was the capital of White Finland.

VÁC [*ancient: Vacs, Vacz; German: Waitzen*] (*Hungary*)

City on the DANUBE RIVER, 20 mi N of Budapest. Known to the Romans, it became a bishopric under St. Stephen, the “apostolic king,” in 1008. It has an 18th-century cathedral and episcopal palace.

VACCA See BEJA (Tunisia)**VACS** See VÁC**VACZ** See VÁC**VADSTENA** (*Sweden*)

Town in Östergötland county, on Lake Vättern, 25 mi W of LINKÖPING. First mentioned in the early 14th century, it is the site of the convent of St. Bridget, founded c. 1370, which was the most important medieval cloister in Sweden. The town has many other historic buildings.

VADUZ (*Liechtenstein*)

Town and capital of Liechtenstein, on the Upper RHINE RIVER, 50 mi SE of ZURICH. Severely damaged in 1499 during a war between the Swiss and the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, it was rebuilt in the 16th century and passed to the Liechtenstein family in 1712. The town is dominated by its fine medieval castle.

VAGA See BEJA (Tunisia)**VAGARSHAPAT** See ECHMIADZIN**VAILIMA** (*Samoa*)

Estate on Upolu Island, 4 mi S of Apia. The estate was the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, the Scottish author, from 1888 until his death six years later. His last works were written here.

VAISALI [*Basarh*] [*Pali: Vesali*] (*India*)

Ancient city of the NE, on the Gandar River, NE of PATNA, in BIHAR state. The ancient capital of the Licchavi republic, it is connected with both the Buddhist and the Jain religions and was visited often by the Buddha himself. The second Buddhist council was

1366 Vaison-la-Romaine

held here c. 485 B.C., after the Buddha's death, to lay down rules for the faith.

VAISON-LA-ROMAINE [*ancient: Vasio*] (*France*)

Town in Vaucluse department, 26 mi NNE of AVIGNON. Originally an important town of the Vocontii tribe, it was occupied by the Romans and was possibly the birthplace of the historian Tacitus c. A.D. 65. It was the site of a bishopric from the third century until 1791. There are extensive Roman remains.

VALAAM [*Finnish: Valamo*] (*Russia*)

Island group in LAKE LADOGA, NE of ST. PETERSBURG, in Russia. The island of Valaam in the group is the site of a famous Russian monastery dating at least from the 12th century. The islands were within FINLAND until 1940.

VALAIS [*ancient: Valais Poenina; former: Vallais; German: Wallis*] (*Switzerland*)

Canton on the Italian border, with its capital at SION. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was occupied by ROME under Julius Caesar in 57 B.C. It was granted to the bishop of Sion in A.D. 999 and remained Roman Catholic during the Reformation. After the French Revolution it became a canton of the HELVETIC REPUBLIC but was incorporated into a department of FRANCE by Napoleon in 1810. It finally joined the Swiss Confederation in 1815.

VALAIS POENINA See VALAIS

VALAMO See VALAAM

VALCOUR ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 5 mi SE of PLATTSBURGH, E NEW YORK State. Two naval battles were fought off the island's coast; the first during the American Revolution on October 11, 1776, when the British defeated the Americans. The second was fought on September 11, 1814, when the Americans under Thomas Macdonough defeated the British.

VALDEZ (*United States*)

City and port on Prince William Sound, 370 mi S of FAIRBANKS, S ALASKA. Named by the Spanish in 1790, it was established in 1898 as the debarkation point for prospectors bound for the YUKON gold fields. During World War II it was a military base and was

devastated by an earthquake in 1964. It is the most northerly port in North America that is open all year. Today it is an important port for Alaska's oil industry and the southern terminus of the Trans-Alaska pipeline from PRUDHOE BAY in the N. The *Exxon Valdez* struck a reef S of here in 1989, spilling more than 10 million gallons of oil.

VALDIVIA (*Chile*)

City and capital of Valdivia province, on the Valdivia River, 460 mi SSW of SANTIAGO. Founded in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, it was strategically important in the struggle against the Araucanian Indians. It was a Royalist center during the war of liberation. It only developed economically when settled by Germans in the mid-19th century.

VALENCE [*ancient: Valentia, Ventia*] (*France*)

City and capital of Drôme department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 62 mi S of LYONS. Originally the capital of the Gallic Segalauni, it became an important town of the Roman province of Viennensis Prima. A bishopric from the fourth century A.D., it was the capital of the medieval duchy of Valentinois. The town saw the arrival of many cardinals fleeing from rioting in CARPENTRAS during a conclave held in 1314 to elect a new pope. In the 15th century it became the site of a famous university. Its prosperity declined after the revocation of the Edict of NANTES.

VALENCIA (*Ireland*) See VALENTIA

VALENCIA [*ancient: Valentia; former: Valencia del Cid*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Valencia province, 188 mi ESE of MADRID, near the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. First mentioned in the second century B.C., it was a prosperous Roman colony and under the Moors from the eighth to 13th centuries was twice the seat of an independent state. The city's conquest from the Moors and rule by Rodrigo Díaz de Bivar, known as The Cid, from 1094 until his defeat by the ALMORAVIDS forms the basis of the *Poem of the Cid*. United with CASTILE in 1479, the city became a cultural center and in 1474 was the site of the first Spanish printing press. As a Loyalist center in 1936–37, during the civil war, it suffered severe damage.

VALENCIA (*Spain*)

Region of E Spain, comprising the modern provinces of Alicante, Castellón de la Plana, and Valencia. It

was originally inhabited by Iberians as early as 1600 B.C. and by the Urnfield Celts between c. 670 B.C. and 560 B.C. The region was later colonized by Greek and Carthaginian traders by c. 500 B.C. until its conquest by ROME from c. 220 B.C. to c. 190 B.C. It fell to the Visigoths in the fifth century A.D. and passed to the Moors in the eighth century. Created an independent emirate in 1022, it prospered due to the development of irrigation techniques by the Moors. Parts of the region along the coast were taken by Christians c. A.D. 1100. In 1238 it passed under James I of ARAGON. It declined following the expulsion of the Moors in 1609.

VALENCIA (*Venezuela*)

City and capital of Carabobo state, 80 mi W of CARACAS. Founded in 1555, it was briefly the national capital in 1812 and in 1830, when it was the site of a convention that proclaimed Venezuela's secession from GRAN COLOMBIA. Today it is a major industrial center.

VALENCIA DEL CID See VALENCIA (Spain)

VALENCIENNES (*France*)

Town in Nord department, on the Escaut River, 29 mi SE of LILLE. First mentioned in A.D. 693, it passed to the counts of HAINAUT in 1047 and became famous for its lacemaking in the 15th century. It was ceded to France in 1678 by the Treaty of NIJMEGEN. It was the birthplace of the historian Jean Froissart c. 1335 and of the painter Jean Watteau in 1684.

VALENTIA (*France*) See VALENCE

VALENTIA [Valencia] [*Gaelic: Dairbhre*] (*Ireland*)

Island off the SW coast, in County KERRY. Named by Spanish traders, it is famous as the eastern terminus of the first permanent transatlantic cable, laid by the *Great Eastern* steamship in 1866. The cable linked Europe with Trinity Bay, NEWFOUNDLAND.

VALENTIA (*Spain*) See VALENCIA

VALENTINOIS, DUCHY OF See VALENCE

VALE OF KASHMIR See KASHMIR

VALERIAN WAY [*ancient: Via Valeria*] (*Italy*)

Ancient Roman road running across Italy from TIVOLI, in Roma province, LATIUM region, to PESCARA, in the ABRUZZI region, where it turns N along the ADRIATIC SEA. One of the chief Roman roads to cross the Apennines, it was probably conceived by M. Valerius Messalla in 154 B.C.

VALÉRIEN, MONT (*France*)

Small hill, 6 mi W of PARIS and close to Suresne on the W, which marked an important place in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–71. A fort was built here between 1841 and 1843, which became a vital defensive position during the siege of Paris.

VALETTA See VALLETTA

VALLADOLID (*Mexico*) See MORELIA

VALLADOLID (*Spain*)

City and capital of Valladolid province, 100 mi NW of MADRID. Captured from the Moors in the 10th century, it virtually replaced TOLEDO as the chief residence of the kings of CASTILE in the 15th century. Ferdinand of ARAGON and Isabella of Castile were married here in 1469, and Columbus died here in 1506. The city declined when Philip II made Madrid the capital of Spain in 1561. It suffered during the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars and was occupied by the Insurgents at the start of the Spanish civil war of 1936 to 1939.

VALLADOLID LA NUEVA See COMAYAGUA

VALLAIS See VALAIS

VALLE D'AOSTA (*Italy*)

Autonomous region bordering on FRANCE and SWITZERLAND, with its capital at AOSTA. Inhabited originally by the Salassi, it became part of the ROMAN EMPIRE under Augustus. In the 11th century it came under SAVOY and was made an autonomous region of Italy in 1948. The Grand and Petite ST. BERNARD and Mont Blanc routes all enter Italy in Valle d'Aosta and converge at Aosta before heading S to PIEDMONT.

VALLEDUPAR (*Colombia*)

Town and capital of César department, 80 mi SSW of Ríohacha. Founded in 1550, it flourished during the

1368 Vallejo

colonial era but suffered damage during the civil wars of the 19th century.

VALLEJO (*United States*)

City in W CALIFORNIA, on San Pablo Bay, 20 mi N of OAKLAND. Named after the Mexican general Mariano Vallejo, who explored the region in 1830, it was the state capital for two brief periods in 1852 and 1853.

VALLETTA [**Valetta**] (*Malta*)

City, port, and capital of Malta, on the NE coast of the island. Strategically located between two harbors, it was built in 1565 after the Great Siege of Malta by the Turks. It became the capital in 1570. The city was annexed by GREAT BRITAIN in 1814 at the Treaty of Paris as a base for its fleet in the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. During World War II it was the headquarters of the British Mediterranean Fleet and consequently suffered severely from bombing.

VALLEY FORGE (*United States*)

Valley in SE PENNSYLVANIA, 20 mi NW of PHILADELPHIA, on the SCHUYLKILL RIVER. During the American Revolution George Washington established the main camp of the Continental Army here in December 1777. Despite the terrible privations of the winter and many desertions, the army left the camp as an efficient fighting force in June 1778. The French general Lafayette and the Prussian general Steuben were with the troops and helped train them.

VALLOMBROSA (*Italy*)

Village in Firenze province, TUSCANY region, 25 mi E of FLORENCE. A Benedictine monastery was founded here in 1040 by St. John Gualberto and became the first house of the Vallombrosan Order, a strict reform group. Pillaged by the troops of Charles V in 1529 and by those of Napoleon in 1808, the monastery was dissolved in 1866 following the Risorgimento. It was restored in 1963. The present structure dates from the 17th century with some 16th-century elements.

VALMY (*France*)

Village in Marne department, 6 mi W of SAINTE MENEHOULD, in the ARGONNE. The first major engagement of the French Revolutionary Wars was fought here on September 20, 1792, when the French under Generals Dumouriez and F. C. Kellermann,

later the duke of Valmy, skirmished with an Austro-Prussian force under the duke of Brunswick. Although indecisive, the incident revealed the superiority of the French artillery.

VALOIS [*ancient: Pagus Vadensis*] (*France*)

Ancient region in the N, comprising the modern departments of Oise and Aisne. Inhabited originally by the Suessiones, it became a county under the Merovingian and early Carolingian kings and was annexed to the French Crown in 1214 by King Philip Augustus. Philip of Valois became king of France in 1328, and his descendants ruled after him until 1589.

VALONA See VLORE

VALPARAÍSO (*Chile*)

City and capital of Valparaíso department, on a bay of the Pacific Ocean, 75 mi WNW of SANTIAGO. Founded in 1536 by Juan de Saavedra, it was occupied by Sir Francis Drake in 1578 and by Sir John Hawkins in 1595. It was bombarded by SPAIN in 1866. The city has suffered many earthquakes, of which the most severe was in 1906 when nearly all the city was destroyed.

VALTELLINA (*Italy*)

Valley of the upper Adda River, in the ALPS, stretching from Lake Como to the Stelvio Pass, in Sondrio province, LOMBARDY region. Of great strategic value, it was captured from MILAN by the Grisons (GRAUBÜNDEN) in 1512 and was the scene of bitter fighting between Catholics and Protestants during the Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648. The Grisons regained control of the valley by the Peace of Milan in 1639, and it remained in their hands until incorporated into the CISALPINE REPUBLIC in 1797. It became part of Italy in 1859.

VALVA See CORFINIUM

VAN (*Turkey*)

Town and capital of Van province, on Lake Van, 150 mi SE of ERZURUM. From the ninth to the seventh centuries B.C. it was the capital of the kingdom of URARTU, and it was occupied thereafter successively by Medes, Achaemenid Persians, and the kings of PONTUS. It was the center of a powerful Armenian

kingdom by the first century A.D. It fell to the Seljuk Turks in 1071 following the Battle of MANZIKERT here, a disastrous defeat for the BYZANTINE EMPIRE. It became part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1543. During World War I it was occupied by RUSSIA from 1915 to 1917. See also ARMENIA, PERSIA.

VAN See URARTU

VANCOUVER [*former: Granville*] (*Canada*)

City and port on an inlet of the Strait of Georgia, 12 mi W of Port Moody, SW BRITISH COLUMBIA. The site of a small settlement by 1865, it was incorporated as a city in 1886 but suffered a severe fire that same year. The city's recovery was accelerated by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1887 and by the opening of the PANAMA CANAL in 1914, which facilitated trade with Europe. Today it is the largest city in western Canada and a major Canadian port.

VANCOUVER [*former: Fort Vancouver*] (*United States*)

City in SW WASHINGTON, on the COLUMBIA RIVER, 8 mi N of PORTLAND. Established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1824, it is the oldest permanent settlement in the Pacific Northwest. Until 1846, when it became part of the United States, it was the company's headquarters for all operations W of the Continental Divide. It was fortified by the U.S. Army in 1849.

VANCOUVER ISLAND (*Canada*)

Island in the Pacific Ocean, off SW BRITISH COLUMBIA. Captain Cook was the first European to land on the island in 1778, and the area was chartered in 1792 by Captain George Vancouver. In 1849 it became a British Crown colony, and was made part of British Columbia in 1866. It is the largest island off the W coast of North America.

VANDALIA (*United States*)

City in S central ILLINOIS, 30 mi N of Centralia. Laid out in 1819, it was the state capital from 1820 to 1839. Abraham Lincoln received his license to practice law here.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND See TASMANIA

VANNES [*ancient: Civitas Venetorum, Dariorigum; Breton: Gwened*] (*France*)

Town and capital of Morbihan department, BRITANNY, 67 mi WNW of NANTES. The ancient capital of the Veneti, it led the Armorican League in their unsuccessful campaign against Julius Caesar. It was the capital of Brittany from the ninth to the 16th centuries, when it was united with France. Nearby are many prehistoric megalithic monuments.

VANUATU [*New Hebrides*] [*French: Nouvelles Hébrides*] (*Vanuatu*)

Group of islands in the SW Pacific Ocean, E of AUSTRALIA. Discovered in 1606 by the Portuguese explorer Pedro de Queirós, the group was visited by British missionaries in the early 19th century. In 1887 the islands were placed under joint British-French control to stop the enslavement of natives for Australian plantation labor. The group became a condominium in 1906 and housed an important U.S. naval base on ESPÍRITU SANTO Island during World War II. The islands became the independent Republic of Vanuatu on July 30, 1980. During the 1990s, Vanuatu experienced political instability, which eventually resulted in a more decentralized government.

VAPINCUM See GAP

VARANASI [*former: Banaras, Benares; Hindi: Kasi*] (*India*)

City in SE UTTAR PRADESH, 70 mi E of ALLAHABAD, on the GANGES RIVER. Believed to be one of the oldest cities in India, it probably dates from the 13th century B.C., and was the first Aryan settlement in the middle Ganges Valley. By the late second millennium B.C. it had become a center of Aryan philosophy and religion. It changed hands several times until falling to the Muslims in A.D. 1033, and it suffered great destruction under the Mogul emperor Aurangzeb (1618–1707). When the MOGUL EMPIRE declined, Hindu rule was reestablished. Today it is the most holy city of the Hindus. There are about 1,500 temples, palaces, and shrines here. It is also holy to Buddhists and to Jains.

VARDARES See VARDAR RIVER

VARDAR RIVER [*Greek: Vardares; Latin: Axios*] (*Greece; Macedonia*)

River 240 mi long, that rises in the Sar Planina, Macedonia, and flows through SKOPJE and NE Greece to

1370 Vardkesavan

the AEGEAN SEA, near THESSALONÍKI. The route of the river was used during World War II by German forces in the conquest of Yugoslavia and subsequent invasion of Greece.

VARDKESAVAN See ECHMIADZIN

VARENNES [Varennes-en-Argonne] (*France*)

Town in the Meuse department, 40 mi WNW of VERDUN. After their flight from PARIS, during the French Revolution, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette were arrested here on June 21, 1791, while attempting to escape over the border.

VARENNES-EN-ARGONNE See VARENNES

VARESE (*Italy*)

City and capital of Varese province, LOMBARDY region, 30 mi NW of MILAN. It has a museum housing archaeological relics from prehistoric times to the Roman and Gallic periods. The gardens of the 18th-century Palazzo Comunale, former palace of the last dukes of ESTE, are among the most beautiful in Italy. Nearby is a church founded in the fourth century by St. Ambrose.

VARIA CAPELLA See FALKIRK

VARKANA See GORGAN

VARNA [*ancient: Odessus; former: Stalin*] (*Bulgaria*)

City, port, and capital of Varna province, on the BLACK SEA, 230 mi ENE of SOFIA. Founded by Greeks in 580 B.C., it became part of the ROMAN EMPIRE in the first century A.D. It was taken from the BYZANTINE EMPIRE by the Bulgars c. 680 and retaken c. 970. Captured by the Turks from the Bulgarian Empire in 1391, it became an active port and was the scene of a battle in 1444 when the Turks under Murad II decisively defeated the crusaders under Ladislaus III of POLAND and HUNGARY, thus enabling the Turks to sweep up toward central Europe. It was the chief Anglo-French naval base during the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856 and was ceded to Bulgaria in 1878.

VASA See VAASA

VASAI See BASSEIN

VASCONGADAS See BASQUE PROVINCES

VASCONIA See GASCONY

VASILKOV (*Ukraine*)

Town in NW Ukraine, 19 mi S of KIEV. Founded in A.D. 988, it was destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century and passed to RUSSIA in 1686. In 1825 it was the center of an uprising of the Decembrist revolutionaries.

VASIO See VAISON-LA-ROMAINE

VASLUI (*Romania*)

City and capital of Vaslui county, 35 mi S of Iași. A battle was fought nearby in 1475 at Racova in which Stephen the Great of MOLDAVIA defeated a massively superior Turkish army.

VÄSTERÅS [*Swedish: Västra Aros*] (*Sweden*)

City and capital of Västmanland county, 60 mi W of STOCKHOLM, on Lake Mälaren. Founded in A.D. 1100 it was one of the great medieval cities of Sweden. The scene of 11 important diets, it was here that Gustavus Vasa formally introduced the Reformation into Sweden in 1527 by creating a Lutheran state church. The throne of Sweden was made hereditary here by the diet of 1544.

VASTO [*ancient: Histonium*] (*Italy*)

Town in Chieti province, ABRUZZI region, on the Adriatic Sea, 32 mi ESE of CHIETI. Originally a town of the Frentani, it became a flourishing Roman town lying on a SE extension of the FLAMINIAN WAY. Its medieval walls still stand.

VÄSTRA AROS See VÄSTERAS

VASVÁR [*German: Eisenburg*] (*Hungary*)

Town in Vas county, 15 mi SE of SZOMBATHELY. Following the defeat of the Turks at the battle of SZENT-GOTTHÁRD, a 20-year truce was signed here with the Holy Roman Emperor Leopold I on August 10, 1664. See HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

VATAPIPURA See BADAMI

VATI See BATUMI

VATICAN CITY [State of Vatican City, Holy See]

[*Italian*: Stato della Città del Vaticano]

Papal state, independent since 1929, situated within the city of ROME. Here, on the site of the Ager Vaticanus, Emperor Caligula (A.D. 37–41) began a circus that was completed by Emperor Nero (54–68). According to tradition, St. Peter was martyred near the Circus of Nero, c. 65, and an oratory was constructed on the site by Pope Anacletus II c. 155. In c. 325 Pope Sylvester I persuaded Emperor Constantine I to erect a basilica to St. Peter on the hill. Charlemagne was crowned emperor of the West in this basilica in 800. In the 15th century the old basilica began to be replaced, a section at a time, by the present church, St. Peter's Basilica, which was completed in 1626 according to plans by Raphael, Bramante, Michelangelo, and others. In 1656 Bernini completed the famous piazza with the colonnade that now forms the gateway to Vatican City.

Behind St. Peter's Basilica are the Sistine Chapel, with its famous frescoes by Perugino, Pinturicchio, Boticelli, and others, and the ceiling and *Last Judgment* by Michelangelo. In the papal palace are the stanze and loggia of Raphael and the Borgia apartments. Also in the Vatican City are the Vatican Library, one of the most important in the world, with its collection of manuscripts and printed books, and the Vatican Museums with their collections of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, Roman, early Christian, Renaissance, and baroque arts.

The Vatican City proper does not include the area of the Vatican once part of the medieval Borgo, or Leonine City, which was surrounded by the Leonine wall built by Pope Leo IV in 850 against the Saracens; nor does it include the Castel Sant'Angelo, built as the Mausoleum of Hadrian in A.D. 135 and long a papal fortress. The Castel was most famously used during the sack of Rome under Emperor Charles V in 1527, and it was where Benvenuto Cellini and others were imprisoned. Until 1377, when the papacy returned to Rome from AVIGNON, the Lateran Palace in Rome was the official residence of the pope. The cathedral of St. John Lateran in Rome remains the official seat of the pope as bishop of Rome.

The Lateran Treaties (La Conciliazione), negotiated on February 11, 1929, between Pope Pius XI

and Benito Mussolini gave the Vatican City full extra-territoriality within Italy. This extended not only to the Vatican Hill but also to other buildings in and around Rome, including the Lateran Cathedral and Palace, the basilica of Sta. Maria Maggiore of the fourth and fifth centuries, the basilica of San Paolo fuori le Mura, down the Tiber, first built in the fourth century and rebuilt in 1854, the Renaissance Cancellaria Palace, and others, including the papal villa at Castel Gandolfo. In 1984, a new concordat between the Vatican and Italy modified certain provisions of the earlier Lateran treaty, including the primacy of Roman Catholicism as the Italian state religion. The Swiss Guard, formed in 1506, is still the official peacekeeping force of Vatican City. See also PAPAL STATES.

VATLNA See VETULONIA

VATLUNA See VETULONIA

VAUD [*German*: Waadt] (*Switzerland*)

Canton in the W with its capital at LAUSANNE. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was the home of the Helvetii, originally subdued by Julius Caesar. The area later came under the ROMAN EMPIRE. It was part of Transjurane BURGUNDY from 888 to 1032 and in 1536 passed to the Bernese, who forcibly imposed the Reformation. The region revolted against BERN in 1798 and joined the Helvetic Republic as the canton of Léman. It became part of the Swiss Confederation in 1803.

VAUXHALL (*England*)

District of the LONDON borough of Lambeth. Its public gardens, laid out in 1661, were frequented by royalty and by such people as Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) and William Makepeace Thackeray (1811–63). Although fashionable throughout the 18th and early 19th centuries, the gardens were closed in 1859.

VÄXJÖ [*Vexio*, *Wexiö*] (*Sweden*)

Town in Kronoberg county, 60 mi WNW of KALMAR, on Lake Växjö. Founded, according to tradition, in the 11th century by the English missionary, St. Siegfried, Växjö became a bishopric c. 1170. It is now modern in appearance, having been burned down in 1843 and rebuilt.

1372 Veckalacks

VECKALACKS See HAMINA

VECTIS See WIGHT, ISLE OF

VEDAGARBHA See BUXAR

VEEDERSBURG See AMSTERDAM (New York)

VEGA REAL See LA VEGA

VEGLIA See KRK

VEII [*Italian: Veio*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of ETRURIA, 10 mi NW of ROME. Originally a collection of villages in the ninth century B.C., it became one of the most important cities of the Etruscan League, dominating Rome in the seventh and sixth centuries B.C. It fell to the Romans c. 395 B.C. after a 10-year siege and was destroyed. Julius Caesar founded a colony here that became a municipium under Augustus. Though the town had declined by the second century A.D., it was an important religious center until the third century. Excavations on the deserted site have revealed the oldest known Etruscan frescoes. Many finds are now in Rome.

VEIO See VEII

VELATHRI See VOLTERRA

VELBERT (*Germany*)

City in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 8 mi S of ESSEN, in the RUHR Valley. First mentioned in A.D. 875, it is today the center of the German lock-making industry. Locks have been manufactured here since the 16th century.

VELCH See VULCI

VELDIDENA See INNSBRUCK

VELES See TITOV VELES

VELESTER See VELLETRI

VÉLEZ-MÁLAGA (*Spain*)

Town in Málaga province, ANDALUSIA, on the MEDITERRANEAN SEA, 16 mi ENE of MÁLAGA. Captured from the Moors by Ferdinand V in 1487, it is the site of a church that, according to tradition, was founded by St. Peter.

VELIA See ELEA

VELIKIYE LUKI (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 85 mi NNE of VITEBSK. Originally under the control of NOVGOROD, it was sacked by LITHUANIA in 1198 and passed to MOSCOW in 1448. It was completely destroyed by SWEDEN in 1611 but was rebuilt in 1619. It was the scene of heavy fighting during World War II.

VELIKIY-NOVGOROD See NOVGOROD

VELIKO TŪRNOVO [Tǎrnovo; Tirnova; Trnovo; Turnovo] (*Bulgaria*)

City and capital of Veliko Tǎrnovo province, 55 mi ESE of PLEVEN, on almost vertical slopes over the Yantra River, N Bulgaria. Settled in prehistoric times, it was the site of a Roman fortress and was the capital of the Second Bulgarian Empire from 1185 to 1396. During this period it was a splendidly embellished town but was sacked and burned by the Turks in 1393. It remained part of the OTTOMAN EMPIRE until 1877, during which time it was a cultural and educational center. In 1879 the first Bulgarian constitution was drafted and passed here, and the independent kingdom of Bulgaria was proclaimed here in 1908. The city was destroyed in 1911 by an earthquake but was restored in the 1970s as a national monument. In 1965 the city officially changed its name from Tirnova.

VELIKY USTYUG (*Russia*)

City and port on the Sukhona River, in NW Russia SFSR, 35 mi SSW of Kotlas. Dating at least from the 13th century, it is one of the oldest settlements of European Russia. In the 16th century it was an important trading center on the route between MOSCOW and ARKHANGELSK.

VELITRAE See VELLETRI

VELLA GULF (*Solomon Islands*)

Part of the W Pacific Ocean, off the Solomon Islands, SE of Vella Lavella Island. During World War II, on August 6, 1943, U.S. forces won a naval victory over the Japanese here, thus following up their earlier victories at Kula Gulf.

VELLETRI [*ancient: Velitrae; Volscian: Velester*] (*Italy*)

Town in Roma province, LATIUM region, 20 mi SE of ROME. Originally a town of the Volsci, it was of strategic importance because it controlled the valley between the Alban and Volscian mountains. It was sacked by the Romans in 338 B.C. It was the seat of the gens Octavia, the ancestors of Emperor Augustus. The town was an independent city-state from the 11th century to 1549, when it fell to the PAPAL STATES. During World War II it fell to U.S. forces on June 2, 1944, after severe fighting.

VELLORE [*Tamil: Velluru*] (*India*)

Town in TAMIL NADU, 75 mi WSW of CHENNAI, on the Palar River. It is the site of an old and important fortress built around a Dravidian temple. It was captured by the Marathas in 1676 and occupied by the British in 1760, at the end of the CARNATIC Wars. It successfully resisted a siege by Haidar Ali from 1780 to 1782. After 1799, when Haidar Ali's son, Tipu Sahib the sultan of MYSORE, was killed at SERINGAPATAM, Tipu's sons lived in Vellore. In 1806 Indian troops here mutinied and briefly held the fort. The sultan's sons were then transferred to KOLKATA.

VELLURU See VELLORE**VELOBRIGA** See VIANA DO CASTELO**VELSEN** (*Netherlands*)

City in North Holland province, 13 mi WNW of AMSTERDAM. Velsen's port of IJmuiden was a German torpedo-boat base during World War II and suffered severe damage from Allied bombing.

VELSUNA See ORVIETO**VEN** [*Hveen; Hven*] (*Sweden*)

Island in the ØRESUND, off the SW coast. It was the home of the 16th-century Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe. Here he built a remarkable observatory.

VENDÉE (*France*)

Department of W France, in POITOU, on the BAY OF BISCAY with its capital at LA ROCHE-SUR-YON. Created a department at the time of the French Revolution, it gave its name to the Wars of the Vendée from 1793 to 1832. In the first war the peasants, incensed by the anticlericalism of the revolution, launched an unsuccessful counterrevolutionary campaign. There were later, smaller, uprisings in 1799, 1815, and 1832.

VENDÔME [*ancient: Vindocinum*] (*France*)

Town in Loir-et-Cher department, on the Loir River, 22 mi NW of BLOIS. Originally a Gallic oppidum or fort, it was a prosperous town in the Middle Ages and became a duchy in 1515. It became part of France under Henry IV in 1589.

VENDYEN See CESIS**VENEDIG** See VENICE**VENETIA** [*Italian: Veneto, Venezia Euganea*] (*Italy*)

Region of NE Italy, bordering on the Gulf of Venice on the E, Austria on the N, Lombardy to the W, and Emilia Romagna to the S. The historic region is now divided between Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia regions. Its name comes from the Veneti, a people of ancient Italy. They settled here c. 1000 B.C. and came under Roman rule in the second century B.C. In the next century Venetia was joined with ISTRIA as a province, with AQUILEIA as the capital. In the mid-fifth century A.D. the Huns ravaged Venetia, and it was approximately 500 years before the towns of the area again attained major importance. VERONA and PADUA especially grew strong and the Veronese League held sway in the 12th century. By c. 1420 VENICE had overcome them and ruled most of the region. The modern Veneto region roughly coincides with Venetian possessions at this time.

In 1797 the Treaty of Campo Formio between FRANCE and AUSTRIA gave Venetia to the latter, but in 1805 the Treaty of Pressburg between Napoleon I and Francis II of Austria made it part of the Napoleonic kingdom of Italy. It was once more given to Austria in 1814, which held it until 1866, when it became part of the newly unified kingdom of Italy. Following World War II the eastern province of UDINE was

combined with part of VENEZIA GIULIA to form the region of Friuli–Venezia Giulia.

VENETO [Venetia] (Italy)

Region of NE Italy, with its capital at VENICE. It stretches from Lago di GARDA on the W to the Gulf of Venice on the E. The ADIGE and PIAVE rivers flow through it, and the PO RIVER forms part of its southern border. Settled by the Veneti c. 1000 B.C., it came under Roman rule in the second century B.C. and was ravaged by Attila the Hun in the mid-fifth century A.D. In the 10th century the towns of the region began to acquire importance, and by the 15th century most of the Veneto was under Venice. It passed to AUSTRIA in 1797 and was ceded to Italy in 1866.

VENEZIA See VENICE

VENEZIA EUGANEA See VENETIA

VENEZIA GIULIA (Italy)

Former region on the Adriatic Sea, in NE Italy, formed after World War I from some of the land ceded by AUSTRIA to Italy in 1919. Fiume, now RIJEKA, CROATIA, became part of Venezia Giulia in 1922 when Italian fascists seized it, ending its status as a free port. Venezia Giulia also included eastern FRIULI, TRIESTE, ISTRIA, and part of CARNIOLA. At the end of World War II most of the region was ceded to YUGOSLAVIA by Italy. The part of Venezia Giulia that stayed Italian was joined with UDINE province to form a new region, Friuli–Venezia Giulia. Trieste, created a free territory in 1947, was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia in 1954, and the Italian section was put in the new region.

VENEZIA TRIDENTINA See TRENTINO–ALTO ADIGE

VENEZUELA

Republic in N South America on the CARIBBEAN SEA, with BRAZIL to the S, COLOMBIA to the W, and GUYANA to the E. People of the Saladero culture lived along the ORINOCO RIVER c. 1000 B.C., and the Barancas dwelt in the area approximately 100 years later. By A.D. 1500 an agricultural population inhabited the Lake Valencia region. Early European explorers met the Carib Indians, ferocious warriors from whose name the word *cannibal* is derived and after

which the sea is named. On his third expedition, in 1498, Christopher Columbus sailed across the mouth of the Orinoco River and knew from the strength and freshness of the current that he had reached a continent, not another island. The following year both Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci sailed for SPAIN along the northern coast of South America. Coming upon an island where the Indians built homes on stilts over water, Vespucci named the area *Venezuela*—Little Venice. Juan de la Cosa also explored the coast in 1504.

Missionaries attempted the first settlements in 1510 but were driven out by the Indians. Another missionary, Bartolomé de Las Casas, founded CUMANÁ in 1520. It was destroyed by Indians in 1522 but resettled the next year. CORO was established in 1527. From 1528 to 1546 the region was a commercial concession of a German banking family, the Welsers from AUGSBURG, who were creditors to Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor and king of Spain. In payment he gave them practical sovereignty over Venezuela. Led by Nikolaus Federmann, the Germans explored the interior, enslaved Indians, and sought unsuccessfully to find gold. Spanish government over the region was established in 1549. In 1717 and again from 1739 Venezuela, along with present ECUADOR, Colombia, and PANAMA, made up the viceroyalty of NEW GRANADA. The Guipúzcoa Company, given a monopoly of commerce on the Venezuelan coast in 1728, expanded the production of cacao, coffee, and cotton.

Revolt against Spanish rule began in 1810, and independence was declared in 1811. However, the struggle, led by Simón Bolívar, went on for some years, and independence was not assured until victory at CARABOBO on June 24, 1821. Bolívar became president of GRAN COLOMBIA, which included Ecuador, Colombia, and Panama, as well as Venezuela. In 1830 Venezuela seceded from the union, and José Antonio Páez became its first president. José Tadeo Monagas, who became president in 1847, ended slavery; while Antonio Guzmán Blanco, a “benevolent” despot, dominated the country from 1870 to 1888. The long-standing Venezuela Boundary Dispute marked Joaquín Crespo’s presidency. The dispute concerned the border between Venezuela and British Guiana, and the UNITED STATES became involved because it felt GREAT BRITAIN was violating the Monroe Doctrine. In December 1895 President Grover Cleveland threatened war if Great Britain did not agree to arbitration, which it then did. In 1899 a U.S. commission set a

border favorable to Great Britain. The controversy is still going on, with modern GUYANA.

The regime of Cipriano Castro (1901–08) was involved in the Venezuela Claims. When the country was unable to pay debts owed to Great Britain, GERMANY, and ITALY, in 1902 those nations sent warships that blockaded and shelled Venezuelan seaports. Again the United States felt the Monroe Doctrine was involved, but the European nations disclaimed territorial ambitions. A peaceful solution was reached in 1904. From 1908 to 1935 Venezuela was under the thumb of a tyrannical dictator, Juan Vicente Gómez. Since then power has shifted between democratic and dictatorial regimes. In 1947 Rómulo Gallegos became the first president elected by direct popular vote, but his rule was short-lived. In November 1960 Venezuela was one of the founding members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and is now one of the largest oil-exporting nations. In 1968 the Social Christian Party came to power when Rafael Caldera Rodríguez won a close presidential election. On January 1, 1976, President Carlos Andrés Pérez nationalized all foreign-owned oil companies. In 1978 Luis Herrera Campins was elected as head of a moderate government and in 1981 began the country's sixth five-year economic plan. Decreases in world oil prices during the early 1980s hurt the oil dependant Venezuelan economy while increasing the country's foreign debt.

Jaime Lusinchi of the Democratic Action Party defeated Campíns in 1983. He renegotiated the national debt and introduced austerity budgets and cuts in social services, but inflation and unemployment continued to plague the country. Pérez returned to the presidency in 1989 in the midst of demonstrations and riots sparked by deteriorating social conditions. In 1992 Pérez survived two attempted military coups, but in 1993 he was removed from office on corruption charges. In 1994 Rafael Caldera Rodríguez again became president, unveiling austerity measures in 1996 and privatizing some state-run companies. During the late 1990s Venezuela's economy sagged and its budget deficit grew as oil prices fell. In 1999, Hugo Chávez Frías, a former army colonel who had participated in a failed coup attempt against Pérez, won election for president as an independent. Chávez called for a halt to the privatization of state assets and cut Venezuela's oil production to force up prices.

A referendum in 1999 called for a national constituent assembly to draft a new constitution. The

assembly and Chávez engaged in a power struggle with the congress and judiciary. The assembly declared a national emergency and stripped the congress of its powers. A new constitution strengthening the presidency was approved. A major flood and mudslide on the Caribbean coast delayed plans for new elections, but the congress was replaced with a 21-member interim council. In 2000 Chávez won reelection under the new constitution. In 2002 he was briefly ousted in a coup attempt. Other governments in Latin America refused to recognize the replacement government and Chávez was reinstated with a less extreme government. In 2004 Chávez won a referendum on his government.

CARACAS is the capital and largest city; next largest are MARACAIBO and BARQUISIMETO.

VENGI See ELURU

VENICE [*German: Venedig; Italian: Venezia; Latin: Venetia*] (*Italy*)

City and former republic in NE Italy, in Venezia province, VENETO region, 162 mi E of MILAN, built on 118 small islands in the Lagoon of Venice, at the N end of the Adriatic Sea. There are approximately 150 canals between the islands, crossed by some 400 bridges. The main traffic route in the city is the Grand Canal. Once one of the most powerful city-states in Europe, Venice long ago lost its military and commercial glory, but it continues to be one of the world's great cities for its unique plan, its watery way of life, and its many cultural treasures.

With ISTRIA, Venice was a Roman province in the fifth century A.D. According to tradition, after the Huns invaded northern Italy in 452, refugees from AQUILEIA and other towns fled S and settled the islands that now make up the city. Nominally part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE until c. 650, in 697 these island villagers and fishers joined forces under a leader called the *doge*, dialect for *duce* or "duke." By the ninth century they had formed the city, the location of which prevented its conquest by the Carolingian Empire and encouraged the handling of trade between the Byzantine East and the interior of Italy and northern Europe. By the 11th century Venice possessed Istria and most of northern DALMATIA, the regions on the northeastern side of the ADRIATIC SEA. These areas swayed between Venice, the revived Byzantine Empire, and the Slavs until taken by the kingdom of HUNGARY in 1108. By the 12th century Venice

had gained favorable trading privileges with the Byzantines and controlled trade in the LEVANT.

Near the end of the 12th century there rose to power the Dandolo family, which produced four doges and other leaders. One of them, Enrico, encouraged the members of the Fourth Crusade, of 1201 to 1204, to pay Venice for supplying passage to the Holy Land by helping attack ZARA and other towns and islands along the Dalmatian coast and by finally taking CONSTANTINOPLE, capital of the Byzantine Empire. It was sacked by the crusaders in 1204 and its empire dismembered. In the course of this nefarious bargain, ultimately condemned by the pope, Venice also acquired trade monopolies in the Byzantine capital and throughout the old empire, and control of CRETE and ports in the PELOPONNESUS. Venice was, with GENOA and PISA, a major shipper and supplier to the Latin Crusader states in the East from the 11th to 14th centuries and grew rich carrying spices, cloth, luxury goods, and pilgrims across the Mediterranean. Its pilgrim routes were especially well used and carried thousands between the Levant and Venice every year.

Nominally a republic, Venice took on the forms of a rigid oligarchy much sooner than other major Italian city-states. It was governed through most of the Middle Ages by the Great Council, or assembly of the great merchants. In 1297 membership in the council was made hereditary and restricted to a small number of families. In 1310, after a plot to establish a despotism was destroyed, the Great Council formed the ruling Council of Ten, which became an absolute governing body, eliminating its enemies through secret denunciations and purges. Nevertheless, this oligarchy retained many of the councils, courts, and other institutions of a republic and managed to merge the business interests of its citizens with those of the state. The city itself owned the merchant and war fleets, and its wealthy capitalists formed its administrative and military corps. Among the city's main activities was the maintenance of the Arsenal, the great military depot and shipbuilding center, still in use. It employed thousands of workers and had established a full-blown capitalist enterprise by 1300, setting wages, working hours, and production quotas and establishing a complete specialization of labor and management positions. Venice was so aware of the importance of its control of the seas that the doges annually celebrated a symbolic marriage with the Adriatic.

For many years Genoa was Venice's chief rival, and several naval battles were fought in 1379 and

1380 off the city of CHIOGGIA, at the S end of the Lagoon of Venice. The city's power peaked in the 15th century, controlling over 12 islands in the eastern Mediterranean and annexing CYPRUS in 1489. Its domination of East-West trade made it enormously wealthy. This position began to decline somewhat after 1453, the year in which the OTTOMAN EMPIRE captured Constantinople and cut off much of Venice's trade with the Levant. A half century later the discovery of the New World and the establishment of Atlantic routes to the East began to shift trade from the Mediterranean to the West; nevertheless, Venice's trade routes via ALEXANDRIA and the Levant continued to prosper, with occasional interruptions, into the 17th century.

By the late 14th century the mainland around Venice, the *terra firma*, began to come under the city's control and eventually included large areas to the N and W of the city, now in the regions of the VENETO, Trentino-Alto Adige, and Friuli-Venezia Giulia. These brought the republic into the emerging balance of power politics of the Italian Peninsula. Throughout the Renaissance Venice formed or broke alliances with one or more of the major powers, including MILAN, FLORENCE, the PAPAL STATES, and NAPLES. This balance was finally recognized by the Peace of LODI in 1455. In the Italian Wars of 1494 to 1559 this balance came to an end, and Venice was forced to challenge both the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and the papacy, which with France, Spain, and England formed the League of Cambrai in 1508. The city-state could not match these new nations, and in 1509 the French defeated Venice at AGNADELLO and occupied much of its territory.

By the 15th century the Venetian nobility had begun to turn from trade and banking and was establishing large agricultural estates on the *terra firma*. These later supported the magnificent building projects of the Veneto, the most famous of which are Palladio's villas around Venice and VICENZA. On October 7, 1571, however, the city reasserted its prestige when its ships led a Christian fleet in a crushing defeat of the Ottoman Empire off LEPANTO, Greece. Nevertheless, the Turks captured Cyprus that year, took Crete in 1669, and despite Venetian conquest of the Peloponnese in 1699, this too fell to the Turks in 1718.

Despite Venice's commercial and political exhaustion from its long struggle with the Turks, it remained a center of European culture and fashion into the 18th century and was the only republic to survive in Italy. Although Venice tried to stay neutral between

AUSTRIA and Napoleonic FRANCE, the Treaty of Campo Formio made by those nations in 1797 gave Istria, Dalmatia, and a good deal of Venetia to Austria; the IONIAN ISLANDS to France; and other Venetian lands to the newly created CISALPINE REPUBLIC. In 1848 a revolt drove out the Austrians, but Austria besieged and captured the city in 1849. Venice became part of the new, united kingdom of Italy in 1866.

Culturally Venice was a major force during the Renaissance and the early modern periods, and as a free republic stayed immune from the pressures of the Roman, Protestant, and national inquisitions and censors. It offered a haven to scholars, writers, scientists, and thinkers of all types. The University of PADUA, ruled by Venice, is famous for the freedom it gave to scientists and thinkers like Galileo. The city itself was the home of such painters as the Bellinis, Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, and Canaletto; of architects like Jacopo Sansovino, Palladio, and the Lombardo family; and of the pioneer printers Nicolas Jenson and Aldo and Paolo Manutius. Its great families included the Dandolo, Contarini, Foscari, and the Tiepolo. Venice was one of the first states to establish a diplomatic service, with representatives permanently stationed in foreign lands; it named two merchants to represent it in London as early as 1496. Today the city faces new perils as it slowly sinks into the Adriatic in the face of official inability to implement plans to save it.

Venice's most famous landmark is the Byzantine basilica of St. Mark, whose symbol of the winged lion and book became Venice's emblem and remains a testimony of its former power from Verona to Crete. Here is also the Piazza of San Marco, with its famous bell tower and medieval Doge's Palace, one of the most perfect urban spaces in the world. Here is also the Bridge of Sighs, where those awaiting execution took their final steps, and the Rialto Bridge over the Grand Canal, erected between 1588 and 1591. Here too are Palladio's masterpieces, the churches of the Redentore and San Giorgio Maggiore; and many palaces, including the Ca' d'Oro and the Ca' Foscari, both on the Grand Canal. The city also boasts numerous museums, churches, and many smaller squares, or *campi*, one of the finest examples of urban planning in the West. The city has been the subject of writers from Shakespeare to Casanova to Thomas Mann and of painters from Bellini to Turner.

Among its famous citizens are Marco Polo, the famous traveler to the court of Kublai Khan in CHINA; the geographer Marino Sanudo; the humanist Pietro

Bembo; the church reformer Gasparo Contarini; the explorers John and Sebastian Cabot; writers Paolo Sarpi and Carlo Goldoni; several popes; the composers Giovanni Gabrieli and Antonio Vivaldi; and Lorenzo da Ponte, Mozart's librettist.

VENLO [Venloo] (*Netherlands*)

Commune in Limburg province, on the MEUSE RIVER, 15 mi NNE of ROERMOND. Chartered in 1343, it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1364 and was a medieval fortress and trading center. It suffered severe damage in World War II.

VENLOO See VENLO

VENOSA [*ancient: Venusia*] (*Italy*)

Town in Potenza province, Basilicata region, 22 mi N of POTENZA. Originally a Lucanian settlement, it passed to the Romans in 291 B.C. after the Samnite War and became an important garrison town, strategically situated on the APPIAN WAY. The poet Horace was born here c. 65 B.C.; and the 11th-century Norman soldier of fortune, Robert Guiscard, is buried in the town's abbey. Manfred, the last of the Hohenstaufen kings of NAPLES and SICILY, was born here in 1232. See also LUCANIA.

VENTA BELGARUM See WINCHESTER (*England*)

VENTA ICENORUM See CAISTOR ST. EDMUNDS

VENTA SILURUM See CAERWENT

VENTIA See VALENCE

VENTIMIGLIA [*ancient: Albium Intemelium; French: Vintimille*] (*Italy*)

Town and port on the Ligurian Sea, in Imperia province, LIGURIA region, 18 mi ENE of NICE. The seat of a county from the 10th century, it later came under GENOA. It is the site of the ruins of the ancient town of Albium Intemelium, which was the capital of the Intemelii and later became a Roman municipium.

VENTNOR (*England*)

Town on the S coast of the ISLE OF WIGHT, 15 mi SSW of PORTSMOUTH. Originally a small fishing village, it

1378 Ventspils

became a fashionable health resort during the 19th century. The writer Charles Dickens lived nearby at Bonchurch.

VENTSPILS [*German: Vindau, Windau*] (*Latvia*)

City and port on the BALTIC SEA, in Latvia, 100 mi WNW of RIGA. Occupied by Wends in the 10th century, it grew up around a castle founded in 1290 by the Livonian Order. In the 17th century, under Jacob, duke of KURLAND, it was an important port engaged in trade with the WEST INDIES and West Africa. It suffered during the Swedish-Polish Wars but again enjoyed considerable prosperity in the 20th century when it was linked by rail to MOSCOW.

VENTURA [*San Buenaventura*] (*United States*)

City and port in Ventura county on the Pacific Ocean, 62 mi WNW of LOS ANGELES, SW CALIFORNIA. Founded by Father Junípero Serra in 1782, it grew up around a Franciscan mission for Chumash Indians. At the start of the 20th century the city was an oil producer and a large citrus grower. It is now a center of electronic and medical research.

VENUSIA See VENOSA

VERACRUZ [*Veracruz Llave*] [*former: Villa Rica de Vera Cruz*] (*Mexico*)

City and port in VERACRUZ state, on the Gulf of Mexico, 263 mi E of MEXICO CITY. Hernán Cortez landed near the site of Veracruz in 1519. The first Spanish city in Mexico, it became the chief port for Spanish fleets traveling between Mexico and CÁDIZ. It suffered frequent pirate attacks and was fortified in the 17th century. In 1821 a fort in the harbor was the site of the last stand by SPAIN in Mexico. Captured by the French in 1838 and 1861, it fell to the UNITED STATES under General Winfield Scott in 1847 during the Mexican War. It was again occupied by the United States between April and November 1914.

VERACRUZ (*Mexico*)

State of E central Mexico, with its capital at JALAPA de Enriquez. The center of pre-Columbian civilizations, it was the home of the Olmecs and various tribes of the Remojadas culture. Hernán Cortez made the first Spanish landing on the coast of Veracruz in 1519 leading to the conquest of the AZTEC EMPIRE. Veracruz became a state in 1824.

VERACRUZ LLAVE See VERACRUZ

VERAGUA (*Panama*)

Region in the W part of the Isthmus of Panama. It was discovered and named by Christopher Columbus in 1502. In 1537 Columbus's son Luis was given the title of duke of Veragua by Charles I of SPAIN, grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella.

VERBANO See MAGGIORE, LAGO

VERBANUS LACUS See MAGGIORE, LAGO

VERCELLAE See VERCELLI

VERCELLI [*ancient: Vercellae*] (*Italy*)

Town and capital of Vercelli province, in PIEDMONT region, 39 mi WSW of MILAN. Originally the capital of the Libici tribe, it later became a Roman municipium. At the nearby Campi Raudii Hannibal won his first victory on Roman soil in 218 B.C. during the Second Punic War. In 101 B.C. the Cimbri were defeated here by Marius and Catullus. An independent republic during the Middle Ages, it came under Milan in 1335 and passed to SAVOY in 1427. The library of the cathedral contains the 10th-century Anglo-Saxon manuscript, the *Codex Vercellensis*.

VERDE, CAPE [*Cape Vert*] (*Senegal*)

Peninsula on the W coast of Senegal, extending into the Atlantic Ocean. The most westerly point of the African continent, it was discovered by PORTUGAL in 1445 and became of strategic importance for trade with BRAZIL and Europe. DAKAR, the capital of Senegal, is on the southern coast of the peninsula.

VERDEN [*Verden an der Aller*] (*Germany*)

City in LOWER SAXONY, on the Aller River, 57 mi SW of HAMBURG. It became a bishopric c. 800. In 1648, as a duchy, it was ceded to SWEDEN. It became part of PRUSSIA in 1866.

VERDEN AN DER ALLER See VERDEN

VERDUN [*Verdun-sur-Meuse*] [*ancient: Verodunum*] (*France*)

City in Meuse department, LORRAINE, 40 mi W of METZ. A prosperous center in Roman times, it was the

scene of the Treaty of Verdun in A.D. 843, which partitioned the empire of Charlemagne. In 1552, together with Metz and TOUL, it was seized from the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE by Henry II of France. Because of its strategic importance on the route to PARIS from the E, it was fortified by Marshal Vauban during the reign of Louis XIV. By 1871 it was the center of defense against PRUSSIA and later became the site of the longest battle of World War I, when the Germans launched a massive offensive against the city on February 21, 1916. Pressure on Verdun was only relieved when the British attacked along the SOMME RIVER in July 1916. There were more than 700,000 casualties, and the city was almost completely destroyed. It was rebuilt, and today the town and the military cemeteries are a national monument. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE.

VERDUN-SUR-MEUSE See VERDUN

VEREENIGING (*South Africa*)

Town in S GAUTENG, on the Vaal River, 33 mi S of Johannesburg. The Treaty of Vereeniging, which ended the Boer War and by which the SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC and the ORANGE FREE STATE lost their independence, was negotiated here. The treaty itself was signed in PRETORIA on May 31, 1902. Today the city is one of the main industrial centers of South Africa.

VERGENNES (*United States*)

City on Otter Creek, near LAKE CHAMPLAIN, 21 mi S of BURLINGTON, W VERMONT. During the War of 1812 the U.S. ships that defended Lake Champlain and the border with CANADA were constructed here.

VERIA See VEROIA

VERKHNE-UDINSK See ULAN-UDE

VERKHOYANSK (*Russia*)

Town in N central Yakutsk, in Russia, 385 mi NNE of YAKUTSK. Founded in 1638, it was a place of political exile until 1917. It is famous as the coldest place in the inhabited world. A temperature of -90° F (-68° C) was recorded here in 1892.

VERMANDOIS (*France*)

Ancient district of E PICARDY, included in the modern departments of Aisne, Somme, and Oise. The region

became an earldom under Charlemagne in the ninth century, and its rulers came to hold immense power. It was annexed by the French Crown c. 1200 but was ceded to BURGUNDY in 1435. It finally became part of France under Louis XI in 1477.

VERMILIONVILLE See LAFAYETTE

VERMONT (*United States*)

The farthest NW of the NEW ENGLAND states, it lies between NEW HAMPSHIRE on the E and NEW YORK State on the W. The CONNECTICUT RIVER forms its E boundary. The GREEN MOUNTAINS, running N and S, are its dominant geographical feature. The French explorer Samuel Sieur de Champlain was the first European to enter the area, journeying S in 1609 with a Huron Indian war party to the lake that bears his name. FRANCE, however, made no settlement until 1666 when Fort Ste. Anne was built on Isle La Motte in LAKE CHAMPLAIN. They later withdrew from this and other settlements, and the region was abandoned by Europeans for many years. In 1724 the British established Fort Dummer on the site of BRATTLEBORO to protect settlers to the S against the Indians.

After Benning Wentworth became the royal governor of New Hampshire in 1741, he claimed that the colony's land ran W to within 20 miles of the HUDSON RIVER. New York, however, claimed its territory continued east to the Connecticut River. Thus both claimed Vermont. Wentworth made the New Hampshire Grants, the first in 1749 being to a group for a township called Bennington in his honor. The village of BENNINGTON was founded in 1761. In 1764 the British government ruled in favor of New York, but a little later the Green Mountain Boys organized, and in 1777—to the accompaniment of some violence—they declared independence. Their leader was Ethan Allen. After abortive negotiations with CANADA about a possible union, most Vermonters supported the 13 colonies in the American Revolution. The constitution of free Vermont was the first in America to provide for universal male suffrage. It was also in 1777 that a Dr. Thomas Young suggested the name "Vermont," taking over and modifying a French term for the area. The only engagement of the Revolution fought in Vermont took place near Bennington in August 1777, when the Green Mountain Boys and others defeated a British force taking part in the SARATOGA Campaign.

Vermont remained independent until New York gave up its claim in 1790. The next year Vermont was admitted to the Union as the 14th state, the first after the original 13. Population increased, and the state prospered. Vermonters disliked the Embargo Act of 1807 and the War of 1812 because they hindered trade with Canada. There was considerable smuggling. The state also opposed the Mexican War because it was seen as benefiting the slave interests, and during the Civil War no state was stronger in support of the Union. In 1864 a group of Confederates, who had entered neutral Canada, held up two banks in ST. ALBANS, in northwestern Vermont. Then in 1870 a group of Fenians, fighting for the independence of IRELAND, sought to aid their cause by using Vermont as a base from which to invade Canada.

Vermont began as an agricultural state, but most of its farm products could not compete with those of the American West when it was opened to agriculture, and population declined. Vermonters took to sheep raising and then to dairy farming, which was more profitable. The state was strongly Republican for many years, being one of only two states (MAINE was the other) to vote Republican in the 1936 presidential election. In the late 1950s and 1960s there was a turn toward the Democratic Party, but the people of the state remain inherently conservative. In recent years Vermont has become not only a popular vacation area but also has attracted both retired and younger people who seek to lead a more "natural" life. MONTPELIER has been the capital since 1805; BURLINGTON is the largest city; others are BARRE and RUTLAND.

VERNEUIL (*France*)

Town in the Eure department, 25 mi SW of EVREUX. In 1424, during the Hundred Years' War, the English under the duke of Bedford defeated the French and the Scots here. Its castle has a cylindrical keep built in 1120 by Henry I of England.

VERNOLENINSK See NIKOLAYEV

VERNON (*France*)

Town in the Eure department, on the SEINE RIVER, 17 mi ENE of EVREUX. Joined to the French Crown under Philip Augustus in 1198, it was held by the English from 1419 to 1449. The first estates of NORMANDY were held here in 1452.

VERNYI See ALMA-ATA

VERODUNUM See VERDUN

VEROIA [*Veria, Verria, Verroia*] [*ancient: Berea, Beroea; Turkish: Karaferieh*] (*Greece*)

Town, capital of Imathiá department, MACEDONIA, 40 mi WSW of THESSALONÍKI. Known as early as the fifth century B.C., it was the first city of Macedonia to submit to ROME after the Battle of Pydna in 168 B.C. It is mentioned in Acts 17:10 as a place where Paul and Silas preached. The city was one of the two capitals of Macedonia under the Emperor Diocletian in the fourth century. It was taken by the Bulgars in the 10th century and by the Serbs in the 14th. The town was a fortress under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

VERONA (*Italy*)

City and capital of Verona province, VENETO region, 92 mi E of MILAN, on the Adige River. Strategically located on the route to and from central Europe through the BRENNER PASS, it has always been of commercial and military importance. It was originally inhabited by the Euganeans. Captured by ROME in 89 B.C., it later became the chief residence of Theodoric the Goth, who defeated Odoacer here in A.D. 489. It became an independent republic in 1104 and in 1164 joined the Veronese League, which fought against Frederick I, Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor. It reached the height of its power in the 14th century when it was ruled by the Ghibelline della Scala family, which was called in to end party strife. Ruled by VENICE from 1405 to 1796, it passed back and forth between the rule of AUSTRIA and FRANCE until 1814, when it was given to Austria. It became part of the kingdom of Italy in 1866. During World War II it was damaged by Allied bombs.

It was a great center of the Italian Renaissance, producing the architects Giocondo and Sanmichele and the artists Pisanello and Paolo Veronese. It has a large Roman amphitheater. The Roman poet Catullus (87–47 B.C.) and the architect Vitruvius (first century B.C.) were born here. Dante spent some of his exile from FLORENCE here and is commemorated by a statue in the Piazza dei Signori, a fine assemblage of Northern Italian Romanesque and Gothic buildings. Other historic sites include the Torre dei Lamberti, the Piazza delle Erbe on the outline of the old Roman forum, the 12th-century Palazzo della Ragione, the

12th-century Duomo, and the 14th-century castle. Also here are the tombs of the della Scala and the 13th-century House of Juliet, whose legendary affair with Romeo took place here.

VERRIA See VEROIA

VERROIA See VEROIA

VERSAILLES (*France*)

City and capital of the Yvelines department, 11 mi WSW of PARIS. Originally the site of a hunting lodge for French kings, it is famous for the palace built here in the 17th century by Louis Le Vau and Jules Mansart for Louis XIV. As the residence of the royal court its elaborate and expensive ceremonial bankrupted the nobility and tied them to the Crown. It was the capital of France from 1682 to 1789. Versailles itself and its opulence were a symbol of the hated *Ancien Régime*. Here in May 1789 the French Estates General met as summoned by the king but soon reconstituted themselves into the National Assembly. Shut out by the king, in June the assembly moved to the tennis court and swore the Tennis Court Oath to draft a constitution, thus starting the French Revolution. After the Franco-Prussian War, Versailles was the scene of the proclamation of the GERMAN EMPIRE and of the Third French Republic in 1871. It has been the scene of the signing of several important treaties, including the Treaty of Versailles of 1919 that ended World War I and set up the League of Nations. It is also important as the site of two treaties, between the United States and France, and France and Great Britain, signed in 1782 and 1783, both recognizing U.S. independence.

VERSECZ See VRŠAC

VERULAMIUM [*modern: Saint Albans*] (*England*)

Ancient city of Roman Britain, now ST. ALBANS, 23 mi NNW of London, in the modern county of HERTFORDSHIRE. Originally the capital of the Catuvellauni, it was made a municipium following the Roman conquest of Britain. It was destroyed by Queen Boadicea (Boadicea) c. A.D. 60 but prospered again under the Roman governor Agricola. Verulamium was renamed after a Roman soldier, St. Alban, who was martyred here c. A.D. 305. There are extensive Roman remains.

VERVINS (*France*)

Town in Aisne department, 32 mi NE of LAON. The Treaty of Vervins, signed here on May 2, 1598, by Philip II of SPAIN and Henry IV of France, ended the French Wars of Religion of 1562 to 1592. Philip's agreement to withdraw his troops from France deprived the Catholic League of Spanish support.

VESALI See VAISALI

VESCERA See BISKRA

VESONTIO See BESANÇON

VESOUL [*ancient: Vesulium, Vesulum*] (*France*)

Town and capital of the Haute-Saône department, 58 mi ENE of DIJON. Of ancient origin, it was later the capital of the bailiwick of Amont. Overrun by Germans in 1369, it was ravaged by plague in 1586. In 1678 it became part of France. It was named capital of the department in 1790.

VESTERBYGD (*Greenland*)

One of two ancient Norse settlements on the SW coast of Greenland made in the 11th century. The other was OSTERBYGD. They were extinct by the early 15th century, but archeological traces remain.

VESTMANNAEYJAR (*Iceland*)

Town on Heimaey Island in the Westman Islands off the S coast. One of the oldest settlements in Iceland, it was raided throughout the 15th century by the English and was attacked by Algerian pirates in 1627. It suffered from nearby volcanic eruptions in 1963 and 1973.

VESTSPITSBERGEN See SPITSBERGEN

VESULIUM See VESOUL

VESULUM See VESOUL

VESUNA See PÉRIGUEUX

VESUVIO See VESUVIUS

VESUVIUS [*Italian: Vesuvio*] (*Italy*)

Volcano in Napoli province, CAMPANIA region, 8 mi ESE of NAPLES, near the Bay of Naples. The only active volcano on the mainland of Europe, its most famous eruption was on August 24–25, A.D. 79, when POMPEII, HERCULANEUM, and STABIAE were buried under mud and ashes. Since then there have been almost 50 eruptions, the most recent in 1944.

VETULONIA [*Etruscan: Vatlna, Vatluna*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of ETRURIA, in modern Grosseto province, Tuscany region, 10 mi NW of GROSSETO. Occupied in the Late Bronze Age, the city was a member of the Etruscan League but was unimportant in Roman times. Many Villanovan and Etruscan tombs have been excavated in the area.

VEURNE [*French: Furnes*] (*Belgium*)

Municipality in West Flanders province, 6 mi WSW of NIEUWPOORT. Founded by Baldwin I of FLANDERS c. 870, it became an important town of the SPANISH NETHERLANDS and was often besieged during the 17th century. In World War I it was the chief city of unoccupied Belgium.

VEVEY [*ancient: Vibiscum, Viviscus; German: Vivis*] (*Switzerland*)

Town in VAUD canton, on LAKE GENEVA, 11 mi ESE of LAUSANNE. Originally a Roman settlement, it was a prosperous trading center during the Middle Ages and has many fine medieval buildings.

VEXIN (*France*)

Ancient district in the N between the Seine and Oise Rivers. The region was divided in A.D. 911 between Rollo of NORMANDY and the royal domain of France by the Treaty of Saint-Clair-sur-Epte. The whole area passed under the French Crown in 1196 when Richard I, the Lion-Hearted, of ENGLAND ceded the northern section to Philip Augustus in 1196.

VEXIO See VÄXJÖ**VÉZELAY** (*France*)

Village in the Yonne department, 10 mi WSW of AVALLON. It is the site of a famous Benedictine abbey built here in the ninth century, which became an important pilgrimage center. The Second Crusade was

preached here in 1146 by St. Bernard. The abbey declined after the 13th century. The 17th-century military architect Marshal Vauban is buried nearby. The 12th-century abbey church of Sainte-Madeleine here is a monument of Romanesque art and architecture. Gislebertus, the sculptor of many of the works here, is one of the earliest identified European artists.

VIA AEMILIA See AEMILIAN WAY**VIA APPIA** See APPIAN WAY**VIA AURELIA** See AURELIAN WAY**VIA CASSIA** See CASSIAN WAY**VIADUA** See ODER RIVER**VIA EGNATIA** See EGNATIAN WAY**VIA FLAMINIA** See FLAMINIAN WAY**VIA LATINA** See LATIN WAY**VIANA DO CASTELO** [*ancient: Velobriga*] (*Portugal*)

Town, port, and capital of Viana do Castelo district, Minho province, near the Atlantic Ocean, N of OPORTO. Dating from Roman times, it was an important port during the Middle Ages and traded with VENICE and GENOA. Much later it became a base for Atlantic codfishing fleets.

VIA OSTIENSIS See OSTIAN WAY**VIAPORI** See SUOMENLINNA**VIAREGGIO** (*Italy*)

Town in Lucca province, TUSCANY region, on the Ligurian Sea, 13 mi WNW of LUCCA. It is a modern resort town almost exclusively devoted to tourism. The English poet Percy Bysshe Shelley was cremated here in 1822 after his death by drowning near LA SPEZIA. The Italian operatic composer, Giacomo Puccini, is buried here.

VIA SALARIA See SALARIAN WAY

VIATKA See KIROV

VIA VALERIA See VALERIAN WAY

VIBISCUM See VEVEY

VIBORG (*Denmark*)

City and capital of Viborg county, in N central JUTLAND, 37 mi NW of ÅRHUS. Originally a pagan religious center, it later became an early capital of Jutland and in 1065 an episcopal see. The first Danish coins were struck here in the 11th century. The largest town in Jutland from the 15th to 17th centuries, it declined with the growing importance of COPENHAGEN.

VIBORG (*Russia*) See VYBORG

VIBO VALENTIA [*ancient: Hipponium; former: Monteleone di Calabria*] (*Italy*)

Town in Catanzaro province, CALABRIA region, near the Tyrrhenian Sea, 30 mi SW of CATANZARO. A Greek colony founded by ancient Locri nearby, it was taken by CARTHAGE in 379 B.C. and was occupied by the Bruttii in 356 B.C. Later it was a flourishing Roman colony. It was destroyed by the Arabs in the ninth century A.D. The remains of the ancient city walls represent the finest early Greek architecture in Calabria. There is a castle built by Frederick II.

VICENTIA See VICENZA

VICENZA [*ancient: Vicentia, Vicetia*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Vicenza province, 40 mi W of VENICE, in VENETO region. Originally a Gallic settlement, it was later a Roman city and was destroyed during the barbarian invasions. In 1164 it joined the Veronese League against Frederick I Barbarossa. It was ruled by the della Scala of Verona from 1314 to 1404, when it was annexed by Venice. The city passed to AUSTRIA in 1813 and was united to the kingdom of Italy in 1866. The famous architect, Andrea Palladio, was born here in 1508, and the city and its environs are the site of many of his most important buildings.

VICETIA See VICENZA

VICHEGDA See VYCHEGDA RIVER

VICHY [*ancient: Vicus Calidus*] (*France*)

Town in Allier department, on the Allier River, in the AUVERGNE, 227 mi SSE of PARIS. Dating from Roman times, it became famous as a spa in the 17th century and was frequently visited by the royal families of Europe. During World War II, after the Franco-German armistice of 1940, it was the seat of the collaborationist government of Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain. Toward the end of the war the Vichy government withdrew to SIGMARINGEN in Germany where it finally collapsed in 1945.

VICKSBURG (*United States*)

City and port on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, 140 mi N of NEW ORLEANS, W MISSISSIPPI. It was the site of a French fort in 1718, and of the Spanish Fort Nogales in 1791. Part of the United States by 1798, it was incorporated in 1825. It became an important shipping point and was the commercial center of a cotton-growing region. During the Civil War it was a vital Confederate stronghold and was the major objective of Union forces during Grant's Vicksburg campaign. It finally fell on July 4, 1863, thus leaving the Mississippi River open to the Union and splitting the Confederacy in two.

VICTORIA (*Brazil*) See VITÓRIA

VICTORIA [*former: Fort Camosun, Fort Victoria*] (*Canada*)

City and capital of BRITISH COLUMBIA, on SE VANCOUVER ISLAND, 70 mi S of VANCOUVER. One of the oldest settlements of British Columbia, it was founded in 1843 as a fur-trading headquarters and became capital of the colony of Vancouver Island in 1851. It became the capital of British Columbia in 1871 and was the province's commercial center until eclipsed by the rise of Vancouver c. 1900.

VICTORIA (*United States*)

City in S TEXAS, on the Guadalupe River, 100 mi SE of SAN ANTONIO. Founded in 1824, it played an active part in the Texas Revolution and was incorporated as a city in the REPUBLIC OF TEXAS in 1839. Today it is an important oil and gas center.

VICTORIA, LAKE [**Victoria Nyanza**] [*Arabic: Ukerewe*] (*Kenya; Tanzania; Uganda*)

Lake of E central Africa, on the borders of Uganda, Tanzania, and Kenya. The largest lake in Africa, it is also the second-largest freshwater lake in the world. Discovered by J. H. Speke in 1858, it was thoroughly

1384 Victoriacum

explored in 1875 by H. M. Stanley and is accepted as the main source of the NILE RIVER. The completion of the Owen Falls Dam in 1954 transformed the lake into a reservoir and provided for the generation of electricity for the surrounding area.

VICTORIACUM See VITORIA (Spain)

VICTORIA FALLS [*Zambian: Mosi-Oa-Tunya; translated: The Smoke That Thunders*] (*Zambia; Zimbabwe*)

Waterfall on the ZAMBESI RIVER, near LIVINGSTONE, now Maramba, on the border of Zimbabwe and Zambia. Approximately one mile wide and 400 ft high, this waterfall is more remarkable than NIAGARA FALLS. It was first seen by a European in November 1855 by the Scottish explorer David Livingstone and became a popular tourist site when it was joined to BULAWAYO by railway in 1905.

VICTORIA LAND [*South Victoria Land*] (*Antarctica*)

Region of E Antarctica, S of NEW ZEALAND, on the Ross Sea. Discovered by Sir James Clark Ross's expedition of 1839 to 1843, the area was more fully explored by the Douglas Mawson expedition of 1911 to 1914.

VICTORIA NYANZA See VICTORIA, LAKE

VICTORIA STATE (*Australia*)

State of SE Australia, on the Indian Ocean, with its capital at MELBOURNE. Settled originally by sheep ranchers from TASMANIA in the 1830s, it became part of NEW SOUTH WALES in 1836. In 1851 it was made a separate British colony, and its population expanded rapidly after the discovery of gold around BALLARAT. It became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901.

VICUS CALIDUS See VICHY

VICUS ELBII See VITERBO

VICUS JULII See AIRE

VIDIN [*Bdin*] [*ancient: Bononia, Dunonia*] (*Bulgaria*)

City, port, and capital of Vidin province, on the DANUBE RIVER, 65 mi NW of VRATSA. Built on the site of a Celtic settlement of the third century B.C., it became

the site of the large Roman fortress of Bononia in the first century A.D. It was the capital of an independent kingdom under Ivan Sratsimir in the 14th century but was captured by the Turks in 1396. It was the capital of an autonomous district under Pasha Osman Pazvantoğlu from 1794 to 1807.

VIDISA See BHILSA

VIDISHA See BHILSA

VIENNA [*ancient: Vindobona; German: Wien*] (*Austria*)

Capital city of the Republic of Austria, it is situated near the border with HUNGARY, on the DANUBE RIVER. Formerly a capital of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE and of the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, it has a rich cultural tradition. Its situation near the center of Europe gives it a distinctly cosmopolitan atmosphere, and its population includes Germans, Slavs, Italians, and Hungarians, reminding the visitor of the city's imperial past.

Originally a Celtic settlement, Vienna became the important Roman military settlement of Vindobona and was the home of the emperor Marcus Aurelius in the second century A.D. With the collapse of the ROMAN EMPIRE in the late fourth century, Vienna was overrun by barbarian invaders and was destroyed by Attila in the fifth century.

By 800 Vienna was again important as a border fortress of the Ostmark of the FRANKISH EMPIRE, but it was occupied by the Magyars in 907, then passed to the Babenbergs in 976. In 1156 Henry Jasomirgott made Vienna capital of the duchy of Austria, and the city started to develop as a commercial center. It was occupied by Ottocar II of BOHEMIA from 1251 to 1276, and in 1282 it became the chief residence of the house of Hapsburg. Made capital of the Holy Roman Empire in 1438, it was occupied by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary from 1485 to 1490, during which period the capital of Austria was moved to WIENER NEUSTADT.

Vienna was unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks in 1529 and in 1683, and the population was ravaged by plague in 1679. During the 18th century Vienna emerged as one of the great cultural centers of Europe. Much building was carried out, and the city was the home of Mozart, Beethoven, Haydn, and Schubert.

During the Napoleonic Wars Vienna was occupied by the French in 1805 and 1809, and between 1814 and 1815 it was the scene of the Congress of

Vienna, which reorganized postwar Europe. Vienna was one of the centers of the 1848 uprisings. The liberal rebellion in the city was only suppressed by military force under Prince Alfred Windischgrätz. Toward the end of the 19th century Vienna's intellectual status was again enhanced by the work of Sigmund Freud, Gustav Mahler, Johannes Brahms, and Richard Strauss.

After the defeat of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and Germany in World War I the economic life of the city declined as Vienna was cut off politically from the old territories of the empire. Despite this, Vienna was the first city in the world to initiate a housing program for workers. The Nazi annexation of Austria in 1938 was signaled by Hitler's entry into Vienna, and during World War II a large portion of the city's Jewish population was exterminated. Vienna was liberated by the Russians in 1945 and remained under Allied control until 1955. Now rebuilt after the ravages of the war, the city remains a major center of international diplomacy, home of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization), and IAEA (International Atomic Energy Association).

VIENNA (*France*) See VIENNE

VIENNE (*France*)

Department of W central France, in POITOU; its capital is POITIERS. Strategically situated on the SW approaches to PARIS, it has been the scene of many battles in French history. In 732 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens at the first Battle of Poitiers between Poitiers and TOURS, and in 1356 the English under Edward the Black Prince defeated the French in the second Battle of Poitiers. During the Hundred Years' War the region changed hands many times. It was annexed to the French Crown after the war.

VIENNE [*ancient: Vienna*] (*France*)

Town in the Isère department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, 17 mi S of LYONS. Originally the capital of the Celtic Allobroges tribe, it fell to the Romans in 121 B.C. and grew to be one of the chief cities of Roman GAUL under Augustus and Tiberius. It was the capital of BURGUNDY from 413 to 534 and from 879 to 933, becoming part of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE in 882. A council held here abolished the Knights Templars in 1312. One of the earliest archiepiscopal sees, it suf-

fered severely during the Wars of Religion and never fully recovered.

VIENNENSIS PRIMA See VALENCE

VIENTIANE (*Laos*)

City and administrative capital of Laos, 130 mi SE of Luang Prabang, on the MEKONG RIVER. The capital of the kingdom of Vientiane from 1707, it declined after falling to SIAM in 1827. It became capital of the French protectorate of Laos in 1899 and was governed by the French until 1954.

VIERWALDSTÄTTER SEE See LUCERNE, LAKE

VIETNAM [*Viet Nam*]

Nation of SE Asia. A narrow, elongated midsection links the N and S parts of this country that extends for 1,000 miles down the E coast of INDOCHINA. The geographical spread of the country has led to recurring power struggles between its northern and southern regions.

Vietnamese history is legendary before 208 B.C., when a renegade Chinese general founded the kingdom of Nam Viet, covering much of S China and as far S as present DA NANG. In 111 B.C. CHINA reconquered Nam Viet and renamed it Giao Chi and later Giao Chau. In the south, FUNAN and CHAMPA were founded in the first and second centuries A.D. Funan was conquered by the Khmers from CAMBODIA, in the eighth century. Champa retained its independence but constantly clashed with its northern neighbor, Vietnam.

From 111 B.C. to A.D. 939 Vietnam, then the northern part of the current nation, was ruled by China. The downfall of the powerful Tang dynasty of China in 907 led to the end of Chinese rule. The Chinese were decisively defeated in 939, and an independent state was formed. The country was unstable until the accession of the Ly dynasty from 1004 to 1225. The Ly rulers called the country Dai Viet, rejecting the Chinese name of ANNAM, and set up a centralized agricultural state. Dai Viet prospered, but constant attacks by Champa and Cambodia harassed the country. The Tran dynasty, from 1225 to 1400, continued the policies of the Ly and preserved the nation's sovereignty in the face of continued Champa pressure and a renewed Chinese threat from Kublai Khan. In 1257, 1284, and 1287 enormous invasions by the MONGOL EMPIRE were repulsed.

The Tran dynasty was ousted in 1400, and rule passed to a new dynasty, the Le. Vietnam prospered, and a growing population made territorial expansion desirable. Champa was conquered and absorbed in 1471, and the MEKONG RIVER delta region was wrested from the declining Cambodian Khmers by 1757, stretching Vietnam's length to 1,000 miles. During this time the country twice underwent civil wars, pitting rulers of the S and N against each other, and Vietnam was effectively divided until a civil war lasting from 1772 to 1802 reunited the country under Emperor Gia Long. Military assistance from FRANCE was instrumental in Gia Long's assumption of power, and he retained many French advisers in his court. His successor was violently anti-Western and persecuted Christian missionaries and their converts, killing several and setting the stage for French military intervention. In 1857 Napoleon III decided that the time was right for Vietnam's conquest. After initial reverses, the French army and fleet overcame resistance, and by 1867 France was the undisputed master of the southern part of the country, which they called COCHIN CHINA; they referred to the center and north as Annam. Attempts to conquer Annam in 1873 failed, and it took 10 years to mount a successful invasion. After the bombardment of HUE in 1883, TONKIN and Annam became French colonial possessions. In 1887 Vietnam was included with Cambodia in France's Indochinese Union.

The early years of French rule in Vietnam were marked by rebellion, but with the arrival of governor-general Paul Doumer in 1897 firm control was established, and what became known as French Indochina was run with the sole aim of profitable exploitation. Nationalist sentiment remained strong in Vietnam, and consistent though poorly organized acts of resistance and terror harried the French. In 1930 the Indochinese Communist Party took the forefront of resistance under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. During World War II the VICHY French ran Vietnam as a Japanese possession, but Ho Chi Minh formed an effective fighting opposition known as the Viet Minh. After the surrender of JAPAN, Ho proclaimed Vietnamese independence. The French rejected this and recaptured the south. The First Indochinese War, from 1946 to 1954, lasted until the French were beaten at DIEN BIEN PHU and agreed, in a conference at GENEVA, to the temporary partition of the country at the 17th parallel into a communist north and anti-communist south.

With aid from the UNITED STATES South Vietnam built up a huge military and police apparatus to cope

with continuing communist pressure. Starting in 1965, 3,500 U.S. troops entered into direct combat against the communists. By 1968, more than 510,000 U.S. soldiers were fighting against North Vietnam and the guerrilla Vietcong. Tremendous bombing and devastation against both military and civilian targets by the United States were fruitless and met with increased and eventually successful opposition from the U.S. public. From 1970 to 1973 negotiations brought about the withdrawal of all U.S. troops. In 1975 the South Vietnamese government in SAIGON fell, and the country became reunified under communist rule. Since then the country has been attempting a slow reconstruction and has continued to meet with hostility in China, the United States, and southeast Asia, especially since its military intervention in KAMPUCHEA in 1978, which continued with the aid of the USSR, a long ally of communist Vietnam.

In the late 1980s changes in national leadership resulted in a policy reorientation toward privatization and efforts to attract foreign investment. In 1991, Do Muoi was chosen as party leader; and relations with China were normalized. By the early 1990s Vietnam had liberalized some of its economy, but continued to exert strong government controls otherwise. In 1994 the U.S. ended its embargo, and in 1995 extended full recognition to Vietnam. Vietnam was admitted to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1995. In 1997, Le Kha Phieu became party leader as Vietnam's economy was affected by the Asian financial crisis of 1997–98, and the country was forced to devalue its currency. China and Vietnam signed a treaty settling border disputes in 1999, and another demarcating their territorial waters in the Gulf of Tonkin in 2000. In 2001 Nong Duc Manh, an economic moderate, was selected as party leader. The government has continued to move forward slowly on economic reforms.

VIGEVANO (*Italy*)

Town in Pavia province, LOMBARDY region, on the Ticino River, 18 mi NW of PAVIA. An old silk-manufacturing town, it was the site of a hunting villa of the Sforza family of MILAN during the Renaissance. It has a 16th-century cathedral.

VIGO (*Spain*)

City and port on an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean, in Pontevedra province, GALICIA, 100 mi N of OPORTO. Its fine natural harbor was attacked by Sir Francis

Drake in 1585 and 1589. A Franco-Spanish fleet carrying gold from the New World was destroyed by the British and Dutch in 1702 in the Bay of Vigo. Vigo was captured by the British in 1719. For many years it was a fortress guarding the coast, and it remains an important shipping port.

VIIPURI See VYBORG

VIJAYANAGARA [*modern: Hampi*] (*India*)

Ancient city on the Tungabhadra River, 30 mi WNW of BELLARY, SW ANDHRA PRADESH. Established in 1336, it was the capital of the Hindu empire of Vijayanagara from the 14th century until 1565, when it was sacked and the empire destroyed following the Muslims' victory over the Hindus at TALIKOTA. At its peak, under Krishnadeva Raya from 1509 to 1529, it was a vast and flourishing city that traded with many European and Asian countries. Extensive ruins can be seen today on the site of the modern town of Hampi.

VIJAYAPURA See BIJAPUR

VIJAYAWADA [*former: Bezwada*] (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH, near the Krishna River delta, 150 mi ESE of HYDERABAD. An ancient religious center, it has Dravidian cave temples of the seventh century A.D. Cuttings in hills nearby are thought to mark the site of a Buddhist monastery.

VIKEN See BOHUSLAN

VIKRAMAPURA See DACCA

VILA DO CONDE (*Portugal*)

Town in Pôrto district, 16 mi NW of OPORTO, on the Rio Ave. Dating from Roman times, it was chartered by King Manuel I in 1500 and was an important Atlantic port throughout the 15th and 16th centuries.

VILA RICA See OURO PRÊTO

VILCACONGA (*Peru*)

Mountain pass and battle site in the Cordillera Oriental range of the Andes Mts, in S Peru, approximately 60 mi W of Cuzco. Here Hernando de Soto, leading a detachment of 60 of Francisco Pizarro's Spanish cav-

alry toward CUZCO, was ambushed by Peruvian Indians in late October 1533, during the conquest of the INCA EMPIRE. The first day of the battle was a draw, but during the night Diego de Almagro, another of Pizarro's officers, arrived with reinforcements, and the next morning the Indians withdrew.

VILJANDI [Vilyandi, Wiljandi] [*German: Fellin*] (*Estonia*)

Town in S Estonia, approximately 42 mi E of PÄRNU. One of the oldest towns in Estonia, it was a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It was founded in the 13th century by the Livonian Knights, who conquered the region and continued to threaten LITHUANIA and NOVGOROD into the 14th century. With the dissolution of the Livonian Knights the town passed to POLAND in 1561 and to SWEDEN in 1629. RUSSIA captured it in 1710. In 1920 it was made part of independent Estonia, until the country fell to the USSR in 1940. The ruined castle of a Livonian grand master survives.

VILLA AMERICANA See AMERICANA

VILLA ARIA See MARZABOTTO

VILLACH [*Slovenian: Beljak*] (*Austria*)

City in CARINTHIA, on the Drava River, 22 mi W of KLAGENFURT. An important Roman settlement, it was part of the bishopric of BAMBERG from 1007 to 1759, when it passed to Austria. It was an important trading center during the Middle Ages.

VILLA CLARA See SANTA CLARA (Cuba)

VILLA DE LA VEGA See SPANISH TOWN

VILLA DE SAN FRANCISCO DE QUITO See QUITO

VILLA HERMOSA DE LA ASUNCIÓN See AREQUIPA

VILLA NUEVA See SAN JOSÉ (Costa Rica)

VILLA REAL See CIUDAD REAL

VILLA RICA DE VERA CRUZ See VERACRUZ

VILLARROBLEDO (*Spain*)

City in Albacete province, 42 mi WNW of ALBACETE. Founded in the 13th century, it was the site of a battle during the First Carlist War, on September 20, 1836, in which the troops of Queen Christina defeated Carlists under Miguel Gómez.

VILLA SANJURJO See AL-HOCEIMA**VILLA SCAFHUSUN** See SCHAFFHAUSEN**VILLEFRANCHE** See VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAÔNE**VILLEFRANCHE-DE-ROUERGUE** (*France*)

Town in the Aveyron department, 26 mi W of RODEZ. Founded c. 1250 by Alphonse of TOULOUSE, it flourished during the early 14th century but fell to the English under Edward the Black Prince during the Hundred Years' War. It was later the first town in GUIENNE to rise against the English.

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAÔNE [*Villefranche*] (*France*)

Town in the Rhône department, on the Morgon River, 21 mi NW of LYONS. Founded in 1212 by Guichard IV, count of Beaujeu, it became the capital of BEAUJOLAIS in the 14th century and was annexed to the French Crown in 1531. It is situated in what is now one of the great wine-growing areas of France.

VILLE-MARIE DE MONTRÉAL See MONTREAL**VILLENA** (*Spain*)

City in Alicante province, 26 mi NW of ALICANTE. Dating from Roman times, it was included in the Moorish kingdom of VALENCIA and was captured by Christian forces in the 13th century.

VILLERS-COTTERÊTS (*France*)

Town in the Aisne department, 14 mi SW of SOISSONS. A nearby forest was the scene of the opening action of a large Allied offensive against the Germans that began on July 18, 1918, during World War I. The town was the birthplace in 1802 of Alexandre Dumas père French novelist and playwright.

VILLINGEN (*Germany*)

City in BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG, on the edge of the BLACK FOREST, 49 mi E of FREIBURG. It was granted

market rights in 999 by Otto III. Its center was laid out in 1120 and still stands today.

VILLMANSTRAND See LAPPEENRANTA**VILNA** See VILNIUS**VILNIUS** [*German: Wilna; Polish: Wilno; Russian: Vilna, Vilno*] (*Lithuania*)

City and capital of Lithuania, on the Neris River, 240 mi NE of WARSAW. Situated between eastern and western Europe, it bears the characteristics of many cultures and religions. Founded in the 10th century, it became the capital of Lithuania in 1323 but was destroyed by the Teutonic Knights in 1377. From the 16th to the 18th centuries the city suffered many misfortunes including plagues, fires, and occupation by foreign powers. In 1795 it became part of RUSSIA after the Partition of POLAND. It again fell into Polish hands from 1920 to 1939. The city's large Jewish population, which had made it a leading Jewish center of eastern Europe since the 16th century, was completely exterminated during the German occupation of World War II.

VILNO See VILNIUS**VILYANDI** See VILJANDI**VIMINAL HILL** See ROME, SEVEN HILLS**VIMY RIDGE** (*France*)

Ridge in Pas-de-Calais department, NE of ARRAS. During World War I the ridge was a major German defensive position. Its capture by Canadians from April 9 to 12, 1917, safeguarded ARRAS and AMIENS during the German offensive of March 1918.

VINCENNES (*France*)

Suburb E of PARIS, in Val-de-Marne department. A royal residence since the 12th century, it is the site of a famous 14th-century château in which Henry V of England died in 1422. In the 17th and 18th centuries the château was a state prison that held Henry of Navarre, the Grand Condé, and the duke of Beaufort. The conservative orator, the comte de Mirabeau, was held here during the French Revolution.

VINCENNES (*United States*)

City in SW INDIANA, on the Wabash River, 57 mi S of TERRE HAUTE. The oldest town in Indiana, it was settled in 1702 and became the most important center of the Northwest Frontier. It was ceded by the French to the British in 1763 but remained virtually self-governing until the American Revolution. From 1800 to 1813 it was the capital of Indiana Territory.

VINDAU See VENTSPILS**VINDELICIA** [*Raetia Secunda*] (*Germany*)

Ancient province of the ROMAN EMPIRE, comprising the modern German states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, S of the DANUBE RIVER. Originally inhabited by the Vindelici, the region was conquered by ROME in 15 B.C. and was administered with RAE-TIA. See also AUGSBURG.

VINDHYA PRADESH (*India*)

A former state of India, S of UTTAR PRADESH, N of MADHYA PRADESH to the S. The capital was Rewa. Vindhya Pradesh was created in 1948 from the merger of several former princely states. It was named for the Vindhya Range, which runs through the center of the province. Vindhya Pradesh, together with the states of Madhya Bharat and BHOPAL, was merged into Madhya Pradesh in 1956.

VINDOCINUM See VENDÔME**VINDONISSA** See WINDISCH**VINEGAR HILL** (*Ireland*)

Hill in County WEXFORD, E of ENNISCORTHY. Irish rebels, the United Irishmen, were defeated here by General Lake on June 21, 1798, resulting in the Act of Union between IRELAND and GREAT BRITAIN that created the United Kingdom.

VINELAND See VINLAND**VINH CAM RANH** See CAMRANH BAY**VINLAND** [*Vineland; Wineland*] (*Canada; United States*)

Coastal area of North America; its exact location is believed by experts to be somewhere between VIR-

GINIA, E United States, and NEWFOUNDLAND, E Canada. This coastal region was visited c. A.D. 1000 by the Norse explorer, Leif Ericsson, who discovered a fertile land where grapes grew. The account of the landing in the Norse *Vineland Saga* is vague, but if, as is believed, this land was North America, it is Ericsson rather than Columbus who should be credited with the discovery of the New World. The name is due to many wild grape vines, still present in the region.

VINNITSA (*Ukraine*)

City on the Southern Bug River, 130 mi SW of KIEV, in the Ukraine. Founded in the 14th century, it passed to POLAND in 1569 and became part of RUSSIA in 1793 after the second partition of Poland. During World War II it was under German occupation from 1941 to 1944.

VINOVIA See BINCHESTER**VINTIMILLE** See VENTIMIGLIA**VIONVILLE** See MARS-LA-TOUR**VIRDEN** (*United States*)

City in SW central ILLINOIS, 23 mi SSW of SPRINGFIELD. Laid out in 1852, it was the scene of a miners' riot on October 12, 1898, in which at least 10 people were killed. The incident helped awareness, and improvement, of miners' conditions.

VIRE (*France*)

Town in the Calvados department, on the VIRE RIVER, 32 mi SW of CAEN. It grew up around a castle built by Henry I of ENGLAND during the 12th century and became an important stronghold. The nearby valley of Vau-de-Vire was the home of Oliver Basse-lin, whose 15th-century drinking songs gave rise to the term "vaudeville." During World War II the town was occupied by the Allies in July 1944 after the landings in NORMANDY.

VIRE RIVER (*France*)

River of the NW; it flows through VIRE and SAINT-LÔ to the Bay of the SEINE RIVER near Isigny, in NORMANDY. During the Allied invasion of Normandy in World War II in June 1944, the river's estuary marked

1390 Virgilio

the dividing line between the OMAHA BEACH and UTAH BEACH landing sites.

VIRGILIO [*ancient: Andes; former: Pietola*] (*Italy*)

Town in Mantova province, LOMBARDY region, 3 mi S of MANTUA. The famous Latin poet, Vergil, author of the *Aeneid*, was born here in 70 B.C.

VIRGINIA (*United States*)

Northernmost of the southern states, it was the 10th of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution, in June 1788. Virginia is on the Atlantic Ocean and its borders touch MARYLAND, WEST VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, and NORTH CAROLINA.

Virginia was named for Queen Elizabeth I, called the Virgin Queen, and the name when first used applied to all of North America not held by FRANCE or SPAIN. In 1606 James I gave a charter to the London Company, later known as the Virginia Company. The company sent out an expedition in 1607 that in May founded JAMESTOWN on a peninsula in the JAMES RIVER, the first permanent English settlement in America. It fared poorly; and by 1610, despite the leadership of John Smith, more than half the colonists were dead.

The colony's prospects improved when the demand for tobacco, first cultivated in 1612, grew. The governor, Sir George Yeardley, convened the first legislative assembly in America at Jamestown in 1619. That same year a Dutch ship brought the first blacks, most of whom were indentured servants, and toward the end of the century slavery became a characteristic feature of the economy. A group of Indian tribes, the Powhatan Confederacy, made a surprise attack on the colony in 1622 and killed a third of the settlers before being defeated.

In 1660 the first of the British Navigation Acts, which restricted the way trade could be carried on, put an end to a prosperous era. The resulting economic slowdown and the refusal of the governor to campaign against the frontier Indians lay behind Bacon's Rebellion of 1675–76, led by Nathaniel Bacon. After he died in 1676 his followers were cruelly suppressed. Farming and commerce prospered in the 18th century, and settlement expanded into the SHENANDOAH VALLEY in 1726. During the American Revolution the British burned NORFOLK in 1776 and three years later invaded and took PORTSMOUTH and SUFFOLK. The final battle of the Revolution was fought at YORKTOWN, where General Cornwallis sur-

rendered to General George Washington on October 19, 1781. Of the first five U.S. presidents, four were Virginians, as were seven of the first 12.

In the 19th century Virginia's worn-out soil could not compete with fresher lands S and W, but some plantation owners bred slaves for profit. In spite of a slave insurrection led by Nat Turner in 1831, the state came near to abolishing slavery, and in the contentious period of the 1840s and 1850s, Virginians acted as mediators between both sides of the slavery question. In the end, Virginia reluctantly voted secession in April 1861, and RICHMOND became the capital of the CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Virginia was the main battleground of the war: the first Battle of BULL RUN in July 1861; the Seven Days' Battles of the PENINSULA campaign of April to July 1862; the second Battle of Bull Run of August 1862; FREDERICKSBURG in December 1862; CHANCELLORSVILLE in May 1863; the WILDERNESS Campaign of May to June 1864; the siege of PETERSBURG; and the surrender of Lee at APPOMATTOX COURTHOUSE on April 9, 1865, were all fought in the state. During the war West Virginia became a separate state in support of the Union.

Following the war, Radical Republicans controlled the state government for a time, and after the 14th and 15th amendments were ratified, Virginia was readmitted to the Union in January 1870. The war and the end of slavery brought hard times before the economy improved. In the late 19th century rural discontent was expressed through the Populist Party. The state was long strongly Democratic, and its government and business sectors were more forward-looking than in most southern states. Nevertheless, there was a furor over school integration, and by the mid-1960s only token integration had taken place. In 1990 the state elected the first African American to serve as a governor of a U.S. state since Reconstruction.

Richmond has been the capital since 1779; Norfolk is the largest city; WILLIAMSBURG was the colonial capital; other cities are NEWPORT NEWS, Portsmouth, VIRGINIA BEACH, and ROANOKE. Virginia has many historical sites, including Mt. Vernon, Washington's home; Monticello, Jefferson's home near CHARLOTTESVILLE; and Arlington, on the site of Robert E. Lee's home.

VIRGINIA BEACH (*United States*)

City in SE VIRGINIA on the Atlantic Coast. It was created in 1963 by merging the town of this name and Princess Anne County to create a unit 302 sq mi in

area. The city starts at the North Carolina line and runs north approximately 28 mi to the mouth of CHESAPEAKE BAY. It is a historic area with military installations and is a popular vacation resort. A memorial at CAPE HENRY marks the approximate spot where the JAMESTOWN settlers landed on April 26, 1607. The Cape Henry Lighthouse dates to 1791. The oldest brick residence in the United States, built here in 1636, has been restored.

VIRGINIA CITY (*United States*)

Town in SW MONTANA, 55 mi SE of BUTTE. Founded in 1863 after gold was discovered in nearby Alder Gulch, it grew into a city of 90,000 people, almost all men, in approximately three months. It was filled with gambling houses and dance halls. An eyewitness said every third cabin was a saloon. Lawlessness was the order of the day until a vigilante group wiped out the notorious Plummer gang. The rush, however, was short-lived, and the town declined. Virginia City was the first town in Montana to be incorporated, in 1864, and from 1865 to 1875 it was the territorial capital. There is a museum with mementoes of the gold-rush era.

VIRGINIA CITY (*United States*)

Village in W NEVADA, 16 mi SSE of RENO. The discovery of the Comstock Lode, a gold and silver strike in 1857, claimed in 1859 by H. T. Comstock, turned the surrounding area into a region of fabulous wealth. Until 1886 the mines yielded half the silver output of the United States. As the supplies of ore began to dwindle in the 1880s, Virginia City became a ghost town. It is now a tourist center.

VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT See OHIO

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Group of approximately 100 islands, the westernmost part of the Lesser Antilles, in the WEST INDIES, E of PUERTO RICO, divided politically between the UNITED STATES and GREAT BRITAIN. The U.S. islands are an organized, unincorporated territory; and the British islands are a Crown colony. The islands were discovered and named by Christopher Columbus in 1493. The chief U.S. islands are ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN. St. Thomas was claimed by DENMARK in 1666 and settled in 1672. The Danes claimed St. John in 1683 and in 1733 purchased St. Croix from FRANCE, which had held it since 1651. In

1754 the islands became a royal colony as the Danish West Indies. Concerned about the defense of the PANAMA CANAL in the midst of World War I, the United States purchased the islands from Denmark in 1917 for \$25 million. The official name is the Virgin Islands of the United States. St. Croix is the largest and most populous; St. Thomas is second in size but the most important commercially. On St. John is Virgin Islands National Park, established in 1956, in which are Carib Indian relics and remains of Danish sugar plantations. Tourism is important. The capital is CHARLOTTE AMALIE on St. Thomas.

Of the 30-odd British Virgin Islands, 16 are inhabited. The most important ones are Anegada, Tortola, and Virgin Gorda. The islands were acquired from the Dutch in 1666. Tourism is important here, too. The capital is Road Town on Tortola.

VIRICONIUM See WROXETER

VIRUNGA MOUNTAINS [Mfumbiro, Mufumbiro] (*Rwanda; Uganda; Congo*)

Volcanic mountain range of E central Africa, in E Congo, SW Uganda, and N Rwanda. This group of eight cones over 10,000 ft high was first sighted by J. H. Speke in 1861 during his search for the source of the NILE RIVER. They were put on the map by Franz Stuhlmann in 1891.

VIS [*Greek: Issa; Italian: Lissa*] (*Croatia*)

Island in the Adriatic Sea, off the coast of DALMATIA, 33 mi SSW of SPLIT. It was the site of a Greek colony founded in 390 B.C. by Dionysius the Elder of SYRACUSE, Sicily. During the Roman Civil War of 49 to 45 B.C., it came under the rule of ROME. In the Middle Ages it came successively under the BYZANTINE EMPIRE, Croatia, and VENICE. During the Napoleonic Wars it was held by FRANCE until GREAT BRITAIN won a naval victory over a Franco-Venetian fleet off its coast on March 13, 1811. The first battle fought by modern ironclad steam fleets was fought off Vis between ITALY and AUSTRIA on July 20, 1866, during the Austro-Prussian War. The Italians were defeated. Ceded to YUGOSLAVIA in 1918, Vis became the headquarters of the Yugoslav partisans during World War II.

VISAYAN ISLANDS [Bisayas] (*Philippines*)

An island group in the Visayan Sea in the central Philippines, including Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate,

Negros, Panay, Samar, and others. The group is bounded on the N by LUZON, on the E by the Pacific Ocean, on the S by MINDANAO, and on the W by MINDORO and the SULU SEA. LEYTE was discovered in March 1521 by the Spanish explorer Magellan. The town of PANAY on Panay Island is the second oldest in the Philippines. The Visayan Sea was the scene of much naval and land fighting in the latter part of World War II. Japanese forces occupied most of the islands until the invasion by U.S. forces on October 20, 1944, and the defeat of the Japanese fleet in LEYTE GULF on October 25–26, 1944.

VISBY [*German: Wisby*] (*Sweden*)

City, port, and capital of Gotland county, on the W coast of GOTLAND Island. The site of a Stone Age settlement and a religious center, it was an important trading center by the end of the Stone Age. From the 10th to the 14th centuries A.D. it was a major commercial center of northern Europe and a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. It declined after falling to the Swedes in 1280. Several times under different rulers, it finally became part of Sweden in 1645. It did not regain its commercial importance until the 19th century.

VISÉ [*Wezet*] (*Belgium*)

Town in Liège province, on the Meuse River, NE of LIÈGE. The first battle of World War I was fought here on August 4, 1914, a day after GERMANY declared war on FRANCE.

WISEU [*Vizeu*] (*Portugal*)

Town and capital of Viseu district and Beira Alta province, 41 mi NE of COIMBRA. Founded by the Romans, it came under the Moors in A.D. 893 and was captured by Ferdinand I of CASTILE in 1058. The earthworks of the Roman military camp of Vacca are nearby.

VISHAKHAPATNAM [*Vizagapatam, Visakhapatnam*] (*India*)

City and port on the Bay of Bengal, 310 mi ENE of HYDERABAD, NE ANDHRA PRADESH. An English station was established here in 1683. It later became the site of major shipyards from which the first Indian-built steamer was launched in 1948. It has the only sheltered harbor on the COROMANDEL COAST.

VISHNUPUR See BISHNUPUR

VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM

One of two kingdoms that evolved after the exodus of large numbers of Goths, the Gotar people, from S SWEDEN to the region N of the BLACK SEA in the late second–early third centuries A.D. In the late third and early fourth centuries they separated into two groups—the Ostrogoths (East Goths) occupying the UKRAINE, and the Visigoths (West Goths) settling in DACIA, now part of HUNGARY and ROMANIA, at the eastern boundaries of the ROMAN EMPIRE. Threatened from the E by the Huns, the Visigoths began making inroads into the Roman province of PANNONIA and were of concern to Emperor Constantine I. Under Athanaric they ravaged THRACE in A.D. 364 and took part in a revolt led by Procopius. The Romans under Emperor Valens retaliated and defeated them in A.D. 369. Under continuing threat from the Huns, they fled deeper into the Roman Empire, suffering attacks by the Romans as they moved. Ultimately, however, they defeated the Romans at ADRIANOPLE in A.D. 378, NW of Constantinople, killing Valens. By 395, after a peace had been negotiated with Rome, Alaric emerged as the strong leader of the Visigoths and served as a Roman general of his people under Emperor Theodosius. With the execution of the Vandal leader Stilicho in 408, Alaric moved against Rome and eventually controlled the Italian Peninsula. He sacked Rome itself in A.D. 410. On his death, however, leadership passed to Ataulf, who initiated a move first to southern GAUL and then to northern SPAIN.

In Gaul the Visigoths invaded and took control of AQUITAIN, with TOULOUSE as their capital, reaching the acme of their power under Euric (466–84). They went on to conquer all of Spain and controlled a vast domain, extending into Gaul, until the Franks under Clovis defeated Alaric II at the battle of VOUILLE in Gaul in 507. Following this defeat, the Visigoths moved the seat of their government to TOLEDO in Spain, where they were besieged by both Basques and Franks, with occasional Byzantine inroads from the S. In the late 6th century however, Leovigild and Recared emerged as strong, wise kings, and the Visigothic kingdom regained its vitality. The Visigoths were the first Germanic people converted to Christianity by Ulfilas in DACIA in the fourth century, but their Arianism alienated them from the Catholic Romans. Recared's conversion to Catholicism from Arianism in the sixth century encouraged the mixing of the Romano-Hispanic with the Visigoth populations in Spain. The next step toward homogeneity came in

654 when King Recceswith ordered the establishment of a common law for both Visigothic and Roman subjects, who until then had been living under different sets of laws.

The Catholic Church in Toledo began to appear the stronger governing element as the Visigoth royal authority weakened to the point of civil war. However, it was the Moors under the leadership of Tarik Ibn Ziyad who destroyed the Visigothic Kingdom. The defeat of Roderick, the last Visigothic king, in A.D. 711, in the vicinity of MEDINA SIDONIA, ushered in many centuries of Moorish hegemony in Spain.

VISLA See VISTULA RIVER

VISTULA RIVER [*German: Weichsel; Polish: Wisła; Russian: Visla*] (*Poland*)

River rising on the N slope of the CARPATHIAN MTS, it flows through Poland to the BALTIC SEA at GDAŃSK. Approximately 675 miles long, it is navigable for most of its course and has always been a major Polish trade route. It is connected to the ODER and DNEPER rivers by canal.

VITEBSK (*Belarus*)

City in NE Belarus, on the Western Dvina River, 140 mi NE of MINSK. First mentioned in 1021, it passed to LITHUANIA in 1320 and to POLAND in the 16th century. It finally passed to RUSSIA in 1772. It suffered severe damage during the Great Northern War, from 1700 to 1721, during the Napoleonic Wars in 1812, and during World War II.

VITERBO [*ancient: Vicus Elbii*] (*Italy*)

City and capital of Viterbo province, LATIUM region, 42 mi NNW of ROME. Originally inhabited by Etruscans, it was captured by the Romans c. 310 B.C. In the 11th century it was given to the papacy by Countess Matilda of TUSCANY. In 1145 Pope Eugenius III fled here for safety, and from 1257 it was the residence of several popes. Five popes were elected here. It declined in importance when the papacy moved to AVIGNON in 1309. Most of the city was destroyed during World War II, but it has recovered.

VITÓRIA [*former: Victoria*] (*Brazil*)

City, port, and capital of Espírito Santo state, on an island in the Bay of Espírito Santo, 250 mi NE of Rio

DE JANEIRO. Founded by Vasco Fernandes Coutinho in 1535, it was strategically placed to repel Indian attacks. Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries it also successfully resisted French, English, and Dutch attacks.

VITORIA [*medieval: Victoriacum*] (*Spain*)

City and capital of Álava province, in the BASQUE PROVINCES, 32 mi SSE of BILBAO. Founded by the Visigoths in A.D. 581 to commemorate the victory of King Leovigild over the Basques, it was fortified by Sancho VI of NAVARRE after his defeat of the Moors in 1181. The decisive battle of the Peninsular campaign of the Napoleonic Wars was fought here on June 21, 1813, when the Allies under the duke of Wellington defeated the French under Joseph Bonaparte. See also VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

VITRÉ (*France*)

Town in the Ille-et-Vilaine department, 22 mi E of RENNES. It became a center for the French Huguenots in the Reformation while ruled by the Rieux and Coligny families. A Protestant church was established here, which was suppressed after the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685.

VITRIACUM See VITRY-SUR-SEINE

VITRY-EN-PERTHOIS See VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS

VITRY-LE-FRANÇOIS (*France*)

Town in the Marne department, on the MARNE RIVER, 20 mi SE of CHÂLONS. It was built in 1545 by Francis I to replace the old town of Vitry-en-Perthois, which had been destroyed in 1544 by Charles V. General Joseph Joffre had his headquarters here at the start of World War I, and the town changed hands several times during the Battle of the Marne. It was almost totally destroyed during World War II.

VITRY-SUR-SEINE [*ancient: Vitriacum*] (*France*)

Suburb of S PARIS, in the Val-de-Marne department, on the SEINE RIVER. A village in Roman times, it later became the site of much property owned by Parisian religious establishments. Many country houses were built here after the French Revolution.

VITTORIA VENETO (*Italy*)

Town in Treviso province, 23 mi N of TREVISO, in VENETO region. One of the last battles of World War

1394 Vittoriosa

I was fought here between October 24 and November 3, 1918, in which the troops of AUSTRIA were decisively defeated by the Italians. This led to the Austrian surrender and the signing of an armistice at the Villa Giusti near PADUA on November 3, 1918.

VITTORIOSA [Birgu] (*Malta*)

Town on the Grand Harbor opposite VALLETTA. With COSPICUA and Senglea it was one of the Three Cities of Malta and was of considerable importance during the Middle Ages. In 1530 it became the first residence of the Knights of St. John on Malta and was their refuge during the Turks' Great Siege of Malta in 1565. It was replaced as the knights' capital by Valletta in 1570. See also OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

VITUDURUM See WINTERTHUR

VIVARAIS (*France*)

Ancient district, mostly in the modern department of Ardèche. Part of the kingdom of ARLES in the early Middle Ages, it was held by the counts of TOULOUSE but passed to the French Crown in 1229 following the Albigensian Crusade.

VIVIERS (*France*)

Town in the Ardèche department, on the RHÔNE RIVER, SSE of Privas. It was the ancient capital of VIVARAIS and has a cathedral with six Gobelin tapestries.

VIVIS See VEVEY

VIVISCUS See VEVEY

VIZAGAPATAM See VISHAKHAPATNAM

VIZCAYA [Biscay, Biscaya] (*Spain*)

Province within the BASQUE PROVINCES, on the BAY OF BISCAY. Inhabited since ancient times by the fiercely independent Basques, it was only nominally subject to the Romans, Visigoths, and Franks, and resisted the Moors. Included in the kingdom of NAVARRE, which united all the Basques in the 11th century, it passed to CASTILE in 1370. It lost its special privileges after the Carlist Wars of 1834 to 1876. The province is a center of Basque nationalism and has continually been the scene of activity aimed against the central government.

VIZEU See VISEU

VIZIANAGRAM (*India*)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH, 410 mi NNE of CHENNAI. Founded in 1712, it was the headquarters of the rajas of Vizianagram, who were important in the 18th century. Their fort, built in 1714, is in the vicinity.

VIZILLE (*France*)

Town in the Isère department, S of GRENOBLE. Originally the site of a Roman military post, it was here that the estates of DAUPHINÉ convened on July 21, 1788, to make a protest that presaged the French Revolution. The meeting, which took place in a tennis court, occurred a year before the National Assembly took the Tennis Court Oath at VERSAILLES.

VLAANDEREN See FLANDERS

VLAARDINGEN (*Indonesia*) See MAKASAR

VLAARDINGEN (*Netherlands*)

Municipality and port in South Holland province, 6 mi W of ROTTERDAM. An early Dutch naval victory was won nearby in 1037 when Dirk IV defeated Emperor Henry III. In 1351 the Bavarian line of Holland was secured when Count William V won several victories nearby. Today it is the third-largest seaport in Holland.

VLADIKAVKAZ [*former: Dzaudzhikau, Ordzhonikidze*] (*Russia*)

Trading center and the capital of NORTH OSSETIAN AR, 92 mi N of TBILISI, on the upper Terek River. It was founded in 1784 as a fortress during the Russian conquest of the CAUCASUS. In 1861 it became a town and grew in importance when connected with Tbilisi by the famous Georgian military road in 1864. Kazbek Peak, rising just above the city, was the farthest the German armies advanced into the Caucasus Mts from November 10 to 19, 1942, during World War II. The name was changed to Ordzhonikidze from 1931 to 1944 and 1954 to 1990, and from 1945 to 1954 it was called Dzaudzhikau. After the fall of the Soviet Union it resumed its original name.

VLADIMIR (*Russia*)

City in Russia, on the Klyazma River, 110 mi E of Moscow. One of Russia's oldest towns, it was founded in the 12th century by Vladimir II of KIEV

and became the center of a principedom and a trading town. It recovered quickly after being devastated by Tatar invasions in 1238 and 1293 and was the center of the Russian Orthodox Church between 1300 and 1328. See also GORKI.

VLADIMIR, DUCHY OF See UKRAINE, VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKI

VLADIMIR IN VOLHYNIA See LODOMERIA

VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKI [*Polish: Włodzimierz*] (*Ukraine*)
City in Ukraine, 45 mi WNW of LUTSK, on the Lug River. Founded in the 10th century, it is one of the oldest settlements in Ukraine and was an important trade center from the 10th to the 13th centuries. The capital of the grand duchy of Vladimir, it later became the capital of the Galich-Volhynian duchy in 1300. It passed to POLAND in 1347. After changing hands many times, it finally passed to RUSSIA in 1795. See also GALICIA, VOLHYNIA.

VLADIVOSTOK (*Russia*)

City and port on a bay of the Sea of Japan, in Russia, 380 mi SSW of KHABAROVSK. Founded as a military post in 1860, it was an important base for colonization by Russia in the Far East. The Trans-Siberian Railroad linked it with Europe in 1903. Following the fall of PORT ARTHUR to JAPAN in 1905, it became Russia's most important naval base on the Pacific coast. In World War I it was an Allied supply base. After the Russian Revolution of 1917 the Allies, mostly Japan, continued to occupy it until 1922. In World War II it was again a major Allied supply base. In November 1974 U.S. president Gerald Ford and Soviet premier Leonid Brezhnev met here to begin negotiations on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) to limit the arms race. In 1992, the city was officially open to visits from foreign nationals.

VLISSINGEN [*English: Flushing*] (*Netherlands*)

Seaport on the S coast of WALCHEREN Island, at the mouth of the SCHELDE estuary, SW Netherlands, approximately 40 mi NW of ANTWERP. In 1572 Vlissingen was one of the first Dutch towns to rebel against SPAIN. During World War II Vlissingen was the objective of the Allied Walcheren expedition of October to November 1944 to clear the Schelde estuary for access to Antwerp. Vlissingen was the birthplace in 1607 of

Michel de Ruyter, admiral and naval hero of the Dutch wars of 1652–76, and of the poet Jacobus Bel-lamy in 1757.

VLONA See VLORË

VLONË See VLORË

VLORA See VLORË

VLORË [*Vlona, Vlonë, Vlora*] [*former: Avlona; Greek: Aulon; Italian: Valona*] (*Albania*)

City, port, and capital of Vlorë province, on an inlet of the Adriatic Sea, 62 mi SSW of TIRANË. Important in classical antiquity, it also played a major role in wars between Normans and Byzantines of the 11th and 12th centuries. In 1464 it came under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE. On November 28, 1912, it was the scene of the proclamation of the independence of Albania by Ismail Bey Vlora. It was occupied by ITALY in both world wars.

VLOTSLAVSK See WŁOCŁAWEK

VLTAVA RIVER [*German: Moldau*] (*Czech Republic*)

Rising in the Bohemian Forest of SW Czech Republic, flowing first SE and then N, the Vltava is approximately 270 mi long and is the longest river in the country. It joins the ELBE RIVER at Melnik. It flows past PRAGUE, the capital of the country, and CESHÉ BUDEJOVICE, an important transportation center founded in the 13th century. The 19th-century Czech composer Bedrich Smetana devoted one section of his 1879 symphonic poem, *My Fatherland*, to the Vltava.

VODENA See EDESSA

VOGESEN See VOSGES MOUNTAINS

VOGESUS See VOSGES MOUNTAINS

VOGHERA (*Italy*)

Town in Pavia province, LOMBARDY region, 15 mi SSW of PAVIA. Probably the site of the Roman colony of Iria, it was fortified by the Visconti family of MILAN in the 14th century.

VOIOTIA See BOEOTIA

VOIVODINA See VOJVODINA

VOJVODINA [Voivodina, Voyvodina] (*Serbia*)

Autonomous province of N Serbia. Its chief city is NOVI SAD. Originally part of HUNGARY and CROATIA, the region was conquered by the Turks in the 16th century but was restored to Hungary in 1699. It became a refuge for Serbians and Croats fleeing the OTTOMAN EMPIRE and was ceded to Yugoslavia in 1920 by the Treaty of Trianon. It is the country's richest agricultural region.

VOLATERRAE See VOLTERRA

VOLCANO ISLANDS [*Japanese*: Iwo Retto, Kazan-Retto] (*Japan*)

Group of three islands in the W Pacific Ocean, S of Bonin Island. Settled by fishermen and sulfur miners in 1887, the islands were claimed by Japan in 1891. The group's largest island, IWO JIMA, was made the site of a Japanese air base and fell to the UNITED STATES in 1945 after a bloody battle during World War II. It remained under U.S. administration until it was returned to Japan in 1968.

VOLGA-BALTIC WATERWAY [*former*: Mariinsk Waterway] (*Russia*)

River and canal system linking the VOLGA RIVER with the BALTIC SEA. The waterway, which follows the ancient Baltic-Volga trade route, was begun in 1709 to connect ST. PETERSBURG with the Russian interior. The major canals along its course were built in the 1930s and modernized in the 1960s. The system is approximately 700 miles long.

VOLGA-DON CANAL (*Russia*)

Canal in Russia, linking the VOLGA RIVER with the DON RIVER, near VOLGOGRAD. Projects to link the Don and Volga rivers go back to the 17th century, when Peter the Great started to construct a canal in the area. Work on the modern canal began in earnest only after World War II and was completed in July 1952. It is of vital importance to Russian trade.

VOLGA GERMAN AUTONOMOUS SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [German Volga Republic] (*Russia*)

Former autonomous republic of the USSR, on the VOLGA RIVER, with its capital at ENGELS, Russia. The area was settled by 27,000 Germans under decrees of

Catherine II in 1760 and 1761. Although it enjoyed special privileges initially, the region had lost all autonomy by 1870 but was organized as an autonomous republic in 1924. It was abolished finally in September 1941.

VOLGA RIVER [*ancient*: Oarus, Rha; *Finnish*: Rau; *Tatar*: Atel, Etil, Itil] (*Russia*)

River of central and E European Russia, rising in the Valdai Hills, in N Kalinin oblast, and flowing 2,293 mi to the CASPIAN SEA near ASTRAKHAN. The longest river in Europe, it has played an extremely important part in the history of Russia as a trade route and as the main transport route for colonization in the East. Muscovite trading centers had been established on the river by the 12th century at NIZHNY NOVGOROD, Tver, now KALININ; UGLICH; and YAROSLAV. After the Tatar invasions of the 13th century, it replaced the DNIEPER RIVER as the main trade route between Muscovy and Central Asia. The importance of the river as a trade artery increased in the 16th century when Ivan the Terrible conquered its whole course and established fortress towns on its banks.

VOLGOGRAD [*former*: Stalingrad, Tsaritsyn] (*Russia*)

City, port, and capital of Volgograd oblast, on the VOLGA RIVER, 580 mi SE of MOSCOW in Russia. Founded as a fort by Russians in 1589, it was captured by Cossack rebels in 1670 and 1774. It became of vital importance because of its position on the route between the Volga and DON rivers and was reached by railways in the 19th century. During the Russian Revolution, in 1918, it was held by Bolsheviks under Stalin, for whom it was renamed in 1925. In September 1942, during World War II, the city was subjected to a massive offensive by Axis forces under General Friedrich von Paulus. The Germans failed to capture the whole city, and in November 1942 the Soviets under Marshal Grigori Zhukov counterattacked, encircling the besieging enemy and winning a battle that was to prove a major turning point in the war. In the Stalingrad campaign the Germans alone lost more than 300,000 men, and the Axis forces were never again able to return to the offensive against the Soviets. The city regained its former name in 1961, in Krushchev's de-Stalinization period.

VOLGOGRAD OBLAST [*former*: Stalingrad Oblast] (*Russia*)

Subdivision of Russia, on the lower VOLGA RIVER. Its capital is VOLGOGRAD. Occupied by Bulgars in the

fifth century A.D., it passed to the KHAZARS in the 10th century. In the 13th and 14th centuries it formed part of the empire of the Tatar GOLDEN HORDE. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was the scene of continuous fighting between Russians and Volga tribesmen, and in 1773 of E. Pugachev's Cossack rebellion. It suffered severe famine in 1921 after the Russian Revolution.

VOLGSK See VOLSK

VOLHYNIA [*Polish: Wołyń; Russian: Volyn, Volynia*] (*Ukraine*)

Region of NW Ukraine, around the headstreams of the Pripyat and Western Bug rivers. One of the oldest Slavic settlements in Europe, from 981 it was divided between the Russian duchies of VLADIMIR and Galich, and c. 1390 was shared between POLAND and LITHUANIA. In 1795 it again passed to RUSSIA, though Poland acquired part of the region by the Treaty of RIGA in 1921. The Polish section was ceded to the Soviet Union in 1939. See also GALICIA, UKRAINE.

VOLKHOV RIVER (*Russia*)

River of NW central European Russia. It rises in Lake Ilmen and flows NNE to LAKE LADOGA. In early times it was an important Russian trade route, forming part of the waterway system linking the BALTIC SEA and CONSTANTINOPLE. It was linked to the Neva River by canal in the 18th century. The Soviet Union's first hydroelectric station was built on the river at Volkhov in 1926.

VOLNEY See FULTON (Missouri)

VOLOGDA (*Russia*)

City in N central Russia, on the Vologda River, 110 mi N of YAROSLAVL. Founded in 1147 by NOVGOROD traders, it became important early as a commercial center. In the 14th century it was the object of a struggle between Novgorod and MOSCOW. It passed to Moscow in 1478. It continued to be of commercial importance until the 18th century, when it was eclipsed by ST. PETERSBURG, but it recovered in the 19th century with the development of the railways and the timber industry.

VOLOS [*Greek: Bolos, Vólos; Turkish: Gholos*] (*Greece*)

City, port, and capital of Magnesia department, on the Gulf of Vólos, 100 mi NNW of ATHENS, E THES-

SALY. Standing near the site of ancient IOLCUS, it is in a region full of remains dating from Neolithic times. The legendary Jason and the Argonauts are said to have sailed from either Iolcus or Pegasae, lying just to the south. During the war of Greek independence the Greeks of Zagora tried in vain to take the city from the Turks in 1827. It became part of Greece in 1881. In 1955 it suffered a severe earthquake.

VOLSINII (*Italy*)

Ancient town of ETRURIA. It has been sited at ORVIETO, Terni province, Umbria region. A powerful member of the Etruscan League, it was apparently the richest of the 12 cities of Etruria. The Volsinienses were defeated by ROME in 294 B.C., and their city was sacked in 280 B.C. A new city was built later on the site of today's BOLSENA.

VOLSK [*former: Malykovka, Volgsk*] (*Russia*)

City and port in Russia, on the VOLGA RIVER, 70 mi NE of SARATOV. Originally a small settlement, it became a town in 1780 and is today an important river port.

VOLTA RIVER (*Ghana*)

River formed in central Ghana by the confluence of the Black Volta and White Volta rivers, it flows SE and S to the Gulf of Guinea at ADA. Discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century, it has become the most important river in Ghana. Its dam, forming Lake Volta and completed in 1966, has proved vital to the country's economic development.

VOLTERRA [*Etruscan: Velathri; Latin: Volaterrae*] (*Italy*)

Town in Pisa province, TUSCANY, 29 mi SE of PISA. A member of the Etruscan League, it fell to Rome in the third century B.C. It supported ROME during the Second Punic War and Marius in the Civil War but fell to Sulla after a lengthy siege. It was the capital of the Lombard kings for some time during the early Middle Ages. After falling to Florence in 1361, its fortunes followed those of FLORENCE. It has many Etruscan remains, including a gateway and walls. The town also contains a 12th- and 13th-century cathedral and a museum of Etruscan antiquities.

VOLTURNO RIVER (*Italy*)

River rising in the Apennine Mts in MOLISE region and flowing through CAMPANIA to the Tyrrhenian

Sea. It has always been of strategic importance because it crosses the roads linking NAPLES and ROME. On October 1, 1860, Garibaldi defeated the Neapolitan army on its banks. After the fall of Naples in World War II it was a German defense line and was crossed by the Allies after severe fighting between October 12 and 14, 1943. CAPUA is the most important city along its course.

VOLUBILIS [*later: Oulili*] (*Morocco*)

Ancient city of North Africa, 19 mi N of MEKNES. A flourishing center of late Hellenistic culture in the first century B.C. and the first century A.D., it became a Roman municipium c. A.D. 45 and was the chief inland city of the Roman province of MAURETANIA Tingitana. After 788 it was the capital of the Arab Idrisid dynasty. There are extensive Roman ruins here, especially of the town walls.

VOLYN See VOLHYNIA

VOLYNIA See VOLHYNIA

VORARLBERG (*Austria*)

Province on the Swiss border, with its capital at BREGENZ. Inhabited since Neolithic times, it was conquered by the Romans in 15 B.C. and was included in the province of RAETIA. In the sixth century A.D. it became part of the Frankish kingdom and belonged to the counts of Montfort during the later Middle Ages. It gradually came under Hapsburg rule between the 14th and 16th centuries, and it became a distinct province of Austria in 1918.

VORDINGBORG (*Denmark*)

City in Storstrøms county, on the Masnedsund, in SE SJAELLAND, 50 mi SSW of COPENHAGEN. First settled around a castle in the 12th century, it became a favorite meeting place of the national assembly. In 1241 Denmark's oldest national statute was published here.

VORONEZH (*Russia*)

City in Russia, on the Voronezh River, 165 mi NE of KHARKIV. Built as a fortress in 1586, it became a shipbuilding center and was used by Peter the Great to assemble a fleet for his campaigns to capture the Turkish fortress of AZOV in 1695–96. Commercially

and culturally important since the 1830s, it was almost destroyed during the German occupation of World War II in the six months after July 1942. It has since been rebuilt.

VOROSHILOVGRAD [*former: Lugansk*] (*Ukraine*)

City in Ukraine, 100 mi N of ROSTOV-ON-DON. The oldest center of the DONETS BASIN, it was founded in 1795 around a state iron foundry that used the abundant surrounding coal. Industrialization accelerated its development in the 1920s. It is named after the Bolshevik leader, Marshal Voroshilov.

VOROSHILOVSK See STAVROPOL

VORSKLA RIVER (*Russia; Ukraine*)

River of W European USSR, it rises in Kursk oblast and flows S to the DNEPER RIVER, above DNEPROPETROVSK, in the Ukraine. On August 12, 1399, the Tatar GOLDEN HORDE under Edigü won a decisive victory here over the Lithuanian ruler Vytautas the Great (1350–1430). As a result Vytautas lost all hope of subjugating the Golden Horde and turned west to break the power of the German Teutonic Knights over LITHUANIA. In June 1709 Peter the Great's army routed the forces of Charles XII of SWEDEN in a decisive battle at POLTAVA, on the river's banks.

VOSEGUS See VOSGES MOUNTAINS

VOSGES MOUNTAINS [*ancient: Vogesus, Vosegus; German: Vogesen*] (*France*)

Mountain range in E France. From the Belfort Gap, between the Vosges Mts and the JURA MTS, the range runs generally north, approximately 120 mi, parallel to the RHINE RIVER. The Moselle, Meurthe, and Sarre rivers rise here. PLOMBIÈRES-LES-BAINS is a popular spa, its springs used since Roman times. The spa was the scene of a meeting in 1858 between Napoleon III of France and Sardinian premier Camillo Cavour, at which it was agreed that France would receive NICE and SAVOY for helping to expel the Austrians from Italy. BELFORT, in the Belfort Gap, has been a military stronghold since the 17th century, because its site dominates the routes between France, Germany, and Switzerland. In World War I U.S. troops were stationed on this front. In World War II German troops seized Belfort in June 1940, and it was retaken by French and U.S. troops during August and September 1944.

VOTKINSK [former: Votkinski Zovod] (*Russia*)

Town in Udmurt Autonomous SSR, Russian SFSR, 30 mi NE of IZHEVSK. Founded in 1759, it was pillaged by the Cossack Pugachev in 1774 in the rebellion against Catherine II. The composer Peter I. Tchaikovsky was born here in 1840. His home is preserved as a museum.

VOTKINSKI ZOVOD See VOTKINSK

VOTSKAYA ASSR See UDMURT

VOUILLÉ (*France*)

Village in W central France, 10 mi WNW of POITIERS. It was probably the site of a battle in A.D. 507 between the forces of Alaric II, the Visigothic king of Spain and southern Gaul from c. 485 to 507, and Clovis I, the Frankish king and founder of the Merovingian dynasty, who ruled from 481 to 511. Clovis was a champion of orthodox Christianity, but Alaric was an adherent of Arianism, which was considered a Christian heresy. Alaric was defeated and lost nearly all the Visigoth lands north of the Pyrenees, while the victory of Clovis added AQUITAINE to the domain of the Merovingians. Some opinion holds that the battle was fought 20 miles S at Voulon. See also FRANKISH EMPIRE, VISIGOTHIC KINGDOM.

VOYVODINA See VOJVODINA

VRACA See VRATSA

VRATSA [*Vraca*] (*Bulgaria*)

City and capital of Vratsa province, 35 mi NNE of SOFIA. Under the OTTOMAN EMPIRE from the 15th to 19th centuries it was an administrative and commercial center that traded with FRANCE, ITALY, EGYPT, and ISTANBUL. It declined when Bulgaria became independent in 1878.

VRH-BOSNA See SARAJEVO

VRIESLAND See FRIESLAND

VRINDAVAN [Brindaban, Bindraban, Bindrabund] (*India*)

Town in UTTAR PRADESH state, on the Jumna River, 6 mi N of MATHURA, N India. An important pilgrim-

age center, it has approximately 1,000 Hindu shrines and temples. The Hindu god Krishna is supposed to have spent his childhood here.

VRŠAC [*German: Werschetz; Hungarian: Versecz*] (*Serbia*)

City in Serbia, 45 mi NW of BELGRADE. During the Revolution of 1848–49 the Serbs were defeated here by the Hungarians in 1848. The following year the Hungarians were themselves defeated here by the Austrians. Vršac again came under Hungarian control in 1941 after the German invasion of World War II.

VRYBURG (*South Africa*)

Town in NORTH WEST province, 125 mi N of KIMBERLEY. From 1882 to 1885 it was the capital of the former Boer republic of STELLALAND. During the Boer War it was occupied by the Boers between 1899 and 1902.

VRYHEID (*South Africa*)

Town in NW KWAZULU-NATAL, 140 mi N of DURBAN. It was the chief town of a district that was ceded by the Zulus to the Boers in 1884. The district was declared a republic but became part of the TRANSVAAL in 1888 and of Natal in 1902.

VULCI [*Etruscan: Velch*] (*Italy*)

Ancient city of ETRURIA, in Viterbo province, Latium region, 10 mi NW of TARQUINIA. The largest of the 12 cities of Etruria, it flourished between the sixth and fourth centuries B.C. due to its trade. It was overcome by the Roman Coruncanius in 280 B.C. together with VOLSINII. Vulci is famous for its extensive Etruscan cemeteries and important frescoes.

VYATKA See KIROV

VYAZMA (*Russia*)

City in Russia, 125 mi WSW of MOSCOW. It was a trading town in the 11th century. From the 15th to 17th centuries it was held, in turn, by LITHUANIA, Russia, and POLAND. The city was finally ceded to Russia in 1634. During World War II it was occupied by the Germans between 1941 and 1943.

VYBORG [*Finnish: Viipuri; Swedish: Viborg*] (*Russia*)

City and port on the Gulf of Finland, 70 mi NW of ST. PETERSBURG, in Russia. Founded by the Swedes as a fortress town in 1293, it later became a member of

1400 Vychegda River

the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. Captured by Peter the Great of Russia in 1710, in 1812 it was incorporated into FINLAND, which at that time was under Russian sovereignty. Prior to the Russian Revolution it was an important transit point for revolutionaries going into Russia. Included in Finland in 1918, it was finally ceded to the USSR in 1947 after occupation by Finns and Germans in World War II from August 1941 to June 1944.

VYCHEGDA RIVER [Vichegda] (*Russia*)

River of NE European Russia, it rises in the URAL MOUNTAINS and flows W through the Russia to the

Northern Dvina River at Kotlas. During the 16th century the river was an important water route to SIBERIA.

VYERNYI See ALMA-ATA

VYSHNI VOLOCHEK (*Russia*)

Town in Russia, 70 mi NW of KALININ. It was important in the 18th and 19th centuries since it lay on the Vyshnevo-Lotsk canal system, built by Peter the Great between 1703 and 1709 to link the Volga River with the Neva River and the BALTIC SEA.



WAADT See VAUD

WABASH (*United States*)

City on the Wabash River, 64 mi SE of SOUTH BEND, INDIANA. A mill was constructed here in 1820 for the Miami Indians. White settlers entered the area in the following decade; Wabash was settled c. 1835. It is reputed to be the first city in the world to have had municipal electric street lighting.

WABASH RIVER (*United States*)

River, 475 mi long, rising in W OHIO, flowing SW across INDIANA to form the S Illinois state line, and joining the OHIO RIVER in SW Indiana. In the 18th century it was widely used by French fur traders traveling between CANADA and NEW ORLEANS. Early in the 19th century it became an important East-West trade route used by steamers and flatboats until the arrival of the railroad in the middle of the century.

WACO (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Brazos River, 94 mi SW of DALLAS, E central TEXAS. Settled in 1849 on the site of former Hueco Indian villages, it was a cotton plantation and cattle-ranching center prior to the Civil War. A suspension bridge erected in 1870 and its first railroad connection, constructed here in 1871, revived Waco's economy after the war. In 1993, there was a shootout near Waco between federal officers and Branch Davidians, a Christian religious cult headed by David Koresh. The Branch Davidians held out in a 51-day siege that ended in a fire that killed 83 people.

WADAI [Ouadai] (*Chad*)

Former Muslim sultanate in E Chad. Established in the 16th century, it became powerful as a slave-trading state as late as the 19th century, when it was strongly influenced by a Sufi order, the Sanusi. The French displaced the sultanate during the decade prior to World War I.

WĀDĪ AL-HIJĀRAH See GUADALAJARA (Spain)

WĀDĪ-ASH See GUADIX

WADI HALFA [Halfa] (*Sudan*)

Port on Lake Nubia, Northern Province, N Sudan. It was founded in the 19th century on the site of an ancient Egyptian city that archaeologists tried to rescue in the 1960s before it was flooded by waters of the recently constructed ASWĀN High Dam.

WAGADU See GHANA EMPIRE

WAGADUGU See OUAGADOUGOU

WAGRAM (*Austria*)

Village 11 mi NE of VIENNA, NE Austria. Napoleon won a particularly bloody victory here over Archduke Charles Louis and his Austrian forces on July 5 and 6, 1809, during the Napoleonic Wars.

WAHLSTATT See LEGNICKIE POLE

WAIMEA (*United States*)

Village on the SW coast of Kauai Island, HAWAII. British explorer, Captain James Cook, landed at Waimea Bay in January 1778. Later, the first missionaries to work the Hawaiian Islands settled here. A Russian trading fort of the early 19th century lies in ruins nearby.

WAITZEN See VAC**WAKAYAMA** (*Japan*)

Seaport on the Inland Sea, S HONSHŪ, 35 mi SW of ŌSAKA, an old Tokugawa capital. Its impressive castle, built by Hideyoshi in 1585, has been reconstructed since its destruction in World War II.

WAKDE (*Indonesia*)

Island off the NE coast of IRIAN BARAT. A Japanese airfield, established here during World War II, was captured by Allied forces on May 21, 1944.

WAKEFIELD (*England*)

City on the Calder River, South YORKSHIRE, 8 mi SSE of LEEDS. Dating to Anglo-Saxon times, it has been a center of the wool industry since the 14th century. Richard Plantagenet, third duke of York, was defeated and slain here in 1460 by a force of Lancastrians during the Wars of the Roses. The Towneley, or Wakefield, Mysteries, one of the cycles of English miracle plays, were initially performed here c. 1450.

WAKE ISLAND (*United States*)

A former U.S. military base and island, between Guam and Hawaii, central Pacific. The island was discovered by the Spanish in the 16th century and visited in 1796 by the British captain William Wake. It was annexed by the United States in 1898. It became a civil base in 1935, then a military base in 1939 before it fell on December 23, 1941, to a Japanese raid that was initiated on December 7. It was bombed many times during World War II before it was recaptured on September 4, 1945, by U.S. troops. Today it is claimed by the MARSHALL ISLANDS and the island still serves as a runway for U.S. military flights.

WALACHIA [Wallachia] (*Romania*)

Former small kingdom between the Transylvanian Alps and the DANUBE RIVER, which with MOLDAVIA

to the N comprises modern Romania. Bordered by BULGARIA on the S, the Danube River and SERBIA on the W, it includes the oil-rich region of PLOIEȘ and the industrial sector around BUCHAREST, the capital, which make it the country's most technologically developed and affluent region. Walachia's agricultural productivity has earned it the title of Romania's bread basket. Once part of the ancient Roman province of DACIA, the modern descendants sustain the strong Latin heritage of their Romance language despite inroads by numerous foreign elements through invasion, occupation, and migration. As a nominal part of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from the sixth to the 11th centuries, it was invaded and occupied by Avars, Bulgars, and Magyars. By the 10th century part of Walachia was held by the kingdom of HUNGARY but in the 12th century was ravaged first by the Cumans and then by the Mongols in 1240. During the Mongol occupation and under the principality of GALICIA its native inhabitants retreated to mountain hideouts until the MONGOL EMPIRE withdrew. Then c. 1290 the Walachian leader Radu Negru, or Rudolf the Black, founded the principality of Walachia.

Under Mircea the Great (1368–1418) Walachia suffered two major defeats by the Turks in 1389 and 1396, and was forced to pay tribute to the sultan, although it continued to be self-governing under Turkish authority. These defeats began a long period of Turkish suzerainty that, with brief interruptions, continued until the Crimean War in 1854. As the OTTOMAN EMPIRE fell into decadence, it turned to Greek Phanariots to administer its possessions, which they did ruthlessly until the Greeks themselves rebelled against the Turks in 1822.

Walachia was invaded by RUSSIA early in the Crimean War in 1853, but Russia then withdrew in a diplomatic trade to gain Austrian neutrality. Walachia and Moldavia, known then as the Danubian Principalities, passed to AUSTRIA, under whose authority they remained until the end of the Crimean War. Although the Congress of Paris ended the war in 1856 and placed them under Turkish authority, that authority was nominal. In 1859 Alexander John Cuza was named prince of Walachia and Moldavia, and the history of modern Romania began.

WALATA See MALI EMPIRE**WAŁBRZYCH** [*German: Waldenburg*] (*Poland*)

City on the Bóbr River, 40 mi SW of WROCŁAW, SILESIA. Dating from at least the 15th century, it

became an important coal-mining center during the industrial revolution. Bombed and almost destroyed during World War II, it was transferred from Germany to Poland in 1945 at the Potsdam Conference.

WALCHEREN (*Netherlands*)

Island in the NORTH SEA, just off the SW coast, W of Bregen. In 1809 during the Napoleonic Wars the earl of Chatham staged an ill-fated campaign here to capture Antwerp. The British took Walcheren during World War II in November 1944 on their drive toward Antwerp, but they badly damaged the island when they bombed its North Sea dikes to force out the occupying German troops.

WALDECK (*Germany*)

Former German principality and republic, in modern HESSE. A medieval county of the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE, it was united to Pyrmont and in 1712 raised to a principality. It passed to PRUSSIA in 1867, became a semi-independent republic in 1918, and was incorporated into Hesse following World War II.

WALDENBURG See WALBRZYCH

WALDEN POND (*United States*)

Pond, near CONCORD, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Henry David Thoreau made his home on its banks from 1845 to 1847 in a cabin he built himself. That experience was recorded in *Walden*, a series of essays published in 1854. It is now managed by the state of Massachusetts as a park.

WALES [*Welsh: Cymru, Cymru*]

Country of GREAT BRITAIN, it forms a peninsula to the W of ENGLAND into the Irish Sea. It has been politically united with England since 1282 but has maintained a sense of its own national culture. The Welsh language still survives among much of the population, and the Welsh Nationalist Party is represented in the British parliament. The capital, CARDIFF, is situated in the south of the country, which is one of Great Britain's major industrial centers.

Inhabited originally by Celts, Wales was never fully subdued by the Romans. After the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain in the fifth century A.D., Wales became the chief stronghold of the Celts and Britons. Continually engaged in border wars with Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, under Cadwallon the Welsh

attempted to recover northern England from them, but they were defeated at the battle of CHESTER c. A.D. 615.

From the seventh century Wales was ruled by numerous petty princes, but the Welsh united in the ninth century in a successful effort to repulse Danish incursions. The great prince, Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, the first prince of Wales, united the country again in the 11th century and waged war on England. After the Norman conquest of England in 1066, however, increased pressure was put on Wales by the Norman kings, who placed powerful barons along the Welsh Marches. However, Wales retained her independence for a further two centuries and in the 12th century was still a flourishing cultural center.

Finally in 1282, with the defeat of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, the country fell to Edward I of England; and Wales ceased to exist as an independent political unit in 1284. As a move to appease the Welsh, Edward I made his son Prince of Wales in 1301, a title that has since been held by all male heirs to the English and British throne.

With English rule Wales disintegrated under the harsh dominance of the barons. In the early 15th century the Welsh revolted under Owen Glendower, who had gained supremacy in Wales by 1404. His rebellion was later crushed, but by the act of Union of 1536 Wales was granted representation in the English parliament. A century earlier Owen Tudor, of Welsh ancestry, had married Catherine, the widow of Henry V, and was thus the grandfather of Henry VII.

The industrial revolution of the 19th century exploited the mineral resources of the country so that by the end of the century south Wales was the largest coal-exporting region in the world. Since then, however, the country has been plagued by unemployment and poverty due to agricultural and social displacement. The 20th century saw a revival of nationalist sentiment, resulting in a number of bombings in the 1960s. In 1999 the National Assembly for Wales was formed, which has limited domestic authority.

WALLACHIA See WALACHIA

WALLA WALLA (*United States*)

City, approximately 160 mi SW of SPOKANE, SE WASHINGTON. A fort was erected here in 1818 as a fur-trading post. Pioneers began arriving here in the 1830s. In 1858 the United States built Fort Walla Walla here along the wagon train route known as the

1404 Wallis

OREGON TRAIL. Four years later the settlement around the fort was incorporated as a town.

WALLIS See VALAIS

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS [*French: îles Wallis*] (*France*)

Archipelago in the SW Pacific Ocean, W of SAMOA. Discovered by the British explorer Samuel Wallis in 1767, the islands were taken by the French in 1842 as part of NEW CALEDONIA. In 1887 they became part of the French protectorate of the Wallis and Futuna Islands, and formally became a French territory in 1961. In 2003 they were given the status of French overseas collectivity.

WALLONIA [*French: Wallonie*] (*Belgium*)

Country of the Walloons, named from the Teutonic word meaning foreign and a term usually used in reference to Belgium's French-speaking provinces. These include HAINAUT, LIÈGE, LUXEMBOURG, NAMUR, and a portion of BRABANT. The ancestors of the Walloons were Gallic Belgi with a strong Roman influence. The Walloon dialect constitutes a clear division of the Romance languages and has a healthy literary tradition dating from the Middle Ages. The strong nationalist sentiment in 19th-century Europe stimulated the development of a forceful movement for the revival of Walloon literature.

WALLONIE See WALLONIA

WALLSEND (*England*)

Town in TYNE AND WEAR, on the Tyne River, 3 mi NE of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. An old Roman military post, it received its name from its position at the E end of HADRIAN'S WALL.

WALPI (*United States*)

A Hopi Indian pueblo, NE of FLAGSTAFF, NE ARIZONA. Founded early in the 18th century as a refuge for Pueblo Indians in revolt against the Spanish, Walpi is now a major tourist attraction.

WALSALL (*England*)

Town in West Midlands, 8 mi NW of BIRMINGHAM. A royal residence in the 11th century, it was chartered in 1589. It continues to hold fairs that began in

the Middle Ages. It is the location of a 15th-century church and of several schools established by Queen Mary in 1554.

WALSINGHAM (*England*)

Village in NORFOLK, 26 mi NW of NORWICH. It was the site of the famous medieval Walsingham, the major English shrine of the Virgin Mary. In the early 16th century it was England's most popular pilgrimage center.

WALTHAM (*United States*)

City on the Charles River, NW suburb of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in 1636, it was separated from WATERTOWN in 1738. Several industrial innovations were developed here, including the nation's first paper mill in 1788. Theodore Lyman, noted naturalist and congressman from 1882 to 1885, was born here in 1833. His home still stands.

WALTHAM ABBEY See WALTHAM HOLY CROSS

WALTHAM FOREST (*England*)

Borough of Outer LONDON, in the N. Located here is Water House, the former residence of the Victorian poet, artist, and humanitarian William Morris. A hunting lodge of Queen Elizabeth I is preserved here as a museum.

WALTHAM HOLY CROSS [*Waltham Abbey*]

(*England*)

Village in ESSEX, 14 mi NNE of LONDON. A famous Norman Abbey was built here in the 11th century. It housed a bit of the true cross, said to have been found in Somerset. Remains of the great nave, now a parish church, and of the abbey survive. The Anglo-Saxon king Harold, who founded the abbey and was killed at the battle of Hastings in 1066, is buried here. A simple stone behind the abbey ruins, inscribed "Harold, King of the English," marks the spot.

WALVIS BAY (*Namibia*)

Port and territory on the Atlantic Ocean, 710 mi N of CAPE TOWN. Long under British protection, Walvis Bay was incorporated as an exclave into South Africa in 1922. Namibia's only deepwater port, it was under the sovereignty of SOUTH AFRICA until February 28, 2004, when it was formally transferred to Namibia.

WAL WAL [Ual Ual] (Ethiopia)

Village approximately 80 mi from the border of Somalia. On October 3, 1935, Mussolini's Italy began war on Ethiopia following the League of Nations' inability to quell hostilities between the two countries. Hostilities had erupted on December 5, 1934, at Wal Wal, a watering hole in OGADEN province, which at the time was at the juncture of Ethiopia, British Somaliland, and Italian Somaliland and which was held by Italian troops.

WANA (Pakistan)

Village near the border of AFGHANISTAN, 85 mi NW of Dera Ismail Khan, in the tribal lands of WAZIRISTAN, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. Then part of India, it was occupied in 1894 by the British during the Waziristan expedition. Wana was turned over to native troops, but was reoccupied in 1922, following the three-year Mahsud revolt known as the Third Afghan War.

WAN-CH'UAN See KALGAN**WANDEWASH** See WANDIWASH**WANDIWASH [Wandewash] (India)**

Town, 60 mi SW of CHENNAI, TAMIL NADU. Several battles occurred here during the Seven Years' War. French general Lally was defeated here on January 22, 1760. A crucial blow to French ambitions to empire in India was thus dealt by the British under Sir Eyre Coote.

WANDSWORTH (England)

Borough of Inner LONDON, on the THAMES RIVER, in the SW. It was a center of an 18th-century textile industry operated by Huguenot refugees who had fled the effects of the revocation of the Edict of NANTES in 1685. Within its area is PUTNEY Heath, once a notorious refuge for highwaymen.

WANGANUI (New Zealand)

Port on SW NORTH ISLAND, near the mouth of the Wanganui River. Founded in 1842, until 1870 it saw repeated hostilities between Maori tribes and British settlers.

WAN-HSIEN See WANZHOU**WAN-TING [Wan-T'ing] (China)**

Town on the Sueli River, W YUNNAN. On the famous BURMA ROAD, Wan-Ting is a border village of Yunnan province and MYANMAR. During World War II, it was occupied by Japanese troops invading from Burma. Chinese and American forces liberated the town in January 1945.

WANZHOU [Wanxian, Wan-Hsien] (China)

Port on the YANGTZE RIVER, 165 mi E of CHONGCHING, E SICHUAN province. An old Chinese town, situated where the Yangtze River narrows, it was the home of Li Bai (Li Po), the great Chinese poet of the eighth century. A temple built in his honor stands here. During the early 20th century the port was opened to trade with the West.

WARANGAL (India)

City in ANDHRA PRADESH state, 86 mi NE of HYDERABAD. It was the 12th-century capital of the kingdom of the Telúgu, or ANDHRA, a Hindu state of Dravidian-speaking people.

WARBURG (Germany)

Town in NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA. Here in 1760 Frederick II the Great's general Ferdinand, duke of Brunswick, won a notable victory over Chevalier du Muy, Louis XV's commander. The battle forced the French to retreat and signaled the end of the Seven Years' War in western Europe.

WARDASTALLA See GUASTALLA**WAREHAM (England)**

Town, former port, on the ISLE OF PURBECK, 10 mi W of BOURNEMOUTH, DORSET. A pre-Saxon settlement, Wareham still displays British earthworks. The site is strategically located on the Frome River. A castle was built here before 1086. Wareham itself was an important port of medieval England. The castle changed hands several times during the wars of the 13th and 14th centuries. It was taken in 1644 by Cromwell's forces. Edward the Martyr was assassinated at nearby Corfe Castle, and his coffin rests in St. Mary, a Saxon and Norman church here.

WARGLA See OUARGLA

WARKWORTH (*England*)

Town in NORTHUMBERLAND, 26 mi N of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE. For four centuries a Norman stronghold, Warkworth was dominated by Warkworth Castle, which was begun c. 1140 by Henry, son of David I of Scotland. Warkworth's church of St. Laurence has a tower from c. 1200. In the vicinity there are ruins of a Benedictine monastery dating from the 13th century.

WARMIA See ERMELAND

WARM SPRINGS (*United States*)

Resort in W GEORGIA. The healing waters from Pine Mountain were known by the Indians. In 1830 a health resort was established at Warm Springs. Warm Springs Foundation, created to help polio victims, was founded in 1927 by Franklin D. Roosevelt, who died here in 1945.

WARQLA See OUARGLA

WARREN (*New York State*) See HAVERSTRAW

WARREN (*United States*)

City, 125 mi NE of PITTSBURGH, NW PENNSYLVANIA. A Seneca Indian village on this site was burned by Colonel Daniel Brodhead in 1781 to punish the Indians who had followed Tory Joseph Brant during the Revolutionary War.

WARREN (*United States*)

Resort on NARRAGANSETT BAY, 10 mi SE of PROVIDENCE, E RHODE ISLAND. Founded in the early 1630s, it was originally claimed by both MASSACHUSETTS and Rhode Island colonies, but became part of Rhode Island in 1746. Brown University was founded here in 1764 as Rhode Island College. Lafayette established his headquarters here during the Revolutionary War. The town was burned by British troops in 1778. It thrived for many years as a whaling center.

WARRINGTON (*England*)

Town in CHESHIRE, on the Mersey River, 14 mi E of LIVERPOOL. An ancient British site, Warrington was on the Roman road to CHESTER. It was a notable Royalist stronghold from 1642 to 1648 and endured siege and occupation during the Civil War. The Primitive Methodists initiated their religious sect here, and

Joseph Priestley taught at Warrington's school for religious dissenters from 1757 to 1783.

WARSAW [*German: Warschau; Polish: Warszawa*]

(*Poland*)

City in central Poland, capital of the country, on the VISTULA RIVER. Although there were settlements on the site by the 11th century A.D., the city developed after the duke of Masovia built a castle here in the 13th century. Warsaw became the capital of the duchy of MASOVIA in 1413 and in 1596 replaced KRAKÓW as Poland's capital. It was an important trading center in this period and also enjoyed a reputation for its cultural life. During the reign of Stanislaus II (1764–95), Warsaw was the home of the cultural movement called the Polish Enlightenment. Nevertheless, from the mid-17th to the 20th century Warsaw, with Poland itself, fell into the hands of numerous conquerors: SWEDEN in 1655–56 and 1702; RUSSIA in 1792 and 1794; PRUSSIA in 1795; and FRANCE in 1806 during Napoleon's invasion of Russia.

The following year the city became the capital of the grand duchy of Warsaw and in 1812 was the site of the official reestablishment of the Polish nation, which lasted only until 1813, when the Russians again captured the city. Warsaw was the headquarters of uprisings against the Russians in 1830 and 1863, but both revolts were unsuccessful. During World War I German troops subdued the city in 1915, but in November 1918 Polish troops liberated it, and it once more became the capital. The Russo-Polish War in 1920 was decided by the successful defense of Warsaw.

Warsaw's greatest trial came in World War II. Once again GERMANY occupied the city, from 1939 to 1945. The Nazis created a Jewish ghetto in which there was a desperate uprising in February 1943. Using the utmost force they crushed the ghetto defenders and murdered thousands of those who survived the battle. From August to October 1944 the Polish underground resistance fought German troops for control while the Soviet army waited outside the city, ignoring pleas for help. In the end the Germans won, drove out the inhabitants and virtually destroyed the city; but, as the Soviets hoped, they were too weakened to hold it.

Freed in January 1945, Warsaw has been rebuilt, and much of the old city reconstructed in its original style. One of Europe's most historic cities, Warsaw is now a political, industrial, transportation, and cul-

tural center of Poland. It had been a center of the postwar strikes and riots of workers in 1956, 1970, and 1980s.

WARSCHAU See **WARSAW**

WARSZAWA See **WARSAW**

WARWICK (*England*)

Administrative headquarters of **WARWICKSHIRE**, on the Avon River, 20 mi SE of **BIRMINGHAM**. The famous Norman Warwick Castle, much of it built in the 14th century on the site of a 10th-century fortress, still stands here on a cliff above the river. The earldom of Warwick was created c. 1090 by William II, Rufus. It has been held by a number of the most famous families of England, including the Beauchamps, Nevilles, Dudleys, and Grevilles.

WARWICK (*United States*)

City on **NARRAGANSETT BAY**, 10 mi S of **PROVIDENCE**, central **RHODE ISLAND**. Founded in 1642 by Samuel Gorton, leader of the Gortonites, a sect of quaking dissenters, in 1647 it became one of the Providence Plantations. Severely damaged in 1676 in King Philip's War, in 1772 it was the scene of the Patriots' destruction of the royal cutter *Gaspee* during the disputes over Britain's taxation policies. It was a textile center in the 19th century, and is now a center of a resort area. The Revolutionary War hero, Nathanael Greene, was born here in 1742.

WARWICKSHIRE (*England*)

County of central England. The Romans invaded the area in the first century A.D. and occupied it until the fifth century. It contains the sites of several Norman castles: **KENILWORTH**, **Maxstoke**, and **WARWICK**. The ruins of Merevale and Stoneleigh abbeys also are here. William Shakespeare was born and spent much of his life in **STRATFORD-UPON-AVON** in southeastern Warwickshire.

WASATCH MOUNTAINS (*United States*)

A range in the **ROCKY MOUNTAINS**, extending from SE **IDAHO** to central **UTAH**. Known from at least the beginning of the 18th century, in 1847 they were crossed by Brigham Young and his company of Mormons who settled in **SALT LAKE CITY**. The Pony

Express, followed by several railroad lines, crossed the range in the second half of the 19th century.

WASCONIA See **GASCONY**

WASHINGTON [**Washington, D.C.**] (*United States*)

City coextensive with the **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**, on the E coast, between **MARYLAND** and **VIRGINIA**. It is the capital of the country. Beginning as a new town on the banks of the **POTOMAC RIVER**, during nearly two centuries the city had grown with the nation and today has all the trappings of an imperial city, the seat of government of a superpower. Its broad avenues and world-famous museums mingle with numerous government buildings.

Its swampy, humid site was selected by President George Washington, and a plan was made by Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer, although not much of this was used for many years. Construction of the White House, the president's residence, began in 1792 and of the Capitol building the following year. The government moved to Washington in 1800, John Adams being the first president to occupy the White House and Thomas Jefferson the first president inaugurated here, in 1801. During the War of 1812 the British captured Washington in 1814 and burned most of the public buildings, including the White House and the Capitol. The city was rebuilt but grew very slowly, and by the middle of the 19th century it was still a muddy, provincial town, although between 1851 and 1865 the Capitol was much enlarged. Several times during the Civil War the Confederacy threatened to capture the city. In 1901 L'Enfant's plan was revived, and the city was developed along his lines, which provided for a gridiron of streets with avenues cutting diagonally across them, creating parks and circles.

With the growth of the nation in the 20th century, Washington has become the focal point of much mass protest. In the 1930s the encampments of the Bonus Marchers, unemployed World War I veterans, threatened the capital and were dispersed only by military force. The assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., in May 1968 brought six days of burning and looting in the city's black areas. The city was the scene of mass protests throughout the late 1960s against the **VIETNAM War** and for the Civil Rights and women's movements. In 1961 the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution allowed residents to vote in the presidential elections.

In 1974 Congress passed legislation to allow the city and the district to elect its own mayor. World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the position of leadership thrust on the United States in the postwar years have stimulated the bureaucratic expansion of the federal government and therefore the expansion of Washington in size and importance. As a result, although much of the population changes with successive elections, it has become the center of a thriving metropolitan region that attracts not only innumerable tourists who visit monuments and historic sites but also labor union and trade association headquarters, lobbyists, law firms, other businesses, and of course, the large international diplomatic and commercial communities.

WASHINGTON (*United States*)

A state in the Pacific Northwest of the United States. It is bordered on the E by IDAHO, on the S by Oregon, on the W by the PACIFIC OCEAN, and the N by the Canadian province of BRITISH COLUMBIA. The state was named for the first president of the United States and was admitted as the 42nd state in 1889.

Washington's early history is coincident with that of the whole Oregon Territory. The first Europeans to visit were the Spanish under Juan Pérez in 1774 and Bruno Heceta in 1775. Captain James Cook of ENGLAND arrived in 1778. British fur traders entered the area from the E as Russians moved S from ALASKA. In 1792, the British explorer George Vancouver and the American fur trader Robert Gray met on the Washington coast. Vancouver sailed into PUGET SOUND and mapped the area, while Gray discovered the mouth of the COLUMBIA RIVER, establishing U.S. claims to the areas that it drained.

The American claim to the area was established with the Lewis and Clark expedition arriving in 1805, and the founding of John Jacob Astor's settlement, Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River. The British claim was bolstered in 1807 when David Thompson navigated the length of the Columbia. Astoria was sold to the British North West Company during the War of 1812, giving the British occupation of the region, although in 1818 a treaty provided for joint rights of settlement for the United States and GREAT BRITAIN in the Columbia River country. The Hudson's Bay Company absorbed the North West Company in 1821 and dominated the region until challenged by the American settlement in the 1840s.

Fort Vancouver, on the site of present-day VANCOUVER, was the base for American trappers and explorers such as Jedediah Smith, Benjamin Bonneville, and Nathaniel Wyeth, and later the American missionary settlers who settled the area N of the Columbia. In 1836, Marcus Whitman established a mission at Waiilatpu, near present-day WALLA WALLA. This center served the local Native Americans as well as the immigrants on the OREGON TRAIL. Conflict between the British who still pursued their interests on the north side of the Columbia and the Americans who wished to control the entire OREGON COUNTRY up to 54°40'N latitude. "Fifty-four forty or fight" became a slogan in James Polk's 1844 presidential election campaign. A compromise was reached that averted war and set the boundary in 1846 at lat. 49°N.

While the 1846 treaty resolved land claims with the British, there was still conflict between American settlers and the Native Americans. The Oregon Territory, including the current state of Washington was created in 1847, and in 1853, the territory was split, and Washington Territory (which contained part of what is now Idaho) was created, with Isaac Stevens as the first governor. A spur of the Oregon Trail went north to a new settlement of New Market, or Tumwater, near present-day OLYMPIA.

The demands of the 49ers in CALIFORNIA for lumber and food resulted in settlers moving into the Puget Sound country. The lumber and fishing industries grew to satisfy the rising demand in California, and new towns, including SEATTLE, were founded. Governor Stevens, who was also the territory's superintendent of Indian affairs, began persuading the Native Americans to sell much of their lands and settle on reservations. Treaties with the coastal tribes were quickly signed, but many of the inland tribes resisted, including the Cayuse, the Yakima, and the Nez Percé tribes. The final conflict with Chief Joseph leading the Nez Percé through the territory toward Canada ended in their surrender in 1877 and the final settlement of the survivors at the Coville reservation.

The Washington gold rush began with the discovery of gold in 1852 at Fort Colville, but war with the Yakima discouraged the entry of miners. In 1860 other gold deposits were found at Orofino Creek and the Clearwater River, near Walla Walla. The major influx of settlers came only in the 1880s, when transcontinental railroads linked Washington to the East. The population of the territory almost quadrupled between 1880 and 1890. The majority of the new immigrants were from the eastern and midwestern

states, but many were also foreign immigrants. Chinese migrants in 1860s, were followed in the 1870s by substantial groups of Germans, Scandinavians, Russians, Dutch, and Japanese. Washington became a state in 1889.

Economic troubles in the early 1890s that encouraged the rise of the Granger movement and the Populist Party, were replaced by prosperity brought on by the discovery of gold in Alaska in 1897. Seattle, which was the main port to the KLONDIKE, became a boomtown. Washington prospered and in the progressive political atmosphere labor and election reform laws were enacted, and the primary, the initiative, the referendum, and the recall were adopted. In the early 20th century, there was labor unrest that gave the state a radical reputation. Washington was a haven for organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World, also known as the "Wobblies." Strikes in the shipyards, docks, and lumber mills were common. In 1917 the U.S. War Department was forced to intervene in a lumber strike. After World War I, a general strike had a crippling effect on the state's economy. There was a growing antilabor feeling that culminated in a bloody confrontation between the Wobblies and the American Legion in Centralia.

During World War II, Washington was an important center of the defense industry. The state had a large aircraft industry based in Seattle and the Manhattan Project's Hanford Works at Richland. During the war, the more than 15,000 Japanese-Americans were incarcerated in camps in the eastern part of the state. After the war, continued spending on the military at Hanford nuclear reservation, the Bremerton naval shipyard, and Boeing moved the state's economy forward. Since the 1970s Washington has attracted a large number of firms moving from California to a more favorable business climate such as Microsoft and other high-tech companies. The economic diversity and growing high-tech industries cushioned the impact of layoffs in the 1990s from post-cold war cuts, especially in aerospace orders for Boeing. At the same time, urban and economic growth has brought environmental issues to the fore such as urban sprawl, the continued sustainability of the timber industry, and the impact of dams and commercial fishing on salmon populations.

WASHINGTON (*United States*)

City, 25 mi SW of Pittsburgh, SW PENNSYLVANIA. It was settled in 1769. David Bradford, leader of the

Whiskey Rebellion in 1794, used his home here as a secret meeting place. The house is still preserved, as is that of Dr. Francis Le Moyne, the noted 19th-century abolitionist. Washington and Jefferson College was established here in 1780.

WASHINGTON, FORT See FORT WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON COURT HOUSE See FAYETTEVILLE (Arkansas)

WASHINGTON CROSSING (*United States*)

Two state parks, one in NEW JERSEY and one in PENNSYLVANIA, on opposite sides of the DELAWARE RIVER, approximately 8 mi NNW of TRENTON, New Jersey. They were established to mark the crossing of the ice-filled river by George Washington and his Continental Army on Christmas night, 1776. The next day the force attacked and defeated the British at Trenton.

WASHINGTON ISLAND (*Kiribati*) See LINE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON ISLAND (*United States*)

Island in NW LAKE MICHIGAN, NE WISCONSIN, S of GREEN BAY. It was reached in the 17th century by two Frenchmen, the fur trader Pierre Esprit Radisson in 1657 and the explorer Sieur de La Salle in 1679.

WASHINGTON ISLANDS See MARQUESAS ISLANDS

WASHINGTON-ON-THE-BRAZOS (*United States*)

Town in S central TEXAS, on the Brazos River. Settled in 1821, on March 2, 1836, this town was the site of the convention that drafted Texas's declaration of independence from Mexico. On March 17 a constitution was drawn and a candidate for president, Samuel Houston, was selected. He was elected in September. Washington-on-the-Brazos served as the capital of the REPUBLIC OF TEXAS in 1842.

WASHITA RIVER (*United States*)

River, 500 mi long, rising in NW TEXAS, flowing SE across OKLAHOMA. On November 23, 1868, General George Custer decisively defeated a band of Cheyenne Indians at the Battle of Washita near Cheyenne, Oklahoma.

WATAUGA (*United States*)

River, approximately 60 mi long, rising in NW NORTH CAROLINA and flowing NW through TENNESSEE to join the Holston River. The Watauga pioneer settlements, established from 1769 in the river's valley in eastern Tennessee, spawned much of the migration into western Tennessee and beyond.

WATAUGA RIVER VALLEY (*United States*)

Area in NE TENNESSEE along the Watauga River. The river, which is approximately 75 mi long, rises in northwestern North Carolina and flows NW into the south fork of the Holston River SE of KINGSPOINT, Tennessee. The first settlers were from Virginia, crossing the mountains through Boone's Gap in 1769. They were followed about two years later by settlers from North Carolina who had participated in the abortive Regulator Movement. In 1772 these settlers, meeting at Elizabethton, united as the Watauga Association for protection against the Indians. They were joined by other settlements on the Watauga River and on the Nolichucky.

In 1775 the settlers organized Washington District, but the next year they asked North Carolina to take them over, which it did, creating Washington County. After North Carolina ceded its western lands to the United States, the Watauga Valley residents and other inhabitants of eastern Tennessee formed the State of FRANKLIN in 1784. Congress, however, refused to recognize the state, and in 1796 the region became part of the new state of Tennessee. The Sycamore Shoals Monument honors these historic events, a treaty of 1775 with the Indians, and the men from here who fought in the battle of KINGS MOUNTAIN.

WATERBURY (*United States*)

City at the confluence of the NAUGATUCK and Mad Rivers, 23 mi SW of HARTFORD, central CONNECTICUT. The city was settled in 1651. Its brass industry flourished in the 19th century. Waterbury was known as the capital of American clock and watch manufacture throughout the 19th century. It was especially noted for the "dollar" watches of the period.

WATERFORD (*Ireland*)

Port on the Suir River in county WATERFORD. It was founded as a fort by the Vikings in the ninth century A.D. King John granted its first charter in 1205; a later charter was revoked in 1618 when its govern-

ment leaders refused to take the English oath of supremacy. It was the only town in Ireland to hold out against Cromwell, but in 1650 it fell to the Parliamentary general, Henry Ireton. An 11th-century fort and the ruins of 13th-century Franciscan and Dominican priories are located here.

WATERFORD (*Ireland*)

County in MUNSTER province. Often hostile to English rule, it was crushed in the late 16th century by British forces called in to put down the Desmond rebellion. One of the main rebel leaders, Gerald, 15th earl of Desmond, was finally captured and executed in 1583.

WATERLOO (*Belgium*)

Town in BRABANT province, approximately 12 mi S of BRUSSELS. The Battle of Waterloo was lost here by Napoleon on June 18, 1815, bringing an end to the Napoleonic Wars. Napoleon, whose chief military tactic, surprise, had enabled him to defeat armies of superior strength, was outmaneuvered and outnumbered by Wellington, in command of a combined British and Dutch force. Blücher's Prussian reinforcements dealt Napoleon's army its final blow. Napoleon was permanently exiled to ST. HELENA following the defeat.

WATERLOO (*United States*)

Village in W central NEW YORK State, 15 mi W of AUBURN. It was settled in the 1790s following the defeat of Seneca Indians and British, by General John Sullivan. It became a center of the women's suffrage movement in the 19th century.

WATERTOWN (*United States*)

Town on the Charles River, suburb W of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in 1630, it is the site of one of the nation's oldest grist mills dating from 1634. The Provincial Congress convened here in the spring of 1775. The Perkins Institute for the Blind, established in Boston in 1829, has been located here since 1912.

WATERTOWN (*United States*)

Town, 45 mi W of MILWAUKEE, SE WISCONSIN. It was founded in 1836. Carl Schurz, U.S. ambassador to Spain, Civil War general, and later senator from Missouri, lived here for about 10 years from 1856. In

1856 his wife founded the country's first kindergarten here.

WATERVLIET (*United States*)

City on the HUDSON RIVER 6 mi N of ALBANY, E NEW YORK State. It was settled as early as 1640. Dutch colonists came here in 1735. The first American Shaker community was founded here in 1776 by Ann Lee. The Schuyler Home of 1666 is located here.

WATLING See SAN SALVADOR (Bahamas)

WATLINGS ISLAND See SAN SALVADOR (Bahamas)

WATLING STREET (*England*)

Ancient Roman road extending NW from LONDON to WROXETER, intersecting the FOSSE WAY near LEICESTER. It divided the ninth-century kingdom of MERCA between Danish Mercia in the DANELAW to the NE, and Anglo-Saxon Mercia. An extension from London to DOVER is often called Watling Street.

WATTIGNIES [Wattignies-la-Victoire] (*France*)

Village in Nord department. A French revolutionary force commanded by Jean Baptiste Jourdan defeated the Austrians under Friedrich Josias Coburg, prince of Saxe-Coburg, in a battle fought here on October 15 and 16, 1793.

WATTIGNIES-LA-VICTOIRE See WATTIGNIES

WATTS (*United States*)

Suburb of LOS ANGELES, SW CALIFORNIA. Violent racial riots occurred here in 1965.

WATTWIL See TOGGENBURG (Switzerland)

WAU (*Papua New Guinea*)

Community in E NEW GUINEA ISLAND, 32 mi SW of Salamaua. It was settled in the 1920s as a center for the surrounding gold fields. The area was taken by Japanese forces early in World War II. Australian and American forces liberated it early in 1943.

WAUKEGAN [former: Little Fort] (*United States*)

City on LAKE MICHIGAN, 40 mi N of CHICAGO, NE ILLINOIS. A French trading post, before the Treaty of

Paris that ended the French and Indian War in 1763, it was settled as Little Fort in 1835, and took its present name c. 1850.

WAUSAU (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Wisconsin River, 84 mi NW of GREEN BAY, central WISCONSIN. Founded in the early 1840s and incorporated in 1872, it was a center of Wisconsin's thriving logging industry in the 19th century.

WAUWASET See BRANDYWINE CREEK

WAVRE (*Belgium*)

City of BRABANT province, 14 mi SE of BRUSSELS. The French general, Marquis Emmanuel de Grouchy, held the field here against the Prussian general Blücher on June 18, 1815, the day of the nearby Battle of WATERLOO. Grouchy failed to come to Napoleon's help; the Prussians arrived at Waterloo instead, turning the tide against the French there.

WAWA (*Philippines*)

Village in Rizal province, LUZON, near MANILA. The Wawa Dam, a Japanese military stronghold during World War II, was captured by U.S. forces on May 28, 1945.

WAYNESBORO (*United States*)

City, 96 mi NE of ROANOKE, N central VIRGINIA. Settled in the mid-1730s, it was the site of the Civil War battle of Waynesboro. Here on March 2, 1865, Union troops led by General George Custer routed and almost destroyed a much smaller Confederate force under General Jubal Early.

WAZAN See WAZZAN

WAZIRISTAN [Wana] (*Pakistan*)

Region of Pakistan, SW NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. It effectively resisted British influence throughout the 19th century. Waziristan was incorporated into Pakistan in 1947. From 1919 to 1922 it was the scene of the Third Afghan War (see WANA). An independence movement, encouraged by AFGHANISTAN, was at work in Waziristan. After the fall of the Taliban in Afghanistan, the area has been a haven for some Taliban and al-Qaeda forces because of the lack of Pakistani government control here.

WAZZAN [Wazan] [*French: Ouezzane*] (*Morocco*)

City, 60 mi NW of Fès. The center of a significant Muslim sect established around the tomb of Idrisi Sharif, who lived here in 1727, it is regarded as a sacred city.

WEALD, THE (*England*)

Agricultural district of KENT, SURREY, and SUSSEX counties, between the North Downs and South Downs. Once a densely forested area, most of its timber was harvested to power a thriving iron-smelting and gun manufacturing industry located here in the 18th century.

WEBSTER (*United States*)

Resort town, 15 mi S of WORCESTER, on Lake Webster, central MASSACHUSETTS. The lake was once a popular Indian fishing spot. The town was settled c. 1715 and was separated from Dudley and Oxford when it was incorporated in 1832. Cotton was first milled here in 1811. It thrived as a textile center in the 19th century, largely through the efforts of Samuel Slater, pioneer New England textile manufacturer.

WEDMORE (*England*)

Village in SOMERSET, 19 mi NE of TAUNTON. Alfred the Great of Wessex and the Danish king Guthrum of East Anglia signed a treaty here after the Battle of Edington in 878. The treaty limited the holdings of the Danes to an area N of WATLING STREET. The region thereafter became known as the DANELAW.

WEEHAWKEN (*United States*)

Township on the HUDSON RIVER, opposite NEW YORK CITY, NE NEW JERSEY. The Highwood Estate, located here, is on the site where Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel on July 11, 1804.

WEENEN (*South Africa*)

Town in central KWAZULU-NATAL, 85 mi NW of DURBAN. Boer Voortrekkers were massacred here in 1838 by a band of Zulus. The town, founded in the same year, was the second settlement in Natal.

WEHLAU [*since 1945: Znamensk*] (*Russia*)

Town on the S bank of the Pregolya River at the mouth of the Lava River. By a treaty concluded here in 1657 with BRANDENBURG, Poland gave up the duchy of PRUSSIA.

WEI [*Chinese: Wei-He*] (*China*)

River, approximately 535 mi long, rising in SE GANSU and flowing E across Gansu and SHAANXI provinces to the Yellow River (HUANG-HE) at DUNHUANG, N central China. Its valley saw the beginnings of some of the earliest Chinese civilizations, including that of the Chou people, who migrated from the Wei Valley and established the Chou dynasty c. 1025 B.C. It lasted until 256 B.C., the longest dynasty in Chinese history.

WEICHSEL See VISTULA RIVER**WEI-HAI** See WEI-HAI-WEI**WEI-HAI-WEI** [*Wei-Hai, Weihaiwei*] (*China*)

Seaport on the Strait of Bo HAI, NE SHANDONG province, NE China. The Japanese defeated the Chinese navy offshore here in 1895, during the first Sino-Japanese War. The Japanese occupied the town from 1895 to 1898. From 1898 to 1930 it was leased to the British, who developed the area into a major port and naval base. During World War II it was occupied by the Japanese again.

WEI-HE See WEI**WEIMAR** (*Germany*)

City on the Ilm River in THURINGIA, 54 mi SW of LEIPZIG, Erfurt district. Established as early as the 10th century, it was chartered in 1348 and served as the capital first of the duchy from 1547 and then, after 1815, of the grand duchy of SAXE-WEIMAR to 1918. The so-called Weimar Republic of Germany was set up here in 1919, lasting until 1933. It was bombed and taken by U.S. troops in 1945. The city flourished in the 18th and 19th centuries as the cultural center of Germany. Bach, Goethe, Schiller, and Nietzsche lived and worked here. During World War II the infamous BUCHENWALD concentration camp was located nearby.

WEIMAR REPUBLIC See GERMANY**WEINSBERG** (*Germany*)

Town near HEILBRONN, BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG. The Hohenstaufen German king, Conrad III, defeated the Saxon forces of Count Guelph VI in a battle fought here in 1140 during a civil war over

the royal succession. From 1331 to 1440 Weinsberg, a free imperial city, was a member of the league of Swabian cities. In 1440 it was captured by the nobles and sold to the PALATINATE, which deprived it of its traditional liberties.

WEISSENBURG See WISSEMBOURG

WEISSENFELS (*Germany*)

City on the Saale River, SAXONY ANHALT. Known from at least the mid-12th century, from 1656 to 1746 it was the capital of Saxe-Weissenfels, a small duchy belonging to the Electorate of SAXONY. In 1815, after the Napoleonic Wars, it passed to PRUSSIA.

WEISSER BERG See WHITE MOUNTAIN

WELLE See UELE

WELLINGBOROUGH (*England*)

Town in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, on the Nene River, 10 mi ENE of NORTHAMPTON. An old trading and commercial center, it was also the site of healing springs, from which its name derives. It has a 16th-century grammar school.

WELLINGTON (*New Zealand*)

Capital city of New Zealand, S NORTH ISLAND on Port Nicholson or Wellington harbor. The city was founded in 1840, the first settlement of New Zealand colonists. In 1865 it replaced AUCKLAND as the national capital.

WELLS (*England*)

City in SOMERSET, 17 mi S of BRISTOL. Dating from the early eighth century, in the 10th century it was an important trading center of WESSEX. The town became a bishopric in 909 and was chartered in 1201. A 12th-century cathedral is adorned with a large collection of 13th-century sculptured figures. The moat and walls of a 14th-century palace remain next to the cathedral. There is also a 15th-century church here.

WELS [*ancient: Ovilava*] (*Austria*)

City on the Traun River, Upper Austria, 26 mi SW of LINZ. Inhabited since prehistoric times, it was a Roman town and a medieval military post. In 1519

the Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian I, died here in the imperial palace. The city was heavily bombed in World War II.

WELWYN GARDEN CITY (*England*)

Residential town in HERTFORDSHIRE, 20 mi N of LONDON. It is a pioneer garden city, a specially planned community that combines decentralized industrialization with a rural atmosphere. It was founded in 1920 by the originator of the movement, Sir Ebenezer Howard. After World War II, it was developed to relieve London's overpopulation. See also LETCHWORTH.

WEMYSS (*Scotland*)

Town on the Firth of FORTH, E Scotland. Mary, Queen of Scots, first met her second husband, the earl of Darnley, at Wemyss Castle in 1565. It lends its name to a type of pottery.

WEN-CHOU See WENZHOU

WENDEN See CESIS

WENZHOU [*Wenchou*] [*former: Yungkia*] (*China*)

Port in SE ZHEJIANG province, on the Wu River, approximately 160 mi S of HANGZHOU. It dates to the fourth century A.D. A former treaty port opened to foreign trade in 1876, it was occupied by Japanese troops during World War II. The port has many ancient buildings.

WERNIGERODE (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY ANHALT, 30 mi SE of BRUNSWICK. It was founded in the ninth century A.D. In the 13th century it joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE. A former residence of the Stolberg-Wernigerode counts and the chief city of the county of Stolberg-Wernigerode, it passed to PRUSSIA in 1714. It has a restored medieval castle and a 15th-century town hall.

WERSCHETZ See VRŠAC

WESEL (*Germany*)

Port at the confluence of the RHINE and Lippe Rivers, 49 mi SW of Münster, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA. Dating from as early as the eighth century, in the 13th

century it fell under the control of the counts of KLEVE and, in 1666, of the elector of BRANDENBURG. It flourished as a cultural and commercial center in the late Middle Ages, and joined the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in 1407. The site of many historical military maneuvers, it was occupied by French troops from 1808 to 1814 during the Napoleonic Wars. It was almost totally destroyed in heavy fighting during World War II when Allied forces crossed the Rhine here on March 24, 1945.

WESSEX (*England*)

Saxon kingdom of Britain, roughly included in the modern counties of Berkshire, Dorset, Somerset, Hampshire, and Wiltshire. Firmly established by the time Ceawlin began his reign in A.D. 560, it surpassed NORTHUMBRIA and MERCA during the reigns of Caedwalla (685–88) and Ine (688–726). Under Alfred the Great (871–99) it successfully resisted the invasion of the Danes. By the early 10th century it had taken control of most of modern England. From that point its history became that of England.

WEST BANK [Judea, Samaria] (*Palestine*)

territory, formerly part of British mandate of Palestine, W of the JORDAN RIVER. After the first Arab-Israeli War, the West Bank was annexed by JORDAN. ISRAEL occupied the area after the war of 1967. East JERUSALEM is regarded as part of the West Bank by Arabs and the natural Palestinian capital, but Israel regards the entire city as part of Israel. The West Bank includes the cities of HEBRON, NABLUS, BETHLEHEM, RAMLLAH, and JERICHO. Since mid-1994 limited Palestinian self-rule has existed in portions of the West Bank.

WEST BENGAL See BENGAL

WESTBORO See WESTBOROUGH

WESTBOROUGH [Westboro] (*United States*)

Town and suburb E of WORCESTER, on the Assabet River, central MASSACHUSETTS. Incorporated in 1717, it was the birthplace in 1765 of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin and innovator of mass production methods. The Whitney birthplace has been preserved.

WEST BRANCH See IOWA

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (*United States*)

County in NEW YORK State, N of NEW YORK CITY, E of the HUDSON RIVER, S of Putnam county, and W of Connecticut. The area was part of the Dutch province of NEW NETHERLAND until the English seized the province in 1664. Settlement had begun under the Dutch regime, and on November 1, 1683, Westchester became one of the first 12 counties formed in the province of New York. The Dutch and British made large grants of land, such as Van Cortlandt Manor of 86,000 acres and Phillipsburg Manor. By the time of the American Revolution nearly all parts of the county had some settlers. On July 9, 1776, the New York provincial council, meeting in WHITE PLAINS, ratified the Declaration of Independence. However, on October 28 Washington's Continental Army was defeated by the British at the battle of White Plains. During the war the county was the scene of skirmishing and pillaging by both Patriots and Tories. In a famous spy case, British Major John André was captured in Westchester on September 23, 1780, and executed.

The 19th century saw the influx of Irish and Italians who between 1837 and 1842 built the CROTON Dam and Aqueduct, New York City's water supply system, and went on to become the upper middle and professional class of the county. As railroad lines spread and, later, with the arrival of the automobile, Westchester became a bedroom community for people who commuted to New York City to work. The move to the suburbs intensified after World War II, but many large corporations also moved to Westchester, providing jobs nearer home. The nation's first parkway, Bronx River Parkway, was constructed here beginning in 1916. Westchester takes its name from the city of CHESTER, England. Among its interesting historic towns are: MAMARONECK, MT. VERNON, NEW ROCHELLE, OSSINING, PORT CHESTER, RYE, SCARSDALE, TARRYTOWN, White Plains, and YONKERS.

WEST COLUMBIA (*United States*)

City, 19 mi NE of Bay City, SE TEXAS. In 1836 it served temporarily as the capital of the newly formed REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

WESTERLY [former: Misquamicut] (*United States*)

Town on the Pawcatuck River, 27 mi SW of NEWPORT, S RHODE ISLAND. First settled in 1648, and again by colonists from Newport, it was disputed by CONNECTICUT and Rhode Island until 1728. Since the early 19th century it has been a textile center and a popular resort.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (*Australia*)

State in W Australia. First visited by the Dutch explorer, Dirck Hartog, in 1616, it was settled in 1826 with the establishment of a penal colony at Albany. The free Swan River Settlement was founded at PERTH-FREMANTLE three years later. The state was mainly a penal colony of NEW SOUTH WALES, from which it was separated in 1890, before the discovery of gold at COOLGARDIE and KALGOORLIE in the 1880s. It became a state of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901. Perth is the capital.

WESTERN BUG See BUG**WESTERN CAPE** (*South Africa*)

Province created in 1994 out of the W part of the CAPE PROVINCE. The capital and largest city is CAPE-TOWN.

WESTERN ISLANDS See HEBRIDES, THE**WESTERN ISLES** [*Nah-Eileanan Siar*] (*Scotland*)

Island area that includes the Outer HEBRIDES. The administrative headquarters is Stornoway.

WESTERN PROVINCE [*former: Barotseland*] (*Zambia*)

Province of W Zambia, S central Africa. The Barotse ruled this area from the early 19th century until they were displaced by the Kalolo or Makalolo warriors from LESOTHO in 1838. Their rule was reestablished in 1864. They gave the British trading rights here toward the end of the century. It became a province of the British protectorate of NORTHERN RHODESIA in 1911, and part of the newly formed independent republic of Zambia in 1964.

WESTERN RESERVE [*Connecticut Reserve*] (*United States*)

Tract of land in NE OHIO, now forming more than 10 counties. It was settled during the 1790s by Connecticut immigrants; it had been retained by CONNECTICUT when it ceded its NORTHWEST TERRITORY holdings to the U.S. government in 1786. In 1796 CLEVELAND became its first permanent settlement. It was ceded to Ohio as Trumbull county in 1800.

WESTERN SAHARA See MAURITANIA, MOROCCO, SPANISH SAHARA**WESTERN SAMOA** See SAMOA**WESTERN UKRAINIA** (*Ukraine*)

Territory in W Ukraine. A short-lived republic in the former Austrian crownland of GALICIA was formed here from 1918 to 1919. In 1919 it was ceded to Poland after the defeat of the Central Powers in World War I. It was almost immediately occupied by Bolshevik troops, who reunited it to the rest of the UKRAINE. It was part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic when the latter was formed in 1922.

WESTFALAH See WESTPHALIA**WESTFALEN** See WESTPHALIA**WESTFIELD** (*United States*)

Town and suburb of NEW YORK CITY, NE NEW JERSEY. Settled by the Dutch in 1700, it was separated from ELIZABETH in 1794. During the Revolutionary War it became a center of frequent skirmishes between British troops, who held New York City, and the Americans, who held most of New Jersey.

WEST FRISIAN ISLANDS See FRISIAN ISLANDS**WEST GERMANY** See FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY**WEST GLAMORGAN** (*Wales*)

Former county in the South of Wales, on the Bristol Channel. Created from part of the former county of Glamorganshire, it is important for its metal processing. Its administrative headquarters was SWANSEA. In 1994, it was split into unitary authorities of Swansea and Neath Port Talbot.

WEST HANOVER See MORRISTOWN**WEST HARTFORD** (*United States*)

Town and suburb of HARTFORD, N CONNECTICUT. Founded in 1679, it was incorporated in 1854. It is the birthplace of Noah Webster (1758–1843), the famous American lexicographer. The American School for the Deaf was founded here in 1817 by Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet.

WEST HAVERSTRAW (*United States*)

Village on the HUDSON RIVER, 34 mi N of New York City, SE NEW YORK State. American general Benedict Arnold and British major John André conspired in 1780 at the Treason House, located in the village, to deliver WEST POINT to the British during the American Revolution.

WEST INDIES

Archipelago extending in an arc from SE North America to N South America, from Florida to Venezuela. The islands separate the Gulf of Mexico and the CARIBBEAN SEA on the W and S from the Atlantic Ocean. It was in the West Indies that Europeans first made permanent contact with and settlement of the New World during their voyages seeking the Far East and its wealth. From here expeditions were launched that conquered parts of North and South America.

The first land reached by Columbus was SAN SALVADOR Island on October 12, 1492. The Spanish gained a head start in taking possession of many islands, but they were soon followed by the British, French, Dutch, and, later, by the Danes. The first native Indian people found by these explorers were the peaceful Arawak Indians and the fierce Caribs. Almost the entire Indian population fell victim to disease, war, and slavery and was replaced by black slaves imported from Africa to work the rich plantations that soon developed. The blacks became the most numerous race in the West Indies.

Until the 20th century the West Indies remained an area of imperialistic competition by European nations. As a result of the Spanish-American War of 1898, and of its growing power in general, the UNITED STATES became the most influential nation in the area, with the most pressing strategic interest in it. Most of the islands have become independent since World War II, but many of them are unstable politically and troubled economically.

Among the islands and states of the West Indies are ANTIGUA, ARUBA, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BIMINIS, CAYMANS, CUBA, CURAÇAO, DOMINICA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ELEUTHERA, GRENADA, GUADELOUPE, HAITI, HISPANIOLA, JAMAICA, MARGARITA, Maria Galante, MARTINIQUE, MONTserrat, NETHERLANDS ANTILLES, New Providence, PUERTO RICO, SABA, ST. EUSTATIUS, ST. KITTS-NEVIS, ST. LUCIA, ST. MARTIN, ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES, TORTUGA, TRINIDAD-TOBAGO, TURKS AND CAICOS, and the VIRGIN ISLANDS.

WEST IRIAN See IRIAN BARAT

WEST JERSEY See NEW JERSEY

WESTKAPELLE (*Netherlands*)

Town in Zeeland province, on WALCHEREN Island, SW Netherlands. During World War II it was liberated in November 1944 by Allied troops, leading to the capture of Walcheren Island on November 8, 1944, and thus opening the SCHELDE estuary and sea lanes to ANTWERP, BELGIUM, which had been liberated in September.

WEST LAFAYETTE See TIPPECANOE (United States)

WESTMARK See SAARLAND

WESTMINSTER [*City of Westminster*] [*Latin: Westmonasterium*] (*England*)

National government center, borough of Inner LONDON, in the W, on the THAMES RIVER. Buckingham Palace, the royal residence, is located here, as is Westminster Abbey, first established in the 10th century, and one of England's major national shrines. Government offices include Downing Street and WHITEHALL. A public school was founded here in the 14th century and chartered in 1560 by Queen Elizabeth. Westminster Palace, an early royal residence, served as the meeting place of Parliament since the 14th century. It burned down in 1834. The new Parliament buildings replaced it in 1852.

WESTMONASTERIUM See WESTMINSTER

WESTMORLAND (*England*)

Former county, now incorporated in CUMBRIA. In the 14th century Flemish immigrants began a woolens industry here, especially in KENDAL, that is still operating. William Wordsworth, the eminent English poet, lived and worked here from 1799 to 1850, and is now buried at GRASMERE. See also LAKE DISTRICT.

WEST NEW GUINEA See IRIAN BARAT

WESTON-SUPER-MARE (*England*)

Seaside resort and port in Avon, on the BRISTOL CHANNEL at the mouth of the SEVERN RIVER, 18 mi

SW of BRISTOL. Incorporated in 1932, it is the site of a hillside fort that dates to the Iron Age.

WEST ORANGE (*United States*)

Town and suburb of both NEWARK, to the SE, and of NEW YORK CITY, to the E, NE NEW JERSEY. It was founded in 1862 when it was set off from Orange. Glenwood, the home of Thomas Edison from 1887 to 1931, is located in Llewellyn Park. It is now a national shrine.

WESTPHALIA [*ancient: Westfalahi; German: Westfalen*] (*Germany*)

Meaning “western plain,” originally Westphalia was a duchy founded in the 12th century following the imperial censure of Duke Henry the Lion of SAXONY, who was deprived of his lands. Its capital was MÜNSTER, where the Peace of Westphalia was concluded October 24, 1648. Prussian inroads into Westphalia began with the BRANDENBURG acquisition of territories in the 17th century, but domination came only after the Congress of Vienna in 1815. Prior to this, at the conclusion of the treaty of TILSIT in 1807, Napoleon had created a much enlarged kingdom of Westphalia, which he presented to his brother, Jerome. Its capital was KASSEL. Following the battle of LEIPZIG in October 1813, the Russians invaded Westphalia, forced King Jerome Bonaparte to flee, and reestablished the earlier province. With the Congress of Vienna in 1815 the kingdom of PRUSSIA acquired the whole of Westphalia, which remained a Prussian province until 1945. Westphalia became part of the state of NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA in 1946.

WEST POINT (*United States*)

U.S. military post, and U.S. Military Academy headquarters, on the HUDSON RIVER, approximately 50 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK. Taken by the Continental Army in 1778, it was used as a fort to protect the Hudson River valley during the Revolutionary War. An iron chain extended from this point to Constitution Island as a deterrent to British naval advances along the Hudson. Benedict Arnold's plot to surrender West Point to the British was exposed in 1780 when British major André was captured. The military academy was established here by Congress in 1802. See also WEST HAVERSTRAW.

WESTPORT [*former: Saugatuck*] (*United States*)

Town on LONG ISLAND SOUND and the Saugatuck River, SW CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1645, it was a

favorite hiding place for smugglers throughout the colonial era. Attacked twice by Tory forces during the Revolutionary War, it was William Tryon's base for his Tory raid on DANBURY in 1777.

WESTPORT, BATTLE OF See INDEPENDENCE (Missouri)

WESTPREUSSEN See WEST PRUSSIA

WEST PRUSSIA [*German: Westpreussen*]

Former province of PRUSSIA, on the Baltic coast of NE Germany. A part of E Pomerania as early as the 13th century, it was ceded to Prussia during the Polish partitions in 1772 and 1793. It was reorganized and assigned to POLAND in 1919 after World War I by the terms of the Treaty of VERSAILLES. Occupied by the Germans during World War II, the region was again assigned to Poland in 1945, this time by the POTSDAM Conference. See also GDAŃSK and POLISH CORRIDOR.

WEST ROXBURY (*United States*)

Former town in E MASSACHUSETTS. It was incorporated into BOSTON in 1874. A utopian community operated here at Brook Farm from 1841 to 1847. Founded by a Unitarian minister, George Ripley, its communal life was based on the philosophical principles of transcendentalism. A fire destroyed part of the main building in 1846, and the community succumbed to financial plight soon after.

WEST SPRINGFIELD (*United States*)

Town and suburb of SPRINGFIELD, on the Connecticut River, SW MASSACHUSETTS. It was settled in 1654. Farmers, who believed that state-issued paper money would save them from foreclosure, initiated Shays' Rebellion here in 1786.

WEST VIRGINIA (*United States*)

State located in the E central region, bounded on the N by Pennsylvania and by OHIO across the Ohio River, on the S and W by KENTUCKY, and on the E by Virginia. It was admitted to the Union in 1863 as the 35th state. Called the Mountain State, it is hilly and rugged and lies almost entirely in the Allegheny plateau.

The Indian Mound Builders were the earliest known inhabitants. The Grave Creek Mound at

MOUNDSVILLE is one of the largest in the country. When European explorers and fur traders first came here in the 1670s, the land was sparsely inhabited, and it became a common hunting and battle ground for settlers and Indians. Cut off by mountains from the rest of VIRGINIA, of which it was then a part, the area of West Virginia grew more slowly than the colonies of the seaboard. Germans and Scots-Irish from PENNSYLVANIA were the first settlers; the former made a settlement at Mecklenburg, now Shepherdstown, in the eastern panhandle c. 1730.

Concerned about penetration of the Ohio Valley by FRANCE, in 1749 the British granted a large tract of land W of the ALLEGHENY Mts to the Ohio Company, which promoted land settlement. The French and Indian War ended in 1763 with the British victorious in North America. During the war there were so many Indian massacres in the area that most settlers fled the region, but they quickly returned when the British took FORT DUQUESNE, now PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania, in 1758 and thus regained control of the Ohio Valley. To avoid Indian uprisings, Great Britain forbade settlement W of the Alleghenies after 1763; but colonists ignored the prohibition, causing widespread Indian attacks. The Indians were subdued on October 1774 in Lord Dunmore's War.

During the American Revolution the region was invaded three times by British troops and their Indian allies, but George Rogers Clark's victories in the Old Northwest removed this threat. The region benefited by the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803, which increased traffic on the OHIO RIVER as the entire MISSISSIPPI RIVER trading system became controlled by the United States. Further benefit in the form of western migration came in 1818 when the NATIONAL ROAD reached WHEELING from CUMBERLAND, Maryland.

The early 19th century saw the beginning of conflict between small farmers, with almost no slaveholdings, and the eastern Virginia planters, large slave owners. Constitutional changes in 1830 and 1851 put some reforms into effect, but the East remained in control. In October 1859, the abolitionist John Brown led a small band that seized the federal arsenal at HARPERS FERRY. U.S. Marines captured them and, after a trial, Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859, at CHARLES TOWN.

The people strongly opposed secession in 1861. A convention met in June, declared Virginia's secession null and void, and set up its own government. Two years later Congress recognized this government as a separate state of West Virginia. In the summer of

1861, during the Civil War, the Union won a number of battles in the state, notably at PHILIPPI and RICH MOUNTAIN. In September General R. E. Lee's Confederate forces were defeated at CHEAT MOUNTAIN. Later there was also fighting in the eastern panhandle, and Harpers Ferry changed hands several times.

After the war the Radical Republicans gained control; but the Democrats regained power in a few years. In the late 19th century, large-scale industrialization began; the chemical industry entered the state; and all industry expanded throughout the first half of the 20th century. Both wars created enormous demands for the state's coal and steel and further helped industrial growth. The extensive coal fields throughout the state were exploited; and steel mills reached S into the northern panhandle from Pittsburgh.

West Virginian coal fields have been the scene of much union organizing for decent wages and safety standards. This has led to many strikes, especially in 1912 to 1913 and 1920 to 1921. The Great Depression of the 1930s was especially hard on the miners; but the New Deal of President Franklin Roosevelt supported union organization, and the miners' union became powerful. However, in the 1950s the coal industry weakened, and mechanization cost many jobs, resulting in federal aid to attract new industry in the 1960s. In the 1970s Congress initiated steps to control strip mining throughout the region. At the start of the 21st century several miners lost their lives to accidents in the coal mines.

CHARLESTON is the capital of West Virginia, and HUNTINGTON the largest city; PARKERSBURG and WHEELING are also important cities.

WESTWALL See SIEGFRIED LINE

WETHERSFIELD (*United States*)

Town on the Connecticut River, a suburb S of HARTFORD, N CONNECTICUT. Founded in the winter of 1634 by settlers from MASSACHUSETTS, it was the first permanent white settlement in the state. The town was incorporated three years later. The Wethersfield Massacre of 1637 led to the Pequot Indian War. A flourishing commercial center during the colonial era, it was one of the first ports to conduct trade with the WEST INDIES. There are many colonial homes located here, including those of Silas Deane and Joseph Webb, the latter the scene of a secret meeting in 1781 between George Washington and Comte de Rochambeau to discuss the upcoming Yorktown Campaign.

WETTINGEN (*Switzerland*)

City of the AARGAU canton, approximately 10 mi NW of ZÜRICH. A Cistercian abbey containing the tomb of the Holy Roman Emperor Albert I (1298–1308) was established here in 1227.

WETZLAR (*Germany*)

City on the LAHN RIVER, HESSE, 30 mi N of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. A free imperial city from the 12th century to the Napoleonic Wars, it contained the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE's supreme court from 1693 to 1806. Wetzlar became part of PRUSSIA in 1815 after Napoleon's final defeat. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe (1749–1832) was a lawyer here in the early 1770s when he met the young woman whom he immortalized as Lotte in *The Sorrows of Young Werther* of 1774, his first popular book.

WEWAK (*Papua New Guinea*)

Port on the N central coast of NE NEW GUINEA. A Japanese military base and airfield during World War II, it was attacked on August 17, 1943, by Allied planes. It was captured by the Australians on May 10, 1945.

WEWOKA (*United States*)

City, 65 mi SE of OKLAHOMA CITY, central OKLAHOMA. Once inhabited by resettled Creek and Seminole Indians, the site was settled by whites in 1866. The city still serves as the capital of the Seminole Nation, consisting of about 3,000 members.

WEXFORD (*Ireland*)

Seaport of County WEXFORD. An early naval stronghold of the Danes, later settled by the Anglo-Normans, it was captured, after fierce opposition, by Oliver Cromwell's army in 1649 during the English Civil War.

WEXFORD (*Ireland*)

County in LEINSTER province, SE IRELAND. Once inhabited by the Danes, it was the center of several Irish rebellions, particularly that by the United Irishmen in 1798 led by Theobald Wolfe Tone (1763–98). The famous American Kennedy family has ancestral roots in the county.

WEXIÖ See VÄXJÖ**WEYMOUTH** (*United States*)

Town, suburb SE of BOSTON, E MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in 1622, it is the birthplace of former first lady Abigail Adams (1744–1818). The old Indian Town Path located here dates from the 17th century.

WEYMOUTH AND MELCOMBE REGIS

England Port and resort in DORSET, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 28 mi WSW of BOURNEMOUTH. A thriving medieval port, it was incorporated as an amalgamated borough in the 16th century by Queen Elizabeth. It was bombed repeatedly during World War II and was a base for the invasion of Normandy in 1944.

WEZET See VISÉ**WHAMPOA** See HUANG-PU**WHEELING** (*United States*)

City on the OHIO RIVER, 61 mi SW of PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA, NW WEST VIRGINIA. Settled in 1769, it was originally known especially for its stockade built in 1774 as Fort Fincastle. In 1776 this was renamed Fort Henry after the greatly admired patriot Patrick Henry. It protected the area against Indian raids and withstood an assault of British and Indian forces in 1782 in one of the last actions of the Revolutionary War. From 1818 Wheeling developed as the western terminus of the NATIONAL ROAD. A center of Union sentiment during the Civil War, it was the site of the conventions in 1861 and 1862 that developed the state constitution. It became West Virginia's first capital in 1863.

WHITBY [*former: Streonshalh*] (*England*)

Port on the Esk River and the NORTH SEA, 16 mi NW of SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE. An abbey founded here in A.D. 657 by St. Hilda was destroyed by the Danes in 867 but was revived by the Benedictines in 1078. The abbey is now in ruins. At the Synod of Whitby in 663, King Oswy of NORTHUMBRIA decided to associate the English church with Roman, rather than Celtic, practices, especially in the determination of Easter, thus keeping England in the mainstream of western Christian development. Caedmon, the poet, was a monk here.

WHITEHALL (*England*)

Road in the Inner LONDON borough of WESTMINSTER. It contains many government buildings. Its

1420 Whitehaven

name is therefore often used synonymously for that of the British government. It was the site of Whitehall Palace, dating from the 13th century, rebuilt in the 16th and 17th centuries. Part of it is still used for official functions.

WHITEHAVEN (*England*)

Town on the Solway Firth, in CUMBRIA, 35 mi SW of CARLISLE. John Paul Jones attacked the town in 1778 in a raid on the British coast during the American Revolution.

WHITE HILL See WHITE MOUNTAIN

WHITEHORSE (*Canada*)

Capital of YUKON TERRITORY, on the Yukon River, 90 mi N of SKAGWAY, ALASKA. Founded in 1898, it thrived during the KLONDIKE gold rush of 1897–98. It replaced DAWSON in 1955 as the capital of the Yukon.

WHITE HORSE, VALE OF THE (*England*)

Valley of the Ock River, in OXFORDSHIRE. Many ancient earthworks are located here. The principal town of the valley is Wantage, where Alfred the Great was born. The valley's name comes from the figure of a galloping horse on White Horse Hill, shaped in prehistoric times by cutting away the turf to expose the chalk. By tradition only, it is said to commemorate Alfred's victory at Ashdown in 871.

WHITEMARSH (*United States*)

Village on the Wissahickon Creek, 14 mi N of PHILADELPHIA, SE PENNSYLVANIA. The Continental Army, led by General George Washington, encamped here in 1777 during the battle of GERMANTOWN in the Revolutionary War.

WHITE MOUNTAIN [White Hill] [*Czech: Bílá Hora; German: Weisser Berg*] (*Czech Republic*)

Hill just W of PRAGUE. A battle fought here on November 8, 1620, between Frederick V, king of Bohemia, and Ferdinand II, Holy Roman Emperor, opened the Thirty Years' War. Frederick's Protestant troops, commanded by Christian of Anhalt, were decisively defeated by the Roman Catholic forces of Maximilian I of Bavaria, an ally of the emperor. Frederick was deposed shortly thereafter and was known as the "Winter King" because of his short

reign. BOHEMIA thus lost its independence for 300 years, and Europe was plunged into a new struggle between Protestant and Catholic interests.

WHITE NILE See NILE RIVER

WHITE PASS (*United States*)

Mountain pass in the Coast Mountains, N of SKAGWAY, on the border of BRITISH COLUMBIA in CANADA, and SE ALASKA. It was used as an alternate route during the KLONDIKE gold rush, replacing the CHILKOOT PASS.

WHITE PLAINS (*United States*)

City, 25 mi N of NEW YORK CITY, SE NEW YORK State. It was settled in 1683 by a group of Puritans. During the Revolutionary War the indecisive battle of White Plains was fought here on October 28, 1776, between British forces commanded by General William Howe and Americans led by General George Washington. The British captured a commanding position, the Americans withdrew to the N, and Howe recalled his troops to New York City.

WHITE RUSSIA See BELARUS

WHITE SANDS (*United States*)

Uninhabited desert region, SE of the San Andres Mountains, S NEW MEXICO. The U.S. military operates a missile range here near the Holloman Air Force Base. On July 16, 1945, it was the testing site of the first atomic bomb.

WHITE'S FORT See KNOXVILLE

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS (*United States*)

City near the border of VIRGINIA, SE WEST VIRGINIA. Settled in 1750, it became known as a resort during the 19th century, when U.S. president Martin Van Buren (1782–1862) visited the hot springs. The Old White Hotel, built in 1854, housed interned German and Japanese diplomats during World War II.

WHITHORN (*Scotland*)

Town in Dumfries and Galloway region, 40 mi SW of DUMFRIES. According to tradition, the oldest stone church in Scotland, the *Candida casa* dating from A.D.

397, was built here by St. Ninian. The ruins of a 12th-century priory built on the site of Ninian's church remain.

WHITSTABLE (*England*)

Resort on the North Sea, 50 mi E of LONDON, in KENT. It was once a port for pilgrims traveling to CANTERBURY.

WHYDAH See OUIDAH

WIAK See BIAK

WICHITA (*United States*)

City on the Arkansas River, 177 mi SW of KANSAS CITY, S central KANSAS. Settled during the Civil War by Indians and traders, it became a trading center on the CHISHOLM TRAIL. It developed into a major cow town in the 1870s following the arrival of the railroad. It has prospered since oil was discovered in the area during World War I. It was a major aircraft manufacturer during World War II.

WICHITA FALLS (*United States*)

City on the Wichita River, 105 mi NW of FORT WORTH, N TEXAS. Known early to Spanish explorers, it was founded as a city in 1876 and developed rapidly as a cow town after the railroad arrived in 1882. It boomed when oil was discovered in the area in 1919.

WICKLOW (*Ireland*)

Port on the Irish Sea, in County WICKLOW. Said to have been founded by St. Mantan, it was the site of a Franciscan priory. It has notable ruins of a medieval castle.

WICKLOW (*Ireland*)

County in LEINSTER province. A church was established here in the Vale of GLENDALOUGH in the sixth century A.D. It still has extensive monastic ruins. The county withstood English control for many years, but became a shire in 1606. See also WICKLOW.

WIDA See OUIDAH

WIENER NEUSTADT (*Austria*)

City on the Kerbach River, LOWER AUSTRIA, 24 mi SW of VIENNA. Founded in 1194, it flourished in the

late Middle Ages when it was the residence of several Austrian kings. Emperor Maximilian I (1459–1519) was born here and is buried in the city's cathedral. Here in 1609 Emperor Rudolf II was forced to grant equal rights to the Bohemian Protestants. These were not recognized by Emperor Matthias in 1618. His refusal caused a revolt that was the immediate cause of the Thirty Years' War.

WIENERWALD (*Austria*)

Mountainous region of the Eastern Alps, LOWER AUSTRIA, S of the DANUBE RIVER, near VIENNA. A beautiful and famous resort area, it has inspired works by Strauss, Beethoven, and others. A medieval Augustinian monastery is located here in the town of KLOSTERNEUBURG. The Lainzer Tiergarten is a former royal hunting ground.

WIERINGERMEER (*Netherlands*)

NW region of former ZUIDER ZEE, a modern polder. Reclaimed from the sea in the 1930s, it was flooded by German troops on April 18, 1945, but it was reclaimed again a year later.

WIESBADEN [*ancient: Aquae Mattiacorum*] (*Germany*)

Capital of HESSE, on the RHINE RIVER, 20 mi W of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. A Celtic settlement dating from the third century B.C., it was fortified in 12 B.C. by the Romans, who developed its thermal springs into a spa. It had passed to NASSAU in A.D. 1281 and was its capital from 1806 to 1866. It came under PRUSSIA in 1866, was bombed during World War II, and became the capital of Hesse in 1945. The ruins of a Roman wall of the fourth century A.D., a city castle of 1837 to 1841 and the Kurhaus of 1905 to 1907 are all located here.

WIFFLISBURG See AVENCHES

WIGAN (*England*)

Town in Manchester, on the Douglas River, connected by canal with LIVERPOOL, 18 mi W of MANCHESTER. An old medieval barony, Wigan changed hands several times in the Civil War. The Royalists suffered a major defeat here on August 25, 1651. It has been a coal-mining, bell-founding, and pottery center since the 14th century and an iron manufacturing center since the 19th century.

WIGHT, ISLE OF [*ancient: Vectis*] (*England*)

Island county, off the S coast of England. Its administrative headquarters, **NEWPORT**, is 13 mi SW of **PORTSMOUTH**. Seized by the Romans in A.D. 43, it was joined to **WESSEX** in 661, and was Christianized soon after. In the 10th century it was a seat of Danish power. Charles I found brief refuge here in 1647–48 in Carisbrooke Castle, whose ruins may still be seen. Queen Victoria often retreated to the Osborne House here, where she died in 1901. Perhaps the Isle of Wight's most famous resident was Alfred, Lord Tennyson, poet laureate of Great Britain, who lived from 1853 until his death in 1892 at Farringford, an estate near Freshwater.

WIGTOWNSHIRE (*Scotland*)

Former maritime county, now incorporated in Dumfries and Galloway region. Lake dwellings, hill-forts, and stone circles indicate Pictish habitation of great antiquity.

WIJK BIJ DUURSTED See **DORESTAD****WILDERNESS** (*United States*)

Region S of the Rapidan River, N **VIRGINIA**. Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant and Confederate troops under General Robert E. Lee met for the first time here during the Wilderness Campaign of May to June 1864. Although indecisive, the campaign included some of the bloodiest combat of the Civil War. Grant lost 55,000 men and Lee 39,000. The heaviest losses of the whole war were recorded at **COLD HARBOR**, where Grant lost 6,000 men in one hour.

WILDERNESS ROAD (*United States*)

Old pioneer road, beginning in W **VIRGINIA** and winding SW into **KENTUCKY** and then NW to the **OHIO RIVER**. Originally scouted by Daniel Boone in 1775, it soon became a major route of the westward migration. By the 1840s it was abandoned as the **NATIONAL** or **CUMBERLAND ROAD** gained popularity.

WILHELMSHAVEN (*Germany*)

Port on the Jade Bay of the **NORTH SEA**, Lower **SAXONY**, 45 mi NW of **BREMEN**. It was purchased by **PRUSSIA** from the grand duchy of Oldenburg in 1853. A naval base was established here in 1869. As such it figured prominently during both world wars, and was heavily bombed during World War II.

WILJANDI See **VILJANDI****WILKES-BARRE** (*United States*)

City on the **SUSQUEHANNA RIVER**, approximately 100 mi NW of **PHILADELPHIA**, E **PENNSYLVANIA**. It was founded in 1769 and was burned by the British and their allies during the Revolutionary War and again by rival settlers in 1784. It was also damaged greatly by a flood in 1972.

WILKES LAND (*Antarctica*)

Region of Antarctica extending along the Indian Ocean. Discovered in 1839 by the American Charles Wilkes, it was claimed in 1908 by **GREAT BRITAIN**, and in the 1930s by **AUSTRALIA**.

WILLAMETTE RIVER (*United States*)

River in NW **OREGON**, 190 mi long, flowing N from Lane County to the **COLUMBIA RIVER** near **PORTLAND**. Located at the western end of the **OREGON TRAIL**, it was the goal of many settlers. The Hudson's Bay Company had established a trading post at **OREGON CITY** on its banks in 1829, but the river valley was developed most rapidly by the California gold rush of 1848. A hydroelectric plant established at Willamette Falls in 1889 was the first to transmit electricity to another community.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY See **OREGON COUNTRY****WILLEMSTAD** (*Netherlands*)

Capital of **NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**, a port on Sint Ana Bay, SW **CURAÇAO** island. Settled by the Spanish in 1527, it was captured by the Dutch in 1634. Peter Stuyvesant developed it into a center for the slave trade. Today it is a major oil-refining center.

WILLIAM HENRY, FORT See **FORT WILLIAM HENRY****WILLIAMSBURG** (*United States*)

City, between **RICHMOND** and **NEWPORT NEWS**, SE **VIRGINIA**. Settled in 1632 it was known as Middle Plantation when it replaced **JAMESTOWN** in 1699 as the capital of Virginia. In 1722 it became the first city in the colony to be incorporated. In the 18th century it was the political and cultural center of the colony. The capital was moved in 1780 to **RICHMOND**. The colony's first theater in 1716, printing press in 1730,

and newspaper, *Virginia Gazette* in 1736, were established here. The College of William and Mary, located here since 1693, is the nation's second-oldest college. The battle of Richmond was fought here on May 5, 1862, during the Civil War. Beginning in 1926, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. funded the city's restoration. The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation maintains one of the nation's finest reconstructions of colonial life in its 170-acre site. There are over 500 colonial buildings here, restored or rebuilt, including the governor's palace and the old capitol.

WILLIAMSPORT (*United States*)

City on the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, 70 mi N of HARRISBURG, central PENNSYLVANIA. Settled in 1772, it suffered several Indian massacres during the colonial era. In the mid-19th century it thrived as a lumbering center until that resource was depleted. The Little League baseball World Series is held here.

WILLIAMSPORT See MONONGAHELA

WILLIAMSTOWN (*United States*)

Town on the Hoosic River, 19 mi N of PITTSFIELD, W MASSACHUSETTS. Founded in 1750, it is the site of Williams College. The college, chartered as a free school in 1785, includes the Van Rensselaer Manor, the Hopkins observatory, the first in the nation, founded in 1838, and the Chapin Library of Rare Books.

WILLISTON (*United States*)

City on the MISSOURI RIVER, 160 mi NW of BISMARCK, W NORTH DAKOTA. Chief Sitting Bull, the Sioux who led a resistance against the forced settlement of Indians on government reservations, was captured at nearby Fort Buford. Fort Union here was the first trading post of the region. Williston was incorporated as a town in 1880 and as a city in 1904.

WILLSBORO (*United States*)

Village, S of PLATTSBURGH, NE NEW YORK State. It was settled in 1765. The British general, John Burgoyne, stationed his troops here in 1777 during the American Revolution.

WILL'S CREEK See CUMBERLAND (*United States*)

WILMETTE (*United States*)

Village and suburb N of CHICAGO, on LAKE MICHIGAN, NE ILLINOIS. Founded in 1869, it is noted today especially for the great temple of the Bahai faith, built here as its national headquarters.

WILMINGTON (*United States*)

City on the Delaware and Christina Rivers, 25 mi SW of PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, N DELAWARE. In 1638 Fort Christina was established here by a group of Swedes led by the Dutchman, Peter Minuit. The capital of NEW SWEDEN until 1643, it was captured by the Dutch in 1655 and by the British in 1664. George Washington failed to stop the British march on Philadelphia in the Revolutionary War battle of BRANDYWINE, fought just outside the city on September 11, 1777. E. I. Du Pont built powder mills on the Brandywine here in 1802. The city was incorporated in 1832. Old Swedes Church from 1698, the Hendrickson House, and the Old Town Hall of 1798 are all here.

WILMINGTON (*United States*)

Port on Cape Fear River, 135 mi SE of RALEIGH, SE NORTH CAROLINA. Settled in 1732 and incorporated in 1866, it was the first town to stage a Stamp Act riot in 1765–66. It was occupied in 1781 during the Revolutionary War by General Cornwallis. A port for Confederate blockade-runners during the Civil War, it was captured by Union forces following the fall of FORT FISHER on January 15, 1865. It was a shipbuilding center in World War II. The old Cornwallis and Confederate army headquarters are both located here.

WILNA See VILNIUS

WILNO (*Lithuania*)

Former department of POLAND, now part of Lithuania and Russia. Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians have fought over it since the 14th century. It has long been disputed territory, especially since World War I. It was ceded to Poland in 1922, and a portion of it was given to LITHUANIA in 1939. See also VILNIUS.

WILSON'S CREEK (*United States*)

Stream near Springfield in SW MISSOURI. Confederate general Sterling Price defeated Union troops and killed their general, Nathaniel Lyon, in a battle

1424 Wilton

fought here on August 10, 1861, during the Civil War.

WILTON (*England*)

Town in WILTSHIRE, 3 mi E of SALISBURY. It was an ancient capital of WESSEX and the residence of its kings. Alfred the Great fought a battle here against the Danes in A.D. 871. Historic Wilton House is nearby. The town is famous for its carpets.

WILTS See WILTSHIRE

WILTSHIRE [Wilts] (*England*)

County in SW England. Prehistoric monuments are located at STONEHENGE, AVEBURY, and SILBURY HILL. OLD SARUM was the site of a bishopric until the 13th century, when the city was moved to SALISBURY, site of a famous 13th-century cathedral. The capital of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex was at WILTON. The administrative headquarters of Wiltshire is at Trowbridge.

WILTZYCK See KINGSTON (New York)

WIMBLEDON (*England*) See MERTON

WINCHELSEA (*England*)

Village in East SUSSEX, 8 mi NE of HASTINGS. It was one of the CINQUE PORTS since the 12th century, and was raided by the French in the Hundred Years' War. The village contains the ruins of a church dedicated to Thomas à Becket.

WINCHELSEA (*Papua New Guinea*) See BUKA

WINCHESTER [*ancient: Venta Belgarum*] (*England*)

City in HAMPSHIRE, 61 mi SW of London. The capital of the kingdom of WESSEX, Winchester is the burial site of many Saxon and Danish kings, including Alfred the Great and Canute. According to tradition, the Round Table of King Arthur is preserved in a Norman castle here. William the Conqueror was crowned here, as well as in LONDON, in 1066. Winchester is an episcopal seat, and its bishops played an important role in English history. It has a magnificent 11th to 14th-century cathedral. The town itself was the intellectual center of England until London gained

ascendancy later in the Middle Ages. Winchester College, established in the late 14th century, is the oldest public school in England.

WINCHESTER (*United States*)

City, 20 mi E of MUNCIE, E INDIANA. Settled c. 1820, it contains Fudge Mounds, an Indian archaeological site.

WINCHESTER (*United States*)

City in the SHENANDOAH VALLEY, 72 mi W of WASHINGTON, D.C., N VIRGINIA. The city was first settled in 1732. In 1748 George Washington, who began his career as a surveyor here, used Winchester as his headquarters during the French and Indian War. After the defeat of General Edward Braddock by the French and Indians on July 9, 1755, Washington established Fort Loudon near here. During the Civil War Winchester changed hands several times and was badly damaged by major engagements between General Nathaniel Banks, the Union commander, and General Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson, the Confederate commander, on May 26, 1862; between Union general Robert Milroy and Confederate general Richard Ewell on June 14 and 15, 1863; and between general Philip Sheridan, in command of Union forces attacking up the Shenandoah Valley, and General Jubal Early, Confederate commander stationed at Winchester, on September 19, 1864. Winchester was the birthplace of explorer and aviator, Admiral Richard E. Byrd (1888–1957), and of author Willa Cather (1876–1947).

WINDAU See VENTSPILS

WINDHOEK [Windhuk] (*Namibia*)

Capital city in central SW Africa. Taken from the Namas Hottentots by the Germans in 1855, it became the capital of the German colony of South-West Africa in 1892. South African troops captured it during World War I. It is now an important commercial and shipping center, the largest city of Namibia.

WINDHUK See WINDHOEK

WINDISCH [*Latin: Vindonissa*] (*Switzerland*)

Town on the Reuss River, AARGAU canton, N Switzerland. It was an old Helvetian settlement and then

a Roman military post. In 1308 Holy Roman Emperor Albert I was assassinated at the nearby site where the famous Königsfelden monastery was established two years later. A large Roman amphitheater has been excavated here.

WIND RIVER RANGE (*United States*)

Range of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, W central WYOMING. There are several important passes over this range, particularly SOUTH PASS on the OREGON TRAIL, leading to the basin of the COLORADO RIVER, to the GREAT SALT LAKE, and to the headwaters of the Snake River.

WINDSOR [*former: Pisiquid*] (*Canada*)

Town of central NOVA SCOTIA, on the Avon River, 37 mi NW of Halifax. Settled by French Acadians in 1703, it was formally founded as Pisiquid in 1710. In 1750 it was taken by the British, who built Fort Edward here. King's College, the oldest English college in the country, was established here in 1789 but was removed to Halifax in 1923.

WINDSOR (*Canada*)

Port on the Detroit River opposite DETROIT, MICHIGAN, SE ONTARIO. The French began to settle here shortly after the founding of Detroit in 1701. It received an influx of Tory immigrants after the Revolutionary War and was held by U.S. troops during the War of 1812.

WINDSOR [*officially: New Windsor*] (*England*)

Town on the THAMES RIVER, 20 mi W of LONDON, BERKSHIRE. A Roman settlement, the town grew up around Windsor Castle, a royal residence since the time of William the Conqueror, who established it. The castle contains a round tower built by Henry II. There is also a royal mausoleum in the park where Queen Victoria and Prince Albert are buried. Several English kings, including Henry VIII and Charles I, are buried in St. George's Chapel, begun by Edward IV and considered one of the most magnificent churches of England. Roman remains have been discovered at Windsor.

WINDSOR [*former: New Dorchester*] (*United States*)

Town and suburb N of HARTFORD, at the confluence of the Farmington River and the Connecticut River, N CONNECTICUT. Settled first as a trading post by Pil-

grims from Plymouth Colony and later by residents from Dorchester, Massachusetts, it was known as New Dorchester until 1637. Windsor, the first white settlement in Connecticut, is the state's oldest town.

WINDSOR (*United States*)

Village on the Connecticut River, 13 mi N of SPRINGFIELD, E VERMONT. Chartered by the governor of NEW HAMPSHIRE in 1761, it was settled in 1764. The formation of the new state of Vermont resulted from conventions held here in 1777. Windsor was the state's unofficial capital until 1805. The Old Constitution House, where the state's constitution was adopted on July 9, 1777, is here, as well as the nation's oldest prison house, built in 1808.

WINDSOR LOCKS (*United States*)

Town on the Connecticut River, 12 mi N of HARTFORD, N CONNECTICUT. Settled in 1663, it was separated from WINDSOR when it was incorporated in 1854. Windsor Locks has been a trading and shipping center for Connecticut's tobacco industry since early colonial days. In 1828 a canal with locks was built here to bypass rapids in the Connecticut River.

WINDWARD ISLANDS See WEST INDIES

WINDWARD PASSAGE

Channel between E CUBA and NW HISPANIOLA, 55 mi wide. On the route from the United States to the PANAMA CANAL, it has been protected by the U.S. military since 1903. See also GUANTÁNAMO BAY.

WINELAND See VINLAND

WINNEBA (*Ghana*)

Port on the Gulf of Guinea, approximately 35 mi SW of ACCRA, S Ghana, West Africa. A British fort built here in 1663 became the center of a prosperous trade in gold. It declined as a commercial center when a harbor was opened at Tema in 1961.

WINNESHIEK See FREEPORT

WINNETKA (*United States*)

Town, 19 mi N of CHICAGO, on LAKE MICHIGAN, NE ILLINOIS. Founded in 1854, it became known for

1426 Winnipeg

an innovative educational program. Called the Winnetka Plan, this was based on principles enunciated by John Dewey and developed by C. W. Washburne, the superintendent of the Winnetka public schools. The program centers on individualized instruction with pupils advancing at their own pace.

WINNIPEG (*Canada*)

Commercial and transportation center, city and capital of MANITOBA, at the confluence of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers. The French built a fur-trading post here in 1738. The Hudson's Bay Company established another post here early in the 19th century, and soon after Lord Selkirk established a Scottish colony at the site. The North West Company, which had already established trade here, competed with the new settlers. The two companies merged in 1821 and established Fort Gibraltar, renamed Fort Garry in 1835, on the Red River. In 1873 the town was incorporated as Winnipeg.

WINSTON-SALEM (*United States*)

City in the Piedmont, 93 mi NW of RALEIGH, N central NORTH CAROLINA. Salem was founded in 1766 and Winston in 1849. The two towns merged in 1913. Salem was settled by Moravians from nearby Bethabara. Numerous original Moravian buildings exist today as part of the restoration of Old Salem. Winston-Salem, in the heart of the state's tobacco lands, is the world's largest producer of tobacco products.

WINTER PARK (*United States*)

Resort city, 5 mi NE of ORLANDO, central FLORIDA. Founded in 1858, it contains Florida's oldest institution of higher education, Rollins College, founded in 1885.

WINTERTHUR [*Latin: Vitodurum*] (*Switzerland*)

City of ZÜRICH canton, 12 mi NE of Zurich. Originally the Roman settlement of Vitodurum, in 1180 it became part of the domains of the counts of Kyburg. In 1264 it was inherited by the Hapsburgs. It became a free imperial city in 1415; in 1467 it was sold to the Swiss Confederation, becoming part of Zurich canton.

WIRRAL (*England*)

Area in Cheshire and Merseyside, on a peninsula between the Dee and Mersey estuaries. An old royal forest, it became noted as a haven for outlaws. Emma

Lyon, later Lady Hamilton, was born, c. 1765, in Wirral, at Heswall parish.

WIRTEMBERG See WÜRTTEMBERG

WISBY See VISBY

WISCONSIN (*United States*)

State, in the N central region, with Minnesota and Iowa to the W, Illinois to the S, on both LAKE MICHIGAN to the E and LAKE SUPERIOR to the N. Wisconsin was admitted to the Union in 1848 as the 30th state. Its name is a modification of the French interpretation of the Ojibway Indian name for the Wisconsin River, *Wees-kon-san* (a gathering of waters).

Since the Great Lakes provide easy passage to this region, French fur traders from CANADA were early explorers. Jean Nicolet reached the site of GREEN BAY in 1634, seeking furs and the NORTHWEST PASSAGE. Others included Père Marquette and Louis Jolliet, who discovered the upper MISSISSIPPI RIVER, Louis Hennepin, and René-Robert Cavelier, sieur de La Salle. In 1678 the Sieur Duluth claimed the upper Mississippi region for FRANCE. Nicolas Perrot helped make Green Bay a center for the fur trade in 1667, and this became Wisconsin's first permanent settlement in 1701.

At the end of the French and Indian War, in 1763, France was forced to cede all of New France to GREAT BRITAIN; but in 1783, at the end of the American Revolution, the region became part of the United States and was governed after 1787 under the Northwest Ordinance. However, the British refused to leave some posts until 1794. During the War of 1812 Great Britain won control again, but the United States recovered the land by the treaty ending the war. The first large influx of settlers came in the 1820s as a result of a boom in lead mining in the southwestern part of the state. After the opening of the ERIE CANAL in New York State in 1825 provided a connection from the Great Lakes to the HUDSON RIVER, still more settlers arrived. The U.S. Army built forts to protect the settlers against Indians and to secure the area against the British at GREEN BAY and PRAIRIE DU CHIEN in 1816, and PORTAGE in 1828. Nevertheless, there was trouble with the Indians, leading to the Black Hawk War; its last battle, which almost wiped out the Sac and Fox tribes, was fought in Wisconsin at the BAD AXE River in 1832.

Wisconsin became a separate territory in 1836. Its first state constitution in 1848 was liberal in suf-

frage and in the protection of debt-laden farmers. Immigration increased, especially from GERMANY, after the abortive revolution of 1848. Many Irish, Scandinavians, Russians, and Poles also came. Anti-slavery sentiment was strong: the Free-Soil Party gained support in 1848; and Wisconsin men helped to organize the new Republican Party. The Civil War and its aftermath caused a boom; growth through the 1860s was rapid, particularly in meat packing and brewing. The pine forests of the N were exploited ruthlessly in the 1870s, but conservation measures later restored them. The late 19th century here was prosperous for the most part; and so the Granger Movement had less impact on Wisconsin farmers than on those elsewhere. Laws were passed, nevertheless, to regulate the railroads, and a practical kind of socialism came into favor, especially in MILWAUKEE.

The Progressive movement was strong in Wisconsin in the early 20th century, resulting in such reforms as a direct primary law and the pure food acts. The 1920s were prosperous on the whole. In the 1924 presidential race the Progressive Party carried the state for Robert M. LaFollette, a native son. It was the only state to do so. Wisconsin pioneered with an old age pension act in 1925 and an unemployment insurance law in 1931. The Great Depression of the 1930s struck hard, but World War II and peace in the 1950s restored prosperity.

MADISON is the capital and the main site of the University of Wisconsin; Milwaukee is the largest city; and Green Bay, OSHKOSH, and RACINE are important centers.

WISLA See VISTULA RIVER

WISMAR (*Germany*)

Port on Wismar Bay, 64 mi NE of HAMBURG, MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA. It flourished during the Middle Ages as a wealthy member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE and as the seat of the princes of MECKLENBURG from 1256 to 1306. It was given to Sweden in 1648 by the Treaty of Westphalia and to Mecklenburg-Schwerin in 1803. It was badly damaged during World War II before being taken by British troops on May 4, 1945.

WISSAHICKON CREEK (*United States*)

Stream in SE PENNSYLVANIA, flowing SE to meet the SCHUYLKILL RIVER in PHILADELPHIA. A colonial

paper mill established here in 1690 was the first in America.

WISSEMBOURG [Weissenburg] (*France*)

Town, approximately 40 mi NE of STRASBOURG, Bas-Rhin department. A monastery was established here by Dagobert II in the seventh century A.D. Otfried von Weissenburg, German monk and poet, retold the gospel stories in Old High German verse here during the ninth century. The first battle of the Franco-Prussian War was fought here between General Helmuth von Moltke and Marshall MacMahon on August 4, 1870. The French were driven from the field.

WITTEN (*Germany*)

City on the RUHR RIVER, 9 mi SW of DORTMUND, NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA. First mentioned in the 13th century and chartered in 1825, it was formerly part of WESTPHALIA province. A steel-manufacturing center and part of the Ruhr industrial complex, it was frequently bombed and nearly destroyed during World War II.

WITTENBERG (*Germany*)

City on the ELBE RIVER, 42 mi NE of LEIPZIG, SAXONY ANHALT. It was the capital of the duchy of SAXE-WITTENBERG from 1273 to 1422, but it declined after DRESDEN replaced it in 1547 as the Saxon capital. It was turned over to PRUSSIA in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars. The university was the center of Luther's activities and of the Protestant Reformation, which began here with Luther's nailing of the 95 Theses to the Schlosskirche door in 1517. The first Lutheran Bible was printed here in 1534. A 16th-century town hall, the Schlosskirche, and many landmarks of the Reformation are located in the city.

WITTINGAU See TŘEBONĚ

WITTSTOCK (*Germany*)

Town, 58 mi NW of BERLIN in BRANDENBURG. During the Thirty Years' War Swedish and Scottish troops commanded by Field Marshall Johan Banér defeated the Saxon and Imperial army led by Count Melchior von Hatzfeldt here on October 4, 1636. The victory gave new hope to Protestant northern Germany in its struggle against the Hapsburgs.

WITU (*Kenya*)

Former sultanate on the SE coast. A German protectorate from 1885, it was ceded to England five years later and became a part of the East Africa Protectorate formed by the British in 1895.

WITWATERSRAND [The Rand] (*South Africa*)

Region in S TRANSVAAL, now GAUTENG. Gold was first discovered here in 1886. The Rand gold-mining center produces about one-third of the world's supply.

WŁOCŁAWEK [*Russian: Vlotslavsk*] (*Poland*)

Port on the VISTULA RIVER, 87 mi NW of WARSAW, Bydgoszcz province. Founded in the 12th century, it flourished in the Middle Ages. It was sacked by the Teutonic Knights in the 14th century. It passed to Russia in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars, and was retaken by Poland in World War I. It was occupied by the Germans during World War II.

WŁODZIMIERZ See VLADIMIR-VOLYNSKI**WOBURN** (*England*)

Village, 12 mi NW of LUTON, in BEDFORDSHIRE. A Cistercian priory established in 1145 once stood where Woburn Abbey, the residence of the dukes of Bedford, was built in the 18th century.

WOBURN (*United States*)

City and suburb NW of BOSTON, NE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled in 1640, it was the birthplace of the noted British loyalist and physicist Benjamin Thompson, who in 1791 was given the imperial title of Count Rumford.

WOEFUL DANE BOTTOM See MINCHINHAMPTON**WOEVRE** (*France*)

Plateau E of VERDUN. This region is famous for the battles fought during World War I, especially in 1914 and 1918.

WOLEAI [Uleai] (*Micronesia*)

Small atoll in the W CAROLINE ISLANDS, about halfway between Truk and Palau Islands, W Pacific Ocean, Republic of Micronesia. Held by Japanese forces during World War II, it was the object of an

American raid on March 31, 1944, that sank several Japanese ships.

WOLFENBÜTTEL (*Germany*)

City on the Oker River in LOWER SAXONY, near BRUNSWICK, Germany. It developed around an 11th-century castle, which became a seat of the Guelphs in the 13th and 14th centuries. It was the residence of the dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel from 1432 to 1753. Its famous ducal library, founded in the 17th century, employed as librarians both Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, the philosopher and mathematician, and Góttthold Ephraim Lessing, the playwright and critic. The house in which Lessing wrote *Nathan the Wise* still stands.

WOLFVILLE (*Canada*)

Town on the Minas Basin, 15 mi NW of WINDSOR, W NOVA SCOTIA. Longfellow's *Evangeline* recounts the tale of the British deportations of the peaceful Acadians who were once settled here and in nearby GRAND PRÉ.

WOLIN [*German: Wollin*] (*Poland*)

Island in the BALTIC SEA, off the NW coast of SZCZECIN province. The town of Wolin dates from the ninth century. It was the possible site of the Slavic military and trading post of Julin c. 1075. Before it was destroyed by the Danes near the end of the century, it was said to have been the largest town of northern Europe. The island was turned over to Sweden in 1648, to Prussia in 1720, and to Poland in 1945.

WOLLIN See WOLIN**WOLVERHAMPTON** (*England*)

Town in West Midlands, 12 mi NW of BIRMINGHAM. It became an ecclesiastical holding in 1204, passed to Northumberland in 1553, but was returned to the Church soon after. Incorporated in 1848, it contains the 13th-century St. Peter's Church and a Reformation-era grammar school. The town is an industrial center in the historic BLACK COUNTRY area.

WOŁYŃ See VOLHYNIA**WŎNSAN** [*Japanese: Genzan*] (*North Korea*)

Port and capital of Kangwŏn province, on the Sea of Japan. A former treaty port, it was opened to foreign

trade in 1883. It was a Japanese naval base in World War II, and was heavily bombed during the Korean War.

WOODBIDGE (*United States*)

Industrial city, 14 mi S of NEWARK, central NEW JERSEY. Settled and incorporated in 1664 by Puritans from New England, it was the site of the state's first printing press in 1751.

WOODBURY (*United States*)

City, 8 mi S of CAMDEN, SW NEW JERSEY. Settled c. 1665 by Quakers, it was a frequent battleground during the Revolutionary War. In 1777 British general Charles Cornwallis briefly established his headquarters at the Cooper House, which still stands. Also in the city is a Friends Meeting House of 1716, a colonial hotel of 1720, and the historic John Lawrence House of 1765.

WOODHENG See DURRINGTON

WOODLARK [Murua] (*Papua New Guinea*)

Island in the Solomon Sea, NE of NEW GUINEA. It was the site of considerable gold-mining operations for several years before World War II. Allied troops were unopposed when they landed here June 30, 1943, and established a base.

WOODS HOLE (*United States*)

Village and seaport, 16 mi SE of NEW BEDFORD, on CAPE COD, SE MASSACHUSETTS. Once a thriving whaling town and shipbuilding center, it now houses the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, which operates a research laboratory aboard the *Atlantis*.

WOODSTOCK (*Canada*)

Town on the ST. JOHN RIVER, 48 mi NW of FREDERICTON, W NEW BRUNSWICK. It was founded during the American Revolution by exiled Tories who came to be known as United Empire Loyalists.

WOODSTOCK (*England*)

Town in OXFORDSHIRE, 8 mi NW of OXFORD. There was a royal hunting lodge here in the Anglo-Saxon era; on the site there stood a castle in which Edward the Black Prince, noted warrior and eldest son of Edward III, was born in 1330. In the mid-16th cen-

tury, Mary I imprisoned her half-sister, the future Elizabeth I, here.

Today Woodstock is chiefly noted as the location of Blenheim Palace, the seat of the dukes of Marlborough. The estate was granted to John Churchill, who was created the first duke of Marlborough in 1702 by Queen Anne to honor him for his victories in the War of the Spanish Succession between 1701 and 1714. It is named Blenheim Park for his greatest victory, against the French at BLENHEIM, BAVARIA, on August 13, 1704. The enormous palace, much of which is now open to the public, was designed by a foremost architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, and built between 1705 and 1724. It is an outstanding example of English baroque style. The superb park was designed by Lancelot "Capability" Brown, the most famous landscape architect of his time. Sir Winston Churchill, a descendant of the first duke and Britain's indomitable leader in World War II, was born in the palace in 1874.

WOODSTOCK (*United States*) See ANNISTON

WOOLWICH (*England*)

Former metropolitan borough of LONDON, now divided into the present boroughs of Newham and GREENWICH. Settled since Roman times and noted in Domesday Book, Woolwich was the main naval base of England from the 16th to the 19th centuries. In 1515 King Henry VIII here launched the *Harry Grâce de Dieu*, famous for its size of 1,000 tons.

WOOMERA [Woomera-Maralinga] (*Australia*)

Town in SE central SOUTH AUSTRALIA State, 100 mi NW of Port Augusta. A missile-testing base was established here in 1945. In 1967 Australia launched its first earth satellite from here.

WOOMERA-MARALINGA See WOOMERA

WORCESTER (*England*)

City and county town of Worcestershire on the SEVERN RIVER, 25 mi SW of BIRMINGHAM. Worcester has been an ecclesiastical center since the founding of a Saxon bishopric near here c. 680. In the 11th century St. Wulfstan began the Norman cathedral, most of which now dates from the 14th century. Near here was fought the final battle of the English Civil War, when the Parliamentary army of Cromwell decisively routed the Scottish troops of Charles II

1430 Worcester

on September 3, 1651, forcing the king to flee in disguise. The young king, in hiding for six weeks, finally managed to escape to the European Continent.

WORCESTER (*United States*)

Industrial city on the Blackstone River, 40 mi W of BOSTON, central MASSACHUSETTS. Settlements begun in 1673 were abandoned when faced with hostile Indians. Worcester was permanently settled in 1713 and was incorporated in 1722. It flourished as an early industrial center following the completion in 1828 of the Blackstone Canal. The scene of riots during Shays's Rebellion in 1786 and the slavery controversy in 1854, it also provided the setting for the first woman's suffrage national convention in 1850. It was severely damaged by a tornado in 1953, and by floods in 1955. The College of Holy Cross was founded here in 1843. The illustrious Unitarian clergyman, Edward Everett Hale, was pastor here from 1842 to 1856. It has become more prosperous due to high-technology development spilling out from the BOSTON area.

WORMATIA See WORMS

WORMS [*ancient: Borbetomagus; Latin: Augusta*

Vangionum, Civitas Vangionum, Wormatia] (*Germany*) City of RHINELAND-PALATINATE state situated on the RHINE RIVER 10 mi NNW of MANNHEIM. Fortified by the Romans in 14 B.C., it was destroyed by the Huns in A.D. 436. Reconstructed in A.D. 486 by Clovis I, it became capital of the first kingdom of BURGUNDY. It came to prominence as the site of the Concordat of Worms in 1122 settling the issue of investiture. Nearly 50 years earlier, in 1076 during the Investiture Conflict, an episcopal synod here had deposed Pope Gregory VII.

A free imperial city from the early 13th century, it joined the Rhenish Confederation in 1255 and was the site of many imperial diets, the most famous of which was held in 1521, convened by Charles V to hear the defense of Martin Luther. When Luther refused to recant his teachings, the Edict of Worms of May 25, 1521, proclaimed him an outlaw.

Razed by Louis XIV and the French in 1689, the city suffered the same fate in 1792 at the hands of Napoleon. It was ceded to FRANCE by the Peace of LUNÉVILLE in 1801. The Congress of VIENNA passed

it to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1815. Following World War I, it was again occupied from 1918 to 1930 by the French. After suffering severe damage in World War II, it was occupied by the Allies May 20, 1945. Now generally restored, it is the site of a notable cathedral of the 11th to 14th centuries.

WORSTEAD (*England*)

Village in NORFOLK, 13 mi NNE of NORWICH. A woolens industry was begun here by Flemish immigrants who founded the village in the 12th century. A medieval church is located here.

WÖRTH (*France*)

Town in Bas-Rhin department. Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia led his troops to a victory over the French forces of Marshal MacMahon in a battle fought here on August 6, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War. The battle is sometimes named after the nearby hamlet of Fröschwiller.

WORTHING (*England*)

Resort in WEST SUSSEX, on the ENGLISH CHANNEL, 47 mi SW of LONDON. Many prehistoric and Roman ruins have been unearthed here, including a complete Roman bath complex.

WORTH ISLAND See HOWLAND ISLAND

WOTHO (*Marshall Islands*)

Small atoll in the N central portion of the Ralik Chain, W Marshall Islands, W Pacific Ocean. It was taken by U.S. forces in March 1944 during World War II.

WOTJE (*Marshall Islands*)

Small island in the central portion of the Ratak Chain, E Marshall Islands, W Pacific Ocean. It was bombed, but not taken, by U.S. forces during World War II.

WOUNDED KNEE (*United States*)

Creek rising in SW SOUTH DAKOTA and flowing NW to join the White River. Here in the Badlands of South Dakota on December 29, 1890, the U.S. Army massacred hundreds of Sioux men, women, and children who had been captured the day before in the last major American Indian war.

WRANGEL ISLAND [Wrangell Island] [*Russian: Ostrov Vrangelya*] (*Russia*)

Island in the Arctic Ocean, approximately 90 mi N of the Siberian coast, NE Russia. Russian explorer Baron Ferdinand Petrovitch von Wrangel searched for it in 1823; but the American whaler, Thomas Long, discovered it in 1867. It was first settled by Russia in 1911. In 1933 the Soviet ship *Chelyuskin* was stranded here, and the survivors were marooned for some time on the island.

WRANGELL (*United States*)

Town on N Wrangell Island, SE ALASKA. The Russians built a fort here in the mid-19th century to prevent the Hudson's Bay Company from trading in the area. The United States took possession in 1867 with the purchase of Alaska and operated a military post here for a decade. In the 1890s it became a supply station for gold miners heading for the YUKON.

WROCLAW [*German: Breslau*] (*Poland*)

City of Wrocław province, on the ODER RIVER, approximately 190 mi SW of WARSAW. An episcopal see since c. 1000, in 1163 it became the capital of SILESIA. After being sacked and destroyed by the Tatars in 1241, it was refounded by the Germans. Located on a strategic crossing of the Oder River, Wrocław was a thriving member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE in the 14th and 15th centuries. In 1335 it became part of BOHEMIA, and in 1526, when Bohemia was subdued by imperial forces under the Hapsburgs, it was absorbed by AUSTRIA. It finally became a territory of PRUSSIA in 1742. During the Napoleonic Wars it was occupied by the French. It was badly damaged by the Russians during a siege in 1945 in World War II that lasted four months. It was assigned to Poland in 1945.

WROXETER [*Latin: Viriconium*] (*England*)

Village on the SEVERN RIVER, 5 mi SE of SHREWSBURY, Salop. Extensive Roman remains unearthed here include a town hall, market, forum and baths. The village was founded on the site of the Roman city.

WU See KIANGSU

WUCHANG [Wu-ch'ang] (*China*)

City and former capital of HEBEI province, on the YANGTZE RIVER, part of WUHAN in SE Hebei prov-

ince, 425 mi W of SHANGHAI. The oldest of the Wuhan Han cities, it was founded by the Han dynasty of 206 B.C. to A.D. 220. The Chinese Republic was established after the Manchus were overthrown during the Revolution of 1911 that began here with an uprising on October 10. It was occupied by Japanese troops in the 1930s and throughout World War II.

WUHAN [Wu-Han] (*China*)

Industrial and commercial center, city of HEBEI province, at the joining of the Yangtze and Han Rivers, 425 mi W of SHANGHAI. It is a conglomeration of the former cities of HANKOU, HANYANG, and WUCHANG. The Han cities, as they were called, were consolidated in 1950.

WUHSIEN See SUZHOU

WUHU [Wu-Hu, Wu-Na-Mu] (*China*)

Commercial center, city, and port on the YANGTZE RIVER, 50 mi SW of NANJING, E ANHUI, E China. A former treaty port, it was opened to foreign trade in 1877. There are several notable temples here, foremost being the one dedicated to the great Tang dynasty poet, Li Bai c. (A.D. 700–62), who was drowned in the nearby Yangtze River.

WU-LU-MU-CHI See URUMCHI

WU-NA-MU See WUHU

WÜRTEMBERG See WÜRTTEMBERG

WÜRTTEMBERG [*former: Wirtemberg, Würtemberg*] (*Germany*)

German state and former kingdom in the SW, bordering on Bavaria and Switzerland. A portion of the state of BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG since 1952, its modern capital, STUTTGART, continues its traditional role.

An early settlement of the Celts, it was later conquered and inhabited by the Suevi, the Romans, and the Alamanni, who were themselves conquered by Clovis and the Franks in A.D. 496. It remained Frankish for 400 years before its southern portion became part of the duchy of SWABIA. The portion N of Stuttgart became part of FRANCONIA. By the late Middle Ages the counts of WÜRTTEMBERG enjoyed a direct relation with the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The original

1432 Würzburg

lands, secured by the 11th century, were centered on ESSLINGEN. Expanding in the late 14th century, Württemberg acquired the principality of MONTBÉLIARD in FRANCE, plus several properties in ALSACE. By 1495 it had achieved ducal status under the spirited leadership of Eberhard V.

In 1519, the Swabian League, fearing the increased power of Württemberg's flamboyant Duke Ulrich, expelled him and in 1520 sold the duchy to Emperor Charles V. The resulting conflict over Ulrich's holding brought a political and religious division between Ulrich's Lutheran allies and the Catholic Hapsburg forces. This division of religious allegiance continues to the present day.

WÜRZBURG (*Germany*)

City on the MAIN RIVER, BAVARIA, 60 mi SE of FRANKFURT AM MAIN. A bishopric since A.D. 742, it was ruled for centuries by FRANCONIA. In the 10th century, following the dissolution of the duchy of Franconia, the bishopric developed considerable influence within the HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. The bishops gained princely status and turned the city into a lavish seat of power during the 17th and 18th centuries. Würzburg was secularized in 1801 and was turned over to Bavaria in 1815 after the Napoleonic Wars. Wilhelm Roentgen discovered X-rays at the university here in 1895. A center of Nazi influence, the city was almost completely destroyed in a fire-bomb raid during World War II. Nearly all the historic buildings were heavily damaged. Most have been restored, however. An especially fine example of a medieval fortress is the Marienberg castle here, the residence of the bishops from the 13th to the 18th centuries.

WU-SHU-LI See USSURI

WU-SU-LI See USSURI

WU TAI SHAN [Wu-T'ai Shan] (*China*)

Mountain in NE SHANXI and NW HEBEI. One of the four Buddhist sacred mountains in China, it was the object of great pilgrimages. It is dotted with temples, monastic houses, and lamaseries, dating from the first century A.D. on.

WUZHOU [Wu-Chou] (*China*)

Port at the confluence of the Xi and Gui Rivers, 115 mi W of GUANGZHOU, E GUANGXI ZHUANG Autono-

mous Region, S China. A Manchu political center, it became a treaty port in 1897. A U.S. Air Force base during World War II, it was destroyed on September 22, 1944, by U.S. forces in the face of advancing Japanese troops.

WYANDOTTE See KANSAS CITY (Kansas)

WYE RIVER (*Wales*)

River, 130 mi long, rising in Ceredigion (Cardigan) and flowing SE into the SEVERN RIVER, 2 mi S of CHEPSTOW, in GWENT. The ruins of the 12th-century Cistercian house of Tintern Abbey are located on its banks just N of Chepstow. They inspired William Wordsworth's famous poem of the same name.

WYOMING (*United States*)

State in the NW region. MONTANA is to the N, the Dakotas and NEBRASKA to the E, COLORADO and UTAH to the S, and IDAHO to the W. It was admitted to the Union as the 44th state in 1890. Its name is an Indian word meaning "large meadows," originally applied to a valley in Pennsylvania, but given to it by Congress in 1868 when Wyoming Territory was created.

The Crow Indians inhabited the eastern part of the area but were driven into the mountains by the Sioux as they themselves were being pushed W. At various times portions of the state were claimed by SPAIN, FRANCE, and GREAT BRITAIN. The United States acquired part of it by the LOUISIANA PURCHASE of 1803; other sections by an 1819 treaty with Spain, by a cession from the Republic of TEXAS in 1836; still more from Texas after it became a state in 1845, and as a result of the Mexican War; and finally by the 1846 treaty with Great Britain concerning the OREGON COUNTRY. French trappers may have been here from the middle to the late 18th century, but the first authentic account of the region came from John Colter, who, after trapping here, returned to ST. LOUIS in 1810 with stories of geysers, canyons, and other wonders in what later became YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

In 1811 a fur-trading party on the way to found ASTORIA, Oregon, went through Teton Pass; and the next year a returning member of the party used SOUTH PASS, largely following what became the OREGON TRAIL. William H. Ashley led four fur-trading expeditions into Wyoming, and other mountain men soon roamed the land. In 1832 Captain Benjamin L. E. de Bonneville took the first wagons through South Pass.

The first permanent trading post was established in 1834 as Fort William, later FORT LARAMIE. The explorer John C. Frémont reached here in 1842, and FORT BRIDGER was built in 1843. By the 1840s the Oregon Trail was becoming heavily traveled, and Pony Express riders could be seen on the trails in 1860 and 1861. They disappeared after the telegraph came through in 1861. By the early 1870s Indian attacks forced stagecoaches to use the OVERLAND TRAIL farther S.

Gold found at South Pass brought the first sizable number of settlers, and a little later the discovery of coal in southwestern Wyoming also increased the sparse population. The arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868 was a further stimulus. The next year, the territory of Wyoming became the first state or territory to allow women to vote. By the late 1870s the Indians' power was broken, the Arapaho and Shoshone being placed on a reservation. The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association was formed in 1873 to punish cattle rustling and to make the interests of the cattlemen paramount. For almost 20 years it controlled the government and rendered vigilante justice. The cattlemen used violence against the sheepmen and tried to prevent farmers from fencing their lands.

Wyoming adopted a liberal state constitution with provisions for the secret ballot. A fierce political battle ended in 1915 with the Progressives winning and setting up a state utilities commission. In 1924 Wyoming became the first state to elect a woman governor. The state has a great deal of oil, and its

Teapot Dome field figured in the scandals of the Harding administration in the 1920s. In the Great Depression of the 1930s the state benefited from New Deal soil-conservation programs, but a four-year drought in the 1950s was damaging. Offsetting such problems has been a boom in minerals, oil, and gas, especially since the energy crisis of the early 1970s. CHEYENNE is the capital and largest city; other cities are CASPER, LARAMIE, and ROCK SPRINGS.

WYOMING VALLEY (*United States*)

Valley, approximately 20 mi long, along the SUSQUEHANNA RIVER, E PENNSYLVANIA. Connecticut and Pennsylvania contested control of the valley throughout the second half of the 18th century. Two Pennamite Wars, of 1769 to 1771 and of 1784, were fought over the issue. During the Revolutionary War a Tory-Indian army led by Sir John Johnson, John Butler, leader of Butler's Rangers, and Joseph Brant, brutally raided the Connecticut settlers of the valley. They tortured and massacred those settlers who had fled for protection to old Fort. Pennsylvania finally secured its claim in 1799.

WYTSCHAETE (*Belgium*)

Village in W FLANDERS province, S of Ieper, or YPRES. Several battles were fought near here in World War I, including one phase of the battle of MESSINES Ridge on June 7, 1917, as British troops pushed to recapture the ridge.

X



XALAPA See JALAPA

XANTEN (*Germany*)

Town on the left bank of the RHINE RIVER, formerly in the Prussian RHINE PROVINCE, now in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, 7 mi W of WESEL. Xanten is mentioned in the *Nibelungenlied* as the birthplace of the legendary folk hero, Siegfried. A Treaty of Xanten, signed here in 1614, resolved a long dispute over the inheritance of the elector of BRANDENBURG. Xanten's famed Gothic St. Victor Church was badly damaged in heavy fighting here in World War II.

XANTHE See XANTHI

XANTHI [*Xanthe*] [*Bulgarian: Skatchia; Greek: Xánthi; Turkish: Eskije*] (*Greece*)

Town and capital of Xánthi prefecture, THRACE, on the E bank of the Nestos River, 30 mi W of Komotini. It has the remains of a medieval Byzantine citadel, and on the plains to the S are the ruins of an ancient Greek town.

XANTHUS [*Turkish: Günük*] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of LYCIA, in SE Múgla province. Its ruins are situated 5 mi from the mouth of the Xanthus River, now the Koca, on the Mediterranean. The city flourished from the seventh century B.C. until Byzantine times, when its harbor silted up. It was twice besieged and devastated, once by the armies of PERSIA in 546 B.C. and by those of ROME under Marcus

Junius Brutus in 42 B.C. The excavated ruins include a Roman theater, walls, an agora, and many Lycian rock-cut tombs. The fine Classical sculptures from the latter, especially friezes from the Harpy Tomb and the entire Nereid tomb, were removed to the British Museum.

XATIVA See JATIVA

XAUEN See CHECHAOUÉN

XERES See JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA

XIAGUAN [*Da-Li, Tali*] [*former: Tungchow*] (*China*)

City in W central YUNNAN province, 180 mi W of KUNMING, S China. An ancient city strategically placed on the trade route to Burma and northern India, it was the capital of an independent state from the early ninth century until the Mongol conquest of 1253. It is famous for its marble.

XIAMEN [*Hsia-Men*] [*former: Amoy*] (*China*)

City in FUJIAN province, on the SW shore of Amoy Island, 145 mi W of TAIWAN. It was the first Chinese seaport to open for trade with Europe. PORTUGAL established commerce here in the 16th century and was followed by ENGLAND and the NETHERLANDS in the 17th century. During the Opium War it was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN in 1841. By the treaty of NANJING on August 29, 1842, it became a treaty port. It was held by JAPAN from 1938 to 1945.

XI'AN [Sian, Hsi-An, Signan, Singan] [*former: Ch'ang-an, Hsien-yang, Ken-zan-fu, Quengianfu, Siking*] (*China*) Provincial capital of SHANXI province, on the banks of the Wei River, 80 mi above its junction with the Yellow River. The site was an imperial capital for 11 Chinese dynasties, beginning with the very first emperor, Qin Shi Huangdi, the unifier of China in 221 B.C. As Ch'ang-an, it was the capital of the Han dynasty, and under the Tang dynasty in the eighth and ninth centuries A.D. the city became a huge, cosmopolitan capital of some 2 million people, with Nestorian Christian, Buddhist, and Muslim quarters and a bustling commercial life involving trade with Arabia, Africa, and Rome.

The city, known to Marco Polo as Quengianfu, or Ken-zan-fu, was visited by him in the 13th century. During the Muslim Rebellion it withstood a siege from 1868 to 1870, and during the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 to 1902 it served as refuge for Empress Dowager Cixi and the Emperor Guangxu. In December 1936, in the Sian incident, Chiang Kai-shek of the Nationalists was kidnapped and imprisoned here by the Communists in a successful effort to make him agree to cooperate with them against the invading Japanese.

Of the ancient capital cities little is left except two Tang pagodas, a palace platform, remnants of the Ming dynasty walls, and miles of mounds with some excavation. There is a museum containing stone-carved Tang tablets.

XIGAZÊ [Jih-K'a-Tse, Shigatse, Zhigatse, Zhikatse] (*China*)

Town on the Yarlung Zangbo, or Brahmaputra, River, approximately 140 mi W of LHASA, S central TIBET Autonomous Region. An important trading center since antiquity, it is situated on the old caravan route to NEPAL, western Tibet, KASHMIR, and XINJIANG. Just west of the town is the 15th-century fortified lamasery of Tashi Lumpo, which was the traditional home of the Buddhist Panchen Lama until the Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1950.

XINFENG [Hsin-Feng, Sinfeng] (*China*)

Town in S JIANGXI province, SE China, approximately 33 mi S of GANZHOU. It served as a U.S. airfield during World War II and was captured by JAPAN but was recovered in July 1945.

XINHUI [Hsin-Hui, Sunwui] (*China*)

Agricultural town in S GUANGDONG province, near GUANGZHOU in SE China, in the Xi River delta. It

was an important center of Chinese emigration to the UNITED STATES in 1904, when it was a treaty port.

XINING [Hsi-Ning, Sining] (*China*)

Commercial city, capital of QINGHAI province, W central China, on the Xining River. Located on a caravan route to TIBET, it has been commercially important for many centuries. It became the capital of the province in 1928.

XINJIANG UYGUR [Sinkiang, Chinese Turkistan; Eastern Turkistan; Hsin-Chiang; Sinkiang-Uighur] (*China*)

Autonomous region in the W, bounded by MONGOLIA, GANSU province, TIBET, and KAZAKHSTAN, KYRGYZSTAN, TAJIKISTAN, AFGHANISTAN, PAKISTAN, and INDIA. The western and central sections correspond to Chinese or Eastern Turkistan. Its capital is ÜRÜMQI. A very early cradle of mankind inhabited from ancient times by nomad tribes, it first came under Chinese control in the first century B.C. It was lost to the UZBEK Confederation in the second century A.D. and was not reoccupied by China until the seventh century. A strategic and politically sensitive region, it was particularly important in Chinese history as the region traversed by the SILK ROAD. Conquered by the Tibetans in the eighth century, it was next overrun by the Uigurs and was subsequently invaded in the 10th century by the Arabs. It passed to the Mongols under Genghis Khan in the 13th century, following which anarchy reigned until the Manchus reestablished some order in 1756.

In the 19th century unrest was encouraged by both GREAT BRITAIN and RUSSIA with a view to protecting India and Siberia. Following the Russian Revolution in 1917 it came under Soviet influence until 1942, when it was established as a Chinese province. Rebellion and civil war ensued from 1944 to 1945, and in 1949 its people yielded to the Chinese communists without a struggle. In 1955, Xinjiang was established as an autonomous area. In the 1950s and 1960s, the central government in BEIJING sent many Han Chinese to Xinjiang, drastically altering the population balance of the region. This led to clashes between the indigenous population and the Chinese, leading to occasional violence. In 1962, 60,000 Kazakh refugees fled to the SOVIET UNION. In 1990 and in 1997, riots by pro-independence Uygurs broke out. China has since increased military forces in the region, and has instituted a crackdown on political dissent, Uygur

separatists, and orthodox Islamic practices. China is developing the highway and rail networks and rich oil and gas fields are being developed.

XINYANG [Hsin-Yang, Sin-Yang] (*China*)

Town, S HENAN province, 180 mi SSE of ZHENGZHOU. There was heavy fighting here during the Second Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945, particularly in early 1943.

XOCHIMILCO (*Mexico*)

Town of the Federal district, 10 mi S of MEXICO CITY, on the W shore of Lake Xochimilco. It is the site of the famous *chinampas* or floating gardens. The original Aztec *chinampas* were of mud piled on rafts,

which were then floated on the lake until the roots of plants anchored them to the bottom. Eventually they formed new land interspersed with canals.

XOÏS (*Egypt*)

A capital city of ancient Egypt, in the NILE RIVER delta, 20 mi NW of Busiris. In the 17th century B.C. it was the capital of the Fourteenth, or Xoite, Dynasty.

XUCHANG [Hsü-Ch'ang] [*former: Hsuchow*] (*China*)

Town in N HENAN province, E central China, S of ZHENGZHOU. JAPAN captured the Lunghai railroad after a bitter battle fought here in May 1938 during the Second Sino-Japanese War of 1937 to 1945.



YACHOW-FU See YAZHOU

YAFA See JAFFA

YAFO See JAFFA

YAITSKI GORODOK See URALSK

YAITSKY GORODOK See URALSK

YAKIMA (*United States*)

Town of WASHINGTON State, in the Yakima Valley, 140 mi SE of SEATTLE. It is named after the confederation of 14 Indian tribes living on the nearby Yakima reservation.

YAKUT REPUBLIC [*Sakha, formerly Yakutsk Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic*] (*Russia*)

One of the largest republics, in NE SIBERIA. It was first settled by the Yakut around the Lena River between the 13th and 15th centuries. A Russian fort was established here in 1632, and Russian colonization then began. Many Yakut, who speak a Turkic language with Mongolian admixture, have been converted to Christianity, but shamanism is still practiced. Gold mines in the region were first worked in 1850. Formed as the autonomous republic Yakutsk ASSR in 1920. The economy has a base in natural resources including gold, diamonds, oil, and gas.

YAKUTSK (*Russia*)

Town and capital of YAKUT REPUBLIC, on a branch of the Lena River, 1,165 mi NE of IRKUTSK. It was founded

in 1632. Five wooden towers of the old Russian fort remain. The town is also the site of a cathedral.

YALO See AIJALON

YALTA [*Arabic: Galita, Jalita*] (*Ukraine*)

Port of the Ukraine, at the S tip of the Crimean Peninsula, on the BLACK SEA, 32 mi S of SIMFEROPOL. A favorite Russian winter and summer resort, it was the site of the Yalta Conference of the Big Three between President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the UNITED STATES, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of GREAT BRITAIN, and Premier Joseph Stalin of the USSR from February 3 to 11, 1945, toward the end of World War II. Meeting at the nearby estate of Livadia, the leaders issued a statement on February 11 in which they agreed on plans for a San Francisco Conference to form the United Nations, for the occupation of Germany, and for setting up a new Polish government. They also reaffirmed the Atlantic Charter. The Soviets, however, failed to uphold the agreements of the conference. Yalta is also the site of a palace of the former czars and was occupied by GERMANY from 1941 to 1944.

YALU RIVER (*China, North Korea*)

River rising in the Chang pai Shan or Long White Mts of MANCHURIA, and forming most of the boundary between Manchuria and NORTH KOREA, eventually flowing into the Yellow Sea. In 1894 the Yalu was the scene of a naval battle on September 17 around HAI-YANG ISLAND, near its mouth, in which the Chinese were defeated by the Japanese. Then on

1440 Yam

May 1, 1904, the Russians were defeated near the river in the first land battle of the Russo-Japanese War. In recent times it was important during the Korean War when the Chinese troops entered the war by crossing the river on October 25, 1950. UN forces reached the river 27 days later.

YAM See KINGISEPP

YAMA See KINGISEPP

YAMAGUCHI (*Japan*)

City and capital of Yamaguchi prefecture, in SE HONSHŪ. The stronghold of the Ouchi family from the 14th to 16th centuries, it was one of the more important cities of medieval Japan, and also was prominent during the Restoration or Meiji period, from 1862 to 1868. A great castle city, it is also the site of many Buddhist temples. In 1550 a mission was established here by the Jesuit Francis Xavier.

YAMATO (*Japan*)

Former province in W central HONSHŪ, now part of Nara prefecture. In Japanese legend it was the area where the Japanese imperial clan originally settled and where in 660 B.C. Jimmu Tenno first ruled. In early centuries the Japanese people were called "people of Yamato." Yamato was, in fact, the heartland of ancient Japan.

YAMAZAKI See KANAZAWA

YAMBOL [**Jambol**] [*ancient: Dampolis, Hyampolis; Turkish: Yanboli*] (*Bulgaria*)

Town in the SE, on the Tundzha River, 45 mi E of STARA ZAGORA. It was first mentioned in the 11th century when, under Byzantine rule, it was known as Dampolis or Hyampolis. It was the residence of Turkish beys from the 15th to 18th centuries. Several Turkish mosques, an 18th-century church, and the remains of old fortifications remain. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE.

YAMBURG See KINGISEPP

YAM-HA-MELAH See DEAD SEA

YANAM See YANAON

YANAON [**Yanam**] (*India*)

Former French settlement near the mouth of the Godavari River, approximately 300 mi NE of CHENNAI. Founded c. 1750, it endured the various changes of fortune of French history in southern India. In British hands, it was restored to FRANCE in 1817 after the Napoleonic Wars and became part of India in modern times.

YANBOLI See YAMBOL

YANDABU See ARAKAN, ASSAM

YANG-CHOU See YANGZHOU

YANGCHOW See YANGZHOU

YANG-CHOW FU See YANGZHOU

YANG-KU See TAIYUAN

YANGON [**Rangoon**] (*Myanmar*)

City, former capital of Myanmar and its largest city, on the Yangon River, near the Gulf of Martaban. It is the site of an ancient Buddhist shrine, the tall, gold-spired Shwe Dagon Pagoda dating from c. 590 B.C., around which the city developed. A Mon fishing village in the sixth century A.D., it became the capital of King Alaungpaya in 1752. The city was occupied by GREAT BRITAIN in 1852 during the Second Burmese War and by JAPAN from 1942 to 1945 during World War II, in which it was heavily damaged. In 2005 the capital was moved out of Yangon to the city of Naypyidaw.

YANGTZE See YANGZI

YANGTZE-KIANG See YANGZI

YANGZHOU [**Yangchow, Yang-Chow, Yang-Chow Fu**] [*former: Kiang-tu*] (*China*)

City of JIANGSU, in the E, on the GRAND CANAL, 15 mi N of ZHENJIANG. Its old walled city, early known as a wealthy literary and cultural center, served as the capital of China under the Sui dynasty (A.D. 589–618).

It was governed by the Venetian traveler Marco Polo from 1282 to 1285 by appointment from Emperor Kublai Khan. A center of Nestorian Christianity, in 1868 it was the scene of a serious religious uprising when Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, opened a station here. Later it became a Protestant missionary center. From early times it has been known for its storytellers, who still perform. It is the site of numerous historic buildings and former palaces.

YANGZI [Yangtze, Yangtze-Kiang] [*Chinese: Ch'ang Chiang (Long River)*] (*China*)

River, 3,100 mi long, rising in the Kunlun Mts of TIBET at an altitude of 16,000 ft, flowing E, SE, and S to YUNNAN, then NE across SICHUAN province, and finally E to the Yellow Sea. Known as the Kinsha in its upper reaches, it is the principal east-west transport and trade route in China and is of enormous economic, social, political, and military importance. It passes through one of the world's most populated regions. Numerous temples and pagodas crown prominent hills along its gorges. China is building one of the world's largest dams and hydroelectric complexes at the Three Gorges, displacing millions of people in the Yangzi Valley.

YANI See DZHAMBUL

YANKTON [*Sioux: Ihanktonwan, "End Village"*] (*United States*)

City of SOUTH DAKOTA, on the MISSOURI RIVER, 60 mi NW of Sioux City, Iowa. It began as a trading post in 1858 after the conclusion of a treaty with the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians. In 1861 it was named capital of the Dakota Territory, which included North and South Dakota and all the land W to the Rockies. It held this position until c. 1885. In 1862 it was the scene of an Indian uprising. The old capitol building still stands.

YANNINA See IOÁNNINA

YANTAI [Chefoo, Chifu] [*former: Yen-t'ai*] (*China*)

City and port on the N coast of SHANDONG province, 112 mi NE of QINGDAO. Occupied by British and French forces in 1860, it was made a treaty port in 1863. It was the site of the Chefoo Convention of 1876, which forced China to open more ports to trade and to ameliorate the status of foreigners in China.

YAOUNDÉ (*Cameroon*)

Capital city, in the SW central region of Cameroon, Africa. Founded in 1888 by German traders as a base for tapping the ivory trade, it became the capital in 1922 and is the transport and commercial center for the area. Occupied by Belgian troops in World War I, it was capital of French Cameroon after that war, except for the years 1940 to 1946.

YAP ISLANDS (*Micronesia*)

Island group, part of the CAROLINE ISLANDS, in the Federated States of Micronesia, in the W Pacific Ocean, 1,000 mi E of the central Philippines and 2,000 mi S of YOKOHAMA. Consisting of four large and 10 small islands, they were first discovered and controlled by SPAIN, were seized by GERMANY in 1885, and were finally sold to Germany in 1899. Japan held them under a mandate from 1920. They became internationally important in 1905 as a cable station between the United States, the Netherlands Indies (INDONESIA), and JAPAN, and are still the principal cable station of the Pacific. A Japanese naval and air base in World War II, they were bombed by U.S. forces in 1944–45. After the war they were placed under U.S. control as a trusteeship of the United Nations. The islands are known for their stone disks, used as money by the Micronesian natives. Ancient stone platforms are part of numerous remains of the early inhabitants. See also PACIFIC ISLANDS, U.S. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE.

YARKAND [Yarkend] [*Chinese: So-ch'e*] (*China*)

An oasis town, the largest in the Tarim Basin, in SW XINJIANG UYGUR, on the Yarkand River, at the edge of the Takla Makan Desert, 100 mi SE of Kashgar. An old town with many mosques, it was on the important SILK ROAD between China and Europe, was visited by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveler, in 1271 and 1275, and today is still an important trade link between Sinkiang and INDIA and RUSSIA.

YARKEND See YARKAND

YARMOUTH [*former: Cap Fourchu*] (*Canada*)

City of SW NOVA SCOTIA, on the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 140 mi SW of HALIFAX. Named Cap Fourchu by Samuel Sieur de Champlain on his visit in 1604, it became a French fishing settlement. In 1759 settlers from YARMOUTH, Massachusetts, renamed it

1442 Yarmouth

Yarmouth, and in 1761 it was formally founded with a larger group of settlers arriving from SANDWICH, Massachusetts. Its population further increased with the arrival in 1767 of Acadians from the GRAND PRÉ district and in 1785 of United Empire Loyalists, or Colonial American Tories.

YARMOUTH [Great Yarmouth] (England)

Town of NORFOLK, on the NORTH SEA, at the mouth of the Yare River, 18 mi E of NORWICH. A very old fishing village, with herring a speciality then as now, it is also today a seaside resort. Although the town was heavily bombed in World War II, its church of St. Nicholas, dating from 1101, and the 14th-century Tolhouse survive. The latter is one of the oldest such buildings in Great Britain. It still retains its Rows, a series of exceedingly narrow lanes, some only as wide as 29 inches.

YARMOUTH (England)

Small port on the ISLE OF WIGHT, 14 mi SSW of SOUTHAMPTON. Now a resort, it is the site of a castle built by Henry VIII.

YARMOUTH (United States)

Resort town of Barnstable county in SE MASSACHUSETTS. Settled c. 1640, it is a picturesque place with many well-preserved old houses, particularly the Thacher House, which dates from 1680. Yarmouth port is a designated historic district.

YARMUK [Yarmouk] (Jordan)

River in the NW, flowing W into the Jordan River just S of the SEA OF GALILEE. In biblical times it separated BASHAN on the N from GILEAD to the S.

YAROSLAV See JAROSŁAW

YAROSLAVL (Russia)

Industrial city and capital of Yaroslavl oblast, on the VOLGA RIVER, approximately 160 mi NE of Moscow. Founded in 1010 by Yaroslav the Wise of Kievan RUSSIA, in 1218 it became capital of the independent Yaroslavl principality, which was taken over by MOSCOW in 1463. Burned by the Tatars in 1238 and 1332, in the 16th and 17th centuries it was an important commercial center on the Moscow-Archangelsk route to the Middle East. From March

to July of 1612, during the Time of Troubles, it served briefly as the Russian capital. Russia's first modern ships were built here in 1564, her first cloth factory was opened here in 1722. By the 18th century Yaroslavl had become a major Russian manufacturing city, specializing in textiles.

YARROW [Yarrow Water] (Scotland)

River in Borders region, 30 mi SSE of EDINBURGH, flowing into the Ettrick River and thence into the Tweed. Wordsworth celebrated its beauty in his verse. Melrose Abbey's ruins are on its lower courses; Dryburgh Abbey is farther down.

YARROW WATER See YARROW

YASNAYA POLYANA (Russia)

Village of Tula oblast, approximately 13 mi S of TULA. The village was the birthplace, residence, and burial place of Count Leo Tolstoi. His home here has been made a national shrine, the Tolstoi Museum. Looted and destroyed by the Germans in World War II, it has been restored since 1946.

YASODHARAPURA See ANGKOR

YASSY See IAŞI

YATHRIB See MEDINA

YAWATA [Kitakyūshū] (Japan)

Industrial city on the coast of N KYŪSHŪ, a center of heavy industry. It was the target of the first air strike by American B-29 bombers on June 15, 1944, during World War II. In the 1960s Yawata was joined with four other towns to form the major industrial center of KITAKYŪSHŪ.

YAZD [Yezd] (Iran)

City of Esfahan province, 170 mi SE of ESFAHAN, on the main highway from TEHERAN and QOM to Kermān. Dating from the fifth century A.D., it has the largest Zoroastrian community in Iran and was an important Zoroastrian center in Sassanid times. Conquered by the Arabs in 642, it was a large and flourishing city by the 13th century, when Marco Polo visited it. Annexed to PERSIA by Shah Ismail in the

16th century, it is the site of several fine medieval mosques, especially the 13th- to 15th-century Great Mosque. Its narrow winding streets and medieval walls make it most picturesque. The Zoroastrians erected a modern fire temple here in 1942.

YAZHOU (*China*)

City of SICHUAN, on the banks of the Ya River. First mentioned during the Chou dynasty (1122–255 B.C.), it is situated at the E end of the tea and tobacco trade route to TIBET and of the cotton trade route W to YUNNAN. Its city wall, two miles in circumference, is pierced by four gates.

YAZOO (*United States*)

Navigable river of W central MISSISSIPPI, flowing SW into the Mississippi River above VICKSBURG. It gave its name to the Yazoo Fraud, a deal involving 35 million acres of land, which were sold for \$500,000 by an act of the state of Georgia on January 7, 1795. Shareholders of the four land companies involved were later found to include members of the Georgia state legislature.

YAZOO CITY (*United States*)

City and county seat of Yazoo county, in W central MISSISSIPPI. During the Civil War the ironclad ram C.S.S. *Arkansas* was built in the Confederate navy yard here. In 1864 Union troops occupied the town and burned many of its buildings.

Y BARRI See BARRY

YBELIN See JAMNIA

YEB See ELEPHANTINE

YEDDO See TOKYO

YEKATERINBURG See SVERDLOVSK

YEKATERINENSHTADT See MARKS

YEKATERINODAR See KRASNODAR

YEKATERINOSLAV See DNEPROPETROVSK

YELABUGA [*Elabuga*] (*Russia*)

Town in N Tatarstan, a port on the Kama River, approximately 100 mi E of KAZAN. The town was chartered in 1780. In 1858 a remarkable burial mound was discovered three miles from the town, on the river, containing burial goods from the Stone, Bronze, and Iron ages.

YELETS (*Russia*)

City of Lipetsk oblast, on the Sosna River, a tributary of the Don, approximately 100 mi E of OREL. First mentioned in 1146, it was a frontier fortress protecting the duchy of RYAZAN from Polovtsian Cuman attacks. Destroyed by the Mongols in 1239 and 1305, it was captured by Tamerlane in 1395. Raided and severely plundered by the Tatars in the 15th century, it was even abandoned for a time. Its modern prosperity dates from the 17th century, and it has been famous for lace-making since the 19th century. In World War II it was taken by the Germans in 1941 and 1942.

YELGAVA See JELGAVA

YELISAVETPOL See KIROVABAD

YELIZAVETGRAD See KIROVOGRAD

YELLOW See HUANG HO RIVER

YELLOW BANKS See OWENSBORO

YELLOWKNIFE (*Canada*)

Town in SW NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, and its capital, on the N shore of the GREAT SLAVE LAKE. It was founded in 1935 after the discovery of gold here. When another mine was discovered in 1944, the townsite was moved. The capital of the Northwest Territories since 1967, it is the transportation, business, and government center for a vast region.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK AND YELLOWSTONE RIVER (*United States*)

The park, covering nearly 2.25 million acres, is mostly in NW WYOMING, with small areas in MONTANA and IDAHO. It is one of the world's most fascinating geological regions, with hot springs, geysers,

vents, hot-mud pots, lava formations, and petrified forests. Best known is the geyser Old Faithful, which erupts regularly almost once an hour. The Yellowstone River, 671 mi long, rises in northwestern Wyoming and flows N through the park, including Yellowstone Lake, then E and NE into the Missouri River near the North Dakota line. In the park it also flows through the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, 1,200 feet deep. The park takes its name from the river, which in turn is a translation of the French *Roche Jaune*, so called for a yellow rock near the mouth of the river. John Colter, one of the mountain men, trappers and hunters who explored much of the American West, was probably the first man of European ancestry to see the region that is now the park, in 1807. That same year, Colter and Manuel Lisa, an Indian trapper, established the first trading post on the river at the mouth of the Bighorn River in what is now southern Montana.

The Yellowstone River was first explored the previous year by William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which since 1803 had been traversing the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. He went down some of the river on his way back from the Pacific Coast. It was not until the 1870s, however, that any scientific study of the Yellowstone area was made. This was primarily the work of Ferdinand V. Hayden, a soldier and paleontologist, who spent 12 years from 1867 surveying the West. His work, when it became known, was largely responsible for the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. It was the first such park and is the largest in the United States.

YEMEN [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen]

[former: Southern Yemen]

Former republic in the S ARABIAN PENINSULA, bounded by SAUDI ARABIA to the N, OMAN to the E, the Gulf of Aden to the S, and the YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC to the W. Formed in 1967, its capital was ADEN, with an administrative capital at Madinat ash Sha'b. The area became a British protectorate on April 1, 1937, following treaties signed with the surrounding states. Aden joined the Federation of SOUTH ARABIA on January 18, 1963, and was granted independence as Southern Yemen on November 30, 1967. It was given its present name in 1970.

In 1972, after fighting and clashes between the two Yemens, an agreement was signed that ended the fighting and called for a merger of the two nations. However, the merger has not been effected, and Salim

Robea Ali, chairman of the Presidential Council since 1969, who favored union, was ousted and executed in 1978. His successor, Abdul Fattah Ismail, opposed the union. A close ally of the Soviet Union and its interests in the Middle East, he resigned in 1980. In 1983, Ali Nasser Muhammad, Ismail's successor as president, restored relations with Saudi Arabia and Oman. In 1986 Muhammad fled to ETHIOPIA after trying to eliminate internal party opposition by killing party leaders and former president Ismail. His supporters were mostly eliminated by the administration of Haider Abu Bakr al-Attas, Muhammad's successor. In 1989 negotiations began again to unite the Yemens, and in 1990 the two Yemens were united as the Yemen Arab Republic with the capital at SANA.

YEMEN [Yemen Arab Republic]

Republic in the SW ARABIAN PENINSULA, bounded by Saudi Arabia to the N, Yemen (formerly Southern Yemen) to the E, and the Red Sea to the W. Its capital is SANA. Once the seat of an ancient Minaean kingdom, it was conquered by EGYPT c. 1600 B.C. and was subsequently invaded by both the Romans and the Ethiopians. Converted to Islam in A.D. 628, it was then ruled by a caliphate. Under Turkish control in the 16th century, it became nearly independent until Mehmet Ali of Egypt established control in 1819. In the aftermath of severe revolts, its autonomy was guaranteed by the OTTOMAN EMPIRE in 1913. Following World War I, it again became independent and in 1934 reached a boundary agreement with GREAT BRITAIN. The monarchy was overthrown in 1962, and from 1962 to 1969 civil war raged between royalist and republican forces. A series of military leaders have ruled the country since then. Colonel Ali Abdulla Saleh was named president in 1978 after the assassination of his predecessor Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmad al-Ghashmi. Saleh was reelected in 1988, and in 1990 became president of a unified Yemen.

By 1993, however, relations between north and south Yemen had again grown tense. A civil war developed between southern secessionists and Yemen's Sana-based government. The North prevailed and Saleh created a new coalition government. In 2000 the U.S.S. *Cole* was damaged by a suicide bombing while anchored at Aden and the British embassy was bombed. The government has battled Muslim extremists with American military aid.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC See YEMEN

YEN (*China*)

A feudal state in earliest China, in the extreme NE. It was part of the China of the Chou dynasty (1028–221 B.C.), the succeeding dynasty to the Shang, the first authenticated dynasty of ancient China. There are documents that also record it in the first to sixth centuries A.D., under the Latter Han and Wei dynasties.

YENAN [*Fuxi, Yen-an*] (*China*)

Town of N Shenxi province, in the NE central region, on the S bank of a tributary of the Yellow River. It was the headquarters after 1938 for the Communist Eighth Route Army in the war against the Japanese. The communists controlled approximately 1.5 million people in parts of SHENXI, GANSU, and NINGXIA-HUIZI. During the Chinese Civil War following World War II, Yen-an continued as the communist capital, was captured by the Nationalists on March 19, 1947, and was reoccupied by the communists in April 1948, remaining their capital until their capture of BEIJING in January 1949. It is famed as the terminus of the long march of the communists under Mao Zedong. The former homes of the leaders are preserved, and a museum honors Mao and the years of the Communist Party's presence here. Now a place of pilgrimage, a nine-story pagoda built during the Sung dynasty (A.D. 960–1279) has been made a monument to the revolution.

YENANGYAUNG (*Myanmar*)

Town of the Magwe division, Upper Burma, on the IRRAWADDY RIVER, 130 mi SW of MANDALAY. During World War II it was destroyed by the British when they abandoned it on April 17, 1942. It was retaken on April 16, 1945, and is presently the site of the largest and most important oil field in Myanmar.

YENI-PAZA See NOVI PAZAR**YENISEI** [*Enisei, Yenisey*] (*Russia*)

Chief river of SIBERIA, formed by a confluence of the Bolshoi Yenisei and the Maly Yenisei. Flowing through country inhabited since antiquity, the region is dotted with burial mounds, rock inscriptions, and the smelting furnaces of successive generations of inhabitants. The river was first visited by the Cossacks in 1618.

YENISEY See YENISEI**YEN-T'AI** See YANTAI**YEOVIL** (*England*)

Town of SOMERSET, on the Yeo River, 36 mi S of BRISTOL. Part of the private domains of the Anglo-Saxon kings before the Norman Conquest, since 1565 it has been well known for the manufacture of gloves. Notable buildings include the late 14th-century Perpendicular Gothic church of St. John, the "Lantern of the West," and numerous old houses.

YERBA BUENA See SAN FRANCISCO**YEREVAN** [*Erevan, Erivan*] (*Armenia*)

Capital city of Armenia, in the W region, on the Razdan River, 110 mi S of TBILISI. On the site of the ancient fortress of Yerbuni, which existed in the eighth century B.C., it has been part of the Armenian kingdom since the sixth century A.D. and was the capital of ARMENIA under Persian rule. Thereafter under a succession of rulers, it was historically and strategically important as the crossroads of the caravan routes between Transcaucasia and India. After the fall of Tamerlane's empire in the 15th century, it alternated between Persian and Turkish rule but became the chief city of East Armenia in 1440. A caravan trading point and frontier fort in the 17th century, it was the capital of the Yerevan khanate of PERSIA in 1725. In 1827 it was finally taken by RUSSIA. It was the center of the short-lived but courageous independent state of Armenia from 1918 to 1920, when it was made the capital of the new Armenian SSR. Yerevan became the capital of independent Armenia in 1991. The ruins of a 16th-century Turkish fortress are of interest.

YERUSHALAYIM See JERUSALEM**YESILKÖY** [*Italian: San Stefano*] (*Turkey*)

Village of Istanbul province, on the Sea of Marmara, approximately 7 mi W of ISTANBUL. After the end of the last Russo-Turkish War a treaty was signed here on March 3, 1878, between RUSSIA and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, which was greatly in Russia's favor. It vastly enlarged Russian-protected BULGARIA, making it a principality; provided for independent ROMANIA, MONTENEGRO, and SERBIA, all formerly under Ottoman control; and gave part of ARMENIA to Russia. It also granted Russia a large indemnity. The Treaty of

1446 Yeski-Zagra

San Stefano so greatly enlarged Russian influence in eastern Europe that at the BERLIN Congress of 1878 the alarmed great powers modified its terms.

YESKI-ZAGRA See STARA ZAGORA

YEU, ÎLE D' (*France*)

Island off the coast of Vendée department, in the BAY OF BISCAY. Marshal Pétain, the leader of the French Vichy government in World War II, was imprisoned here in November 1945 after the liberation of France and his trial for treason.

YEVELCHESTER See ILCHESTER

YEVPARATORIYA [*Eupatoria, Evpatoria*] [*ancient: Kerkinitida*] (*Ukraine*)

Town and port of the Crimean oblast, in the Ukraine, approximately 45 mi NW of SIMFEROPOL. Located on the site of the ancient Greek colony of Kerkinitida, founded in the sixth century B.C., it was captured in the first century B.C. by the Pontian king Mithradites Eupator, after whom it is named. Under many different rulers, it came under Turko-Tatar control in the 13th century A.D. Conquered and made a vassal state of Turkey in 1478, in 1783 it was annexed by RUSSIA along with the rest of the CRIMEA. During the Crimean War of 1854 to 1856 it was the landing place for the Allied armies in September 1854 and was occupied by British, French, and Turkish troops. Historic buildings include a 16th-century mosque and the ruins of a 15th-century Tatar fortress.

YEZD See YAZD

YEZO See HOKKAIDO

YIBNA See JAMNIA

YICHANG [*Ichang*] (*China*)

City and port on the YANGZI RIVER, in SW HUBEI province, 170 mi W of HANKOU. Created a treaty port by the Chefoo (YANTAI) Convention of 1876, it became an important trading center and was the western terminus for ships sailing up the Yangzi from SHANGHAI. During World War II it fell to the Japa-

nese in 1940, but it remained the farthest point reached by them in their offensive up the Yangzi.

YINCHUAN [*Yinchwan*] (*China*)

Capital city of NINGXIA HUIZI Autonomous Region, on the HUANG HE, or Yellow River, in the fertile Ningsia plain. It was visited by Marco Polo in the 13th century.

YINCHWAN See YINCHUAN

YINGKOU [*Yingkow*] (*China*)

City of S LIAONING province, on the Liao River, near its mouth on the Bo Hai, MANCHURIA. Because of its superior location it succeeded inland Newchwang as a trading port by a treaty of 1858 and was the only Manchurian open port until 1907. In the 20th century it has lost trade to Dairen (DALIEN) and DANDONG.

YINGKOW See YINGKOU

YINING [*I-Ning, Kuldja, Kulja, Gulja*] [*former: Ningyuan*] (*China*)

City in NW XINJIANG UYGUR, 320 mi W of URUMCHI. An old commercial center, it was taken by the Russians in 1871 but was returned to China in 1881.

YITHION See GYTHIUM

YNGAVI See INGAVI

YNYS BYR See CALDY ISLAND

YO-CHOW FU See YUEYANG

YOKKAICHI (*Japan*)

Port city of Mie prefecture, in W HONSHŪ, on Ise Bay. A manufacturing city, it was bombed by U.S. forces in 1945, toward the end of World War II.

YOKOHAMA (*Japan*)

Port and the country's third-largest city, in Kanagawa prefecture, SE HONSHŪ, on the W shore of Tokyo Bay, 18 mi S of TOKYO. A major port of TOKYO and an industrial center, it was a small fishing village when visited by U.S. commodore Perry in 1854. After

1859 it was the site of a foreign settlement whose extraterritorial rights were abolished in 1899. Although it was heavily bombed and damaged during World War II, numerous Shinto shrines, temples, churches, parks, and gardens have survived, notably Noheyama Park.

YOKOSUKA (*Japan*)

City of Kanagawa prefecture, in SE HONSHŪ on Tokyo Bay, 12 mi S of YOKOHAMA. It is a base for the U.S. Navy and the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Force. A simple fishing village before 1865, it became a naval base in 1884 and through World War II served as both an important naval base and a shipyard. It has been rebuilt after being largely destroyed by U.S. bombing in 1945. The city is the site of the tomb of William Adams, the first Englishman to visit Japan.

YOLA (*Nigeria*)

Port city, in the E, on the upper Benue River, near the Cameroon border. Founded in 1841 as the capital of a Muslim Fulani state, it was captured by the British in 1901 and incorporated into British Nigeria. See also ADAMAWA, FULANI EMPIRE.

YONKERS (*United States*)

City of WESTCHESTER COUNTY, in SE NEW YORK State on the HUDSON RIVER, just N of NEW YORK CITY. Included in a purchase from the Indians made by the Dutch West India Company in 1639, it was part of a grant made in 1646 to the *Jonkheer* (young nobleman) Van der Donck, hence its name, and was part of Philipse Manor after 1672. It was fought over by both sides during the American Revolution. It is the site of the 17th-century Philipse Manor, built by Frederick Philipse.

YORBA LINDA (*United States*)

City in Orange County, CALIFORNIA, 25 mi SE of LOS ANGELES. It was the birthplace of former president Richard M. Nixon in 1913.

YORK (*Canada*) See TORONTO

YORK [*Danish*: Jorvik; *Latin*: Eboracum, Eburacum] (*England*)

City of NORTH YORKSHIRE, situated at the confluence of the Foss and Ouse rivers, 20 mi ENE of LEEDS.

Originally a settlement of the Celtic Brigantes, under the Romans it became the principal military base for the north, lying at the center of a network of roads, military forts, and camps south of HADRIAN'S WALL.

Founded as a legionary fortress in A.D. 71, it became a flourishing city but never lost its importance as a military center, with its great *principia*, or headquarters, the remains of which have now been partly revealed under the present York Minster. The emperor Septimius Severus died here in A.D. 211, and Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor by his troops and his father here in A.D. 306. In Anglo-Saxon times it was an important center of the flourishing kingdom of NORTHUMBRIA. With the consecration of St. Paulinus in the seventh century as the first archbishop of York, it became and has remained the ecclesiastical center of the north. Paulinus baptized King Edwin of Northumbria here on Easter Day in 627 in a small wooden church built over the site of the *principia*, where York Minster now stands.

By the eighth century York had become one of the outstanding cultural and educational centers of Europe. Alcuin, principal adviser to Charlemagne, was born here. York was also a trading town, with connections with Frisia in particular, and under the Danish Viking settlers in the ninth and 10th centuries it continued to display intensive industrial and commercial activity, chiefly with SCANDINAVIA. A recent excavation at Coppergate has revealed the remains of the shops and workshops of the Danes. In the later Middle Ages York was a center of the wool trade and the meeting place for several parliaments. In the 15th and 16th centuries it was famous for its cycle of 48 mystery plays. York's massive Gothic Minster, or cathedral, was founded in 1291 and there are extensive remains of the town walls, guildhall, Merchant and Adventurers Hall, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and later medieval fortifications. The Shambles, a section of medieval buildings and butcher shops here, has given its generic name to any awkward or disorderly area or building. There is also a transport museum and the ruins of St. Mary's Abbey.

YORK [*former*: Gorgeana] (*United States*)

Township of MAINE, 45 mi SW of PORTLAND. Chartered in 1641–42 by Sir Ferdinando Gorges as a city named Gorgeana, in 1692 it was the scene of an Indian attack in which most of the inhabitants were killed and their houses burned. The York village county jail, dating from 1653–54, still stands.

YORK (*United States*)

City and county seat of York county, PENNSYLVANIA, 23 mi S of HARRISBURG, in the Pennsylvania Dutch country. Historically it served as capital of the American colonies during the British occupation of PHILADELPHIA in 1777–78. During the Civil War it was occupied briefly in June 1863 by General Jubal Early and his Confederate soldiers during the GETTYSBURG campaign. It is the site of several notable colonial houses.

YORK, CAPE (*Denmark*)

Cape of GREENLAND, in N Baffin Bay, W of Melville Bay. It is the site of the discovery by the explorer Robert E. Peary of the large iron Cape York meteorites, the largest of which, weighing approximately 100 tons, was brought to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City. A monument to Peary was erected at Cape York in 1932.

YORK FACTORY (*Canada*)

Fur-trading post at the mouth of the Hayes River, on HUDSON BAY, in NE MANITOBA. The name was used for several late 17th-century trading posts in a region that shifted between ENGLAND and FRANCE during their struggle to control the fur trade. The British finally won after the Peace of Utrecht in 1713. The present post, built between 1788 and 1793, was a principal warehouse for the Hudson's Bay Company until it was closed in 1957.

YORKSHIRE (*England*)

Formerly the largest county of England. Since 1974 it has been divided into North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Humberside, and parts of Cleveland. It evolved from the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of DEIRA, first known in the sixth century under the kingship of Ella, who was succeeded by his son Edwin. Edwin's defeat at Hatfield in 633 began a series of struggles between MERCA and NORTHUMBRIA for supremacy over Deira. Conquered by the Danes c. 875, it became part of the DANELAW until it was retaken by the kings of WESSEX in 954, when Eric Broadaxe was driven from York. In 1013 the area, with the rest of England, again came under Scandinavian control when Sweyn conquered England and joined it to DENMARK. In the crucial year of 1066 the descendants of Sweyn and Cnut attempted to reconquer England when Edward the Confessor died but were defeated, and Harold Hardrada killed, at STAM-

FORD BRIDGE in Yorkshire. Harold of England, the victor, then marched S, only to be defeated by William the Conqueror at HASTINGS, thus turning England's history toward NORMANDY and the continent rather than toward SCANDINAVIA.

In later years several assaults on Yorkshire by the Scots ended in failure, and in the Battle of BOROUGHBIDGE in 1322 the rebel English barons were defeated by the forces of Edward II of England. In 1400 Richard II was murdered in Pontefract Castle in Yorkshire, which as a shire had been a strong supporter of Henry Bolingbroke (King Henry IV) against the king. In 1405 Archbishop Scrope of York and Earl Marshal Thomas Mowbray joined the revolt against Henry IV, leading the rebels to battle at Skipton Moor. After their defeat by the earl of Westmorland they were beheaded under the walls of York. Yorkshire was also the base for the Yorkists during the Wars of the Roses of 1455 to 1485, the dukes of York holding the shire almost as a personal possession since the 14th century.

During the Middle Ages Yorkshire, especially the Dales, was a favored area for the large sheep industry, which led directly to dominance in the wool trade, for which England became internationally famous. During the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries Yorkshire continued to hold an important place in the wool and fabric industries.

YORKSHIRE, NORTH (*England*)

Largest county, which includes the Cleveland Hills and York Moors. The administrative headquarters is Northallerton. See YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE, SOUTH (*England*)

Industrial county with administrative headquarters at Sheffield. See YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE, WEST (*England*)

Industrial county famous for its coal fields and textile industry. The administrative headquarters is Wakefield. See YORKSHIRE.

YORKTOWN (*United States*)

Town on the York River, in VIRGINIA, 62 mi SE of RICHMOND. In 1781 Lord Cornwallis surrendered to General George Washington here in the final British defeat by the Americans and their French allies in the American Revolution. In 1862, during the Civil War,

Confederate forces were besieged here by Union forces under General McClellan and were finally forced to retreat to RICHMOND. Notable buildings include Grace Church of 1697 and the Moore House of c. 1725 where the Cornwallis surrender was effected.

YORUBALAND (*Nigeria*)

Region of West Africa inhabited by the Yorubas since c. A.D. 1000. During the 18th century they were engaged in constant warfare with neighboring Dahomey (now BENIN), capturing Kana, the sacred city of the kings of Dahomey, in 1738. From 1747 until the time of King Gezo in 1818 Dahomey paid tribute to the Yorubas. In 1825 they pushed S to found a colony at LAGOS but from 1830 to 1835 were overrun by Fulan invaders, who forced the breakup of the empire. The coming of the British brought more fighting but eventually the British subdued the region. See also OYO, SOKOTO.

YOUGHAL (*Ireland*)

Port and market town of County Cork, on the W side of Blackwater estuary, 26 mi E of CORK. Settled by Norsemen in the ninth century, it was incorporated by King John of ENGLAND in 1209. In 1224 the first Franciscan monastery in Ireland was founded here. During the English Civil War the town sided with the Parliamentarians and in 1649 became Cromwell's headquarters. Notable buildings include the collegiate church of St. Mary from the 11th century; fragments of a Dominican friary dating from 1269; and Myrtle Grove, the former home of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was mayor of the town in 1588–89 and is said to have cultivated the first potato imported from the New World here. The Clock Gate dates from 1771.

YOUNGSTOWN (*United States*)

City in OHIO, on the Mahoning River, 60 mi SE of CLEVELAND. It is one of the great steel-producing centers of the world, ranking fourth in the United States. It is named for John Young, a native of Peterborough, New Hampshire, who in 1796 bought the tract of land on which the city now stands from the Connecticut Land Company.

YPIRANGA [*Ipiranga*] (*Brazil*)

Plain of São Paulo state, near the city of SÃO PAULO. On September 7, 1822, the regent, Dom Pedro, here

proclaimed the independence of Brazil from PORTUGAL while on his way to São Paulo. The next month he was declared constitutional emperor of Brazil.

YPRES [*Ieper*] (*Belgium*)

City of West FLANDERS, 35 mi SW of OSTEND. In 1300 it reached its height as a center of the textile industry, ranking with BRUGES and GHENT and being one of the largest European cities of that period. Its townsmen, often at odds with the feudal aristocracy, also maintained their independence against FRANCE, BURGUNDY, and the Hapsburgs. In World War I three major battles were fought here: the first was the latest in a series in the Race for the Sea, fought in November 1914, in which the British stopped the Germans but lost half their force; the second was on April 22, 1915, in which the Germans used gas for the first time, launching a massive but unsuccessful assault; and the third, known as PASSCHENDAELE, began on July 31 and continued until November 1917. The British sought to break the German line but, slowed by mud and rain, they lost 300,000 lives. In World War II Ypres was again a battlefield.

YPSILANTI (*United States*)

City of Washtenaw county, MICHIGAN, on the Huron River, 30 mi SW of DETROIT. It was founded in 1825 on the site of an Indian village and French trading post dating from 1809 to c. 1820. The city was named in honor of Demetrius Ypsilanti, the Greek patriot.

YSABEL See SANTA ISABEL

YSLETA See TEXAS

YSTAD (*Sweden*)

Port, city, and resort of Malmöhus county, on the BALTIC SEA. Here in 1799 Gustavus IV issued his declaration of war against Napoleon I of FRANCE. A despotic ruler, Gustavus later involved Sweden in war with RUSSIA from 1806 to 1809 and was deposed in 1809.

YUCATÁN (*Mexico*)

State in the SE occupying most of the N YUCATÁN PENINSULA. It was named a state when Mexico gained her independence in 1821 and has remained such to the present, except for a period of secession from

1450 Yucatán Peninsula

1839 to 1843. There are many ruins dating from the late MAYA EMPIRE. Yucatán was the scene of serious Indian revolts in 1847 and 1910.

YUCATÁN PENINSULA (*Mexico*)

Peninsula forming the SE extremity of the republic, including the states of CAMPECHE, YUCATÁN, and QUINTANA ROO. It was a seat of Mayan civilization; its pre-Columbian history dates from the Maya Classic period (c. 100 B.C.–A.D. 630) into the period of Toltec domination (1200–1450). Its present inhabitants, called Yuatecos, are descendants of the original Maya Indians. Francisco Hernández de Córdoba spearheaded the Spanish conquest of the region in 1517, and by 1542 Francisco de Montejo the Younger had established Spanish rule over half the peninsula and had enslaved some of the Indians. In 1847 and 1910 the Indians' revolts won them land from their Mexican landlords; and the governors Salvador Alvarado and Felipe Carillo introduced numerous reforms in the early 20th century. There are notable Mayan ruins at CHICHÉN-ITZÁ, UXMAL, and Tulum. See also MAYA EMPIRE.

YUCHANG See NANCHANG

YÜEH See SHAOXING

YUEYANG [*Yo-Chow Fu*] (*China*)

Prefectural city in HUNAN province, E of the outlet of Dongting Lake. Opened to foreign trade in 1899, it is situated in a district that was the ancient home of the aboriginal San Miao tribes. The present city dates from 1371. Surrounded by high walls, it was attacked by rebels of the Taiping Rebellion in 1853.

YUGOSLAVIA [*Jugoslavia*] [*former: Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes; official: Federal Republic of Yugoslavia*]

Former nation in SE Europe, mostly in the BALKANS and with the ADRIATIC SEA and ITALY on the W, AUSTRIA and HUNGARY to the N, ROMANIA and BULGARIA on the E, and ALBANIA and GREECE on the S. It was a federation of six people's republics: SERBIA, CROATIA, MACEDONIA, SLOVENIA, MONTENEGRO, and BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. All except the last named were formed mostly on ethnic lines and historic division. Primarily, Yugoslavia was a Slavic nation, the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins

accounting for most of the population. Prior to World War I only Serbia, including the present Macedonia, and Montenegro were independent. The others were under Austro-Hungarian control.

Yugoslavia came into existence as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in December 1918, after the defeat of AUSTRIA-HUNGARY in World War I, with Peter I of Serbia as king. The name was changed in 1929. In 1920–21 Yugoslavia formed the Little Entente with CZECHOSLOVAKIA and ROMANIA to oppose attempts by HUNGARY and BULGARIA to get treaty boundaries revised. At this time Yugoslavia had close ties with FRANCE. There were internal problems with ethnic groups, especially the Croats, demanding more autonomy. As a result King Alexander made himself dictator in 1929. In March 1941 during World War II, the government, now under regent Prince Paul, joined in alliance with Nazi GERMANY. This unpopular move resulted in the immediate overthrow of the government, but in April Germany and her allies invaded the country and conquered it in a week.

Resistance groups formed and fought the invaders energetically. By the end of the war, Tito (Josip Broz), a Marxist, emerged as the most popular and successful leader. He became premier in March 1945, and by 1946 Yugoslavia was under communist rule. Nationalization of industries began, but most farming had been left in private hands. Yugoslavia was a member of the Cominform, formed by the USSR in 1947, along with other communist nations, to exchange information. In 1948 Yugoslavia was expelled because Tito refused to accept the hegemony of the USSR. After that, Yugoslavia went its own way, becoming the most liberal and decentralized communist nation of Europe and a leader among the nonaligned Third World nations. Relations with the USSR improved. Marshal Tito continued to rule until his death on May 4, 1980.

After Tito's death the nation was ruled by a rotating presidency giving equal representation to the constituent republics, according to constitutional changes ratified in 1974. Since 1981 Albanian separatists in the south have gained widespread support in repeated clashes with the central government. In 1987, Slobodan Milošević, a Serbian nationalist, became the Serbian Communist Party leader. Against the will of the other Yugoslavian republics, Milošević and his supporters revived the vision of a "Greater Serbia," which would have consisted of Serbia proper, VOJVODINA, KOSOVO, the Serb-populated parts of Croatia,

large sections of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and possibly Macedonia. In 1989, Serbia rescinded Kosovo's autonomy and sent in the military to suppress the protests of Kosovo's largely Albanian population. Slovenia and Croatia elected noncommunist governments in 1990 and, threatened secession, if not granted greater autonomy. Serbia and Montenegro were the only republics to retain Communist leadership; Milošević was elected president of Serbia in 1989.

After attempts by Serbia to impose its authority on the rest of the country, Slovenia and Croatia declared independence in June 1991. The federal army, controlled largely by Serbs, invaded Slovenia. The European Community (EC) negotiated a cease fire, and eventually, all federal forces left Slovenia. Fighting continued in Croatia between Croats and the federally backed Serbs from Serb areas of Croatia. In September 1991, Macedonia declared its independence, and Bosnia and Herzegovina voted for independence in October 1991.

In 1992, with Serbs holding 30% of Croatia, a cease-fire was negotiated in that republic, and the United Nations sent in a peacekeeping force. The EC recognized Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia and Herzegovina as independent states. The Serbs, with about 30% of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, seized 65% of the republic's territory and proclaimed the Serbian Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Croats, with about 20% of the population, seized about half the remainder of the land and proclaimed the Croatian Community of Herceg-Bosna. The Muslims, who comprised more than 40% of the population, held the rest of the republic's territory, including the capital of Sarajevo. In a vicious campaign of "ethnic cleansing" carried out mostly by the Serbs, thousands of Muslims were killed at the massacre at SREBRENICA and other locations, and many more fled Bosnia or were placed in Serb detention camps. In May 1992, the United Nations imposed economic sanctions on Serbia and Montenegro and called for an immediate cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Macedonia was widely recognized in 1993, except by Greece, who withheld recognition and imposed an embargo until after an agreement was reached with Macedonia in 1995. Although Serbia and Montenegro declared a new Yugoslavian federation, the EC announced in June 1992 that the new government could not claim the international rights and duties of the former Yugoslavia, because those rights and obligations had devolved onto the different republics.

This opinion was affirmed by the United Nations in September 1992.

The United Nations also imposed a naval blockade on the reduced Yugoslavia. After Serbia reduced its support for the Bosnian Serbs, the United Nations eased sanctions against Yugoslavia. In late 1995 Milošević signed a peace treaty for Serbia in Dayton, Ohio, with Bosnia, Croatia, and Serbia. Milošević became president of all Yugoslavia in 1997. Milošević's rejection of opposition election results in 2000 led to mass demonstrations and the fall of the government. The opposition's candidate, reformed nationalist Vojislav Koštunica, took office as Yugoslav president in October 2000. In 2001, Milošević was arrested and extradited for war crimes. (He died in custody in 2006.) In 2002 the governments of Serbia and Montenegro agreed to re-form the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in favor of a new, short-lived nation called **SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO**. By order of the Yugoslav Federal Parliament on February 4, 2003, Yugoslavia ceased to exist.

YU-HO See **GRAND CANAL**

YUKI See **UNGGI**

YUKON TERRITORY (*Canada*)

A governmental division of Canada, in the northwestern part of the country. The land was first sighted by Europeans during the expedition of Sir John Franklin of 1825 to 1827, which explored the Arctic coastline. The region was entered overland in 1834 when John McLeod of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived. The company owned a vast area of Canada as a result of a grant made by Charles II of England in 1670. In the 1840s John Bell and Robert Campbell, company employees, built trading posts in the Yukon. Campbell established the first at Frances Lake in 1843; and in 1848 he built Fort Selkirk, which was destroyed by Chilcat Indians in 1852.

In 1870 the Dominion took over the company's lands, and the Yukon became part of the **NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**. The discovery of gold in 1896 in the **KLONDIKE** area caused an influx of nearly 30,000 fortune hunters in 1897–98. As a result, the Yukon was made a separate territory in 1898. A dispute over the southwest boundary with **ALASKA** was settled by arbitration in 1903. During World War II the **ALASKA HIGHWAY** across the Yukon was built for strategic purposes in just nine months by U.S. and Canadian troops.

1452 Yuma

YUMA (*United States*)

Trading center of SW ARIZONA, on the COLORADO RIVER, opposite the old Fort Yuma. Laid out in 1854, it became a gold-mining center and early river port. It was named Yuma after the Yuma Indian tribe. The first railroad in Arizona crossed the Colorado River at Yuma in 1877.

YUMEN [*Lao-Chün-Miao, Yümen, Yuü-Men*] (*China*)

City of NW GANSU province, on the old SILK ROAD to XINJIANG. It is named for an ancient gateway in the Great Wall, which is nearby. It is now a leading oil center.

YUNGAY (*Peru*)

City of Ancash department, in the NW, W of Mt Huascarán. On January 20, 1839, a battle was fought here in which an army from CHILE, led by Manuel Bulnes, defeated a confederation army of BOLIVIA and PERU.

YUNGKIA See WENZHOU

YUNG-NING See NANNING

YÜN-HO See GRAND CANAL

YUNNAN (*China*)

Province in the SW, bordered on the W by MYANMAR and TIBET, and on the S by VIETNAM. Its name means "Cloudy South." Its capital is KUNMING. Long an independent state because of its isolation, it was subdued by Kublai Khan in the 13th century and was completely conquered by China in 1382. In the 19th

century it was the principal center of the great Panthay or Muslim Rebellion, which lasted from 1855 to 1873 and was followed by a barbaric repression. Part of the province's southern section was seized by the Japanese in 1942, during World War II.

YUN-NAN FU See KUNMING

YURYEV See TARTU

YUSOVKA See DONETSK

YVERDON [*Yverdun*] [*ancient: Eburodunum; German: Iferten*] (*Switzerland*)

Town of VAUD canton, in the W, 18 mi N of LAUSANNE, at the S end of the Lake of Neuchâtel. Heinrich Pestalozzi, the educator, held his experimental classes in the 13th-century castle here from 1805 to 1825. Notable structures include the castle, an old spa with Roman ruins, and an 18th-century church.

YVERDUN See YVERDON

YVETOT (*France*)

Town of Seine-Maritime department, 20 mi NW of ROUEN. A small monarchy in the 15th and 16th centuries, its lords bore the title of king and were the subject of one of Béranger's most famous songs, *Le Roi d'Yvetot* of 1813. In 1592 Henri IV defeated the troops of the Catholic League here during the Wars of Religion.

YZABAL See IZABAL, LAKE

Z

**ZAACHILA** [*former: Teozapotlán*] (*Mexico*)

Town 9 mi S of OAXACA. Zaachila was the last of the Zapotec capital following the fall of Monte Alban. The site flourished from A.D. 1100–1521. Toward the end, Zaachila was conquered by Mixtecs, who occupied it until the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors.

ZAANDAM [*modern: Zaanstad*] (*Netherlands*)

Town in North HOLLAND province, on the Zaan River, near AMSTERDAM. Peter the Great of RUSSIA lived and studied shipbuilding here in 1697, when the town was a center of that industry. The hut he stayed in is still preserved.

ZABAIKALSK [*Zabaykalsk*] (*Russia*)

A border town in SW SIBERIA on the Trans-Siberian Railroad opposite MANZHOULI in MANCHURIA. A major crossing point from Russia into CHINA, it is now a major trading zone.

ŽABALJ [*Josephsdorf; Josefsdorf; Josipovac; Zsebye; Zsablya*] (*Serbia*)

Town in Serbia, 50 miles NW of BELGRADE. Site of massacres in 1942 of Serbian civilians by Hungarian forces in reprisal for Hungarian casualties.

ZĀB AL KABĪR [*Greater Zab*] (*Iraq*)

River in northern Iraq, tributary of the Tigris E of MOSUL. Site of the Battle of the Zab in 750 where Marwan II, the last Umayyad caliph, was defeated by the Abbasids under Abu al-Abbas al-Suffah. The fall of the Umayyad dynasty shifted the seat of power of the Caliphate from Damascus to the Abbasid capital of Baghdad.

ZABARJAD [*Saint Johns Island; Jazirat Zabarjad*] (*Egypt*)

Island in the RED SEA and original source of gem-quality peridot. The mines were originally mentioned in Pliny's *Natural History* in 70 B.C.

ZABBAR [*Citta Hompesch; Haz-Zabbar*] (*Malta*)

Town in southern Malta two miles SW of VALETTA. An arch honoring Ferdinand von Hompesch, the last Grand Master of the Knights of Malta who surrendered the island to FRANCE in 1798 is here.

ZABERN See SAVERNE**ZABĪD** [*Zebid*] (*Yemen*)

Medieval dynastic center in Al Hudaydah province, on the bank of the Zabīd, approximately 10 mi from the RED SEA coast, Yemen Arab Republic. The Ziyadi dynasty ruled from here over large parts of SW Arabia after its founding by Muhammed ibn Zayid in A.D. 820, during the Muslim conquest. A religious center of Sunni Islam, here also was the capital of the Rasulid dynasty from c. A.D. 1230, which claimed dominion far beyond Yemen.

ZĄBKĪ [*Wola Żąbkowska*] (*Poland*)

Town on the outskirts of WARSAW was site of an early attempt of garden town design by Tadeusz Tołwiński.

ŽABLIJAK (*Montenegro*)

City in northwestern Montenegro was capital of the medieval state of Zeta during the Crnojević dynasty.

The capital was moved from Žablijak to the more easily defensible Cetinje in 1472.

ZABŌL See SEISTAN

ZACAPU (*Mexico*)

City in MICHOACAN, 40 mi NW of MORELIA. Zacapu was the main ceremonial center of the Tarascan Empire from the 11th through 16th centuries. It was conquered by the Spanish in 1522. In 1548, Fray Jacobo Daciano founded the church that is the centerpiece of the modern city.

ZACATECAS (*Mexico*)

State and capital city on the great central plateau of Mexico. The area was a refuge for Indians defeated in the Mixtón War of 1541, an Indian revolt put down by the Spanish under the governor, Cristóbal de Oñate, with great difficulty. Until the 19th century, the mines discovered here in 1548 yielded one-fifth of the world's silver. The city, founded in 1848, was a center of struggle in the Mexican wars and revolutions throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During the Mexican Revolution, a famous battle took place on June 23, 1914, where Francisco Villa and his troops, known as Los Dorados, took the city after one day of fighting against the army of Huerta.

ZACATECOLUCA (*El Salvador*)

City in La Paz department, S central El Salvador. It was the birthplace of José Simenón Cañas, who fought for and secured the emancipation of slaves in Central America by 1825. The city was badly damaged by an earthquake in 1932.

ZACYNTHUS See ZÁKINTHOS

ZADAR [*Italian: Zara, Latin: ladera, Jadera*] (*Croatia*)

Port on the Dalmatian coast, 70 mi NW of Split, until the late 19th century the most heavily fortified town on the ADRIATIC SEA. Founded by Illyrians in the fourth century B.C., it was made a Roman colony in 100 B.C. Under Byzantine protection, this natural harbor city was a cultural and artistic center until A.D. 1001, after which it changed hands many times. It was besieged and taken by a Latin Crusader army in 1202, at the instigation of VENICE and against the will of Pope Innocent III. This was the first planned

attack by crusaders on a Christian city; they subsequently went on to capture CONSTANTINOPLE. Zadar was the capital of the Hapsburg province of DALMATIA from 1815 to 1918. The city was assigned to Italy following World War I, and was partially destroyed during World War II. There are several Roman monuments and a forum, medieval churches, and palaces. The city was under siege by Serbian forces from 1991 until 1993 and the city was damaged by shelling, but has since recovered as a tourist destination and port. See also BYZANTINE EMPIRE, ILLYRIA, ROME.

ZADONSK (*Russia*)

Town on the DON RIVER, 100 mi N of VORONEZH. St. Tikhon of Zadonsk retired to the monastery here from 1768 until his death in 1783.

ZAFĀR [*biblical: Sephar; Classical: Sapphar, Saphar*] (*Yemen*)

Archaeological site SW of Yarim Yemen. According to both Arab historians and geographers and Greek and Roman authors, it was one of the most important and celebrated towns in southern Arabia. Much of the peninsula was ruled from this capital by the Himyarites from c. 115 B.C. to c. A.D. 525. See also ARABIAN PENINSULA.

ZAFRA (*Spain*)

A town 36 mi S of MÉRIDA in Badajoz province. The castle-palace, built in 1437, was the seat of the dukes of Feria.

ŻAGAŃ (*Poland*)

Town in SILESIA, 40 mi NE of LEGNICA. First mentioned in 1202, the town guarded a crossing on the Bóbr River on the trade route from Wielkopolska (POZNAŃ region) to southern GERMANY and was a medieval center of the salt trade. The Duchy of Żagań was passed from the Piast dukes in 1478 to SAXONY, and then to the Hapsburgs, the dukes of LUXEMBOURG, and back to Polish dukes in 1646.

ŽAGARĖ [Zhagar] (*Lithuania*)

A market town in Lithuania on the Latvian border, 50 mi S of RIGA, LATVIA. Most of the town's Jewish majority were murdered during World War II. Žagarė retains many historic buildings including the Naryshkin Palace and the Horse Stud Farm.

ZAGAZIG [Az Zagazig] (*Egypt*)

Founded in 1820, the city is capital of the Sharqiyyah province, located 50 mi northeast of CAIRO. The city grew as a center of the grain and cotton trade in the Nile Delta. The site of BUBASTIS is just S of the city.

ZAGAN See SAGAN**ZAGHOUAN** [Zaghwan] (*Tunisia*)

Town in Tunisia, 50 mi S of TUNIS. Nearby to Zaghuan is the source of a Roman aqueduct that provided fresh water to CARTHAGE on the MEDITERRANEAN coast.

ZAGORSK See SERGIYEV POSAD**ZÁGRÁB** See ZAGREB**ZAGRABIA** See ZAGREB**ZAGREB** [*ancient: Zagrabia; German: Agram; Hungarian: Zágráb*] (*Croatia*)

Capital of Croatia, on the Sava River. Originally a suburb of the ancient Roman town of Andautonia, it was first documented in 1093 when a bishopric was established here. Two medieval settlements continued as rival entities until 1557, when nearby Gradec merged with Zagreb. Overrun by the Mongols in 1242, by the 13th century Zagreb became the chief city of CROATIA and of SLAVONIA, then provinces of HUNGARY. The surrounding region escaped both Turkish domination and later attempted Germanization by AUSTRIA.

The city became capital of an independent Croatia in 1867. In the 19th century it was a center of the Yugoslav nationalist movement. In 1918 the Croatian Diet, meeting here, severed all links with Austria-Hungary and proclaimed Croatia, Slavonia, and DALMATIA an independent state. Soon after these states united with SERBIA, SLOVENIA, and MONTENEGRO to form the nucleus of YUGOSLAVIA. Between World Wars I and II, Zagreb was a center for Croatian nationalists who opposed the Serbian tendencies toward centralization. During World War II, in 1941, the Axis powers made it the capital of a puppet government, which collapsed shortly after Germany surrendered in 1945. The city was the capital of Croatia under Tito's Yugoslavia after 1948. Between 1948 and 1990, Zagreb

remained the focus of Croatian cultural and national self-consciousness. Since 1991 Zagreb has been the capital of independent Croatia. The University of Zagreb was founded in 1669. For centuries a cultural center, the city has several museums and many buildings surviving from the Middle Ages.

ZAGROS (*Iran*)

Mountains extending NW to SE from the Sīrvān River to SHĪRAZ. They formed the ancient boundary between ASSYRIA and MEDIA. They are inhabited by various nomadic groups, some of whom, especially the Kurds, are now sedentary. Iran's great oil fields lie along the western foothills of the central Zagros. See also KURDISTAN.

ZAHEDAN See ZAHIDAN**ZAHIDAN** [Zahedan] (*Iran*)

Ancient city, 12 mi ESE of Zabōl. It was once capital of SEISTAN. Its ruins date from its destruction by Tamerlane in 1383. The modern town of Zahidan, located 115 mi S of Zabōl, was named after it in the 1930s.

ZAHLAH [Zaleh] (*Lebanon*)

City on the Bardouni River in the Beqaa Valley between BEIRUT and DAMASCUS. Founded 300 years ago, the city is famous for its wine, food, and intellectual community. Zahlah is a center for Lebanon's Greek Orthodox community, and is the largest Christian majority city in Lebanon. In 1981 Syria attacked Maronite forces in Zahlah, bombing and besieging the city, forcing the Maronite militia out of the city. This led to the "Zahlah Crisis" where Israeli anti-helicopter fire led to Syrian placement of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon. Although the Israelis threatened to destroy these missiles, they were dissuaded by American pressure, creating pressures on the Likud government of Prime Minister Begin.

ZAHLEH See ZAHLEH**ZÄHRINGEN** (*Germany*)

A ruined castle, near FREIBURG IM BREISGAU, 80 mi SW of STUTTGART. It was the ancestral stronghold of the house of Zähringen, an important dynasty throughout the history of southwestern Germany.

ZAÏRE See CONGO**ZAÏRE RIVER** See CONGO RIVER**ZAJEŠAR [Gamzigrad]** [*Latin: Felix Romuliana*] (*Serbia*)

City and district in Serbia at the confluence of the Crni Timok and Beli Timok Rivers, 100 mi SE of BELGRADE. Near the city is the site of Felix Romuliana, the summer residence of the Roman emperor Gaius Valerius Maximilian (293–311).

ZAKARPATSKA See RUTHENIA**ZAKATALA** See ZAQATALA**ZÁKINTHOS [Zakynthos]** [*Italian: Zante; Modern Greek: Zacynthus*] (*Greece*)

Ancient and modern town and island, one of the IONIAN ISLANDS, in the Ionian Sea, off the NW coast of the Peloponnesus, 8 mi S of CEPHALONIA. According to Greek legend, it was settled by Zacynthus, son of the Arcadian chief Dardanus. Homer knew the island by its present name. Thucydides says it was colonized by Achaeans from the PELOPONNESUS. It was captured and often used as a military base by ATHENS, ROME, the Norman kings of SICILY, and successive Italian rulers. It was finally held by VENICE from 1484 to 1797. It was then held by FRANCE, RUSSIA, and GREAT BRITAIN and was ceded to Greece in 1864. Earthquakes devastated the island in 1514, 1893, and 1953; it was rebuilt completely after the last quake.

ZAKOPANE (Poland)

Resort city in the Tatra Mts, 52 mi S of KRAKÓW. First settled in the 16th century it became part of Poland when purchased by the Polish patriot Władysław Zamoyski from a Berlin businessman in 1889. In World War II, local resistance couriers transported important documents from Zakopane through the Tatra Mountains to SLOVAKIA and HUNGARY. Pope John Paul II visited the city in 1982 and 1997, and a yearly pilgrimage is made each June from Zakopane to Ludźmierz following the Pope's path of 1997.

ZAKYNTHOS See ZACYNTHUS**ZAKZAK** See ZARIA**ZALA ANBESSA [Zala Ambessa]** (*Ethiopia; Eritria*)

Town on the N edge of TIGRE province on the Ethiopian-Eritrian border 65 miles SW of ASMARA. The town is the site of armed conflict in the central front of the Ethiopian-Eritrian conflict in 1998 that grew out of the disputed BADME triangle.

ZALACA See ZALAKA**ZALAKA [Salaca, Zalaca, Zallaka]** [*Arabic: al-Zallāqah; Spanish: Sacralias*] (*Spain*)

Ancient town, N of BADAJOZ city, in Badajoz province, 52 mi SW of Cáceres, near the Portuguese border. It was the site of an important battle on October 23, 1086, in which Yusuf ibn-Tashfin of the ALMORAVIDS defeated the Christian Alfonso VI of LEÓN and CASTILE.

ZALAMEA DE LA SERENA (Spain)

Town, 40 mi E of Almendralejo. It has a splendid parochial church whose steeple is a relic of an arch built by Trajan; a Moorish castle; and the house supposedly lived in by the mayor of Zalamea, immortalized in Calderón's play.

ZALLAKA See ZALAKA**AL-ZALLĀQAH** See ZALAKA**ZAMA (Tunisia)**

Ancient battle site, SE of El Kef, which is approximately 100 mi SW of TUNIS. According to the Roman historian Nepos, the forces of ROME led by Scipio Africanus defeated those of CARTHAGE led by Hannibal here in 202 B.C. This was the decisive battle of the Second Punic War.

ZAMBESI See ZAMBEZI RIVER**ZAMBEZE** See ZAMBEZI RIVER**ZAMBEZI RIVER [Zambesi]** [*Portuguese: Zambeze*] (*Africa*)

Rising in NW ZAMBIA, it flows S across E ANGOLA and W Zambia to the border of BOTSWANA, forms the boundary between Zambia and ZIMBABWE, crosses

MOZAMBIQUE, and empties into the Mozambique Channel of the Indian Ocean. One of Africa's greatest rivers, its origin was unknown until the 19th century. The Arabs used it as a trading artery into Africa from the 10th century on. The Portuguese came on it in the 16th century, seeking to develop trade in ivory, gold, and slaves. The explorer David Livingstone (1813–73) made the first accurate charts of it in the 1850s. In 1959 the construction of the Kariba Dam made necessary the resettlement of 51,000 Tongan agriculturalists. The floods of 2001 displaced more than 180,000 in Mozambique and MALAWI.

ZAMBIA

Nation in S Africa, with ANGOLA to the W, CONGO to the N, TANZANIA, MALAWI, and MOZAMBIQUE to the E, and ZIMBABWE to the S. Landlocked Zambia is the former British colony of NORTHERN RHODESIA. Independence was attained in 1964, and under the leadership of Kenneth Kaunda the country moved toward a socialized economy, attempting to bring the benefits of the nation's enormous foreign-held copper reserves to the subsistence farmers making up the great bulk of the population. In 1967 Zambia accepted a Chinese offer to build a rail line linking it with the Indian Ocean port of DAR ES SALAAM. In 1969 the copper mines were nationalized.

Zambia's relations with its southern neighbor, white-dominated RHODESIA, now Zimbabwe, were stormy. In 1973 the border was closed, and Zambia became a safe haven and supplier for Zimbabwe guerrilla fighters. In 1976 the great Tanzan railway was opened, but it soon became a target for retaliatory strikes by Rhodesian military forces raiding guerrilla bases and was often cut. Kaunda moved to strengthen Zambia's military establishment, and the nation's economy was badly weakened. In 1979 the capital of LUSAKA hosted a meeting by British Commonwealth heads of state, which approved a plan for elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia leading to African majority rule.

Freed of the Rhodesian threat, Zambia in 1980 moved with eight other southern African nations to establish an economic alliance free of the dominance of SOUTH AFRICA. Zambia also spent more than \$80 million buying Soviet weapons for its army. In 1986, South Africa launched raids against Zambia and other neighboring countries, targeting camps that were suspected of being used by the African National Congress. In 1990 austerity measures by the government sparked more unrest, and Kaunda was the target of a

coup attempt. The constitution was amended to allow opposition parties in 1990, and in 1991, Frederick Chiluba, a reformist trade unionist, defeated Kaunda in the presidential election, and Chiluba's Movement for Multiparty Democracy Party (MMD) won the majority of seats in the parliament. A coup allegedly plotted by the opposition led to a brief state of emergency in 1993.

The Chiluba government's economic reforms, including plans for privatizing the copper industry, initially resulted in better relations with foreign-aid donors, and economic conditions improved somewhat, but Zambia continued to be burdened by a large international debt. Chiluba was reelected in 1996, after parliament passed a constitutional amendment preventing Kaunda from running again. Following an attempted 1997 coup, another state of emergency resulted in the arrest of numerous opposition leaders and military officers.

The end of the 20th century had seen the standard of living in Zambia drop to about half what it had been in the mid-1960s, before copper prices began falling. Unemployment and inflation were high, and AIDS-HIV infections were widespread. In May 2001, Chiluba was prevented from a third term in office by constitutional limits. An attempt by Chiluba to change the constitution had provoked opposition nationwide and within the MMD. In the elections of December 2001, the MMD candidate, Levy Mwana-wasa, was elected without a plurality, while the opposition parties also failed to win control of the national assembly. Opposition leaders rejected the results, charging vote rigging, and some international monitors described the elections as seriously flawed.

ZAMBOANGA [City of Zamboanga] (Philippines)

City at the SW tip of MINDANAO Island, 600 mi S of MANILA. Fort San Pedro, now a national monument, was founded here in 1635 by Christian settlers and was a center for expeditions against the Moros in the south under both Spanish and U.S. regimes. In 1911 Zamboanga was converted from a municipality to a city. With the island of Basilan as part of Zamboanga this made the city of Zamboanga the biggest city in the world in area. In World War II the city was a Japanese defense headquarters. It was taken by U.S. troops on March 10, 1945. In 1948 the island of Basilan was taken out of the City of Zamboanga to become a chartered city, and the City of Zamboanga lost the status of being the biggest city in area in the world.

ZAMORA (*Spain*)

Ancient city in Zamora province, in LEÓN, 129 mi NW of MADRID. Resisting Moorish attack in a famous siege in A.D. 939, it was also strategically important in the early period of the Reconquista, the Christian reconquest of Spain. The city was besieged, without success, by Sancho II, son of Ferdinand I of CASTILE, in 1065, though the famous Cid Rodríguez Díaz de Bivar, El Cid, was among his warriors. A treaty negotiated here in 1143 secured the de jure independence of PORTUGAL and papal protection for the succession of its ruling dynasty.

ZAMOŚĆ [*Russian: Zamoste, Zamostye*] (*Poland*)

Town, 48 mi SE of LUBLIN, on the Wieprz River. Jan Zamojski, a chancellor of Poland whose family influenced the nation's history and politics for 400 years, founded the town in 1579. His estate here lay on the trade route between the BLACK SEA and northern and western Europe. The college that he also founded here made Zamość a cultural and scientific center for hundreds of years.

The town's design was conceived and executed by Bernardo Morando of Padua in 1578 and is still a fine example of urban planning. Notable sites are the town hall of the early 17th century and Morando's collegiate church of St. Thomas, one of the finest Renaissance churches in Poland.

ZAMOSTE See ZAMOŚĆ

ZAMOSTYE See ZAMOŚĆ

ZAMUA (*Iraq*)

Ancient kingdom in the ZAGROS Mts, 60 mi E of KIRKUK, near the Iranian border. It was conquered by the brilliant king Tiglath-Pileser II of ASSYRIA (ruled 745–727 B.C.) during his creation of the last Assyrian Empire. It was once a prosperous area, which had been conquered and reconquered several times during the ups and downs of the empire.

ZANCLE See MESSINA

ZANESVILLE (*United States*)

Capital of Muskingum county, OHIO, on the Muskingum River, 50 mi E of COLUMBUS. It was founded in 1797 by Ebenezer Zane, surveyor of Zane's Trace,

the gateway to the NORTHWEST TERRITORY, on land awarded him by Congress for his clearing of the road west. It was the state capital from 1810 to 1812 and benefited from its location on the NATIONAL ROAD. The novelist Zane Grey, a descendant of Ebenezer Zane, was born here.

ZANTE See ZÁKINTHOS

ZANZIBAR (*Tanzania*)

Town and region consisting of the coral islands of Zanzibar and Tumbatu, in the Indian Ocean, off East Africa. The first traders—from Arabia, the Persian Gulf region of Iran, especially SHIRAZ, and from western INDIA—probably arrived as early as the first century A.D., landing at a sheltered harbor, now the site of modern Zanzibar. From the 11th and 12th centuries, Persian Gulf traders settled and intermarried with the groups of original African peoples, from which two hereditary rulers of mixed descent eventually emerged.

The first European visitor was the Portuguese Vasco da Gama in 1499. By 1503 the Portuguese controlled Zanzibar and most of the East African coast. In 1698, however, they were ousted from the whole area by Arabs from OMAN. One of these, Sultan Sayyid Said (1804–56), recognizing the trade potential of East Africa, permanently moved his court to Zanzibar town in 1841, forcing the inhabitants to migrate east or work on the clove plantations. Zanzibar became the center of the ivory and slave trades, as Said also controlled much of the East African coast. Caravans to the interior were organized by Omanis, and trade was largely financed by Indian residents, often as agents for BOMBAY firms.

British influence began in 1841, with a representative advising the sultan, and increased until 1890, when Great Britain gained a protectorate over the region by a treaty with Germany, dividing large areas of Africa between the two nations. Under British rule the Arabs were favored above all other groups, and the sultanate, though largely nominal, was maintained. Zanzibar became independent in 1963, and the head of state and prime minister were both Arabs. In 1964 the Arab government was overthrown by a leftist black African revolt, and a republic was declared. The sultan was exiled, the land nationalized, and the two mainly Arab parties banned. The Revolutionary Council and the black African Afro-Shirazi Party wielded sole power. Many Arabs and

Indians subsequently left the country. Zanzibar and TANGANYIKA agreed to merge in 1964, and the resulting republic was named TANZANIA.

ZAPADNY BUG See BUG

ZAPORIZHZHYA [former: Aleksandrovsk; Russian: Zaporozhye] (*Ukraine*)

City and region on the left bank of the DNIEPER RIVER, 45 mi S of DNEPROPETROVSK, opposite the island of Khortitsa. Headquarters of the Zaporozhye Cossacks, the first Ukrainian Cossacks, from the 16th to 18th centuries, it was the rallying point for the Ukrainians' struggle against oppression. When Poland could not defend the UKRAINE against Tatar raids in the late 16th century, the Ukrainian Cossacks arose as its defenders. In the 17th century they formed an independent state, in 1654 they were persuaded to transfer allegiance to RUSSIA but were troublesome to the Russians up to the 19th century. The Zaporozhye Cossack headquarters were destroyed by orders of Catherine II in 1775.

ZAPOROHYE See ZAPORIZHZHYA

ZAPOTLÁN See CIUDAD GUZMÁN

ZAPOTLÁN EL GRANDE See CIUDAD GUZMÁN

ZAQATALA [Zakatala] (*Azerbaijan*)

City in the Caucasus Mts 450 mi NW of BAKU. Historically a center of silk production, the fortress, built by the Russians in the 1830s was used as a prison for the crew of the battleship *Potemkin* after the mutiny of 1905. The city is the gateway to the Zaqatala State Reserve.

ZARA See ZADAR

ZARAGOZA See SARAGOSSA

ZAREK See BREMBERG

ZAREPHATH [modern: As-Sarafand, Sarafand] (*Lebanon*)

Town of ancient PHOENICIA, on the coast, approximately 33 mi S of BEIRUT, between Sidon and Tyre. It

was formerly under the control of SIDON. The village of Sarafand lies on the site.

ZARIA [former: Zakzak, Zazzau, Zegzeg, Zozo] (*Nigeria*) Kingdom, emirate, and modern province with its capital city in Kaduna State, approximately 87 mi W of KANO. Founded c. A.D. 1000, it was one of the seven Hausa states. It captured slaves and was a trading center for salt from the Sahara. Islam was introduced c. 1455. The kingdom was conquered by Mohammed Askia the Great c. 1510, as recorded by Leo Africanus. In 1734 it became a tributary of the BORNU Kingdom, then became an emirate of the caliphate of the FULANI Moslems at SOKOTO in 1835. Zaria was conquered by the British in 1901. See also HAUSALAND.

ZARIASPA See BACTRIA

ZARQA [Zerka] (*Jordan*)

River, approximately 100 mi long, rising in the hills W of AMMAN, flowing generally N then W to the JORDAN RIVER, approximately 25 mi N of the DEAD SEA. Identified with the Jabbok in the Judeo-Christian Bible, on whose south bank Jacob wrestled with the angel, it was in the ancient land of GILEAD and formed the northern boundary of the Amorites.

ŽARY See SORAU

ZASHCHITA See UST-KAMENOGORSK

ZĀTEC [German: Saaz] (*Czech Republic*)

Town on the Ohře River, approximately 45 mi WNW of PRAGUE. It was founded in the 11th century and was captured and burned by the Swedes in 1639, during the Thirty Years' War. The original Gothic castle was rebuilt as a town brewery. The town is famous for the cultivation of hops and the Zatecky Hop Festival, which is known as "Docesna," annually celebrates this local product.

ZAWI CHEMI-SHANIDAR (*Iraq*)

Archaeological site on the Great Zab River, NW of Rawāndūz, in the ZAGROS Mts, 80 mi ENE of MOSUL. The site typifies the first settlements on the borders of MESOPOTAMIA, dating from c. 9000 B.C. It shows the earliest evidence for the slow transition to sedentary life, agriculture, and the domestication of

animals that was the Neolithic way of life. Evidence of domesticated sheep and mills for grinding either wild or cultivated grain have been found. Nearby is the SHANIDAR cave with similar evidences in the uppermost levels.

ZAZZAU See ZARIA

ZBARAZ See ZBARAZH

ZBARAZH [*Polish: Zbaraz*] (*Ukraine*)

Town in the Ukraine, just NE of TERNOPOL, formerly in POLAND. It was central in the 17th century wars between Poland and RUSSIA for the possession of the Ukraine. The Cossacks under Chmielnicki besieged the Poles here during the Cossack uprising of 1649.

ZBOROV See ZBOROW

ZBOROW [*Zborov*] (*Ukraine*)

Battle site, on the Strypa River, 22 mi WNW of TERNOPOL. A battle fought here in 1649 was followed by a compromise pact that temporarily ended a rebellion of the ZAPOROZHYE Cossacks under Hetman Bogdan Chmielnicki against POLAND under King John II Casimir.

ZBRUCH RIVER [*Polish: Zbrucz*] (*Ukraine*)

It rises N of Volochisk and flows 120 mi S to the Dniester River NW of Khotin. It formed the frontier between AUSTRIA-HUNGARY and RUSSIA prior to World War I and the border between POLAND and the USSR from 1921 to 1939. It is considered a dividing line between the eastern and western Ukraine.

ZBRUCZ See ZBRUCH RIVER

ZEa See KEOS

ZEBID See ZABĪD

ZEBRAK (*Czech Republic*)

Village, 27 mi SW of PRAGUE. It has a historical museum and, just NNW, remains of the 12th-century Zebra Castle and the Tocknik Castle of the 14th century, both associated with Wenceslaus IV.

ZEEBRUGGE (*Belgium*)

Port of the city of BRUGES. Developed c. 1900 to replace the silted-in port of Bruges, to which it is connected by a six-mile canal, it was occupied by the Germans during World War I in 1914. On April 22–23, 1918, the British under Admiral Sir Roger J. B. Keyes carried out the daring Zeebrugge Raid, during which they partially blocked the harbor by destroying installations and sinking three ships. The port expanded in the latter half of the 20th century as a container and supertanker port. See also FLANDERS.

ZEELAND (*Netherlands*)

Province consisting of a strip of the mainland between FLANDERS and the Western SCHELDE and six former islands. United with Holland by the time of its inheritance by the Counts of HAINAULT in 1299, it resisted the Spanish under Alva and Requesens from 1572 to 1576 during the Revolt of the Netherlands. It was united with the rest of the country during the reign of Stadholder William III (1672–1702). It is notable for the continuing struggle of its inhabitants against the sea. After the flood of 1953, in which more than 1,800 people were killed, the Dutch government created the Delta Plan to dam the sea channels. In 1986, this network of dikes and dams was completed.

ZEFAT See SAFAD

ŽEGÁN See SAGAN

ZEGZEG See ZARIA

ZEILA (*Somalia*)

Town on the Gulf of Aden, approximately 20 mi S of DJIBOUTI. The most important Arab settlement on the Somali coast from c. A.D. 800 to 1900, it was the center for trade between the Christian kingdom of ETHIOPIA and Muslim Arabia. It was coveted by European colonial powers in the 19th century, but the port declined after the railroad was built from DJIBOUTI to ADDIS ABABA. See also ARABIAN PENINSULA.

ZEITZ (*Germany*)

City on the Weisse Elster River in SAXONY ANHALT, 21 mi SSW of LEIPZIG. In 968 it became the seat of a bishopric that was removed in 1028 to NAUMBURG. It passed to SAXONY in 1564 and became the capital

of the dukes of Saxe-Weitz from 1563 to 1718. Notable buildings include a 13th-century castle-church incorporating 10th-century remains, a town hall built between 1502 and 1509, and a 17th-century castle with a chapel containing the tomb of the 16th-century scientist and humanist Georg Agricola.

ZELA [*Turkish*: Zile] (*Turkey*)

Ancient city of Pontus in Tokat province, on a tributary of the Yesil Irmak River. In 67 B.C. Mithridates VI of PONTUS defeated Triarius of ROME here; in 47 B.C. Pharnaces, Mithridates's son, was defeated here by Julius Caesar, who then sent the famous dispatch, *Veni, vidi, vici* (I came, I saw, I conquered.)

ZELAZOWA WOLA [*Polish*: Żelazowa Wola] (*Poland*)

Village 30 mi W of WARSAW. It was the birthplace in 1810 of Frédéric Chopin, the composer. There is a Chopin museum in the village.

ZELL (*Germany*)

Town on the MOSELLE RIVER, in the Hunsrück Hills, S of KOBLENZ. Chartered in 1222, it served as a residence of the electors of TRIER; their palace of 1542 is now a hotel. See also HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE.

ZELLE See CELLE

ŽEMAITIJA See SAMOGITIA

ZEMLYA FRANTSA IOSIFA See FRANZ JOSEF LAND

ZENSHU See CHONJU

ZENTSUJI (*Japan*)

Town on NE SHIKOKU Island. It is well known for its large eighth-century Buddhist temple. Zentsuji was the birthplace of Kobo Daishi, founder of the Shin-gon sect of Buddhism. In World War II it housed a camp for U.S. prisoners of war.

ZERBST (*Germany*)

City in SAXONY ANHALT, 11 mi NW of DESSAU. Empress Catherine II of Russia spent her youth here. It was the capital of the duchy of Anhalt-Zerbst from 1603 to 1793. The Old City was destroyed by heavy bombings in World War II. See also ANHALT.

ZERKA See ZARQA

ZERTA See SENTA

ZETLAND See SHETLANDS

ZEUGMA [*modern*: Bâlkîs] (*Turkey*)

Ancient town in present Turkey, approximately 45 mi WSW of URFA. Two settlements were established here by Seleucus I, king of SYRIA, who died in 280 B.C. The one on the right bank of the EUPHRATES RIVER was called Seleuceia, while the one on the left, Apamea, was on the site of the Til-Barsib mentioned in old Assyrian inscriptions.

The towns were connected by a bridge of boats and came to be known together as *Zeugma*, the Greek word for junction. The town became an important military post. Under PARTHIA, which overthrew the SELEUCID EMPIRE c. 250 B.C., it prospered by its location on a main east-west trade route. Later Zeugma was in the ROMAN EMPIRE, and legions were permanently stationed in the region by Vespasian, emperor from A.D. 69 to 79. Justinian I, ruler of the BYZANTINE EMPIRE from 527 to 565, fortified the town against the Sassanid dynasty of PERSIA, but in 639 Zeugma was captured by the Muslim Arabs.

ZEVEN (*Germany*)

Town in LOWER SAXONY, 24 mi NE of BREMEN. In 1757, during the Seven Years' War, the English duke of Cumberland here concluded the Convention of Kloster-Zeven (Closter-Seven), abandoning HANOVER to the French. It has the Romanesque church of a former Benedictine monastery, founded in 1141.

ZHANGJIAKOU [*Chinese*: Chang-chia-k'ou, Ch'ang-chia-k'ou, Changchiakow; *Mongolian*: Kalgan; *former*: Wanch'uan] (*China*)

City in HEBEI province at the intersection of the GREAT WALL and the Yang He River. Located at the point where caravans from BEIJING passed to inner Mongolia and beyond, it was an important commercial and military center during the Ming dynasty from 1368 to 1644 and during the succeeding Manchu dynasty. The center of an autonomous government under Japanese occupation from 1937 to 1945, it was taken by the communists in 1948.

ZHDANOV See MARIUPOL

ZHEJIANG [Chekiang] (*China*)

Province S of the YANGZI delta, SE China. Known for agricultural productivity, Zhejiang also emerged as a center of the salt and porcelain industry after the extension of the GRAND CANAL to HANGZHOU, Zhejiang's capital in A.D. 700. Hangzhou became the capital of the Southern Song in A.D. 1127, and developed a reputation for wealth and cultural refinement that continued until the city was destroyed by the Taiping rebellion in 1862. Though briefly occupied by the Japanese during World War II, the province was unaffected by the civil wars that led to the Communist occupation in 1949. Major industries in tea and silk along with light manufacturing make Zhejiang one of China's wealthier provinces.

ZHENGZHOU [Cheng-Chou, Chengchow, Chenghsien] (*China*)

City and capital of HENAN province, on the YELLOW RIVER, 40 mi W of KAIFENG, central China. In an area inhabited since Neolithic times, it was the site of the flourishing Shang Bronze Age culture from 1500 B.C. around the city of Ao. Cheng-Chou was important under the Sui, Tang, and Song dynasties (A.D. 581–1126) as the terminus of a canal. During the war with Japan, in 1938 the Nationalists caused the Yellow River to flood near Zhengzhou. The city was made capital of Henan in 1954.

ZHENJIANG [Chen-Chiang, China-Kiang] [*ancient: Tan-T'u*] (*China*)

City and port in JIANGSU province, on the YANGTZE RIVER, 43 mi below NANJING, E China. Following the Sui conquest of China in A.D. 581 it became a garrison town guarding the Yangtze River. An important grain center in the seventh century, it was made a superior prefecture in 1113. The scene of fighting with the British during the Opium War in 1842, and largely destroyed while held by the Taipings in 1857, the port was opened to foreign trade in 1861, following the treaty of TIENTSIN. Zhenjiang was the capital of Jiangsu from 1928 to 1949.

ZHICHA See ZIÇA**ZHIGATSE** See XIGAZE**ZHIKATSE** See XIGAZE**ZHITOMIR** See ZHYTOMYR**ZHLOBIN** (*Belarus*)

Town, on the right bank of the DNIEPER RIVER, approximately 75 mi S of MOGILEV. In World War II, during the Soviet counterattack against the German invasion, the town was bitterly fought over and was finally retaken by the Soviets in June 1944.

ZHMERYNKA [Zhmerinka] (*Ukraine*)

Town, 20 mi S of Vinnitsa, in the UKRAINE. As a railroad junction and communications center, it was fought over by both Germans and Soviets in the Soviet counterattacks of 1944 against the German invasion. The Soviets finally captured it on March 30, 1944.

ZHOB (*Pakistan*)

River, the direct route between the NORTH-WEST FRONTIER and QUETTA. Less than 100 miles N of QUETTA are a number of sites in the river valley that have yielded evidence of very early settlement on the frontier of south Asia, where the Neolithic Revolution is dated to after 4000 B.C.

ZHOUKOUDIAN [Cho-K'ou-Tien, Choukoutien] (*China*)

Village in HEBEI province, 37 mi SW of BEIJING. Remains of Peking Man, *Homo Erectus*, were discovered here in 1929. The skull, jaws and teeth are between one million and 300,000 years old.

ZHYTOMYR [Zhitomir] (*Ukraine*)

City on the Teterev River, 85 mi W of Kiev. Believed to date from the ninth century A.D., it was located on the trade route from SCANDINAVIA to CONSTANTINOPLE and was an important trading center up to the time of the Russian October Revolution in 1917. Destroyed by the Tatars in 1240, it passed from KIEV to LITHUANIA in 1320 and to POLAND in 1569. Sacked by the Cossacks in 1648, it was returned to RUSSIA with the Second Partition of Poland in 1793. Occupied by Axis forces in 1941, it was retaken by the Soviets in 1943, during World War II. After the destruction of much of the city in World War II, the city redeveloped as an industrial center.

ZIA See KEOS

ZIBIA See ZIWIYE

ZIČA [Zhicha] (*Serbia*)

Monastery, 3 mi SW of Rankovicevo. Founded around c. 1205, it was the coronation church of the medieval kings of SERBIA and the first seat of its archbishops.

ZICHRON YA'AKOV See NETANYA (Israel)

ZIDON See SIDON

ZIDZHA See DZHIDA

ZIELONA GÓRA [*German*: Grünberg, Grünberg in Schlesien] (*Poland*)

City, 50 mi SE of FRANKFURT-AN-DER-ODER. It prospered as a textile center after Flemish weavers settled here in the 13th century, and it became prominent on the trade route from BERLIN to Upper SILESIA, reaching its height of prosperity in the 15th century. Birthplace of the painter Tadeusz Koniecz in 1733, its notable buildings include a 13th-century church and a 14th-century town hall with a 15th-century tower. The city was under German control from 1411 to the end of World War II (1939–45), and was returned to Poland after World War II.

ZILE See ZELA

ZIMBABWE [*former*: Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia]

Nation of S Africa, formerly the British colony of Rhodesia. It is bordered on the N by Zambia, on the E by Mozambique, on the S by South Africa, and on the W by Botswana. Its capital is HARARE. White minority-dominated RHODESIA reluctantly permitted black participation in national elections for the first time in 1979, hoping to end 15 years of guerrilla conflict and international condemnation and isolation. Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a moderate black leader, became the first prime minister of the newly independent nation of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. Warfare continued, however, carried on by radical guerrilla leaders who felt they had been denied representation in the electoral process. Fighting ceased when Muzorewa consented to turn over rule to Great Britain pending the results of an open, British-supervised, national election in 1980. The Zimbabwe African National

Unity Party of Robert Mugabe was voted in, and on April 18, 1980, the Republic of Zimbabwe was born, named for GREAT ZIMBABWE. Both Great Britain and the United States immediately offered aid to the new nation. While thousands of the white minority settlers left, relocating largely in SOUTH AFRICA, many remained in the newly integrated nation.

Since independence political rivalry between former independence movements has reemerged. In January 1982 Prime Minister Robert Mugabe removed his former ally Joshua Nkomo from the government on the discovery of arms caches on Nkomo's Patriot Front properties. Since then Mugabe's government has moved against both Nkomo's supporters and those of former Rhodesian prime minister Ian Smith. In early 1983 the government began a massive crackdown on dissidents, the political opposition, and bases of possible armed rebellions.

Mugabe was elected president in 1987 and reelected in 1990 and 1996. A campaign to redistribute land from white farmers who owned 70% of the productive farmland to black farmers started with the 1992 Land Acquisition Act, but land reform was slow due to opposition from the farmers and lack of funds.

Land redistribution continued to be an issue throughout the 1990s and into the 21st century. In 1998 Britain and other Western nations had agreed to help finance further land redistribution, but these donors balked when Zimbabwe unilaterally announced an expansion of the land-reform program. Land redistribution became more divisive, as Mugabe and his supporters exploited it for political and monetary gain and black squatters attacked white farmers. The constitution was amended to permit uncompensated seizure of farms, but the supreme court twice declared the government's land reform program illegal in part. Mugabe ignored these rulings and his supporters intimidated the judiciary and succeeded in forcing the chief justice from office in 2001.

The Mugabe government also systematically intimidated both the political opposition and the press. The 2002 presidential election, which was characterized by violence and restrictions on the opposition parties, saw Mugabe reelected with 56% of the vote. While the Organization of African Unity termed the vote "free and fair," the Commonwealth of Nations suspended Zimbabwe for a year. In 2002 there were food shortages due to drought and the agricultural disruption caused by the seizure of white-owned farms. The government continued to seize

1464 Zimbabwe-Rhodesia

white-owned farms through confiscation, arrests, and intimidation, while there was continued unrest from the opposition.

ZIMBABWE-RHODESIA See ZIMBABWE

ZIMBIR See SIPPAR

ZINDER [Sinder] (*Niger*)

Town, approximately 65 mi N of the Nigerian border and 620 mi NE of LAGOS. It was originally on an old trans-Saharan caravan route that connected northern NIGERIA with the African coast as early as the 11th century A.D. A walled town, it was the capital of the Muslim state controlled by BORNU from the 16th to the mid-19th century. It was then occupied by the French in 1899, and was capital of FRENCH WEST AFRICA until 1926.

ZINNIK See SOIGNIES

ZINOVIEVSK See KIROVOHRAD

ZION [Sion] (*Israel*)

Hill in the city of JERUSALEM. It was defined in the Bible as the City of David. The name originally referred to the Jebusite fortress conquered by David on the southeastern hill of Jerusalem and now being excavated, but has become symbolic of Jerusalem itself, the Promised Land, of the Jewish people's hope of returning to Israel, and, hence, of Zionism. Among Christians it has long been a symbol of the Heavenly Jerusalem, of heaven.

ZION (*United States*)

City in ILLINOIS, on LAKE MICHIGAN, 5 mi N of WAUKEGAN. Founded in 1901 by John Alexander Dowie of the Christian Catholic Church, it was a communal society with a theocratic government that lasted until 1935. Notable buildings include the Zion Hotel of 1902, one of the nation's largest all-frame buildings with a 367-foot frontage.

ZION CANYON (*United States*)

Archaeological site, in Zion National Park, in SW UTAH. It was first named by Mormon settlers who discovered it in the 1850s. Its walls contain numerous fossils and evidence of prehistoric cave dwellers.

ZIPPORIT [Sipori] [*ancient: Sepphoris*] (*Israel*)

Village in N Israel, approximately 3 mi NNW of Nazareth. An important town under the Romans, it was later, after the fall of JERUSALEM in A.D. 70, the seat of the Sanhedrin, the Jewish religious and legal court. In the first century A.D. Zipporit was the chief city of GALILEE and a rival of TIBERIAS. During the Crusades it was held for a time in the 12th century by the Knights Templar.

ZITÁCUARO [Heroica Zitácuaro] (*Mexico*)

City, in MICHOACÁN state, 60 mi SE of MORELIA. It was one of the earliest centers of the Mexican War of Independence from 1810 on. The Junta of Zitácuaro was the independence movement's first governing organ. Zitácuaro saw fighting between French and Mexicans in 1864 and was burned in 1865.

ZITTAU [Old Slavic: Sitowir] (*Germany*)

City on the left bank of the Neisse River in SAXONY, 45 mi ESE of DRESDEN. Originating as a Slavic settlement, it was chartered in 1255 and joined the Lusatian League in 1346. It fell to SAXONY in 1635. It was an important medieval textile center. See also LUSATIA.

ZITUNI See LAMIA

ZIWIYE [ancient: Zibia] (*Iran*)

Archaeological site in Azerbāijān province, near Saqqez. A collection of gold, silver, and ivory objects found here in 1946, supposedly by a shepherd boy, is important for the study of early Median art. Dating to the late eighth and the seventh centuries B.C., it is believed by some scholars to be part of the dowry of Assyrian king Esarhaddon's daughter on her marriage to the Scythian king Parpatua. Various West Asiatic influences are apparent: Assyrian, Urartian, Scythian, Mannaean, and even Syrian. See also ASSYRIA, MEDIA, SCYTHIA.

ZNAIM See ZNOJMO

ZNAMENSK [Wehlau] (*Russia*)

Town on the S bank of the Pregolya River at the mouth of the Lava River. By a treaty concluded here in 1657 with BRANDENBURG, Poland gave up the duchy of PRUSSIA. After World War II, the city had been part of the Kalingrad oblast of the USSR.

ZNOJMO [*German: Znaim*] (*Czech Republic*)

City on the Dyje River, 35 mi SW of BRNO. Founded in the 11th century, it was a stronghold of the Přemyslide princes until the 13th century, and was chartered in 1226. Designated an historic monument, it has a 13th-century Romanesque castle chapel with fine frescoes, a 14th-century Gothic church, and a 15th-century town hall with a tower. It was the site of an armistice signed after Napoleon's victory at WAGRAM over Austrian forces under Archduke Charles in 1809.

ZOAN See TANIS**ZOAR** (*United States*)

Village in OHIO, on the Tuscarawas River, N of Dover. It was founded in 1817 by Protestant Separatists from southern Germany on land obtained with assistance from the PHILADELPHIA Quakers. A communistic economic system and a strict moral and religious life was established. The society declined after 1853 when its founder, Joseph Michael Bimeler, died. It was closed down in 1898.

ZOARBELA (*Israel*)

Biblical town probably now submerged in the S end of the DEAD SEA. According to the Bible, it was the only one of the Cities of the Plain to escape destruction. Here Lot and his daughters took refuge. See also GOMMORAH, SODOM.

ZOMBA (*Malawi*)

Town in the Shire Highlands, approximately 70 mi S of Lake Malawi. It was the capital of Malawi until 1966, when it was replaced by Lilongwe on Malawi's becoming a republic. It was founded by European planters c. 1880.

ZOPPOT See SOPOT**ZOR** See TYRE**ZORNDORF** See SARBINOWO**ZOUG** See ZUG**ZOZO** See ZARIA**ZUARA** See ZUWARĀH**ZUG** [*French: Zoug*] (*Switzerland*)

City on the Lake of Zug, 15 mi S of ZURICH. First mentioned in 1242 as a possession of the counts of Kyburg and purchased by the Hapsburg family in 1273, the city still retains a strong medieval flavor. Zug first joined the Swiss Confederation in 1353 and again in 1364, reverting to Hapsburg control in between. It finally threw off Hapsburg domination in 1386 after joining the League of Swabian cities. During the Reformation Zug remained Catholic and joined the Golden, or Boromean, League in 1586. Notable buildings here include the late Gothic church of St. Oswald built between 1478 and 1545, the clock tower of 1480, and the town hall of 1505. See also SEMPACH.

ZUID AFRIKAANSCH REPUBLIEK See SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC**ZUIDER ZEE** [*Zuyder Zee*] [*ancient: Flevo Lacus*] (*Netherlands*)

A former large, landlocked inlet off the NORTH SEA, on the N coast of the Netherlands. The sea washed into it only during floods. Once again it is landlocked by a dike, partly drained, and is divided into the IJsselmeer and the Waddenzee. As early as the 16th century plans were made to enclose the southern part of the sea. After the last break in 1916, a vast drainage project was begun, and a dam was completed in 1932, making the Dutch coastline shorter and easier to protect and providing for an increasing number of polders, or areas of drained land.

ZUIDHOLLAND See SOUTH HOLLAND**ZUIDVEEN** See ZUTPHEN**ZULA** (*Eritrea*)

Port town, on the Gulf of Zula. The ruins of ancient ADULIS, a major Axumite port, are nearby. Zula became an Italian protectorate in 1888 and part of ERITREA in 1890. See also AXUM, ITALY.

ZULIA (*Venezuela*)

State in NW Venezuela, and one of the richest oil-producing regions in the world, between the Sierra de

Perija of the Andes Mts to the W, the Gulf of Venezuela on the N, and Lake Maracaibo to the E. The entire economy of Venezuela was changed with the development of the oil wells after World War II. MARACAIBO is its major city.

ZÜLPICH [Tolbiacum] (*Germany*)

Town in NORTH RHINE–WESTPHALIA, approximately 20 mi SW of COLOGNE. Clovis I, king of the Franks, defeated the Alamanni here in A.D. 496 in the Battle of Tolbiac, thus blocking a westward push by the Germanic people living in Gaul and extending Frankish influence over most of them. While fighting the battle, Clovis is said to have vowed to become a Christian if victorious. He was subsequently baptized by the bishop of RHEIMS with perhaps as many as 3,000 of his followers.

ZULULAND See KWAZULU-NATAL

ZUNGARIA See DZUNGARIA

ZUN-I See ZUNYI

ZUÑI (*United States*)

Pueblo in NW NEW MEXICO, on the Zuñi Indian Reservation, approximately 32 mi S of GALLUP. Home of Pueblo Indians of the Zuñi linguistic family, it is one of seven villages, the seven cities of CIBOLA, that were attacked in 1540 by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, who believed them to contain vast stores of gold. The Pueblo Indians abandoned the villages during their unsuccessful Pueblo Revolt against the Spanish in 1680, after which all the Zuñi were crammed into just one pueblo. They retain a strong commitment to their ancient customs and religion.

ZUNYI [Tsun-I, Zun-I] (*China*)

City in N GUIZHOU province, 75 mi N of GUIYANG, China. The seat of a county since the Tang dynasty, it was the scene of a revolt led by Yang Yinglung from 1597 to 1599. In 1935 the Central Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party held a conference here at which Mao Zedong established his authority in the party.

ZURICH [*German: Zürich*] (*Switzerland*)

Famous city on the lake of Zurich, 60 mi NE of BERN. Occupied in the Neolithic period by lake

dwellers, it was later settled by the Gallic Helvetii. After the fifth century A.D. it passed successively to the Alemanni, the Franks, and to the German Stem duchy of SWABIA. A free imperial city after 1218, it joined the Swiss Confederation in 1351. When it claimed the TOGGENBURG, a region in the Thur valley, a ruinous war with the rest of the Swiss Confederation resulted between 1436 and 1450. In the 16th century, under the influence of Ulrich Zwingli, Zurich became a leading power of the Swiss Reformation, provoking civil war, which was ended by the Roman Catholic victory at KAPPEL in 1531. Scene of two battles of the French Revolutionary Wars in 1799, it became a cultural and artistic center in the 18th and 19th centuries.

During World War I, the city was a center of dissidents and artists. Lenin was in residence, as was James Joyce, and the Dada school of artists gathered here. Also a center of diplomacy, a treaty ending the Franco-Italian War was concluded here in 1859, and a convention here in 1959 laid down the provisions for an independent CYPRUS. Founded in 1877, Zurich's stock market is one of the world's largest. Zurich is also historically a major banking center and gold market, where people and corporations from around the world place funds. Notable buildings include the Romanesque Grossmünster of the 11th to 13th centuries, where Zwingli preached, and the Fraumünster of the 12th and 15th centuries.

ZUTFEN See ZUTPHEN

ZUTPHEN [Zutfen] [*former: Zuidveen*] (*Netherlands*)

City in E Netherlands, on the IJssel River. Chartered in 1191, it was an important stronghold of the Spanish during the 16th-century Dutch struggle for independence. Sir Philip Sidney was wounded and died here in 1586 while serving with his uncle, the earl of Leicester, during the campaign to take the town from SPAIN. The Dutch captured it in 1591 under Maurice of Nassau. FRANCE held it in 1672–73 and again from 1795 to 1813. It was occupied by GERMANY during World War II. Noteworthy buildings include a 12th-century Gothic church, 14th- and 15th-century fortifications, and the Grote Kerk of the 13th to 15th centuries. Gerard of Zutphen, a leader of the Devotio Moderna reform movement and the Brethren of the Common Life, was born here.

ZUWARĀH [Zuara] [*Portuguese: Punta dar Zoyara*] (*Libya*)

Port, 65 mi W of TRIPOLI. It was first mentioned in a Portuguese sailing manual of 1375. As the terminus of the now-defunct railway from TRIPOLI, it was the western outpost of Italian control of Libya from 1912 to 1943.

ZUYDER ZEE See ZUIDER ZEE

ZVENIGOROD (*Russia*)

City, 30 mi W of MOSCOW. Chartered in 1328, it has the remains of an 11th- to 14th-century fortress and Uspenski Cathedral of 1393, with its frescoes. Advanced German units reached it in 1941 in their Moscow campaign during World War II.

ZVORNIK [*Turkish: Izvornik*] (*Bosnia*)

Town on the Drina River, 23 mi ESE of Tuzla. It was the seat of the Greek Orthodox metropolitan under Turkish rule. The town has an 11-span stone bridge of the 16th century and the ruins of a medieval fortress.

ZWEIBRÜCKEN [*French: Deuxponts; medieval: Bipontium*] (*Germany*)

City and duchy, 5 mi WSW of MANNHEIM in RHINE-LAND-PALATINATE. Chartered in 1352, it passed to the Bavarian house of Wittelsbach in 1385 and became capital of the independent duchy of Pfalz-Zweibrücken in 1410. Its early editions of Greek and Roman classics are well known to scholars. It became part of BAVARIA when the elector and first king of

Bavaria united all the Wittelsbach holdings. FRANCE controlled it from 1797 to 1814–15. Notable buildings include a Gothic church of 1493 and a castle of 1720 to 1725. See also RHINELAND PALATINATE.

ZWELLENDAM See SWELLENDAM

ZWICKAU (*Germany*)

City, on the Mulde River in SAXONY, 42 mi S of LEIPZIG. Slavic in origin, it was first mentioned in 1118 as a trading center and was chartered in 1212. It developed into a free imperial city in the 12th century until it passed to the margraves of MEISSEN in 1323. It became the center of the Anabaptist movement of Thomas Münzer between 1520 and 1523. It was often plundered during the Thirty Years' War of 1618 to 1648. The city was a center of a rich coal field that was first worked in the early 19th century, which was the basis of industrial development in the city. The composer Robert Schumann was born here in 1810; a Schumann museum was opened in 1956.

ZWOLLE (*Netherlands*)

Town and capital of Overijssel province, 18 mi N of Deventer. Chartered in 1230, as a member of the HANSEATIC LEAGUE it was a strategic stronghold until its ramparts were destroyed in 1674 during the Dutch wars. Notable buildings include two churches and the town hall, all 15th century. It was a center of the Devotio Moderna reform movement of the Brethren of the Common Life. In nearby Agnietenberg is the 14th-century monastery where Thomas à Kempis, author of the *Imitation of Christ*, lived from 1407 to 1471.

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